ures calculated to mitigate the severity of the present visitation. Further schemes are announced as being in preparation, but what they are the Prime Minister has not yet deemed it necessary to explain. Probably they refer to some political identification between the institutions of England and Ireland. One thing is clear, that the church of Ireland is not to be interfered with. The statement of Lord John Russell was most favorably received by the House, and more especially by the Irish landlords, who are not only to have twenty-two years to repay, at a small rate of interest, whatever sums they require from the Government, but half, only, of the present expense incurred in the productive works is to be borne by the nation generally.

The noble lord concluded a very long and eloquent speech by proposing his motion, and sat down amid vociferous and continued cheering.

Sir R. Inglis and other members congratulated Lord John Russell on the able manner in which he had brought forward the ministerial scheme, and on the conciliatory spirit in which it had been received on both sides.

After remarks from several members, Lord J. Russell's motion was agreed to.

February 1st.—The Parliamentary proceedings had exclusive reference to the state of Ireland.—The measures of the Government were discussed at great length. The urgency of the crisis was admitted by all the speakers.

Lord John Russell moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Laboring Poor (Ireland) Bill.

Mr Williams moved, as an amendment, that the second reading, and, indeed, all other stages of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill should have precedence. He proposed this amendment, because he was convinced that the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was the means by which the present calamities of Ireland would be removed at the least expense, and the recurrence of similar calamities averted in future.

THE CORN TRADE IN ENGLAND.—We copy the following report of the state of the Corn Market from the Mark Lane Express of Feb. 1st:

"No time has been lost in getting the Corn and Navigation Law Suspension bills through Parliament, these measures having received the Royal assent on Tuesday last. Whether the importations of grain will be materially increased by the remission of the almost nominal rates of duties previously levied on arrivals of foreign corn may be questioned; at all events, no immediate increases in the supplies can be caused thereby. Before it was known that Government intended to take the steps they have, orders have been sent abroad to buy up all that could be procured; and these purchases would, under any circumstances, have come forward. The whole of the available stock at Baltic ports is a mere bagatelle in comparison with what will be wanted to supply the immense deficiency of food in Ireland. The same may be said as regards the Mediterranean; and, though rather a large quantity of wheat is held at Odessa and the Danube, we shall have to outbid France and other countries, who are looking to that quarter, as well as ourselves, for supplies, to secure any large quantity there. Our principal resource must, therefore, still be America; and we can only repeat what we have on former occasions stated, viz., that we entertain considerable misgivings as to her capabilities to furnish adequate supplies in a season, when the yield of grain has been more or less deficient over a large portion of Europe. We are, consequently, inclined to view the reaction which has taken place in the trade in grain during the week now about to terminate, as likely to prove temporary, unless our own farmers hold much heavier stocks than we have reason to suppose. The anxiety to realize which holders of wheat and barley have all at once exhibited, has, as usual, been met by increased caution on the part of merchants, millers and dealers, and a rather important fall has arrivals at that port from America have been very abundant for some days past; if, however, the wants of Ireland are nearly as great as estimated by the President of the Board of Trade, the Liverpool warehouse will not long retain what has just been stored.

We have recently received a communication from a source we believe worthy of credit, relative to the state of affairs in the interior of Ireland, which fully bears out the gloomy picture drawn by the different speakers in the House of Commons, when touching on the subject of Irish distress.—From this statement it appears that the demand for meal of every description is so great that the power of manufacturing it has proved altogether inadequate; that the poor people constantly surround the different mills, and take away wheat, Indian corn and oatmeal, in small quantities of a few stones at a time, as fast as it can be made; and our correspondent accounts for the accumulation of stocks at Dublin, Limerick, and other seaport towns, under such circumstances, by the difficulty existing in procuring the means of conveyance; the boats, &c., usually employed in carrying goods into the interior, having proved wholly unequal to the purpose. All this appears, however, for the present, to have been lost sight of; and, as already remarked, a decided change has, during the week, taken place in the tone of the trade. At most of the leading provincial markets a rather important decline has occurred."

The London Times of Feb. 2d says—"Letters from Odessa speak of the continuance of purchases in the grain markets on account of Belgium, France and England, and the result has been increased firmness of prices. For delivery in June a great deal of business had been transacted. The last advices from England are stated to have exerted much influence on the general condition of the market."

IRELAND.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—There are again most distressing accounts from all the Irish provinces of the progress of famine.

Even in the county of Meath, adjacent to the metropolitan county, deaths from starvation are reported. Supplies of food, however, were coming in, though to nothing at all like the extent required for immediate relief.

