

who was stationed at Montserrat. He spent the five years previous to July, 1835, among the Cafres in Africa. "I inquired of Mr. S.," says Mr. K., "what he thought of uniting trading colonies with missionary stations. I shall long remember the 'holy indignation' of his look and voice when he replied. The sentences enclosed in parenthesis are his very words, which are too deeply impressed on my mind ever to be forgotten. ('You might as well think to ally the bottomless pit with the New Jerusalem. It is mingling light and darkness. It is attempting to do the work of God through the aid and agency of Satan.')

"He says the commerce carried on with the natives is a system of deception and fraud. The conduct of the traders creates suspicion and jealousies against all white men, and obstacles almost insurmountable are thus thrown in the way of the missionary. His color is the same as that of the traders, his religion is of the same name, and his language is the same. The hearts of the natives are shut against him."

Mr. Clay said that every colonist is a missionary, not to preach merely, but to enforce the claims of religion by example. And yet, in regard to the free people of color, he, in the same speech, pronounced them the vilest of the whole population, worse than the slaves. "What sort of Christianity," asked C. C. Burleigh, "will such men introduce into Africa? . . . We cannot Christianize men into a better religion than we have got ourselves. Until, then, we see that the religion of the United States has put down the slave prisons in the city of Washington, and in Alexandria—until it has opened the prison doors of the captive in this land—has proclaimed liberty to all the inhabitants thereof, we cannot see that this same Christianity is going to abolish slavery in Africa."

"Shall the Christianity of one continent make it the home of oppression, and yet make another continent the home of freedom? If we should convert the native Africans to our Christianity in the way proposed, why should they not act as we do? Why should our Christianity make them any better than it does us? . . . Why should we expect that Christians will be better made in Africa than in America? . . . The fact is, until this nation is brought back to the primitive and pure Christianity, vain is the attempt to convert Africa to such a Christianity, by means of a slave-holding and slave-trading Christianity."

To the Vermont Mercury we would say, that its disclaimer as to Mr. Cresson's interest in the Bassa Cove Colony, is not quite broad enough.—Strange as it may seem to the Mercury, we suppose a man may have a pecuniary interest in that Colony without possessing lands therein. We say again, that we understand our correspondent to have referred to Mr. C's interest by way of trade. Mr. Beckley is now absent in Michigan; but we see no occasion, at present, for the professed change has not been met even by an explicit denial.

For the Voice of Freedom. Meeting at Townshend.

The Quarterly Convention of the Vermont A. S. Society met at East Townshend, at 9 A. M., Nov. 20, and was organized by choosing Hon. W. R. SHAFER, Chairman, and Rev. H. N. Graves, Secretary. Hon. W. R. Ranney, Rev. Mr. Burrows, Rev. J. Parsons, Hon. C. Phelps and J. McM. Shafter were appointed a committee to prepare business for the Convention. The following Preamble and Resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted.

Preamble. It is the intention of all philanthropic governments to secure, next to their perpetuity, the happiness of their own citizens, and of the world, and while all wish to endure, it is Free or Democratic communities alone that would do so through the intelligence and morality of their constituent members. Yet, great as are the inducements to knowledge and virtue, it is not to be concealed that in Republics, where offices are elective and all have a share in the entire concerns of government, the excitement of party politics and local interest, tend to obscure and degrade those great First Principles, that are the only safe guards of popular liberty. It is believed we can secure to ourselves safety at home or respect abroad only by a strict and constant observance of our great Republican principle, "That all men are created free," and are "equally entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." While such should be the rule in order to gain for our protestations of attachment to liberty much credit; it is not to be denied that the American Republic now occupies towards the rest of the nations a peculiar and before unheard-of position. In its origin and constitution it contains a denial of Baronial privileges, and of the "Divine Right of Kings," and yet it retains and fosters in its midst an institution which holds and treats men as property by a tenure more strict than that of ancient villanage and which is without a parallel in the history of the civilized world. We consider that the institution of slavery as it exists with us, tends to destroy and does materially lessen the influence of our great experiment of self-government upon the progress of liberty and the acknowledgment of the "rights of man" throughout the despotic world. Nor do we forget that peculiar as is the position of the Republic in regard to other nations, its policy as connected with slavery is no less singular in regard to the citizens of our own. The slave, as between his master and himself, is regarded merely as property, while his personality as between the master and the rest of the community, forms the basis of representation; thus making his humanity in the only place where it is recognized, a reason and a means of the more deeply injuring and oppressing him. Anti-republican as was this

coalition at its outset, its practical workings have only the more fully developed its pernicious tendency, and have shown that the spirit of slavery, as it is the antagonist of liberty, so it is all-grasping and never will be quieted until it has reduced the laborer of all colors to an entire subjection to the aristocratic few. With such sentiments, we cannot but recognize the expediency of voluntary associations which have for their object the maintenance and promulgation of the doctrines of Human Rights, and the exposure and combatting of oppression wherever it may found.

