

THE VOICE OF FREEDOM.

MONTPELIER, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1839.

The Debates.

No apology, we are sure, will be deemed necessary, for devoting several numbers of the Voice mainly to the discussions and documents of the National Convention. Our first thought was, to present only an abstract of the debates, but as this course might give offence to some, we have determined to spread out the whole as it came from the reporter. We bespeak an attentive perusal of the speeches published to-day, as well as those which are to follow. Those of Messrs. GOODELL, LEE, STANTON and STEWART will be found to be especially able, timely and eloquent. The lecture of Mr. SCOBLE, of London, exhibiting the working of freedom in the British colonies is promised by the Emancipator, and will be sought for with avidity. The Address of the Convention to the Citizens of the United States, ought also to be universally read. And we here respectfully request at the hands of political journalists, of whatever party, its insertion in their columns.

The State of Things.

Under the above caption, the editor of the Chronicle has another chapter on the delinquencies of the Voice of Freedom—the monstrosities of Col. Miller—attacks on “the freedom of the clergy,” &c. If the editor of the Chronicle and his brethren of kindred feelings, could be persuaded to devote one-half of the time and space now occupied by them in blazoning the real or supposed faults of abolitionists, to a consideration of “the state of things,”—we mean 3,000,000 “things” according to the law and religion of the South, we don’t know but the anti-slavery society might dispense with the labors of such “pestilent fellows” as have so much disturbed the quiet of the wise and prudent, of late. Certain we are that this fault-finding about men and means, this din of controversy about clerical prerogative, and harmony in the churches, would measurably give place to solemn discussion and action more befitting “the state of things” in the American Church at the present era.

In respect to the controversy between the Rev. Mr. Ingraham, the Chronicle and Col. Miller, we have not volunteered as the ‘champion’ of either. When the Chronicle charged Col. M. with the avowed intention of “breaking down ministers and breaking up churches that would not pronounce his Shibboleth,” we were assured by Col. M. that his language and meaning had been palpably misrepresented and perverted. That he expressed a wish and determination to rid the ministry and the churches of proslaveryism, he freely admitted. This, he declared was “the head and front of his offending,” and that whoever charged him with any desire or design of waging war against ministers or churches as such, was guilty of falsehood. With such assurances, we met the charge of the Chronicle with a prompt denial, on behalf of the accused. The Chronicle subsequently published a note from Mr. Charles Marsh, purporting to give some choice expressions, duly dressed up in quotations, which expressions, the public were told, were tantamount to those imputed to Col. Miller by the Chronicle, as evincing of an intention to “break down ministers and break up churches that would not pronounce his Shibboleth.” It turns out, after all, pro-slavery men being judges, that the terms “breaking down ministers” and “breaking up churches,” were coined in the Chronicle mint. The bugbear could not be made to assume an aspect sufficiently frightful without this trifling draft upon the editor’s imagination. The sly Jesuitism of the matter has a fair parallel in the famous effort of the same journal to fasten on Mr. Garrison the credit of calling George Washington “a liar—now in hell.”

The editor of the Chronicle remarks that “proofs are accumulating that Col. Miller is not alone in these intentions,” i. e. intentions to “break down ministers,” &c. And who are the accomplices? Why, the National Convention at Albany. How so? “He was made a Vice President of the National Convention at Albany.” Who else is guilty? The State Anti-Slavery Society, to be sure. Why? “Col. Miller, notwithstanding all developments of his doings and intentions, is still lecturing as an agent of the State Society.” And again, “His lectures are honored with an editorial puff in the last Voice of Freedom”—and—“his doings and avowed intentions in the premises cannot be regarded otherwise than as theirs.”! What an oversight it was that the conservators of the peace of the churches at the Albany meeting did not file a protest against that abominable Col. Miller! Alas for us, the whole body of 494, and what is more, their constituents with them, stand charged with the crime of “breaking down ministers”—no—of faithfully rebuking those professed ministers of the Christ, who are too proud to take the part of the poor, outcast victims in the prison-house of slavery!