The Irish papers state that the miseries of the famine have suffered no abatement. The accounts are the same from all quaters. Over-filled poor-houses, with crowds of applicants suing in vain for admission, mark the progress of the now universal misery. As the famine advances, property of every kind becomes insecure, and robberies, some on a very large scale, are frequent. Cases are almost every morning brought before the Dublin Magistrates of persons assailing bakers' men, and forcibly carrying away the contents of their baskets.

The non-tillage infatuation becomes more and more evident. Accounts from all parts of the country describe the same state of unintelligent preference for the easy pittance on public works over the better wages offered by the farmers.

A writer in the Northern Whig, who has travelled through Ulster and Connaught, mentions that from the time he entered the latter province, the least distressed in Ireland, untill he left it, he did not see a smile on the face of a single man, woman, or child, of peasant class: one general gloom pervaded all.

Destitution is increasing in the counties of Longford, Galway, Leitrim, and Kerry; while in Cork, Bantry is rivalling Skibbereen in extreme misery.

Some consolation, however, may be derived from the continued falling of prices. It was generally believed that speculation had reached its highest limits, and that prices would recede in a few weeks to their average standard. At Dublin, Belfast, and Limerick, corn has decidely declined; while in Athlone and Longford wheat has fallen 5s and oats 2s per barrel.

To the horrors of famine the dread of pestilence is now superadded. Referring to the extension of "low fever," the Dublin Evening Post of the 23rd, contained the following very alarming statement:—"We mentioned a week or ten days ago that a low and, as it would appear, contagious fever had shown itself in many places in the county of Cork. The poor people called it the plague, and fled from the infected hovel, leaving the wretched inmates to perish.

Another journal says: "The progress of disorganization in both Ridings of Tipperary is of a fearful character. In the North Riding two process-servers attached to the quarter sessions court have been shot lately, and an officer of the Board of Works fired at. The navigation of the Shannon is guarded by military. Several hundreds of starving creatures have been refused admittance into the poor-house, it being completely filled. Plunder and devastation prevail everywhere, for the poor cannot procure food, nor will the rich farmers pay any rents. More police are demanded everywhere.—In the South Riding above 150 sheep have been carried off from Slievenamon, near Clonmel; all provision carts moving without escorts are plundered; twelve escorts leave Clonmel weekly; six leave Cahir, taking above 600 tons of flour weekly to Limerick for the west of Ireland; no sheep or cattle can be left out in the fields. The price of food is quite beyond the reach of the people, who plunder everything. The poor-houses are full to suffocation; the turnips are exhausted; meal and soup are distributed largely, but the mass of destitution is overwhelming. All the ruffians of the country are armed; 100 more police voted for."

FRANCE.

The project of a law authorizing the free importation of corn into France, until the 31st of July next, was unanimously adopted by the Chamber of Peers on the 27th ult. The *Moniteur* contains a Royal ordinance, providing that India corn and buckwheat, either in grain or reduced to flour, exported by land or sea, shall pay, down to the 31st July, 1847, the *maximum* of the duties imposed on those articles by the law of the 15th of April, 1832.

The London Times of the 2d inst. says:

"The food question, which would appear to begin to assume a less alarming character, continued to engross attention in Paris. Our private letters of Saturday expressed a hope that we had seen the worst of the crisis—that is, so far as respected the supply—and those of Sunday tend to confirm that expectation."

Outrages continue to be perpetrated in various parts of France, of which the scarcity of food is the result or pretext.

Mexican News---Direct.

We are indebted to a friend for files of late Mexican journals, the *Locomotor* and the *Indicador*, of Vera Cruz, running from 31st December to the 15th January. Besides their original matter, they embody copious extracts from the newspapers of the capital and of the Departments—details not found in the news brought us by the usual methods. Of whatever such they offer, we proceed to place before our readers abstracts or translations, as either may seem preferable.

In its session of the 24th December, the Congress, by a vote of 73 to 2, passed a law, that members of Congress shall be incapable of any other public employment during the term for which they have been elected and for one year afterward.

The *Indicador* of the 31st December replies as follows to a communication appearing in the *Monitor Republicano* of the capital, and averring that intrigues and alarms were on foot at Vera Cruz, in regard to the erection of a Dictatorship: That no such intrigues and no such alarms have any existence at Vera Cruz; that ill-disposed persons have attemped to create them but have been compelled to silence by the public indignation; and that these few plotters, disappointed in Vera Cruz, now hope, no doubt, to raise a disturbance elsewhere, by getnot been able to [illegible] about. The *Indicador* then adds as follows: "The war absords *all* our attention; and there is not a citizen who would not deem it a crime to countenance any thing that might lead to disturbance, which the public enemy is at hand to take advantage of it or to rejoice at it. It is only through this feeling that the failure of the Government to forward the supplies, &c. necessary to the defence of this place and of the Castle of San Juan de Ulos, is deplored among us."

