

by these modern admirers of thrones and diadems. This is what might have been expected from those who for years have been wedded to Executive dictation, and who have meanly endeavored to shield themselves from the execution of true hearted republicans, by crying out old federalism, against their opponents. Every exercise of arbitrary power, even in a whip, fills their hearts with ecstasies of joy. They denounce the old federalists who framed the Constitution, as monarchists, and in the same breath laud to the skies the exercise of the only kingly prerogative to be found in that instrument. Stand up, you wretched pretenders to democracy before the American people, and again cry 'Veto, Veto,' and they will brand upon your foreheads, *hypocrites, traitors to liberty.*

Nothing but this antirepublican veto of President Tyler, could have drawn out a lisp of praise from those whose mouths have been hitherto filled with revilings. Even now, their plaudits are mingled with execrations against President Tyler for his refusal to repeat the same odious veto upon the bill repealing the subtreasury. More vetoes! more vetoes! up with the Dictator!! and down with the Representatives of the People!! is the substance of their loud hurra.

But the wishes of these despisers of the majesty of the people will not again be gratified. President Tyler is, in the main, a democratic whig. He is identified with the great whig party of the Union. The error he has committed was the fault of his early associations, and will stand alone in the history of his life. He will sanction all the remaining great measures of relief which the whigs design to accomplish. Dissections will cease, harmony be restored, the country saved, and the desperate band of agitators who would convert a President into a king, and the government into a despotism, will be driven back to their obscure haunts to feed upon the bitterness of blighted hopes.

UNION, AND TO THE POLLS!

Any appearance of dissension at the capitol, which we rejoice to find is fast clearing away, leaving even brighter hopes and firmer union than before, furnishes additional inducements for the true hearted whigs of Vt. to keep their ranks full, close and ready for the contest, at the ensuing election. Let the entire energies of the whigs be brought to the polls at this eventful crisis, in a spirit of harmony and concession. The fruits of a long and arduous struggle in so many hard-fought fields, should not be lost by indulging in preferences for men whose opinions admit of but a shade of difference upon a single subject, while the common ground of perfect union is broad and comprehensive. Thus Hutchinson and Alvah Sabie both, we know to be good men and good whigs. But a third ticket in the present situation of affairs, when the whole whig front should be presented to the hydra of locofocoism, which is again attempting to rear still higher its hundred heads, and roll its iron chariot over our necks, would be imminently disastrous. When the ruthless common enemy is striving with redoubled efforts to seize upon the government, to trample the interests of both freeman and slave in the dust, and reduce the whole nation to a worse than Egyptian bondage, it is not the time for any portion of our party to leave the field of conflict in which all are ready to combat together, and enter another, however laudable, at the hazard of the triumph of the enemy over both. We repeat then to our abolition friends, let union be the watchword, and as affairs now stand, it must be the union upon the regularly nominated candidate. We cannot change our front in the face of the enemy, without imminent danger. If Titus Hutchinson had been the regular candidate, we would have supported him with all our power. But the die has been cast for Charles Paine, a man fully entitled to the confidence of the Freemen of the State. Can the whigs of Vermont be so lost to the importance of union and discipline, as to desert the regular state ticket, unless conscience imperiously demands it? Every whig paper is now in favor of Charles Paine, who is to all practical purposes, an abolitionist.

But, WHIGS OF ADDISON COUNTY, to the Polls! to the Polls!! No folly or madness in a freeman can be so great as absence from the Polls on the day of election. Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty. Will the proud Green Mountain Boys, who nobly won the banner in 1840, suffer the glory of past victories to fade, by indulgence in an ignominious sloth and effeminacy? Has your prostrate and ruined country no further claim upon your patriotic efforts? Go, Freeman, and support an administration which lifts itself up to the level of the high destinies of this once mighty republic, and defend yourselves against the all-grasping ambition of a party to regain the seats of power which they have disgraced by tyranny, extravagance and remorseless disregard to the interests of the country. What true-born whig will grudge a single day to maintain the pre-eminence of our former fame. If we cannot give the enemy an united stroke, we can at least show the Union, that however divided, our detestation of locofocoism is unabated and eternal.

