Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing, nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the people of the Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby designed to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you liberal appropriate to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier calls for protection. to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into the competition with any other nation for supremacy on the ocean,—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the People of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflation or pillage.

Economy in all branches of the public service is due from all the public agents to the people–but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the Country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the routes necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding sollicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep peace with those facilities of inter-communication which are every day becoming greater through the building of rail-roads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post-Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions.

The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges, This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your considerations a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party.

My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections and degrades the character of the Government itself inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of farther increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out.

Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, restraining the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress shall think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great cost of the Public Buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, December 7, 1841.

Boston and Albany.—We understand that on Friday next, (the 10th inst.) a locomotive will be run through from this city to Boston, over the Eastern Railroad, and that on the Tuesday following, the passenger and baggage trains will commence their regular trips from city to city. The 15th of December is the day long since designated by the company as the one on which the road would be thrown open for travel. and on the fifteenth, if no unforeseen accident prevents, the cars will commence running. From and after Tuesday next, then, Albany and Boston, though near 200 miles apart, will be within 10 hours run of each other. We cannot doubt that the growth and prosperity of both cities will receive a 'new impulse' from the opening of this new channel of trade, and that the wealth, population and business of each, will henceforth increase with greatly accelerated pace. The completion of the road that unites these two cities, is therefore, an event of no little interest and importance. Is it not deserving of some public celebration? Should we not be prepared to receive the first train of cars from Boston, which is to arrive here on Tuesday next, with some demonstrations of the joy and satisfaction with which all our citizens will hail their arrival. We throw out these hints for the consideration of our City Fathers, to whose superior judgment and experience in such matters we willingly confide.—*Albany Daily Ade.*

"Pipe Layers."—In stating the results of elections for Governor in Georgia and Tennessee, Mr. Reding, (of the Haverhill Republican and one of the N. H. *members of Congress*) displays his taste, not to insinuate what he also *betrays*, by designating the whig candidates as "pipe-layers;" thus

"Jones (Pipe-layer) 53 586
Polk (Democrat) 50 313"

The sin of illegal voting has been charged, until last year, almost exclusively upon the loco foco party, more especially with reference to foreigners, who have been made voters in squads almost as soon as they landed on our shores. Last fall, in the *distress* of the party, just before the great election in New-York, the story was got up that the whigs *a year or two before*, had brought illegal voters from Philadelphia. The allegations have never been proved from that day to this, although ex-parte statements have been published from time to time, the whigs acknowledgeing that they sent agents to Philadelphia; but solely to procure persons to detect the illegal voters which the other party were supposed to have before employed, and probably would employ again.—Glentworth, the whig most conspicuous, was indicted, but from that day to this has not been brought to trial, and at the last Court the Judge decided that if at the next term the case was not bro't on, he should be ready to hear a motion to enter a *nolle prosequi*. So it will probably end.

We can, here, know but little, as to the merits of this particular case. We have not a doubt that the illegal voting has occurred in both parties, at times; but for the loco foco party to pretend to *purity of conduct* and try to make the public believe the *whigs guilty*, exclusvely, borders quite too much on the ridiculous. How *magnanimous* in a *member of Congress*, then, to designate Gov. Jones, chosen by more than 3000 majority as a "pipe-layer;" We have sometimes thought it possible the people of *New Hampshire* had made a mistake; but we fear this exposition will hardly convince the majority.—*N. H. Sentinel.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 14, 1841.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

We invite the attention of our readers to the call which will be found in another column for a convention of the friends of education. It will be recollected that the Temperance convention, which met at Montpelier during the session of the Legislature, appointed another convention on the subject of Temperance to be held at Middlebury on the 12th of January next. The selection of the day after this meeting—the 13th of January—for a convention for the purpose of discussing "the educational wants and interests of Vermont," appears to us to be exceedingly happy. The best friends of education and the warmest advocates of Temperance. will be found to constitute, in general, the same body of men; and there is no way in which so large an assemblage of intelligent patrons of both these interests can be secured, as by such an arrangement of the meetings as will permit them both to be attended without the expense of two journeys.