The Chronicle takes alarm at our article of last week, relating to the General Convention, where in we expressed the hope that the body would contend for “as high a standard of ethics as has been recognized by all consistent politicians for the last five years.” Understand us. Politicians who are sound abolitionists have for years, in the face of Docter Wayland’s book of limitations, pronounced

slavery a sin under all circumstances and in all places—a system involving a combination of all the moral evil that exists among men. They declare plainly that slavery comprehends in its scope, hatred of God, idolatry, profanity, sabbath-breaking, disobedience to parents, murder, adultery, stealing, lying and covetousness. Now we ask that the Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers of Vermont, in the year 1839, will pronounce their solemn judgment upon this complicated iniquity. If they speak at all, would the Chronicle have them avoid the grand point of pronouncing slavery sinful under all circumstances? Would the Chronicle advise that the subject be treated as the merest peccadillo? For what was the church instituted—for what the ministry ordained, if not to bear testimony against sin—to labor and pray for its eradication from the earth? We say in the words of another,

“If in New England, where freedom has loved to dwell, and where, as the almoner of God’s bounty, she has quenched the people’s thirst from the smitten rock, and made them suck honey out of the flinty rock,—if, in the heart of this free commonwealth, the ministers of heaven’s word shall, from a blind policy, a faint heart, or a mistaken sense of duty, refuse to renege against slavery in our land, one would think that nature itself would speak out; that the forests would murmur and sigh; that the rocks would cry out from the mountain; that the hearts of these hills would throb with audible pulsations; that these vallies would wail with unsleeping echoes; and the broad atmosphere be filled with the cries of freedom, in agony for the crushed and bleeding slave.”

The Rev. Leonard Worcester, wishing to have Col. Miller’s story respecting himself contradicted where it had been most heard and credited, sent a communication on the subject to the Voice of Freedom. The champion of “free discussion” who presides over that paper, would not publish the slandered minister’s vindication of himself.—The readers of the Voice must be kept in the dark about it.—V. Chronicle.

Without commenting on the dignified courtesy of the Chronicle’s rebuke, let it suffice to say that the affair of the “story” has appeared to us, from its first appearance in the Chronicle, as a studied attempt to disparage Col. Miller and the cause he serves, rather than to do away an unfounded rumor. Who supposes that Leonard Worcester was criminally implicated in the alleged gambling fracas? We are surprised that a man of his disreputable has been prevailed on to appear in the papers on so slender a pretext. But we are not surprised that the Chronicle should seize upon this small matter with its usual zeal.

The Chronicle’s rebuke in this case comes with a peculiar grace, after having himself utterly refused a candid reply to Mr. Ingraham’s letter, written and signed by a member of the executive committee, brother Holcomb of Brandon.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.—In publishing the proceedings of the late Convention at Albany, we omitted the list of delegates, for want of room.—We annex a statement of the numbers in attendance, by States. There were

From Maine	3 delegates.
“ N. Hampshire	9 “
“ Vermont	33 “
“ Massachusetts	77 “
“ Connecticut	28 “
“ Rhode Island	7 “
“ New York	279 “
“ Pennsylvania	38 “
“ Delaware	2 “
“ Ohio	3 “
“ Michigan	2 “
Whole number	494

Case of Holmes.

We understand that the Supreme Court have decided that Holmes be delivered up to the authorities of Canada for trial, and that this decision has been made known to the prisoner through the Clerk of the Court for Washington county.

Acknowledgments.

The Treasurer of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

Cornwall, Den. Jeremiah Bingham,	
aged 91 years,	\$10 00
Middlebury, Sarah Douglass,	3 00
Franklin A. S. Society,	1 00
Westford, avails of gold beads by widow Stewart, 4,56; collection at close of Rev. Wm. Miller’s lectures, 10,00,	14 56
Two gold rings,	25
	28 81

N. B. I: is probable that some of our friends who made pledges at the annual meeting, have paid the same to the Financial Agent; but such as have not, and any others who can send us funds, are requested to do so as we are in very great want. B. F. HASKELL, Treas.

Domestic.

Explosion and Fire.