TO OUR PATRONS,

Several weeks since, we promised our subscribers some enlargement of the People's Press. This promise we have this week redeemed. Our sheet is lengthened, and the quality of the paper vastly improved; and we think now, no publication in the state presents to its readers a greater amount of reading matter, and very few command a more extensive circulation.

This result has, however, grown out of great personal sacrifices of time, money and labor, in

connexion with the liberality and patriotism of the whigs of Addison county, who have been quick to perceive the importance of a respectable political organ, which should find its way to every hamlet from the lake to the mountains. We find, however, upon the brightest calculation we can make upon its present favorable foundation, the arduous duties which devolve upon us in conducting the People's Press, are but poorly compensated, and would seriously embarrass any man who derived his support from the avails of this establishment alone. But we flatter ourselves with the hope that no subscriber will be inclined to withdraw, and that additional patronage will furnish new inducements to continue the publication, for a length of time in its present improved condition. Should, however, the indications be such as to show that the public deem our efforts no longer desirable, we shall willingly withdraw at the close of the year.

BETTER TIMES! BETTER TIMES!!

The locos, conscious that the country is agonizing in every nerve, under the destructive experiments of the two last administrations, are incessantly calling for better times—now whining out, like the drowning Caesar, to his noble friend Cassius, "help me or I sink," and then demanding of the whigs the fulfillment of their promises, that the times should be better. Before we can fairly meet this claim, it would be well to enquire how the times came so bad.

Two causes have eminently contributed to this result. The reduction of the tariff, and the derangement of the currency. The restoration of the policy of the country in these respects would enable us to remount to that high point of prosperity from which we have fallen. But in the accomplishment of these objects, we are opposed by the locos by night and by day, in Congress and out. It is but recently in Vermont that the blue spirits of that party slung off their filthy disguises in relation to a protection to domestic industry; and it is happy that from secret foci, they have become its avowed opponents. They have indeed become so rabid and subservient upon this subject, as even to advocate the measure of the elder Adams, and southern nullifiers—direct taxation.

Equally hostile are they to a National Bank, the only measure which experience has taught us will bring back the currency to its ancient uniformity and perfection. Both these features of whig policy they oppose in Congress by every stratagem and artifice in their power, and with the ferocity of tigers just driven from the throats of their bleeding victims.

How then are we situated? Still under the regime of the disastrous policy of locofocoism, from which every avenue of escape is constantly closed by our opponents, and yet made accountable for the wretched condition of the country. But to dwell upon the folly of the complaints which are made, that the times are not so better, would be an insult to the understandings of the intelligent people of Vermont. When the mischievous policy of locofocoism has ceased to operate, the avails of the public lands are distributed, the tariff so arranged as to secure our own markets from foreign capitalists, and the currency restored to its pristine uniformity by the establishment of a National Bank, and full time and full scope given to the healing policy of the party now in power, then, and not till then, will the times be made better. Then the unenviable hum of industry and enterprise will be heard through the land. Then the manufacturer will be cheered with a ready market for the productions of the loom and the spindle. Then the farmer will be stimulated in his daily toils with good prices and good pay; and all classes of industry rejoice in full employment, ample wages, well-fed families, and a fair prospect of future accumulation and comfort.

THE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty Convention which assembled here last week was unusually small, but with very few exceptions was composed of honest Whigs, and true friends of freedom. Upon the subject of political action they were nearly equally divided. The candidates they have selected are all genuine Whigs and honest intelligent men. They were certainly liberal in adopting one of our candidates for senator. But what good reason could be given for nominating Judge Wooster and rejecting Messrs. Bottom and Chipman, either of whom would go as far and as steadily in the legislature, or out, in breaking the yoke of the oppressor, as the man they have preferred, and thus secured the unity of the whig party. Could they doubt that these men would not go to the very verge of the constitution to exterminate slavery? If we believed they would not, we would not keep their names in our columns another week. We regard slavery as a kind of Pandora's box from whence have issued almost all the evils which afflict our distracted country.