The same Monitor expressed great dissatisfaction at what it considers the failure ot Santa Ana's plan of repelling our invasion, by withdrawing his defensive force from the frontiers, and letting us advance into the interior, until to extricate ourselves from a hostile population and superior forces become impossible. Now, it says, the Americans have got, through this system, unresisted possessions of large territories; and instead of pushing on into the interior, are sitting down to secure their conquest. The Monitor thinks that the Congress ought to call Santa Ana to a severe account for this unpropitious event.

The *Diario del Gobierno* of the 30th December gives a letter from Acapulco, of th 15th December, which says they have intelligence there direct from Moncray the California and the port of San Francisco, to the following effect; That, since the late expulsion of the Americans from Ciudad de los Angeles, they rallied a force of 400 men, and returned to attack it; but that at San Pedro, three legues from Los Angeles, they were encountered by the Californians, and driven back to the coast with considerable loss. It is probable that the news of this unexpected resistance of the Californians has led to a proposal of about the same date, in the Mexican Congress, to raise a special loan of half a million to aid the New Mexicans and Californians in their efforts to expel the invaders from those territories.

The quarrel which had sprung up between Santa Ana and the authorities of the state of Zacatecas, concerning an order issued by the former about the time when the Congress was assembling, to establish martial law through Zacatecas, has been brought before the Congress, and quited by the decision that the step was warranted, both by the gravity of the conjuncture and the temporary powers which Santa Ana was then legally exercising. The papers contain notices of various voluntary contributions to the expenses of the war. Two of these merit particular attention. In Vera Cruz a number of private individuals were called on to assist in furnishing clothes for the soldiery, and they at once subscribed for one hundred and ninety-three full suits; in Puebla, another body of persons has given the example of a sort of contribution still more likely to be effectual. They have—each taxing himself in proportion to his means—raised a present sum of four hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and engage to contribute, as long as the war shall last, a monthly amount of one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Under date of January 14th, the *Locomotor* gives a view of the new plan of operations for which General Scott is sent out. New Leon and Tamaulipas are, it says, to be left to an army of occupation only, and the main forces, with as many fresh ones as can be raised, are to be sent to the attack of Vera Cruz. Our Government, it says, is confident of success there, with a force of 25,000 men; and expects after taking Vera Cruz and its castle, to march upon the city of Mexico. The attack, it adds, may be expected within from forty to sixty days of that date. It exhorts the Government to assemble an army of observation there.

At the entrance of a new year, one of the Mexican journals (the *Regenerador Republicano*,) reviews the comparative condition of that country, at the beginning of 1846 and 1847. It says, "A year since this nation presented a spectacle the saddest, such as seemed to promise nothing but its speedy ruin. It had suffered a revolution ending in nothing but the illusion of all the public hope; and the army assembled to protect the integrity of the national territory had shamefully turned its face from the enemy, in order to aid in enslaving us at home," &c. Proceeding thus in its picture of the hopeless state of things a year since, it next comes to the present. "The year 1847 opens, then, with better auspices. The nation is governed by the constitutional forms for the restoration of which it had long sighed; it is free; the states have resumed their sovereignty and independence; are reorganizing their internal administration; are raising and arming their militia; are casting about for the means of replenishing their treasuries; are endeavoring to find farther financial aids for the General Government itself in the war which it is waging, and are preparing all the elements of national defence which can be devised. At the beginning of 1846 we could see nothing but omens of calamity and dissolution; at that of 1847 only signs of regeneration and of recovery greet us."

Mexico, in short, has derived from this war only renewed union, a reanimated public order, a freer Government. We wish all the world could say as much.

Extract from Senator Corwin's Speech.

We give place to the following eloquent and effective extract from the concluding portion of the Speech of "Tom Corwin" of Ohio, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 11th inst., the three million bribery bill being then under consideration.

What is the territory, Mr President, which you propose to wrest from Mexico? It is consecrated to the heart of the Mexican by many a well-fought battle with his old Castilian master. His Bunker Hills and Saratogas and Yorktowns are there!—The Mexican can say, "There I bled for liberty! and shall I surrender that consecrated home of my affections to the Anglo-Saxon invaders? What do they want with it. They have Texas already.—They have possessed themselves of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. What else do they want? To what shall I point my children as memorials of that independence which I bequeath to them, when those battle fields shall have passed from my possession?"