To the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle: Sir,—On Wednesday the 27th inst., the store of C. & R. Ainsworth of East Williamstown, was destroyed by fire. The facts are these: There was in the store between the counter and the door, a hoghead about half full of what is called “high wine.” Two individuals were standing by this hoghead, one by the head, the other leaning against the side. While in this position they heard from the hoghead a violent hissing noise like that from the burning of wet powder, while the individual standing by the head noticed a blue flame upon its surface. In a moment after the hoghead burst covering the whole floor with liquid fire. All who were in the store, except two children, instantly rushed to the door. There was only time to rush in again and rescue the two children. This

was done by Mr. R. Ainsworth and his clerk, Mr. Josiah Farr, who, in passing through the fire, were considerably burned. It was not possible to enter the lower part of the store again. The whole building was soon enveloped in flames. All was burned—books, notes, and bank bills. The loss in store and goods is at least six thousand dollars, besides the insurance, which is three thousand four hundred. The loss on the debts, of which there now remains little evidence, must, it is feared, inevitably be much greater than this. No cause which seems satisfactory is yet assigned for the explosion of this hoghead. It is quite certain that no fire was near it at the time, and that none had been in the room for some hours. No liquor had been drawn from it for more than 24 hours. Can any one give us any light on this subject? Do “high wines” ever ignite spontaneously?

This particular account is deemed necessary, since it is known that erroneous statements concerning this event have gone abroad in the community. Respectfully yours, A. ROYCE, East Williamstown, August 13, 1839.

ELECTIONS. From North Carolina, the whigs claim that the majority of Congress will send 7 whig and 6 Van Buren, being 1 whig gain. The Globe, however, says that A. H. Shepherd (whig) has been beaten.

In Tennessee there is a Van Buren gain of at least 1 member of Congress, and an entire change from whig to Van Buren in the State Government.

The Alabama delegation will probably stand as in the last Congress. A. V. B. Governor and Legislature, it is supposed.

From Kentucky, 9 whigs and 1 V. B. Three districts to be heard from. A V. B. member elected in the place of Mr. Southgate, late whig member. A whig report claims two more members.

The latest report from Indiana is, that Robert Dale Owen has been defeated by his whig competitor, and that Rariden (whig) is re-elected. The other 5 members Van Buren.—Chronicle.

The St. Louis Gazette of the 19th ult. says “Boats have arrived here within the last week from the Falls of the Missouri, nearly three thousand miles distant in a northerly direction; from Pittsburg, 1300 miles eastward; and New-Orleans 1200 miles to the south—bringing with them the furs of the North, lumber from the Alleghany, and sugar from the South—the products of our own territory.—We had in port yesterday 46 steamboats, from 75 to 600 tons burthen—a larger number and a greater amount of tonnage than ever before floated into our harbor at one time.”

Foreign News.

From the National Intelligencer. The Hornet Again.—The Army and Navy Chronicle notices a story which has obtained general circulation, founded on a letter from Washington, published originally in the Charleston Courier, and copied extensively in other papers. The amount of the story is, that an individual in Washington has offered to make disclosures in consideration of a pecuniary compensation for himself and pardon for a friend, that the Hornet survived the gale in which she is generally believed to have been lost, and was subsequently destroyed by conspirators, bribed by a foreign Government!

The Chronicle says, “that there is an individual in Washington who has offered to make disclosures, is true enough; but that any faith was placed in his pretended story, or that it ‘has led to frequent and long deliberation,’ is utterly untrue. The individual in question has been convicted of a criminal offence, and probably hoped to escape punishment by pretending revelations of the fate of a gallant vessel and her crew, which must remain shrouded in mystery until the day of judgment. The subject has never been officially before the Navy Board, and only once formed the topic of a few moments’ conversation, but was dismissed as unworthy of a serious thought.”

Foreign News.

Latest from Mexico.

There have been two late arrivals at New Orleans from Mexico. One bringing accounts from Matamoros to the last week in July; and the other furnishing news from Tampico to the first of August.

By the way of Matamoros, we learn that general Lemus had obtained arms and ammunition, and was at the head of 2000 Federalists at Monclovia, on the 24th of July, and intended to march on Monterey, where the Centralist General Canales was doing nothing, in consequence of the feebleness of his forces.

The town of Matamoros was still considered as in a state of siege. Little or nothing was doing in the business line; and the government officers were quarrelling among themselves.

The latest Tampico paper is dated July 27. Things remained quiet, and mercantile business was very good.—There was a report among the English merchants, that Mr. Packenham would settle the dispute between Mexico and Texas.

The English packet Rebecca sailed from Tampico on the 25th of July, with 663,569 dollars in specie on board. She was to touch at Vera Cruz, before she steered for England.