Therefore, Resolved, 1st. That the Anti-Slavery Society, as it advances and maintains the true doctrines of ethics and political economy; as it opposes itself to one of the greatest moral and political evils of all times; so it is worthy of the approbation and co-operation of every moralist and consistent republican.

2d. Resolved, That it is as inconsistent for abolitionists, not to carry out their principles by corresponding action, as it is for Christians to neglect the most apparent duties of their profession.

3d. Resolved, That religious, moral and political power are indispensable in the accomplishment of this noble and philanthropic enterprise and that the "Peculiar Institution" cannot long withstand their united influence.

4th. Resolved, That viewing the Colonization Society as a missionary enterprise, as having for its object the Christianization of Africa, we wish it success, and only hope that for the future it will entertain and manifest the same Christian solicitude for the happiness of our colored population, which it so loudly professes to feel for the foreigner.

5th. Resolved, That the abolition of slavery furnishes the only efficient guarantee against the Foreign Slave Trade.

6th. Resolved, That the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies furnishes an additional laurel to the British crown, and teaches a lesson in moral ethics which our Republic seems slow to learn.

7th. Resolved, That universal emancipation must and will precede millennial glory, and its calls are imperious upon ministers and churches to take the lead in this enterprise.

8th. Resolved, That prejudice on account of color is really a prejudice against the law of Nature and Nature's God, therefore a great sin.

9th. Resolved, That the Christian law of kindness and love to enemies does not authorize resistance to injury, and the slave can alone look to the declaration, "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

The foregoing Preamble and Resolutions were ably and eloquently supported by Hon. W. R. Ranney, Hon. C. Phelps, Rev. Messrs. Burrows and Upham, Mr. J. McM. Shafter, and others.

W. R. SHAFER, Chairman. H. N. GRAVES, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Waitsfield.—A friend 10 00, Orson Skinner 10 00, James Dow 10 00, Lyman Fisk 2 00, Anson Fisk 1 00, Abia Stoddard 50c, Thos. Prentice 10 00, R. O. Stoddard 10 00, R. Richardson, Jr. 10 00, Simeon Stoddard 10 00, Dea. J. Bushnell 5 00, Wm. M. Pingry 2 00, Samuel Chipman 2 00, Amasa Russ 1 00, Charlotte Smith 25c, Chas. C. Stoddard 7c, Amasa Stoddard 4c, Alex. A. Phelps 19c, Peter Nurse 2 00, Bethuel Joslin 2 00, Joseph Joslin 2 00, John B. Bisbee 3 00, George D. Rice, 2 00, Russel Lockwood 2 00, Daniel Skinner 2 00, Hooker Joslin 1 50, Samuel A. Joslin 1 00, Alonzo Hitchcock 75c, Cornelia E. Joslin 50c, James Drule 50c, Rufus Barrett 10 00, Salmon Rice 25c, Luther Durant 5 00, O. F. Field 5 00, Betsey E. Brown 42c, Rufus Childs 4 00, Hiram James 2 00, A. S. S. by C. L. Knapp 5 00, Female A. S. S. do. 3 00

Warren.—Denslow Upham 5 00, L. H. Hyzer 50c, Sarah Hyzer 25c, Benjamin Buck 5 00, Dea. John Dolbear 10 00, F. A. Wright, Esq. 10 00, Artemas Cushman, Esq. 10 00, Thos. Sargent, Esq. 1 00, J. Richardson 3 00, Joseph Richardson 50c, Lydia Richardson 25c, Joseph Eldridge, Esq. 5 00, L. W. Vincent 1 00, Aaron Rising 2 00, Hector Nichols 1 00, A. L. Rice 25c.