Oh! had one come and demanded Bunker Hill of the people of Massachusetts—had England's Lion, rampant on his field of gold, ever showed himself there, is there a man over 13 or under 90 who would not have been there to meet him—is there a river on this Continent that would not have run red with blood—is there a field of conflict but would have been filled high with the unburied bones of slaughtered Americans, before these consecrated battle fields of liberty should have been wrested from us? But this same American goes on into a sister Republic and says to poor, weak Mexico, "Give up your territory—you are unworthy to possess it—I have got one half already—all I ask of you is to give up the other!" Oh! England might as well, in the circumstances I have described, have come and demanded of us, "Give up the Atlantic slope—give up this trifling territory from the Alleghany Mountains to the sea; it is only from Maine to St. Mary's—only about one-third of your Republic, and we have the least interesting portion of it." What would be the response? Why, they would say, must we give this up to John Bull?—Why? "He wants room!" The Senator from Michigan says he must have this. Why, my worthy Christian brother, on what principle of justice? "I want room!" (A laugh.)

Why, with twenty millions of people you have only about a hundred millions of acres of land, inviting settlement by every conceivable argument—bring them down to a quarter of a dollar an acre, and allowing every man to squat where he pleases. But the Senator from Michigan says we will be two hundred millions in a few years, and we want room. If I were a Mexican I would tell you "Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will

Why, says the Chairman of this Committee of Foreign Relations, it is the most reasonable thing in the world! We ought to have the Bay of San Francisco. Why? Because it is the best harbor in the Pacific! It has been my fortune, Mr President, to have practised a good deal in criminal Courts in the course of my life, but I never yet heard a thief, arraigned for stealing a horse, plead that it was the best horse that he could find in the country! We want California. What for? Why, says the Senator from Michigan, we will have it, and the Senator from South Carolina—with a very mistaken view, I think, alike of duty and of policy—says, you can't keep our people from going in there. I don't desire to prevent them. Let them go and seek their happiness in whatever country or clime it pleases them.

All I ask is that they go there on their own responsibility, and not require of me to convey their Eagle banner into whatever field of plunder they may choose to enter, in their foreign marauding expeditions. This, sir, has been the plea of every robber chief from the time of Nimrod to the present day. I dare say that Tamerlane wanted room. Bajazet was a gentleman also just like your Anglo-Saxon Christian. He wanted room! Alexander wanted room when he went to that very place where but recently Britain has fought a battle—on the ground on which he found himself engaged with the elephants on his Asiatic foe, when away from his Macedonian empire, in these distant lands, he sought for room. There was a California away out there he wanted. He got it. Many a Monterey he had to storm. He had quite as much history as you will ever get.

Why, says the Senator from Michigan the other day, Europe had quite forgotten us, until these battles waked them up! (A laugh.) I wonder if the President of the United States, educated as he is in all military and civic pursuits, ever read that maxim of the man who wrote first about law—Montesquieu—"Happy is that nation whose annals are written in sand!" The Senator from Michigan had a different view of this. He thinks that a nation is not distinguished until it is distinguished in war. He fears that the slumbering faculties of old Europe have not been able to ascertain that there are twenty millions of Anglo Saxons here, making railroads and canals, and speeding all the arts of peace to the utmost accomplishment of the most refined civilization! They do not know it! And what is the wonderful expedient which this Democratic method of making history would adopt in order to make us known? Shooting Mexican women!

I read in your battle of Monterey, that a poor little girl, with the benevolence of an angel in her bosom, and the robust courage of a hero in her heart, was busily engaged during the bloody conflict, amid the crash of falling houses and the shrieks of war, in moistening the parched lips of the dying soldiers on either side, when suddenly, as an American officer looked upon her, a cannon ball struck her and blew her to atoms! Oh! we are known in Europe! How we are recognized among the Christian nations of the world! This is a consummation that makes me think that the Millennial Glory has just dawned upon the bloody fields of Monterey. The glory of your great American Republic shall live to the latest syllable of recorded time! You have stormed the Bishop's Palace, and shot an innocent girl, engaged in giving water to the dying soldiers in the field!

This was to get room! There lies your acknowledged county, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, so far remote from the habitable parts of your country that you have actually to hire a regiment to carry the mail to the shores of the Pacific! And you want room! You make the hypocritical pretence that there is a bursting population, teeming with energy and enterprise and life, which wants room! You will impose no lies like that upon us. Why shall we be so silly as to attempt to impose upon the world this false pretence?

Do we not know, Mr. President, that of old it was urged a lie could not live long? But at last there shall nothing abide but truth, and that whatever you or I may say to-day, when we shall have gone down to our graves, with the expectation, like the foolish bird, which, when pursued, hides its foolish head in the sand and supposes its poor foolish body is not seen—when we have crawled into the grave, believing that by this falsehood we have imposed upon this world, all will be discovered and made bare to every body; and mankind, instead of believing us, that we sought room for a growing population, will say that we endeavored, under that hypocritical pretence, to obtain land we did not want, by iniquity and force.