It was reported that the Mexican government had determined that no more coin or bullion should be exported by the way of Tampico. This report had created dissatisfaction.

On the 17th of July, Bustamante entered the capital of Mexico, and is said to have been received with gladness. He issued a manifesto on the occasion, which may be termed non-committal, or words with no meaning.

The Captain of the vessel from Matamoros states that the Mexicans there occasionally boasted of what they intended to do in Texas, as soon as Lemus should be put down. Mexico, they said, would send twenty thousand men to chase back the intruders over the Sabine. These givings out do not agree with the opinions entertained by the English in Mexico. The latter think that John Bull will be able to patch up a peace, from which he may promise himself some important advantages. Sickness was rather prevalent at Tampico.

17 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Liverpool, Captain Favre, arrived at an early hour this morning. We have received by her several files of foreign papers comprising Liverpool to the 1st of August, London to the evening of the 31st of July all inclusive.

Among other interesting news by the Liverpool we have intelligence of the deaths of Sultan Mahmoud, Lady Hester Stanhope, and Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

Birmingham has again been the scene of alarming disturbances—more alarming than any of previous occurrence. On the night of the 19th of July the town was for some hours completely at the mercy of the rioters. A body of about 500 attacked the prison, the windows of which they demolished, without interruption from the police who were instructed not to act without orders from the magistrates.

Having done their worst here, the rioters next attacked a long range of buildings occupied by Messrs. Bourne, the windows of which they also broke to pieces; and then, dividing into smaller parties, commenced more serious devastation. They burst into the doors and flung the contents of the building, consisting of groceries into the street.

Then they set fire to the ware house, and also to that of a Mr. Leggett, and both were destroyed.

While these houses were burning, the rioters attacked and broke into many stores and shops, pillaging and destroying every thing they could lay their hands on.

Thus matters continued until half-past 10, when strong bodies of the police and military arrived, and the rioters took to flight.

The operations of the chartists were violent and alarming also at Leeds, Stockport and other places.

The government had in consequence of these events brought forward a proposition for the increase of the army, to the extent of 5000 men; and also for the establishment of a police force at Birmingham.

The prospects of the harvest throughout England were good, but not extraordinary.

Mr. Webster made a great speech at the agricultural dinner in Oxford, producing an immense sensation.

Alves, Finlay Malcolm, Leonard Watsoo, J. Brown, Ira Anderson and Paul Bedford. Linus W. Miller and John Grant yet remained in prison, but it was thought they also would be released.

The Turkish and Egyptian hostilities have been brought to a speedy close. About the 23d of June the armies came in conflict near Aleppo; and after a combat of two hours the Egyptians gained a complete victory, the Turks leaving every thing in their hands, and flying in great confusion.

To add to the disasters of the new Sultan, it appears that while-spread disinfection exists among his highest officers, civil and military; it is even said that the admiral of his fleet has made unequivocal overtures to the Pacha of Egypt, and that the Sultan’s new divan was disposed to follow the example.

NOTICES.

Notice. The Annual meeting of the General Convention of the Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in Vermont, will be held in Montpelier, on Tuesday the 27th of August at 2 o’clock P. M. The Members of the Convention, and others interested, on coming to Montpelier are requested to call at the house of Silas C. French on State st. one door east of Mr. Cottrill’s Hotel—where places of entertainment will be assigned them. B. W. SMITH. MONTPELIER Aug. 18, 1839.

General Convention. The Annual meeting of the General Convention of Congregational and Presbyterian Ministers in Vermont, will be held in Montpelier, on Tuesday the 27th of August, at two o’clock P. M. The Convention have proposed the following arrangement of public exercises. Tuesday, 2 o’clock, P. M. Convention sermon; in the evening, meeting of the Vermont Sabbath School Union; Wednesday, forenoon, reserved for transacting the business of the Convention; 2 o’clock P. M. Narratives on the state of Religion; evening, Report of the Education Society, with addresses. Thursday, half past 9 o’clock A. M. Report of the V. D. M. Society, with addresses and a contribution; at 2 o’clock P. M. the Communion Sermon and the administration of the Lord’s Supper; in the evening, religious exercises.

Col. J. P. Miller will lecture in Calais, at the Town House, on the first Sabbath in September, commencing at the usual hour of morning service.