TWIN TICKETS.

This week we present in our columns two tickets which we style twins, because every man on each is both a whig and an antislavery man. Their appearance side by side excites sorrowful presages in the hearts of those who have fought shoulder to shoulder against the scourge of locofocoism. Will the whigs of Vermont so far forget the dignity of their principles, and almost court defeat to the common cause of this mighty nation, comprising in its object the liberties of both freeman and slave, by parting upon shades of difference so slight as to almost defy definition? Will they vainly endeavor to do good to the slave by a suicidal course, which tends to rob themselves of the fruits of so many hard fought fields, and humiliate their country at the feet of that detestable faction which has so long ground them to powder? Locos rejoice. But recollect, that though your arts have divided, you have not conquered. No men have more reason to detest the apologists and allies of southern slave holders, than abolitionists. Their abhorrence of

your principles and practices are not so easily eradicated. They are not written in sand, but upon the marble tablets of their hearts.

Liberty Ticket.

DORASTUS WOOSTER,
J. W. LANGDON,
JESSE GRANDY.

Proceedings of the "Liberty Convention," held in Middlebury on the 26th instant.

A number of the friends of Liberty assembled at the Town Room. The meeting was called to order by O. Jewett. On motion, Daniel Twitchell, of New Haven, was chosen chairman, and Truman Grandy, of Panton, secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. Kingsbury.

The meeting then voted that this body resolve itself into a distinct political party. On motion, voted that the last vote be reconsidered. The subject of this organizing was then discussed at length, and finally decided in the affirmative.

On motion, voted that a committee of one from each town represented, be appointed to make a nomination for County Senators. The following gentlemen were appointed: N. Guindon, H. N. White, Elton Everts, Dr. A. Sprague, J. Van Vliet, R. Everts, H. Wilmarth, J. M. Gordon.

The committee reported the names of the following gentlemen for county Senators: DORASTUS WOOSTER of Middlebury, JESSE GRANDY of Panton, and J. W. LANGDON of New Haven. On motion, voted to accept the report of the committee.

On motion, voted that there be a committee of Vigilance appointed for each town. The following gentlemen were appointed for the towns in which they reside: H. Allen and H. N. White, Panton; J. Spencer, Addison; Dr. A. Sprague and R. D. Cornwall, Vergennes; N. Guindon and C. W. Wicker, Ferrisburgh; P. Sprague, Waltham; J. Van Vliet and D. Twitchell, Everts; J. M. Gordon Middlebury; Elton Everts, Harry Ashley and Martin Cole, New Haven; Joel Battey, Starksborough; Abram Foote, Cornwall; M. Miller, Ripton; J. Knowles, A. Holmes and W. Spooner, Monkton; C. Dolby, Hancock; Arzah Tracy and E. Edwards, Bristol.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted: Resolved, That this convention do most heartily respond to the nomination of Titus Hutchinson, for Governor, Alvah Sabie, for Lieutenant Governor, and Harry Hale for Treasurer; and that we will use our utmost exertions to promote their election.

Voted that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the People's Press, Vergennes Vermonter, and the Vermont Telegraph.

DANIEL TWITCHELL, CHA.
TRUMAN GRANDY, Secretary.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE!

We learn by passengers who arrived from the West Saturday evening, that a most lamentable catastrophe occurred at Syracuse Friday evening. About 10 o'clock a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop situated a short distance north of the Canal and near the Salina street bridge, which attracted the attention of numerous bodies of the citizens of that village. While gazing at the progress of the fire, an explosion took place, caused by the fire communicating to several barrels of gun-powder, which was stored unknown to the bystanders in the building then on fire.