The Hon. Senator then proceeded, in a most eloquent manner, to depict the awful consequences which must inevitably follow from the indulgence of a lust for additional territory by an appeal to the history of the past. He referred, in the most forcible manner, to the extreme danger which accompanied the agitation of the great question which so seriously divides the North and South, and then concluded by beseeching Senators at once to pause, to arrest the progress of the war, and, instead of acting towards Mexico in the barbarian spirit of a darker age, which looked upon revenge as a virtue, and forgiveness of injuries as a crime, to treat her in the upright and magnanimous spirit of a Christian people. Treat her that way, said he, and my life for it, twenty suns shall not rise and set before the foundations of a solid and substantial peace will be laid, impending calamities be arrested, and all be well with the republic.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANTHONY COLBY,

OF NEW-LONDON.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS,

Dist. No. 3. JAMES WILSON, Keene.

FOR COUNSELLOR,

JARED PERKINS, Cheshire.

FOR SENATORS,

Dist. No. 8. HENRY S. TUDOR.

" No. 9. NATHANIEL KINGSBURY.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Cheshire County.

BARTON SKINNER, Register of Deeds.

PHINEHAS HANDERSON, County Treasurer.

AARON P. HOWLAND, } Road Commissioners.
DANIEL W. FARRAR, }
CHARLES CONVERSE, }

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus speaks of the recent speech of one of our representatives, the Hon. Solomon Foot, of Rutland:

'The East was nobly sustained by Mr Foot of Vt., in a speech on the war. It deserves the highest praise for its ability, its pungent sarcasm, its candor and its eloquence. I commend it to the press, and to the country, as one of the very best efforts of the session—so conceded, by the most cultivated intellects in Congress.'

Black Laws of Ohio.—A bill passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, on the 4th inst., repealing THE BLACK LAWS, by a vote of 34 to 30. This was a strictly party vote. The Whigs voting yea, and the Locofocos nay.

Wm. P. Hill, son of Isaac Hill, has purchased the Portsmouth Gazette, and Hill's Patriot is to be discontinued, or merged with the old Patriot.

United States Senator from Kentucky.—The Legislature of this state has at last made choice of a Senator in Congress. On the 20th ballot, Judge J. R. Underwood, Whig, was chosen.

New York Canal Fraud.—Some startling evidences of fraud in the management of the New York Canal fund have been laid before the Legislature of that State. They were perpetrated by means of false vouchers and similar in-

☞ The Boston papers of last night have been re-
[illegible] Brighton Market

WOOL.—There have been no lots of Wool of any considerable quantity received from the country, and the market continues to be very poorly supplied with the article; a small advance over the prices quoted in our last report has been obtained. By the arrival of the steamer Cambria this afternoon, we have the following advices of the English market of the 4th inst.: The month of January commenced with a more animated demand for foreign Wools, and during the first two weeks a fair amount of business was done, and prices showed some tendency to advance.—Since that time, however, the market has been quiet, and buyers seem to act with great caution, feeling alarmed at the state of the Provision market and the unfavorable turn of the foreign exchanges. Prices, notwithstanding, continue firm, and the impression is general that they will not be lower, but, on the contrary, some improvement may be expected by and bye in certain descriptions, particularly fine colonial, the stocks of which are becoming reduced, and the supplies for some months to come will be very trifling. This will have a corresponding effect on other fine descriptions. There has been a fair demand for United States, chiefly the lower and middle qualities, and we are glad to notice that these Wools are getting into more general use, and are gaining favor with our manufacturers, being found well adapted for certain purposes. Common Wools have been in rather limited request, and notwithstanding the lowness of stocks, prices have not partaken of any advance.—*Boston Courier.*

Married.

In this town, Feb. 18, by Rev. J. H. Willis, Mr Frederic P. Sawyer, to Miss Eunice Brooks, both of B.

At West Brattleboro, Feb. 18th, by Ira Adams, Esq., Mr Silas Whitiear, of Northfield, Mass., to Miss Emalyana Wolledge, of Dummerston.

In Keene, Feb. 18, by Rev. Z. S. Barstow, Mr George Henry Sturtevant, printer, to Miss Susan M. Farnsworth, both of Keene.

In Winchester, by Rev. J. W. Ford, Mr Noah Elwell, of Hardwick, Mass., to Miss Catharine T. Alexander, of Northfield, Mass.

In Woodstock, on the 17th inst., by Rev. Mr Wright, Mr Sargeant R. Howard, of Barre, and Miss Emily R. Carleton, of W.

In Mount Holly, by Rev. J. Clement, Mr Merritt H. Dickerman, to Miss Elizabeth F. Allen, both of M.