To say nothing at present on the subject of Temperance, there never has been a time when the friends of Education in this State, were called upon for prompt and efficient action, by motives so pressing as those which now urge them to take immediate measures for the advancement of this cause. The subject was brought before the legislature in a very appropriate and interesting manner by the Governor, and the legislature (as may be seen by reference to the able report of the chairman of the committee on Education,) has placed the subject in such a position as to make a direct appeal to the *people* for an expression of their opinion and their wishes. In the discussion of this subject by the members of the legislature, it was said that *facts* are what we want, as the basis of action. Facts then, let us have. The best method of collecting facts, would undoubtedly be the adoption of such a course by the State government as would cause this to be done by the *operation of law*. But in the absence of suitable arrangements for this purpose, on the part of the State, something may be accomplished by individual effort. We hope, therefore, that those who attend the proposed convention will come prepared, as far as possible, to exhibit the present condition of education in their respective districts. When the facts which have been called for shall be fully collected and fairly stated, there is no doubt it will be found, that while in relation to the great producing interest of Agriculture, Ver't stands in the first rank among the members of our confederacy, in regard to *Education*, she has been already outstripped by several, if not many of her sister States. Something has been done by the state for common schools; but for want of a judicious appropriation of the funds devoted to this important object, and of a well digested and thorough system, these schools are in a feeble and languishing condition. Our Academies are, if possible, in a still more deplorable state. Without any plan of study, without adequate funds, and without the indispensable requisite of *stability* in regard to teachers, (we speak not of particular seminaries, but of the Academies in general) they are not at all fitted, in their present condition to answer the purpose for which they were designed. As to our Colleges, it is well known, that notwithstanding the interest which the people have shown in them—an interest which has been testified by many noble instances of private munificence—they have been long famishing for want of legislative aid.

If our State is capable of taking the lead in regard to Agriculture, why should she be left behind in the far more important work of Education? It is not for want of *material*, but of the best method of working it. Vermont is as rich in *mind* as she is in *soil*, and with suitable advantages, the products of the one will be found to be as abundant, and as superior, as already have been those of the other. If any one doubts this, let him turn to the triennial catalogues of our Colleges, and trace their graduates to seats of influence in the legislative halls, the courts of Justice, the pulpits and the Institutions of learning of almost every state in the Union, and he will be convinced that Vermont is rich in men. Why then, we ask again should she suffer herself, in regard to the education of her sons, to be out-stripped, not merely by Massachusetts—the mother of American liberty and intelligence—not merely by Connecticut and New York, but even by Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states, which we are accustomed to look upon with much less respect? These things ought not so to be. They *must* not, and if energetic efforts are now made by the friends of education, they *will* not remain so long. We commend the proposed convention to the serious consideration of all enlightened men, who have the welfare of the community at heart; and we hope our brethren of the editorial corps will lay aside party feeling for once, and unite in pressing this important and interesting subject on the attention of the people.

The report of the chairman of the committee on education, referred to in these remarks will appear in the next number of our paper.

☞ It is understood that arrangements are contemplated to accommodate at the houses of our citizens all who shall attend the two conventions referred to above. A more specific notice will appear next week.

The Message.—The length of the President's message, preludes the remarks upon it and other subjects which we had prepared for this paper, together with various articles of general intelligence.

Clinton County Bank.—By the Albany Evening Journal, we are told that the notes of this institution are no longer redeemed in that city. It further says that the Bank was crippled two or three years ago, and although persevering efforts have been made to bring it up, its failure seems to be unavoidable.