State Anti-Slavery Convention. An Anti-Slavery Convention under the direction of the State Ex. Com. will be held at Manchester, on Wednesday, Sept. 25th. A public Lecture will be given on the evening preceding: business meeting at 9 o’clock and public exercises at half past 10 A. M. on the day of the convention. Several distinguished speakers and advocates of the cause will be present; and the public generally are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee, J. A. ALLEN, Sec. of Ex. Com. of Vt. A. S. Society. Middlebury, August 20th 1839.

Anti-Slavery Lectures. The Rev. G. Beechey by the leave of Divine Providence will deliver Anti-Slavery lectures as follows viz— August 25th, Stow.

“ 27, Morrastown, “ 28, Craftsbury, “ 29, Barton, “ 30, Irasburgh, “ 31, Coventry, Sept. 1 & 2, Derby, “ 3, Morgan, “ 4 & 5, Kirby, “ 6, Lyndon, “ 7, St. Johnsbury, “ 8, Danville, “ 9, Cabot, “ 10, Marshfield.

Meetings to commence at 4 o’clock or 7 P. M. as will best accommodate. The friends of the cause in the above named places will have the goodness to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings. The North Star, and Caledonian, will please copy the above.

BRIGHTON MARKET. [Reported for the Yankee Farmer.] MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1839. At market, 285 Beef Cattle, (including about 70 stores) 6 yoke Working Oxen, 14 Cows and Calves, 2250 Sheep and Lambs, 525 Swine.

Prices. Beef—The greater part at market were of light quality. Good cattle were but few at market. First quality, former prices were fully sustained, say \$8.50—second quality, \$7.50 a \$8.—third quality \$6.75 a \$7.50. Working Oxen—\$95 \$115 \$135.

Stores—We noticed a few sold at \$28, 30, 32, and \$35. Cows and Calves—\$37, 40, 47, 50, and 52. Sheep and Lambs—They were principally bought before they arrived in market, at prices varying from \$2, 3, and \$3.50.

Swine—At retail from 8 to 9 cts. Small lots were taken at 6 1/2-1 cts for sows. Old hogs were retailed from 7 to 8 cts. Lots of shotes to peddle were taken from 6 to 8 cts.

HORSE FOR SALE. Inquire of Aug. 20. C. L. KNAPP.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! The members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors on all notes in force of the following days, to wit:

Nov. 18, 1838	1-2	of 1 per cent.
“ 22, “	1-2	“ “
Dec. 20, “	1-2	“ “
“ 31, “	1-4	“ “
Jan. 6, 1839	1-2	“ “
“ 11, “	1	“ “
Feb. 8, “	1-4	“ “
Mar. 12, “	1-4	“ “
May, 8, “	1-4	“ “

Making 25 per cent. assessment for the year; said percentage to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsements, and to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 16th day of October, 1839, being the day of the annual meeting of said company. An opportunity will be presented to forward assessments by the members of the Legislature, and those who neglect to forward their assessments then, are referred to the 8th section of the Act, attached to each policy, for the consequences.

HARRY VAIL, Treasurer. Montpelier, Aug 12, 1839. 13

The printers of each weekly newspaper in this state are requested to publish the above notice three weeks successively, and forward their bills by the members of the Legislature for payment.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACS, FOR 1840 for sale at this Office.

WASHINGTON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE fall term of this diorally popular school, under the superintendence of Mr. Calvin Pease, Principal, and Mr. R. Case, Assistant, will commence on Thursday, 29th of August instant. The terms of tuition are as follows, payable in advance: Three Dollars for Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Latin Grammar. Five Dollars for Languages and Mathematics, (except Arithmetic and Latin Grammar.) Four Dollars for all other studies pursued in the Academy.

Board in respectable houses may be had from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per week; and those who prefer can be furnished with rooms, and board themselves. The Board of Trust have made such arrangements as they believe will render this institution among the first in the State. From the popularity of the teachers the last year, and the proficiency of the scholars, as evinced at the late examination, parents may rely on a thorough education of each of their sons and daughters as they may be pleased to place under the care of the present conductors of this literary institution. Prudential JOHN SPALDING, Committee. I. F. REDFIELD, Sec. Village of Montpelier, Aug. 6, 1839. 32 3w.

AXES! AXES!!