Also, by the same, Mr James O. Spencer, of Pittsford, to Miss Lucinda Horton, of Mt. Holly.

Died.

In this town, on the 17th inst., of paralysis, Mrs CHLOE HAYES, widow of the late Rutherford Hayes, aged 84.

During a long life, the deceased has sustained its various relations with great fidelity—and, altho' the summons which called her from its duties was most sudden and unexpected to her friends, still, they feel the comforting assurance, it found her prepared.

Mrs H. could count as her descendants, 11 children, 47 grand children and 35 great grand children—in all 93,

In Guilford, on the 5th inst., after a short illness of two days, widow Eleanor Phelps, aged 76.

In Marlboro, Jan. 31, of erysipelas, widow Anna Hamilton, aged 50. Printers in Mass. please notice.

Killed in Winchendon, Mass., by the fall of a tree, Jan. 13, Rev. Humphrey Harris, aged 50; formerly of Grafton, Vt.

In Leyden, Feb. 17, Mr Samuel R. Worden, aged 40.

In Westmoreland, Jan. 29th, Elizabeth L., wife of Abel B. Cole, aged 32.

In Manchester, 18th ult., Molly Smith, aged 100 years and 4 days—one of the mothers of the revolution.

In Winchester, Feb. 14th, Joseph L. Hunt, Esq., age) 47.

In Montpelier, Col. Jonathan P. Miller, (of apoplexy) aged 50. Col. Miller visited Greece, in her late revolution.

In Warwick, Feb. 5th, of consumption, Miss Martha, wife of Joshua T. Sanger, aged 47 years.

At New York, 13th inst, of inflammation of the lungs, Dr Alex. Edson, aged 42, known as the 'Living Skeleton,' and a brother of the celebrated Calvin Edson.

In Granville, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2d, after a very brief illness, Mrs Julia A., wife of James W. Fosdick, and only daughter of H. W. and M. M. Taft, of Sunderland, Mass., aged 26 years.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more afflictive Providence than that which is announced in these few words. The light of the domestic circle has been suddenly extinguished, and darkness and desolation now fill those hearts which but yesterday were the abodes of happiness—the purest and sweetest that earth can boast. To speak of the loss which relatives have sustained would be to speak of that which words cannot express. The language of their hearts like David's, can only be expressed by silence: "I was dumb, because Thou didst it." So unusual was the sympathy felt in the community where this event transpired, that during the funeral every place of business was closed, and the inhabitants in a body followed the remains of the departed to the house appointed for all living. "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at *Public Auction*, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on the premises in the town of Dover, Co. of Windham, Vt., on *Wednesday, the 17th day of March next*, at one o'clock, P. M., that well known Farm, called the Simpson Eames Farm, being the Farm on which John Eames now lives, and belonging to the heirs of the aforesaid Simpson, deceased.

Said Farm is situated about one mile easterly of the centre of said Dover, on the road leading to Brattleboro, containing about *One Hundred and Fifty Acres of choice Land*, with the buildings thereon, well divided into wood, mowing, pasture and tillage land. Any one wishing to purchase a Farm of like description, will do well not to let the sale pass unnoticed.

For further particulars, enquire of Gersham or John Eames of Dover, or of Gen. Pardon T. Kimball of Fayetteville. Terms easy and made known at sale.

DAVID RICE, Attorney for the Heirs.

Barre, Mass., Feb. 22, 1847. 3w27

WANTED,

BY the subscribers from the 18th of March, 10 Experienced TAILORESS GIRLS. Also, 10 GIRLS to learn the trade.

CHASE & CRANDALL,
Hall's Building, 2 doors south of the Post Office.

Brattleboro, Feb. 23, 1847. 27

HARD WARE GOODS.

JUST received by WILLISTON & TYLER, Mill Saws, X cut do, Circular Saws, Carpenters bench Planes, Beads, Plows, Match Planes, Chisels, Plane Irons, Try Squares, Spirit Levels, Adz, Hatchets, Braces and Bitts, Files, Wood Screws, Bed Screws, Tacks, Brads, Latches, Locks, Castors, Chisel Handles, Curry Combs, Tape Measures, Brushes, Morocco and Binding Skins, Patent Leather, Saddlery, Coach Lace, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Brass and Iron Candlesticks, Bed Cords, &c., &c.

Feb. 23. 27

AUGERS AND BITTS.

500 quarters Snell's Augers
500 do Auger Bitts, for sale by

WILLISTON & TYLER.

Feb. 23. 27

SUGARS, &C.

PRIME N. Orleans Sugar, Brown Havana, do., Molasses, Raisins, Figs, Spices, Winter Strained and refined Lamp Oil, just received and for sale by

WILLISTON & TYLER.