As soon as the consternation caused by this dreadful accident had subsided, it was discovered that an awful loss of life had taken place. The bodies of the unfortunate individuals were gathered together, some so dreadfully mutilated as scarcely to be recognised.

We are not yet in possession of the full extent of this shocking affair. Exclusive of the following list, for which we are indebted to Mr. Fox of Syracuse, we understand there are upwards of fifty persons wounded, many of it is feared, fatally.

E. H. Hough, druggist.
Z. Dwight, lively stable keeper.
J. Durnford, jr. lawyer.
H. Goings, carpenter.
W. Conklin, butcher.
J. Baker, bone-cutter.
—Laker, shoemaker.
C. A. Maffett, book keeper.
Nash Hoyt, carriage-maker.
G. W. Burdick, Clay.
H. T. Gibson merchant, formerly partner of Mr. Chapin, of the City Hotel in this city, foreman of Engine No. 3, had his head almost blown off and his body was found in the canal. He was one of our principal business men, and has left a distracted wife and children.

In addition to the above, which we issued in an extra number of the Saturday Journal, are indebted to the Western State Journal and the Onondaga Standard for the following additional particulars:

One of the most deeply afflicting events that ever occurred in our town, took place last night. At about half past 9 o'clock the alarm of fire was given, which brought most of our citizens to a wooden building situated on the tow-path of the Oswego canal, nearly in the rear of the County Clerk's office, and occupied as a joiner's shop by Charles Goings. At the time we had reached the spot, the roof of the building was completely enveloped in flames. The engine companies were near the fire, and to be doing good execution. Presently we heard the cry of "Powder! Powder! There is Powder in the building!" When this cry was first given, nearly the whole crowd rushed back, but the move was momentary. Most of those near the fire maintained their position, and very few appeared to place any credit in the report. At this time we were standing within fifty or sixty feet of the flames—the building had been on fire perhaps fifteen minutes—when a tremendous explosion took place, completely checking the fire and demolishing the building. This explosion lasted we should think 4, or 5 seconds, filling the air with fragments of the building, and creating the greatest consternation imaginable. The noise of the explosion having ceased, all was still for a moment, and then the most heart-rending groans that ever reached our ears were distinctly heard.

The first person whom we met after the shock was Mr. Myers, lock tender, a tall, athletic man, with part of his face blown off, and his head and shoulders completely covered with cinders and blood. He begged some one to go home with him, and two persons readily accompanied him. The next was a person brought out dead; one side of his head having been blown off, what a brain fallen out. Oh, Mercy, what a sight. From this followed other scenes which it is impossible to describe.—All was confusion. Although the sight of the dead and the dying was horrible, it was scarcely less than that of the living, inquiring for their relatives—parents for their children, and wives, almost frantic with despair, for their husbands.

Every thing, we believe, was done that could have been done under the circumstances. An extra train of cars was run to Auburn for physicians, and our hotel keepers threw open their doors for the reception of the wounded. We were on the ground an hour after the explosion occurred, and witnessed the greatest kindness on the part of all. Every effort was made to extricate the bodies, and to afford all the consolation and relief that could be afforded.

As to the origin of the fire, it is unknown; but it is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary.—This fire appeared to have commenced in the top of the building. The powder—some say 10, others 15, kegs—was on the ground floor, under a work bench, and belonged to Malcom & Hudson.

Such is a brief and an imperfect sketch of this awful calamity—a calamity which, from the carelessness, avarice, or malignity of one, or two, or three persons has sent, or probably will send, not less than thirty of their fellow beings into Eternity; and most of them without a moment's warning. What a subject of reflection! Let those who escape—and we are one among the number—feel grateful to that Good Being whose ways, though inscrutable, are always just.

Annexed is a list of the killed so far as we have been able to ascertain, though from the great haste in which the names have been collected, it is by no means even probable that it is full & correct. From what we can learn, many of the wounded will die, and some are probably already dead, whose names we have not yet heard.

