by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The government of that State, if it be authorized, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians; but as fast as her settlements advance keys it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends not only to satisfy and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to remove to plunder the adventurer. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the permanent occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped however that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is probably to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy.—Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them; but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficial policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken however to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded, the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the river La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation;—all these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru, to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is finished.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependant upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. This plan was intended to meet the difficulties which have arisen since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most satisfactory extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,437,605 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States: to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1818, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of contiguous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archieves of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; and the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers of our public ships, and between the officers of the army and navy in the various grades of each; for re-organizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay, of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on those subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duty faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of precursors and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, so far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore direct it may duly to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks, a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government, from its foundation to the present day, to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations.—The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific conflict of nation against nation which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington, to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease, or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe, and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course, from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests, and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor anywhere, without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so, merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame, for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled to insinuate it. This truth is, that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here, than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government, than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention declared 'that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover 'their liberty; and she gave it in charge to 'the executive power to give orders to the 'generals of the French armies to aid all 'citizens who might have been, or should 'be, oppressed in the cause of liberty.'"—Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example.—Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national prosperity and happiness as may induce others to follow our glorious example. We do not propose to become the propagandists of our institutions, but we do hope that our example may lead to all nations the blessings of a free government, and the unparalleled enterprise and happiness of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and our country is emphatically a country of progress.—Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements, distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise, without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation, and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed.—Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized.—At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people.—Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit, in all their integrity, to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government.—Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust, at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1852.

State Temperance Convention.

By the act passed at the recent session of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, entitled "An act to prevent the traffic in intoxicating liquors for the purpose of drinking," the freemen, on the second Tuesday in February next, are called upon to express by their votes their assent or dissent to the law.

The undersigned, the executive committee of the State Temperance Society, regard this as one of the most important duties ever devolved upon the freemen of the State. While they entertain little or no doubt as to the result, still they feel extremely anxious that the freemen should be at the polls, and an overwhelming majority secured in favor of the law. The influence of such a vote will be most salutary. It will [illegible] and lend to enforce obedience, respect, and obedience to its provisions. We also feel confident that, in most cases, it will prevent the always unpleasant necessity of resorting to coercive measures to insure its observance. We are happy to believe that the people of Vermont are a law-abiding people; that when convinced that the law is approved by a great majority of the freemen, few indeed will be the number disposed to disregard it; and nearly everything unpleasant in its execution will be avoided.

To effect this result should now for the two months to come, enlist the best efforts and energies of the friends of temperance throughout the State. What an opportunity is afforded for labor, and for persevering exertions! What an object is placed before us, and within our reach! Let every man regard himself personally responsible for the final issue. Let every one do his duty, his whole duty, and the object is secured.

It is thought advisable that the meeting of the State Temperance Society should be held at an earlier period than that agreed upon at the last annual meeting.—We therefore give notice that the next meeting will be holden at Rutland on the first Wednesday in January next, commencing at eleven o'clock forenoon, and continue through that day and the next.

There should however be no waiting for the doings of that meeting. The work should be at once commenced. County, town, and district meetings should be holden as soon as practicable, and all necessary arrangements made for a vigorous campaign. Neither is it necessary, nor should there be, any delay to procure lecturers from abroad. Vermont has her own orators. She is abundantly able to do her own work; and in doing it herself, she will be sure that it will be not only done, but well done.—Let us then rely upon our own resources, apply ourselves to the task, and we shall reap the desired reward for our labors.

The newspaper press throughout the State are respectfully requested to publish the above.

WM. C. KITTRIDGE,
JOSEPH STEELE,
ZIMRI HOWE,
E. S. CARR,
JAMES BARRETT,
ALDACE WALKER,
CHESTER SPENCER,
H. O. KINGSLEY.