Feb. 23. 27

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of *BULLOCK & STEEN*, for the manufacture of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

WILLIAM BULLOCK,
W. C. STEEN.

West Brattleboro, Jan. 3rd, 1847. 27

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.

THE subscribers have on hand a variety of *Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.* Stove Pipe, Sap Pans, &c., constantly on hand or manufactured to order.

BULLOCK & STEEN.

West Brattleboro, Feb. 20. 5w27.

WANTED,

SIX PEDDLERS, to peddle Tin Ware. Peddlers supplied on the best terms.

BULLOCK & STEEN.

West Brattleboro, Feb. 21. 5w27

HERDS GRASS & CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale by

WHEELER & PRATT.

Feb. 24, '47. 8w27

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. the Probate Court for the district of Westminster, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

DANIEL EDDY, JR.,

late of Jamaica, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and all claims and demands exhibited in off- [illegible] the business of our appointment, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in said Jamaica, on the last Tuesdays of March and April next, from nine until four o'clock on each of said days.

JOEL HOLTON,
PLINY BARROWS, } Com'rs.

Jamaica, Jan 7, 1847. 27

YET ANOTHER.

From the *Susquehanna Register.*

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because 'found in bad company.' I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skilful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr Jayne's Expectorant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, & a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bently & Mitchell,s, in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th mo. 5th, 1840.

Sold by DUTTON & CLARK, Brattleboro. 27

MOTHER'S RELIEF.

IT is now about ten years since this medicine has been introduced to the public, and it stands unrivalled in its effects, bearing the test of the severe scrutiny of all classes, both friendly and unfriendly. It is but for one purpose—for the use of Mothers, who have to pass through a sea of affliction in giving birth to mankind, not to be described. It is to you we make an appeal. It is for your especial and general good that you should make use of one bottle of the **MOTHER'S RELIEF** before confinement, then you can approach the parturient chamber without feeling as if you were going to the chamber of death. You may rest assured it will still all febrile and nervous affections. It smooths and shields from irritation, and by its peculiar properties, it destroys the cause of hemorrhage or inflammation that so often attends and follows the hour of parturition. It causes sweet and natural rest, and at last facilitates the birth, so that Mothers have not to pass through such excruciating pain and distress.—The Mother's Relief may be depended upon in all cases of threatening abortion, where it is possible to be prevented; in cases of spasms, &c., causing frequent alarm, from two to three doses will give immediate relief.

As the subject is one that cannot with propriety be fully discussed in this public manner, we invite all who feel interested to call on our agents (most of the respectable druggists in the United States,) or on the manufacturer, and they will be furnished with a pamphlet in which they will find all the facts to form a correct opinion of its merits, and also the opinion of many physicians of eminence, and of persons who have become acquainted with its beneficial effects.

AGENTS FOR WINDHAM COUNTY:

DUTTON & CLARK, Brattleboro; H. E. Baker, Fayetteville; Thomas Cook Jr., W. Townshend; Hiram S. Cutting, Green River; Hitchcock & Blanchard, W. Halifax; A. T. & L. W. Childs, Jacksonville; and Origen Smith, Wilmington.

Caution to Purchasers.

We learn that spurious articles of Mother's Relie are put up by C. H. & J. H. Coleman, of Buffalo, one Dr. Smith, of New York; also, Comstock, of N. Y.; his bottles and cut, with the directions that are pasted on the bottle, are nearly a perfect fac simile to ours.—He once was an agent of ours, and has the genuine pamphlets: consequently it is well calculated to deceive the public. Ask for *Bartholick's* Mother's Relief.—None is genuine unless our signatures are found within the wreath of the direction that is pasted on the bottle, signed with our own hand, and over the neck of the bottle is a fac simile of our hand writing, also.

John Landon, Factory Point, Vt., is agent for the State of Vermont. Orders addressed to him will meet with prompt attention.

39 G. A. BARTHOLICK.

LADIES' FAIR!!

THE Ladies of the Brattleboro East Society, will hold a FAIR at Wantastiquet Hall, *on Wednesday, the third day of March next*, when will be offered for sale a variety of both fancy and useful articles. There will be a Post Office connected, where all persons desirous, can be accomodated with letters from their friends in any part of the United States.

The *Celebrated Bishop Glee Club*, will entertain the company with some of their choicest music. Refreshments of all kinds will be provided, among which will be a loaf of cake containing a *Gold Ring*.

All persons in this, as well as the adjoining towns, are most respectfully invited to attend.

Doors open at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ Admittance, 12½ cents.

Brattleboro, Feb. 16, 1847. 29

Teachers' Institute.

THE subscriber will open a Teachers' Institute at Putney, on Monday, 22nd of March next, to continue four weeks.