W. M. T. BURNHAM would say to the public, that he has on hand a quantity of FIRST RATE AXES, ground and polished, which he will sell cheap as the cheapest, or exchange for old axe poles. Shop nearly opposite the State House.

MILITARY GOODS.

JUST received from New York, by R. R. RIKER, State street, opposite the Bank, a large assortment of MILITARY GOODS, suitable for the present regulation of the Militia of this State. Terms—Cash. May 6th, 1839. 19af

NEW GOODS!

JERETT, HOWES & CO. ARE just receiving from New York and Boston a prime assortment of Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and customers. May 4, 1838. 18-6w

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

BALDWIN & SCOTT HAVE just received a splendid assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell cheap for cash. Those wishing for a great bargain will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. May 13, 1839. 19af

New Arrangement!

THE Subscriber having taken as partner his son, WILLIAM P. BADGER, in the business heretofore conducted by himself, the business will hereafter be done under the firm of J. E. BADGER & SON. J. E. BADGER. Montpelier, Feb. 7, 1839. 6af

HAT, CAP AND FUR STORE,

STATE ST., MONTPELIER, VT. J. E. BADGER & SON, Dealers in HATS, CAPS, STOCKS, FURS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, Hosiery, &c., &c., would return the thanks to the citizens of Montpelier and vicinity for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to their establishment, and solicit a continuance of the same. N. B. Merchants supplied with Hats of all kinds at city wholesale prices. February 7, 1839. 6af

Notice.

THOSE indebted to J. E. BADGER, by note or account, of over six months standing, are requested to call and adjust the same immediately. J. E. BADGER. February 7, 1839. 6af

AT THE CASH STORE OF

STORRS & LANGDONS. JUST received from Boston and New York, an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS, among which may be found:— From 6 to 7,000 yds. PRINTS, from 6d to 3 6 per yd. From 40 to 50 pieces plain and fig’d dress SILKS—all shades.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES. BONNETS, from 20 cts. to 1.50. Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Muslin de Lains, Printed Lawns and Mullins, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Hdks, Shawls, Flannel Bindings, Gloves, Oiled Silks, Neck Stole &c.

4,000 yds. Sheetings, from 10-14 to 16 cts. 1,400 Shirts, from 7 to 10 cts. Ticking, Cotton Yarn, Wickin, Baiting, &c. LOOKING GLASSES, CHINA TEA WARE with Plates to match.

Avuls, Vices, Mill Saws, and Hard Ware in general Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, Iron Axles, with pipe Boxes fitted. A Large and more general assortment of all kinds of IRON and STEEL, and at lower prices than has been sold before, will be received in a few days. We invite our friends and the public to examine our stock and prices. We are on the principle of SMALL advance for CASH, or SHORT credit.

WANTED—1,000 yds. TOW CLOTH, DRIFD APPLE BUTTER, CHEESE and GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

May 15th, 1839. 20-4m

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT HAVE this day received, at their Cash Store, a large amount of FRESH GOODS, from New York and Boston, comprising a very general assortment which they have recently purchased with cash, and which they offer at prices which cannot fail to please. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. N. B. L. & W. will soon remove their Cash Store to the large white Store one door North of the old Langdon Store, on Main st., where goods will be sold cheap for prompt pay. Call and see. Montpelier, May 1, 1839. 18-1f

THE CASH STORE IS REMOVED!!!

LANGDON & WRIGHT have removed their CASH STORE to the large White Building, one door north of the Landon Store, on Main street—where they have on hand, and are daily receiving, a great variety of Desirable GOODS, which they offer for sale at great bargains. Call and see. Montpelier, May 16, 1839. 20-af

Attention Artillery Companies! R. R. RIKER, (State street, opposite the Bank.) HAS this day received from NEW-YORK, Scarlet Broad Cloth, for Military Companies; Uniforms, Artillery Buttons, Yellow Wings for Sergeants, Red Coats, Yellow Lace, Red Pompoms, Red 12 inch Vulture Plumes, Yellow Laces, Yellow Epaullets, Red Sashes, &c. for sale cheap for cash. 20 doz. Infantry Hat Plates, White Coat feathers, White Wings for Sergeants, 12 inch White Vulture Plumes, Swords and Belts, Flat Eagle Buttons, Laces, Epaullets, &c. for sale cheap for cash. Montpelier, June 10, 1839. 20af