Castleton, Dec. 3d, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AT THIS OFFICE, an Apprentice to learn the Printer's trade. A boy, 16 or 17 years of age, of good character and industrious habits, will be taken on the usual terms. One who can board with his parents will be preferred. Herald Office, Nov. 20, 1852. 45—tf

In Probate.—Abigail Wright's Estate.
STATE OF VERMONT, } District of Rutland, ss. } Be it remembered that at a special session of the Probate Court of the said district of Rutland, held at Rutland, in and for said district, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1852; Present, Hon. HARVEY BUTTON, Judge:
Whereas, a certain instrument in writing, dated the 24 day of October, A. D. 1852, purporting to be the last will and testament of Abagail Wright, late of Shrewsbury in said district, deceased, was presented to the said Probate Court by Almond B. Bullard, the executor therein named, in order that said instrument might be duly proved and allowed by said Court as said last will and testament;
Therefore, it is ordered by said Court that said probate and allowance be, and the same are, referred to a stated session of said Court to be held at the office of the Register of said Court in Rutland, in said district, on the 1st Monday being the 3rdday of January, A. D. 1853, and that notice thereof be given by publishing a certified copy of the record of this order three weeks successively, previous thereto, in the Rutland County Herald, a newspaper published at said Rutland, in order that all persons interested therein, may then and there appear before said Court, and contest the said probate and allowance, if they see fit.
A true copy of record. HENRY HALL, Register.
49

STATE OF VERMONT, } District of Rutland, ss. } Be it remembered, that at a special session of the Probate Court for the said district of Rutland, held at Rutland, in and for said district, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1852, present Hon. Harvey Button, Judge:
Whereas Edwin Collins, administrator of the estate of Susannah Newton late of Ira in said district, deceased intestate, has this day applied to the said probate court proposing to render an account of his administration of said estate. Therefore it is ordered by said court that a examination of said account for said allowance and also a decree of distribution to persons entitled thereto of the residue of said estate after paying the debts of said deceased and expenses of administration, be, and the same are, hereby referred to a stated session of said court, to be held at the office of the Register of said court, in Rutland, in said district, on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1853, that notice thereof be given by publishing a certified copy of the record of this order three weeks successively, previous thereto, in the Rutland County Herald, a newspaper published at said Rutland, in order that all persons interested therein, being thereby duly notified, thereof, may then and there appear before said court and object to said account and decree if they see cause.
A true copy of record. HENRY HALL, Register.
45

WESTERN VERMONT R. R. CO.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the Town-House at Factory Point, in the town of Manchester, on the first Tuesday of January, 1853, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Office of W. Vt. R. R. Co. } SENECA SMITH,
Danby, Nov. 20, 1852. 48 } Secretary

FOUND—On Wednesday, Oct. 27th, 1852, at the Rutland Depot, a wallet, containing $15.86, which the owner can have by calling at the Depot, proving property, and paying charges. A. C. SPAULDING.
Rutland, Nov. 29, 1852. 48-3w

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—We, the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the district of Fairhaven, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of John H. Wyman, late of Westhaven, in said district deceased, represented insolvent; and six months from the 8th day of November instant 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 R. S. Armstrong, on the first Tuesdays of January and February next, from 10 o'clock A. M., until 4 o'clock P. M., on each of said days.
Dated at Westhaven, Nov. 27, 1852.
PHILO WILCOX, } Commissioners.
R. S. ARMSTRONG, }
48 HIRAM COLEMAN, }

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—We, the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Probate Court for the District of Rutland, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Isaac Nye, late of Middletown in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 19th day of October, 1852, 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 Widow Lucretia Nye, in said Middletown, on the second Tuesday of December and February next, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.
Dated at Middletown, this 9d day of November, 1852.
JOHN FITCH, } Commissioners.
ELIJAH ROBB, }

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE—We, the subscribers, being appointed by the Hon Probate Court for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Andrew Leach, late of Pittsford in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 5th day of October 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 Town Clerk's office in Pittsford, on the last Tuesdays of December and March next, from 1 o'clock until 5 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.
Dated at Pittsford, October 25, 1852.
C. T. COLBURN, } Commissioners
45 ASA SOURSE, }

To be Published the Present Season, 1852,
HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER of the United States; price $3, and sold only by subscription. J. D. Norton, F. S. Crawford, and M. T. Willard, Concord, N. H., Agents for the State of Vermont. One of the agents will visit all parts of the State previous to September, to obtain subscribers. For particulars, see Prospectus at the Post Office and other public places in every town.
CHAS. BURT & SON, Agents for Rutland.