Williamstown.—Asa Smith 10 00, Sanford Hentz 10 00, Moses Lewis 10 00, Enoch Burnham, Jr. 10 00, Andrew Burnham 10 00, Robert Seaver 10 00, Steadman Martin 10 00, J. C. Farnham 10 00, Ira Smith 10 00, Almon Clark 10 00, William Knight 5 00, John Lease 5 00, Eld. J. Huntington 5 00, Elisha Flint 5 00, Rev. Mr. Royce 5 00, Enoch Burnham, Esq. 2 00, J. L. Thompson 2 00, Jas. W. Briggs 2 00, Ebenezer Seaver 2 00, Arad Blanchard 2 00, Lydia Burnham 1 00, Eunice Burnham 1 00, Marcus Burnham 6c, Emma Burnham 3c, Martin Burnham 6c, Mrs. Burnham 5c, Caleb Waldo 1 00, Rev. N. W. Aspenwall 1 00, Eliza Blanchard 1 00, Lois Blanchard 50c, Alvin Seaver 1 50, Moses Parsons 1 00, Charlotte Parsons 25c, Abigail Parsons 12 1-2c, A friend 5 00, Rufus Walker 2 00, Aaron Parsons 50c, Nathl. Jillson 2 00, John Lynde 5 00, Chester Howard 2 00, Orcutt Abbott 2 00, Joel H. Shepard 50c.

Reduction of Postage.—Notice is given by the N. Y. Evening Post, that now is the time to prepare petitions to be presented at the next session of Congress, close at hand, for the reduction of postage. England has reduced the postage so that a letter may be sent to any part of the kingdom for a penny; and she finds her revenue rather increased than diminished by it. So we should find it with us, if the greatest amount

chargeable on a single letter to any part of the Union was only six cents.

Seth M. Gates and Gerrit Smith.

We recently published an admonitory letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq., to Hon. Seth M. Gates, member of Congress from the Genesee District, in New York. The Le Roy Gazette, Extra, brings us a lengthy letter from Mr. Gates, in reply. The following paragraph, will suffice to show, on what grounds Mr. Gates endeavors to vindicate his course:

"I acknowledge that I am a Whig, was nominated as such, and feel a deep interest in the prominent measures of which that party are the known advocates; and after the generous confidence the Whigs of Genesee have been pleased to repose in me, I should indeed consider myself 'blind to truth and duty,' basely to turn my back upon their interests, unless I had a very different cause for it, than any which has yet occurred.

"You speak of the 'defection in the year 1836, in the ranks of abolition,' and of its cruel influence on the cause of the slave, as matters conceded and certain. Your remarks may be suited to the meridian of Madison, but I deny that they are to Genesee. We are conscious of no such general defection. And I think I may safely say, that a very vast majority, if not 'nineteen twentieths' of the abolitionists of Genesee, still believe that they conscientiously discharged their duty to the slave and their country in the exercise of the elective franchise last fall; and most of those who do not believe so, so far as I know, are men who, like yourself seem to have become disgusted with all political parties, and feel little interest in any except abolition politics.

"In stating the number so great, I have not forgotten, sir, the last fall convention at Warsaw, where I met you, and with others ineffectually resisted your resolution calling upon the abolitionists of Genesee to 'repeal' of voting for a ticket, which, through the tolerance and liberality of the Whigs, had upon it a Lieutenant Governor, a Senator, two members of Congress, and at least three out of four members of Assembly, all then supposed to be consistent abolitionists, and a Governor, to say the least, decidedly more liberal and tolerant in his views than the candidate opposed to him, and whose answer to the interrogatories, you yourself was pleased to write me after the debate, you found upon a fresh examination, 'was in truth more anti-slavery than you was aware of.' I do not forget, sir, that a majority of the meeting voted to 'repeal,' not only for themselves, but certainly with great generosity for the rest of the county; but so far as I have ever heard, it came very generally to be considered a work of supererogation, never spread, and judging from the result of our late convention, I imagine that it has been retrograde. Why, sir, should we all come to practice what my friend Chaplin, facetiously calls the 'sublime of abolition,' throw away our votes until the political parties are driven to the necessity of selecting their candidates from our truest men, we can hope but for little improvement upon the ticket for which the abolitionists of Genesee supposed themselves to be voting last fall; however some of us are like to disappoint their and your expectations. Then, as now, they may be deceived. It is true Governor Seward's answer was not what I would gladly have had; but it was in many respects 'decidedly anti-slavery,' and his public life has evinced a heroic devotion to the 'supremacy of the laws,' an unyielding resistance to the organized rights of an humble citizen, and a heart deeply imbued with the great foundation principles of liberty and equal rights.

His conduct since his election has increased, rather than diminished the confidence reposed in him, and I am informed in his late letter to the Governor of Virginia, among other things decidedly favorable to human rights, he has distinctly avowed the great fundamental anti-slavery principle that 'man cannot hold property in man.' Was it nothing, sir, to secure the election of such a man, in the place of one who recommended the enactment of laws to prohibit anti-slavery publications! Was nothing accomplished for the slave in electing to the popular branch of our Legislature, men who passed an act giving to the fugitive from slavery, the right of trial by jury, in the place of men decidedly opposed to it, who had joined hands and coalesced with a licentious and infidel philosopher, with a wild and fanatical agrarianism, and had voted the Ministers of the Most High, and their prayers out of the halls of legislation!