Arrival of the Acadia.—This steamer arrived in Boston very recently. It brings no intelligence of importance. Extreme distress in the manufacturing districts still prevails. The Queen has given birth to a son and heir to the British crown, at which, there were great rejoicings in London. The event took place on the 9th of November. The infant has already taken a high stand among the nobility under the title of the Duke of Cornwall. The joy of the Queen was unbounded, when told that she had given birth to a son.

Libel suit.—Cooper has recovered $400 in an action against Mr. Weed of the Albany Evening Journal, for a criticism of his novel of "Home as found." He has commenced a fresh batch of suits against the New York Tribune, and Evening Journal, founded upon their statements relative to the trials of the Montgomery circuit.

State Convention of the friends of Education.

The committee appointed by the Education Convention assembled at Brandon on the 5th of January 1841, hereby give notice to the friends of education throughout the state, that a Convention will be held at MIDDLEBURY on Thursday the thirteenth of January, 1842, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., to hear the report of the committee, and to take into consideration the educational wants and interests of Vermont. They respectfully but urgently ask a full and general attendance.

Thomas H. Palmer
Wm. C. Kittridge
D. W. C. Clarke
Ebenezer N. Briggs
E. J. Hallock

Dec. 7, 1841. Committee.

Editors in the state are requested to give this notice two insertions.

Notice.

The committee appointed to call together the Middlebury Total Abstinence Society, give notice that a meeting of said society, for the purpose of choosing officers will be held in the vestry of the Congregational church, on FRIDAY evening next, (17th inst.) at half past 6. It is desired that all copies of the constitution containing lists of members, may be returned to the meeting.

Married.

In Panton, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. C. R. Wilkins, of Vergennes, Mr. John Stearns, of Middlebury. to Miss. Harriet N. Tower of Panton.

A. Chapman & Son.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership in business, under the firm of A. Chapman & Son, at the old stand, would inform the inhabitants of Middlebury and county generally, that they are now receiving from Boston a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

GOODS,

Consisting of Broadcloths and figured Beaver of the latest style, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, French, London and American prints, and Sheetings, Caps, Umbrellas, and almost every article usually kept in Country Stores.

ALSO,

Crockery and Hardware, Bar Iron and Nails,

by wholesale or retail.

Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Old and Young Hyson, and hyson skin TEAS,

of a superior quality.

Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Oils,

and most other articles in the Grocery line, also,

Sheep Tobacco.

All who wish to purchase good articles at fair prices are requested to examine their assortment.

ASA CHAPMAN,
GEORGE C. CHAPMAN.

Middlebury, Oct. 16th. 1841. 24 tf

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a farm, containing 250 acres of land, lying about 3 miles south of this village, together with the stocks and tools appertaining to the same. It is pleasantly situated on the bank of Otter Creek. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser. IRA STEWART.

Middlebury, June 22, 1841. 7tf.

HARTFORD.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, for Middlebury and vicinity, and will receive proposals for insuring property against loss or damage by Fire. The long established reputation of this company, and the promptness with which all their transactions have been characterised render it unnecessary to say anything in its favor. All business connected with the office intrusted to him will be faithfully and punctually transacted.

JONATHAN HAGAR, *Agent.*

Middlebury, Feb. 25, 184. 42;1y

LIBERATION.

I HEREBY give notice that I have given my son, Joseph W., his time to trade and transact business for himself, until he shall arrive at the age of 21 years; and shall neither claim any of his wages, nor pay debts of his contracting after this date. ABIJAH LITTLE.

Ripton, Oct. 30, 1841. 30 3w

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have given my son, Albert S., his time until the age of twenty-one years, for the purpose of obtaining an education; and shall call for none of his wages received from any occupation, or discharge any debts of his contraction after this date.

AUGUSTUS GRAVES.

Salisbury, Nov. 11th, 1841. 30 3w

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have given my son, Zia Elliot, his time, to act for himself, until he is 21 years of age, and I shall call for none of his wages nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. JONATHAN ELLIOT.