Additional list of the killed.

Horatio N. Cheney, was the canal weigh-master, and has left a wife (daughter of Col. Levi Chapman, canal collector, Albany,) and three children; and his brother, L. L. Cheney, was deputy weigh-master.

H. Maynard, clerk in F. W. Andrew's store.

Joel Kohlhammer, carriage-maker.

M. Sme't.

Thomas Betts.

—Jones.

—Gillon.

Charles Miller, (Pompey.)

J. M. Baker, (Lodi.)

W. B. Close.

Eliza Ladd.

Three blacksmiths, names not ascertained.

Samuel Bates, (Englishman.)

G. Gorman.

Total 29.

There is a body now lying at the Onondaga House, not recognized as yet.

For the People's Press.

HARVEY BELL, Esq.,
Sir—You are probably aware that a portion of our fellow-citizens of this county, met at the Town Room in this village on the 26th instant, for the purpose of making an independent nomination of State officers, to be supported at the ensuing election. I have understood from good authority that they have seen fit to place my name upon their Senatorial ticket for this county. Now sir, so far as that was intended as a mark of personal respect for me, I tender to them my most grateful acknowledgements, but I feel it my duty to say to them, and to all, that I am utterly opposed, at this time, to the third party movement upon the Abolition Question. The exigencies of the country forbid it, and the circumstances of the case, in my apprehension, do not require it. It is calculated to divide friends who ought to be united, and to disserve the whig party to which I belong. Divide the whig party & its strength and efficiency will be destroyed, and to have that done at this crisis would be lamentable.

Our opponents would laugh at our divisions, and profit by them. I cannot consent that my name, humble as I am, as an individual, should be used for that purpose. I am utterly opposed to slavery in all its forms. I am opposed to slavery both temporal and spiritual, national and domestic. I am opposed to slavery, as it exists in our own country. It is a moral and political evil and ought to be abolished. It is absolutely repugnant to the dictates of natural justice, to the general principles of our holy religion, to the first article of our State Constitution, and to the declaration of our National Independence. This noble instrument contains the principles upon which the American revolution was founded. It is a glorious gem of universal liberty; although it has become somewhat stifled and crippled by the transactions of after time. I have said slavery is an evil, but not without a remedy. There are few poisons without their antidotes. It had a beginning and it can have an end.

Competent means are provided for its mitigation and final extinction, and it is a part of profound wisdom to apply the proper means to accomplish the desired end. Did time permit, and did the case require it, I should be gratified to give my views at length upon this all-absorbing and exciting subject. Should it be convenient for you, please to insert the above in your next paper, and you will oblige your friend and humble servant, DORASTUS WOOSTER.

Middlebury August 30th, 1841.

ALABAMA.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor brings us returns from nearly all the State. Fitzpatrick's majority for Governor will be large, as many Whigs refused to vote for McClung, the no-party stump candidate; but the District System of choosing Members for Congress—which was the main thing contended for by the Whigs—has almost certainly prevailed, having 3,226 majority in the Counties heard from. The Legislature is believed to stand—Senate, 20 Opp., 13 Whig; House, 52 Opp., 45 Whig—just the same as last year.

TENNESSEE—ALL RIGHT.

Full returns at length are received from the election in Tennessee. The state is redeemed from Loco Focoism, and next November its present rulers will be dismissed from the places they have abused. The unofficial vote for Governor stands:

Jones, Whig. 50,952

Polk, Loco Foco. 47,525

In the previous year of their power the Loco Focos so divided the State into districts, for the election of the State Senators and Representatives, as to make it impossible, as they then thought, for the power in the Legislature to be taken away from them.

The revolution in public opinion has made that possible, which the Loco Focos supposed could not come to pass; but still the original apportionment so divides the strength of the Whigs, that they are only able to succeed in obtaining the majority in joint ballot. I have full returns from the Legislature, and the two houses will stand:

	W.	L. F.
Senate	12	13
House	39	36
	51	49

Giving a Whig majority of two on joint ballot, and securing the election of two U. S. Senators.