The course of studies, instruction and lectures, will be adapted to those who intend to teach District Schools. The books recommended for the schools of the county, will be used as text books in the Institute.

Rev. A. Foster, R. W. Keyes, Esq., and Jeremiah Ryan, Esq., are a committee to whom application may be made for board, and who will interest themselves in the Institute. The tuition for the term, two dollars.

ADDISON BROWN,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

Brattleboro, Feb. 16th, 1847. 26

Palm Leaf Hats.

I WOULD say to all persons who have leaves to braid for me, that I want my Hats the 10th of March; and to those who are laying aside leaf that they intend braiding for me, for the purpose of braiding for cash, must expect to settle their accounts with cash or hats at cash prices.

S. H. RICHARDSON.

Feb. 8, 1847 26*

Townshend Academy.

THE *Spring Term* in this Institution will commence on Wednesday, March 3d. Students are requested to be present at the opening of the term if possible, so as to enter the classes when they are formed.

JOHN ROBERTS, Secretary.

Feb. 16. 3w26

WANTED.

50 SMART, ACTIVE young men to work in a Brick Yard; to commence at the middle of April, to whom good wages will be given.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Fitchburg.

WASHBURN W. WOODWARD.

Fitchburg, Feb. 9th, 1847. 25*

GREAT BARGAINS!!

THE undersigned having purchased at Sheriff's sale, a large and valuable stock of Goods, embracing all the varieties usually kept in a common country store, will sell the same at COST for CASH or approved NOTES. Whoever wishes to buy at great bargains, let them call at the old stand of Harris & Smith in the village of Wilmington, and they will be convinced that we can not only *promise* but *do*.

HORACE SMITH.

Wilmington, Feb. 12, 1847. 26*

YOUNG MEN---LOOK AT THIS.

WANTED immediately, *ten or twelve young men* of good character and address, to engage as agents for a new monthly magazine published in this town by the subscriber.

Full particulars of the business, its profits, &c., will be given on a personal application at the office of publication, or by addressing (post paid) the publisher and proprietor.

S. A. WHITNEY,
135 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

Feb. 11, 1847. 26

PEDLERS WANTED.

10 ENTERPRISING YOUNG MEN, that can furnish themselves with good and suitable horses and produce satisfactory recommendations for their integrity and industrious habits, can find employment soon by [illegible]

Templeton, Mass.

Minors need not apply.

Feb. 15, 1847. 4w26*

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, No. 11 Wall Street, New York.

Benj. C. Miller, Sec'y. Robt. L. Patterson, Pres't.

Whole amount of premiums paid in to June 1st 1846, $174,413,16. Whole number of policies issued to Sept. 1st, 1846, 2374.

As the subject of Life Insurance is daily becoming more popular throughout the country, the undersigned invites the attention of the public to the advantages offered by this Company, confident that it offers as great inducements as any other now in operation.

Pamphlets containing a full detail of the plan laid down by the Company may be had at any time. Insurance will be effected on sound, healthy lives, to any amount not exceeding $5000 at one risk, for one year, seven years, or for life.

F. H. FESSENDEN, Ag't for Brattleboro and vicinity.
JNO. L. DICKERMAN, Examining Physician. 44

50 Pedlers Wanted,

—*At the Old Stand recently occupied by*—

OSGOOD & WILEY,

Saxton's River, Vt.

To whom good wages will be paid if application be made soon.

The subscribers have now on hand a very large assortment of

Tin Ware and Yankee Notions.

A larger assortment than ever before offered in the County of Windham, which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any one can possibly do, taking the same pay.

Pedlars who are intending to buy their Goods will do well to give us a call.

W. L. & G. R. WILEY.

Saxton's River, Feb. 4, 1847. 3m25

A Fact Worth Knowing.

A gentleman of a scrofulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and porous as a honey-comb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when health appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of *Jayne's Alterative*, and having taken 16 bottles, is now perfectly cured.

Public Ledger.

This Alterative operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the skin, cancer, scrofula, goitre, liver complaint, dyspepsia, and other chronic diseases, is truly astonishing. Prepared only by Dr D. Jayne, no 8 South Third St., Phila.

Sold by Dutton & Clark, Brattleboro. 26

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE going off daily, as we will sell our stock of Dry Goods for two or three weeks to come for the *original cost.* No humbug! Persons wishing to purchase will find *decided* bargains, and will be sold for *Cash* as above by

TOWNSLEY & SONS.

Feb. 8. 25

DRY GOODS

THIS day received, by A. E. DWINELL.
Brattleboro, Feb. 16, '47. 26

Potatoes Wanted.

CASH, and the highest price paid for a few bushels LADY FINGER potatoes, by

3w27 WILLISTON & TYLER.