Starksboro' Nov. 15th, 1841. 30 3w

C. HILL,

WOULD inform his customers and the public, that he has just received his

WINTER STOCK,

out of which he will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, or make to order, on short notice, the following articles, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Carpet-bags and Valices, brass and copper Rivets; French and center, folio, bag-top and common plain TRUNKS *of various descriptions; common, plain, double and single japanned, tinned, brass and silver mounted* HARNESSES; *Curled Hair; India rubber Cloth; Patent Leather; open, polished and round* BELLS; *Neat's-foot Oil; Curry Combs, Horse Cards and Brushes; and a good assortment of Whips and Lashes.*

He would also inform the Saddle and Harness Makers in this vicinity, he has just received a good assortment of Saddlery, Hard-ware, Coach-lace and all kinds of *Carriage trimmings*, which he will sell cheap for cash.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase any of the above named articles, will please call at his old stand [*1st door north of the Court House.*] and examine Goods and Prices for themselves.

☞ REPAIRS done on short notice, and all Orders promptly attended to.

Middlebury, November 28, 1841. 30 tf

STATE OF VERMONT, }
District of Addison, ss. }

BE it remembered, that at a Probate Court holden at Middlebury within and for the district of Addison, on the first day of December A. D. 1841.

Peter Starr, named executor in an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of

REBECCA MILLER,

late of said Middlebury deceased, presents the same for probate: It is therefore ordered that the same be examined for probate by said court at a session thereof to be holden at the office of the Register of said court in said Middlebury, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December instant at one o'clock in the afternoon: and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, that they may appear and make their objections 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 Middlebury, three weeks successively previous to the time of said court.

J. S. BUSHNELL, Register.

A true copy of record, 31w3
Attest, J. S. BUSHNELL Register.

MIDDLEBURY ACADEMY.

AZARIAH HYDE, A.M., *Principal.*

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of December.

Instruction will be given in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in all the branches of a thorough English education. In each department the course of instruction will be systematic, and constant exertions will be used, that every subject presented to the mind of the student may be fully understood.

Especial attention will be devoted to classical students, to make them thorough and finished linguists; and to the pronunciation, as well as construction of the French language. The experience of many years and the most untiring exertions will be devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of the students.

It is of great importance, that every student should be present at the commencement of the term, that he may not lose the benefit of instructions given to the large classes then formed. A limited number of young gentlemen can be accommodated with board &c., in the family of the Principal.

Tuition per term for common English branches, $300
" " " " higher English, Latin and Greek, 400
" " " " French, 500

Students will be received for half a quarter, and no allowance made for absence, unless in case of sickness.

ESTATE OF ETHAN ANDRUS.

We, the subscribers, being appointed by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of Ethan Andrus, late of Middlebury, in said District, deceased; and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto: And 6 months from the 15th, day of this month being allowed by said Court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling house of the deceased, in Middlebury, on the first Tuesday of January, and March, next from nine o'clock. A. M. until four o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

Dorastus Wooster, } *Commissioners*
Ira Allen, }

Dated at Middlebury, this 15 day of November 1841.

100 Barrels superfine Flour, received and for sale by the barrel or less quantity, by T. C. SMITH.

Notice.

THE subscriber having made arrangements which disconnects him with the stove business in this town for the present, desires all those who are owing him on Book or otherwise, immediately to call and settle with him at his brick store the second door north of the Vermont Hotel. Attention to this notice may save trouble and expense to those concerned. JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT.

Middlebury, Dec. 13, 1841. 32;tf

Estate of Timothy Matthews, Jr.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Probate Court for the District of Addison, commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

Timothy Matthews Jr.

late of Middlebury, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the 17th day of November 1841, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling house of the deceased, in said Middlebury, on the second Mondays of January and May 1842, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

LEVI NEEDHAM, }
E. B. SMITH, } Com'rs

Middlebury, Nov. 17, 1841. 32.