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Addison County Temperance Society will be held on Thursday the 2d of Sept. at New-Haven Congregational Meeting house, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

Questions of interest are to come before the meeting, and a general attendance is requested.

ASLEEP.—The store of Menkens and Record, of St. Louis, was robbed of gold watches and chains to the tune of some thousand dollars, at noon-day, while the clerk was asleep (!) with his head on the counter. Wide awake, is the word now-a-days.

TOWN REPRESENTATIVE.

The Whigs of Middlebury are requested to meet at the Town Room on Friday next at 7 o'clock p. m. to nominate a town representative for the legislature.

Middlebury August 30th, 1841.

Asa Chapman, J. S. Bushnell,
E. S. Birge, Oliver Hyde,
Wm. Goodrich, J. Needham,
Oliver P. Turner, Ruben H. Cobb,
C. C. Cady, Calvin Hill,
Town Committee.

Married.

In Hubbardston, on the 19th inst. by Rev. Mr. Beatty, Alfred Keith, Esq. of Shelton, to Miss Sarah Ann Douglass, daughter of Daniel G. Horton, Esq. of H.

Died.

In Bridport, August 6th with the Scarlet fever, Hollen, Daughter of Mr. Oliver Eldridge, aged 4 years.

In Montpelier, on the 13th inst., at the residence of Col. H. N. Baylies, Doct. Jacob Gleason, formerly of Medford, Mass. aged 34.

In this village, on the 22nd inst. Louisa H., daughter of Ozias and Louisa H. Seymour, aged 4 years.

"'Tis ever thus—'tis ever thus, with all that's best below:
The dearest, noblest, loveliest, are always first to go;—
The bird that sings the sweetest, the vine that crowns the rock,
The glory of the garden; 'tis the flower of the flock."

"'Tis ever thus—'tis ever thus, with creatures heavenly fair,
Too finely framed to 'bide the heat more earthly natures bear:
A little while they dwell with us, blessed ministers of love:
Then spread the wings we had not seen, and seek their home above."

Notice

I hereby given, that a petition will be presented by the subscribers, to the Legislature at their next session, at Montpelier, in and for the state of Vermont, in October next, for a tax of four cents per acre, on all the lands in Avery's Gore, in the county of Addison, to defray the expense of making Roads and building Bridges in said Gore.

Avery's Gore, July 13, 1841.

SAMUEL WOOD,
WILLIAM S. SWAN,
JACOB BROWN,
DAVID S. GREEN,
and others.

173w

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has commenced the above business at the old establishment heretofore occupied by C. C. Rich, and others, Shoreham, where he is solicited to obtain business in his line, and will execute all orders entrusted to his care with neatness and despatch. His practical experience is such that he feels safe in assuring the public that he will give the best satisfaction to all who may entrust business to his care.

174f ALPHONSO KILBORN.

Shoreham, (Rich's Mills,) Aug. 25, 1841.

HORATIO SEYMOUR Addison County

vs. Court, June

Horace H. Houghton. Term, 1841.

At the term of the County Court held at Middlebury, in and for the County of Addison, on the second Tuesday of December 1841, came Horatio Seymour of said Middlebury, in his own person, and brought into court here his certain writ and declaration against Horace H. Houghton, late of Castleton, in the county of Rutland, otherwise of said Middlebury, in a plea of the case, for two hundred dollars, for the use and occupation of a messuage with the appurtenances, situate in said Middlebury at the end of the Bridge, for the space of three years: And because it was suggested to the court that the said Houghton was absent from this state, and had not had personal notice of said suit, day thereof was given, &c., from term to term, until the present term of said court; and now the said Seymour comes as aforesaid, and because it is not shown that the said defendant has yet had notice of said suit, it is ordered by the court that the plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given him by publishing the substance of the said declaration and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause, in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least thirty days before the next term of said court;—and day thereof was further given, &c., until the said next term, to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841.