Rutland and Burlington R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 29, TRAINS WILL RUN ON THIS ROAD AS FOLLOWS, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED:
Passenger Trains will run as follows:
Going South.

Stations	Mixed	Express
Leave Burlington	8.15 a. m.	4.30 p. m.
Vergennes	8.50 "	5.05 "
Middlebury	9.35 "	5.55 "
Brandon	10.12 "	6.32 "
Rutland	11.05 "	ar. 7.15 "
Leave		6.45 a. m.
Chittenden	11.25 "	7.35 "
Ludlow	12.02 m.	7.55 "
Proctorsville	12.05 "	7.59 "
Chester	12.35 "	8.25 "
Arriving.		
Bellows Falls	1.15 "	9.00 "
Boston	5.25 "	1.00 p. m.

Leaving.

Stations	Express	Mixed
Boston	7.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.
Bellows Falls	10.50 "	3.15 p. m.
Chester	12.35 p. m.	4.56 "
Proctorsville	1.00 "	5.14 "
Ludlow	1.10 "	5.22 "
Cuttingsville	1.35 "	5.50 "
Rutland	ar. 2.00 "	ar. 7.20 "
Leave	2.15 "	7.30 a. m.
Brandon	2.49 "	8.12 "
Middlebury	3.07 "	8.35 "
Vergennes	4.00 "	9.20 "
Arriving.		
Burlington	4.30 "	10.15 "

Connect at Burlington
With Steamers for Plattsburg and Montreal Railroads, and with the Vermont Central, and Vermont and Canada Roads, for the East, North and West, via Champlain and St. Lawrence, and the Ogdensburgh Railroads.
Connect at Rutland
With Trains of Western Vermont, Rutland and Washington, and Saratoga and Washington Railroads, for New-York, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Buffalo and the West.
Connect at Bellows Falls
With Trains of Cheshire, Vermont Valley, and Sullivan Railroads, for Windsor, Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven and New-York.
☞ Fares are less when Tickets are purchased at the Offices, than when paid in the Cars.
JOHN S. DUNLAP, Sup't.
Burlington, Nov. 10, 1852. 46-tf

Quickest, Cheapest, and Best Route.
12 hours saved, and unequaled for comfort.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. LINE, carrying the great Western U. S. Mail between Buffalo and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukie, and Sheyboygan, via Monroe, and Toledo; Through to Chicago in 24 hours, avoiding night travel by cars.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have completed their road from Monroe to the city of Chicago, with a heavy trail, and have placed upon the Lakes, to run in connection with this route, the following magnificent and unequaled Steamers: Empire State, H. Van Allen, Commander, leaving Buffalo Mondays and Thursdays; Northern Indiana, E. Wagstaff, Commander, leaving Buffalo Tuesdays and Fridays; Southern Michigan, A. D. Perkins, Commander, leaving Buffalo Wednesdays and Saturdays.
No expense has been spared in the construction and fitting up of the above Steamers. Their engines are of large power and low pressure, having been constructed expressly for these boats.
The boats will have the M. S. R. R. Line Dock, (foot of Commercial St.) as soon after the arrival of the Evening Express Train as will allow the mails to be changed, and baggage selected and taken to the boats, proceeding with no detention to Monroe, (240 miles in 15 hours,) where the Express Train will be in waiting to convey passengers directly into the city of Chicago, (245 miles in 9 hours.)
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All packages should be made as compact as possible and no package will be received unless in good order, and distinctly marked. All express business should be accompanied with written orders, unsealed, and personally signed.
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Principal Office Railroad Exchange, Boston.
FISK & RICE, Proprietors.
10-tf W. S. JOHNSON, Agent, Rutland

R. Y. M. A.
THE ASSOCIATION will hold a Public Discussion, in the Court House, next Friday Evening, Dec. 10th., commencing at 7 o'clock.
Resolved.—That the Irish Nation is incapable of self Government.
Disputants:
Affirmative: A. F. SPENCER, HENRY EGGERTON.
Negative: L. LOWELL, W. T. NICHOLS.
An Essay will be read by E. D. LOWRY.
Rutland, Dec. 4th, 1852. 48-tf