TO SINGERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large quantity of the Carmina Sacra, or Boston collection of church music; Modern Psalmist; Boston Academy; Odeon; Kingsley's Choir; Boston Glee-book; Boston Academy's manual of vocal music; and Gardner's music of Nature.

Singing schools can be supplied with any quantity, cheap for *cash*, at the Book store of

J. HAGAR.

November 15. 28 6w

Bibles, bibles.

COMPREHENSIVE Commentary, 6 vols.
Benson's do 5
Scott's do 3 do
D'Oyley Mont's do 2 do
Clark's } do on the New-Testament;
Catholic Bibles.

ALSO

Quarto Family Bibles; Octavo; Webster's and others. Pocket Bibles in a great variety of bindings.

for sale by J. HAGAR

P. S.—Most kinds of schools books used in this vicinity, to be had at wholesale, as cheap as in New York or Boston.

November 15. 28 6w

FURS—FURS.

ALL kinds of Fur Trimmings, by A. CHAPMAN & SON.

November 16. 28

CASH

PAID for Shipping Furs. JOHN WOOD.

Machine Cards.

MACHINE CARDS will be kept for sale by the subscriber, and made to order at short notice. Also for sale hand and horse Cards, Card-tacks, emery and comb plate of all kinds. Also Screen for fanning mills of all kinds in use, and screen for Safes; also iron and brass meal Seives—all of the best quality and sold low for cash only.

SAM'L B. BENT.

Middlebury, Dec. 7, 1841. 31,6m.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber a dark brown yearling BULL and a yearling STEER, with a star in the forehead. Whoever will give information of the same shall be liberally rewarded. Ira Stewart.

Dec. 6. 31.

ESTRAYS.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, about two months ago, two CALVES—one a red line-back steer, with a rope on the neck; the other a heifer, dun color and small. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away. Leonard Rich.

Weybridge, Nov. 30, 1841. 31.

Crockery, Glass & China.

A LARGE assortment now opening and for sale at the lowest rate by T. C. SMITH.

C. D. GRISWOLD,

DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silver Work,

Brandon, Vt.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Gold and Silver Lever, Horizontal and Vertical *Watches*, Silver plated *Cake Baskets*, Britania *Tea Setts*, Ladies *Cameo, Mosaic*, and *Locket* B. Pins, Gents. B. Pins, *Finger Rings*, Gold Chains and Keys, Lockets, Bracelets, Fereoniers &c. &c.

SILVER WORK.

Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Butter Knives and Sugar Tongs of Southern Manufacture, and warranted in quality equal to dollars. Also,

A VARIETY

Consisting in part, of cloth, hair, teeth, nail, and Comb BRUSHES, Ivory and inlaid card cases and needle Books, Pocket Books, Wallets and Purses, Shell side, back and Pocket COMBS, Work boxes, Spool stands, Dolls, Hair Combs, Needles, Pins, Dentrifice, Razors and razor strops, Tobacco boxes, Accordions and Instruction Books.

Perfumery.

Of the richest French and German extracts, also German and French Cologne, Honey water and Lavender, Pomade and Balm of Columbia, Maccassor, Bears, and Buffalo HAIR OILS, Bermend Cream, Oleophane and Vegetable SHAVING SOAPS.

Any articles of RICH GOODS if not on hand, will be obtained to order on short notice.

☞ Particular attention paid to WATCH REPAIRING.

Brandon, Nov. 1841: 28;tf

THE subscriber keeps for sale COTTON BATTS by the bale, IRA STEWART.

Middlebury Sept. 11, 1841. 19tf

BEAVER & Pilot Cloths, Broad Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres—New and fashionable style Vesting, all well adapted for this and the approaching season, for sale at a small advance from cost at the store of

Z. BECKWITH & Co.,

Oct. 1841. 25

THE old reputation of Z. Beckwith for the sale of the best kinds of SUGARS, SPICES, MOLASSES and all sorts of *tee-total* Groceries, will be amply sustained at the old stand, by Z. BECKWITH & Co.