S. SWIFT, Clerk.

JOHN S. SEYMOUR Addison County

vs. Court, June

Horace H. Houghton. Term, 1841.

At the term of the county court held at Middlebury, in and for the county of Addison, on the second Tuesday of December, 1841, came John S. Seymour of Middlebury aforesaid, by H. Seymour, his attorney, and bro't into court here his certain writ and declaration, against Horace H. Houghton, late of Castleton, in the county of Rutland, otherwise of said Middlebury, and return of service thereon, in a plea of the case, for one hundred and twenty dollars, for so much money laid out and expended by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant; and because it was suggested to the court that the said Houghton was absent from this state, and had not had personal notice of said suit, day thereof was given, &c., from term to term, until the present term of said court; and now the plaintiff comes by his said attorney, and because it is not shown that the defendant has yet had personal notice of said suit, it is ordered by the court that the plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given to the defendant, by publishing the substance of the said declaration and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause, in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least thirty days before the next term of said court; and day thereof was further given, &c., until the said next term, to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841.

S. SWIFT, Clerk.

THEODATUS PHELPS Addison County

vs. Court, June

Artemas Moses. Term, 1841.

At the present term of this court comes Theodatus Phelps of Middlebury, in the county of Addison, by O. Seymour, his attorney, and brings into court here his certain writ and declaration against Artemas Moses, late of said Middlebury, now of Champlain in the state of N. York, in an action on the case, for four hundred dollars, for so much money had and received by the defendant to the plaintiff's use; and because the said Moses is absent from this state, and has not had notice of said suit, it is ordered by the court that the plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given him, by publishing the substance of his declaration and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause, in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least thirty days before the next term of said court; and day thereof was

given, &c. until the said next term, to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841.

S. SWIFT, Clerk.

STATE OF VERMONT,

Addison District, ss.

BE it remembered, that at a probate court held at Middlebury in and for the district of Addison, on the 20th day of August 1841.

An instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of

HENRY HIER,

of said Middlebury, deceased, having been presented for probate, by Norman Tupper & Rufus Perkins, named executors therein. It is ordered that the probate and allowance of said will be considered at a probate court held at the office of the judge of said court in Middlebury in and for the said district of Addison on the 5th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, that they may be present at said court and make their objection to the probate and allowance of said will, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury three weeks successively previous to the time of said court.

S. SWIFT, Judge

A true copy of record, 16/3

STATE OF VERMONT,

District of Newhaven, ss.

The Hon. probate court for the district of New Haven. To all persons interested in the Estate of George Bidwell, late of Starksborough, deceased, (deceased,) Executor of the Estate of said deceased, (deceased,) administrator of the same, of the County of Addison, in and for the State of Vermont, at a Probate Court to be held at the probate office in Vergennes, in said district, on the 24th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said court, at the time and place aforesaid, to show cause, if any you have, why the said account should not be allowed. Given under my hand at Bristol, in said district, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1841. HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge.

STATE OF VERMONT,

District of N. Haven, ss.

The Hon. Probate Court for the District of New Haven.

To all persons interested in the estate of

CYRUS BIDWELL,

late of Monkton in said district deceased intestate

GREETING:

Whereas Chester Bidwell, administrator of the estate of Cyrus Bidwell late of said Monkton, having represented to this court that the time heretofore allowed him for disposing of the property and paying the debts against said estate, and expenses of administration, is insufficient for that purpose, and praying said court to allow him a further time; Whereupon the court ordered said application to stand for a hearing and decision at a probate court to be held at the probate office in Vergennes in said district, on the 3d Monday of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and that notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed at Middlebury, in the county of Addison, previous to that time.

HARVEY MUNSILL, Judge.

Date: at Bristol in said district the 9th day of August, A. D. 1841. 15/3

NOTICE.