M. Miller's Patent Sleigh.
FORT ANN, WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has on hand a large assortment of his style of Sleighs, at his Shops in Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y. He flatters himself that any customers wishing to purchase anything in this line, from a sporting Sleigh to a four-horse Barouche, can be accommodated with article and price, that will render it an object for them to call and examine his work.
He has a few for sale at the Rutland Depot, where he will keep an assortment through the season of selling.
Notice has heretofore been given to the public, that Letters Patent have been granted to the subscriber, for an improvement generally known as the Patent Front Sleigh—which is more extensively used than any other—and has taken the first premium at the N. Y. State Fair, for four successive years. The subscriber intends to avail himself of the benefit of said improvement, and would say that intruders will henceforth be looked after; and that those are considered intruders who throw into market Sleighs manufactured by those who have not secured the right to build; and that those who use, as well as vend, are equally liable. Messrs. Meacham, of Brandon; Whitaker & Fish, and Mr Woolson, of Pittsford,—are the only persons who have the right to build, in the northern part of Rutland County. Those purchasing of any other mechanic, between Poultney and Middlebury, will be liable to answer, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for a violation of the Patent Laws.
MOSES MILLER.
Rutland, Nov., 29, 1852. 48-3w

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS.—1000 Pairs of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Rubbers.
Ladies' Gaiters; Walking Shoes; Slips; Buskins; Kid, Calf and Patent Leather Bootees; Misses' Shoes and Bootees,—comprising a very large stock of Sizes, &c.,—all warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. C. BURT & SON.
Rutland, Dec. 3, 1852.

New Goods
AT THE NEW UNION STORE!
C. BURT & SON are now receiving the most splendid stock of Goods ever offered here, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Doeskins, Sheep's-Grey, &c., Vestings of various kinds; Dress Goods of all kinds; Bay State Shawls; Cambric and Muslin Embroideries; Thread and Cotton Edgings; Dress Trimmings; Ribbons, a great variety; Straw Bonnets; Tailors' Trimmings, of the best quality.
Family Groceries of every description; Spices of all kinds—pure ground and unground.
Hardware and Cutlery; Drugs and Medicines; Patent Medicines, of every useful kind;
Shoe Kit and Findings;
A Superior Stock of Domestic Goods,—consisting of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Brown and Bleached Cotton Flannels; Denims; White and Colored Wadding; Batts; Wicking; Twine; Cotton Yarn, &c.
Boots and Shoes of all kinds.
Rutland, Nov. 26, 1852.

200 PAIRS INDIA RUBBERS, for sale by C. BURT & SON.
Rutland, Nov. 26, 1852.

ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS.
CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA
Passage Ticket Agency.
THE usual winter rush for the Gold Regions commences. Parties desiring tickets, by Banks of the Agency can secure berths in advance, saving the expense of visiting the city in person. Orders promptly filled. Full information given of the different routes and lines of Steamers. Orders and subscriptions may be sent by mail or express, prepaid. Good Agencies of Adams & Co's, and other express offices throughout the country, at which application may be made. Cheap, $5 per ticket. Address JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Adams & Co's, 59 Broadway, New York.

New Clothing.
JOHN COOK IS RECEIVING LARGE ADDITIONS to his former stock of Clothing,—consisting of Pants, Coats, Vests, and Overcoats of various qualities; which are cut by the latest style, and well made. Customers will be convinced this is the place to buy, after examining and ascertaining the price of goods.
☞ Call at No. 1 Daniels' Block for particulars.
Rutland, Nov. 27, 1852. 46-tf

IVE GUSE FEATHERS, for sale by,

Quickest, Cheapest, and Best Route.
12 hours saved, and unequaled for comfort.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R. LINE, carrying the great Western U. S. Mail between Buffalo and Chicago, Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukie, and Sheyboygan, via Monroe, and Toledo; Through to Chicago in 24 hours, avoiding night travel by cars.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that the Michigan Southern Railroad Company have completed their road from Monroe to the city of Chicago, with a heavy trail, and have placed upon the Lakes, to run in connection with this route, the following magnificent and unequaled Steamers: Empire State, H. Van Allen, Commander, leaving Buffalo Mondays and Thursdays; Northern Indiana, E. Wagstaff, Commander, leaving Buffalo Tuesdays and Fridays; Southern Michigan, A. D. Perkins, Commander, leaving Buffalo Wednesdays and Saturdays.
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