Oct 1841. 25

KEESVILLE round, square, and flat Iron of all the sizes manufactured at the works, are constantly on hand, and for sale by the subscriber. IRA STEWART.

Middlebury, August 8, 1841.

AN Extensive assortment of CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, is now ready for inspection and sale at the Cheap-for-Cash store of

Z. BECKWITH & Co.,

HOLMAN'S Sarsaparilla Compound 10oz. for sale by the doz. or at retail, by JOHN WOOD.

October 1841.

GENTLEMEN,

IF you want any garments of any color or quality worn in a civilized community, you will do well to purchase the cloth and trimmings at

Z. BECKWITH & Co's.

Oct. 1841. 25

THERE are within my inclosure, three yearlings—2 *STEERS and* 1 *HEIFER*; their color is not all red, neither is it all white. The owner can have them by paying for this notice, and me for their keeping. HORACE BIRGE.

New Haven, Nov. 23, 1841. 30 3w

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 18th instant, a light red line-back *COW*, with a notch cut out the under side of the right ear, supposed to be nine or ten years old. The owner can have said cow by paying charges.

JULIUS L. ELDREDGE.

New Haven, Nov. 24th, 1841. 30 3w

Pure Winter Oil,

PROVED to be of superior quality, just received by

A FRANCIS

Bank Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Middlebury are notified that the annual election for the choice of seven Directors will be holden at the Vermont Hotel on the 28th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM NASH, *President.*

Bank Middlebury, }
6th Dec. 1841. } 31

Just Received,

A NEW Supply of Adams' Monitorial Reader—one of the best reading books for common schools.

ALSO—12 doz. Walkden's Japan INK—a superior article.

Ruled Foolscap paper $3 per Ream.
do. Blue Letter do. 3 do. do.
For sale by J. HAGAR.

Dec. 6, 1841. 31 cop3t

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received a new assortment of

Dry Goods,

among which may be found some beautiful and new style

Muslin de Laines,

together with a great variety of other articles, all of which will be sold very low for cash or ready pay, at his store in Nichols' Building, at the south end of the Bridge.

T. C. SMITH.

Middlebury, Nov. 15, 1841.

A CARD.

TO DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. In consequence of the extremely unsettled state of the currency for a few years past, rendering the sales on credit so very hazardous, and the manifest wrong and injustice of charging the good man so high a profit as the necessity of the case compels every one to do in order to meet the losses by the bad, we adopted the plan of buying and selling exclusively for cash. And now having fully tested the fact that those who buy their goods on credit, or of credit houses, or of cash and credit houses, cannot at all compete with our customers in the sale of their goods, we shall therefore, continue the same system.

By paying cash for our goods, we are enabled to obtain most of them from Manufacturers, and from first hands, thereby saving (at least) all the charges of the commission merchant, such as commissies, guarantee, interest, labor &c., which often amounts to a retail profit, which enables us to sell by the piece, as low as they are usually bought by the package, (interest off.)

We therefore specially invite all those in the trade who are not willing to pay the losses by others, and can make such pay for their goods, to call and examine ours, before purchasing elsewhere.

We keep constantly on hand a general assortment of American, English and French, Woollen, Linen, Cotton and Silk, Fancy and staple Dry Goods, by the piece or package.

LESTER HOLMES & Co.
167 Pearl st.

New York, Aug. 10, 1841. 17 1y

CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has commenced the above busines at the old establishment heretofore occupied by Q. C. Rich, and others, Shoreham, where he is solicitous to obtain business in his line, and will execute all orders intrusted 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.

17 tf ALPHONSO KILBORN.

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

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber whose Notes or accounts, are of long Standing, are requested to make payments without delay.

Nov 9 1841. Z. Beckwith

THOSE who are in want of OVER COATS will find superior *Wool-dyed, Plain and Diamond BEAVER CLOTHS* at

A. FRANCIS

Oct. 11, 1841. 23 tf