"There may have been pro-slavery men among the Whigs at the last Legislature, but for none of them am I conscious of having voted, and yet I was expected to evince a penitent sense of my pernicious error, of my folly and sin, and hereafter to number myself with those who do not vote pro-slavery!

"I confess I voted for Mr. Seward, and I am absolutely so blind notwithstanding all the light which has been shed upon the subject, as to be very well satisfied with that vote. You, sir, I remember, warned us not to vote for him, but yourself voted and called earnestly upon others to vote for Mr. Bradish. Since that vote, sir, Mr. Seward has taken new and strong ground in favor of human rights, while all I have since heard from Mr. Bradish, is, that he has made a very handsome contribution to that Queen of all Humbugs, the COLONIZATION SOCIETY, a society which you regard as a main pillar in the Temple of Slavery. I would, with perfect good humor, enquire, whether, if you insist upon my taking the 'Stool of Repentance' for voting for the former, you could not with some propriety bear me company for voting for the latter? I can hardly venture to predict what effect such an example, with the prospect of such company, would have upon me."

GEORGIA AND MAINE. The Legislature of Maine having declined taking any measure to give satisfaction to the State of Georgia for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent to deliver up to its authorities upon their demand the fugitives from its justice, Philbrook and Kellerman, Governor Gilmer says the latter State will be justified in declaring by law, that all citizens of Maine who may come within its jurisdiction on board of any vessel as owners, officers or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing the negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice. Bah!

Important from Washington.—Extract of a letter from an officer in the Army to the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

"We are on the eve of another Indian War, likely to prove more expensive, as well as destructive to human life than the mismanaged and shamefully protracted War of Florida. You are aware of the dastardly feud that existed between the Ross and Ridge parties of Indians, growing out of the treaty made through the agency of one Schermerhorn with the Government. The infamy of this treaty was exposed in Congress; since that time great animosity has existed between these two parties, which has been increasing, until the death of Ridge was the result. The Government demanded those engaged in this murder, which has created great excitement among the Indians, this flame has been fanned by some Seminoles sent from Florida, and great apprehensions are entertained lest war should break out among them and spread among the other tribes ere it can be checked.

"An express has been received from Fort Gibson setting forth the state of things, and the exposed condition of the whites to the numerous tribes of Indians that the policy of this government has concentrated on the spot. Should all the tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi unite against the whites, we should then have an Indian war more fatal in its consequences than any that has more been waged for the last half century.

FATHER AND SON BOTH ELECTED!—It is conceded we believe, by both parties, that the venerable SETH SPRAGUE, and his son, SETH SPRAGUE, JR., are both elected to the Senate from Plymouth county; the former as a democrat, the latter as a whig—but both as abolitionists. The son, therefore, has not beaten the father, neither has the father beaten the son; but both together have beaten the pro-slavery voters of the county.—Liberator.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 13th inst. JAMES A. B. STONE, a recent graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, was ordained as Pastor of the Baptist Church and Society in Gloucester, Ms.

Brother AMASA BROWN, late of Newton Theological Institution, was publicly set apart to the work of the Gospel Ministry, on the 6th inst. as Pastor of the Baptist Church in Hinesburg, Vt. Brother H. D. Hodge, of Burlington, preached the sermon, from 2d Cor. iv. 7.

On the 11th inst. the Rev. JOHN FOSTER was ordained Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Worcester, Vt.

Sermon by the Rev. B. W. Smith, of Montpelier, Ordaining prayer by Rev. A. Hazen, of Berlin, Charge to the Pastor by Rev. P. Taylor of Waitsfield, Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. J. F. Stone of Waterbury, Address to the Church and Congregation by Rev. S. Delano, Secretary and General Agent of the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society.—Watchman.

BRIGHTON MARKET

[Reported for the Yankee Farmer.] MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1839. At market—850 Beef Cattle, 650 Stores, 15 Cows and Calves, 3150 Sheep and Lambs, 529 Swine. PRICES. Beef—First quality at \$6.50 to 57; poorer qualities, \$4.50 to 50. Stores—The weather being so bad, we could get no regular accounts of the sales. Working Oxen—We noticed but one yoke, sold at \$75. Cows and Calves—\$25, 28 and \$32. Sheep and Lambs—Dull. We notice sales from \$1.42 to \$2.50. Swine—Little or no retail. Lots taken to peddle, from 3 1-4 to 4 for sows, 4 1-2 to 5 for barrows.

MARRIAGES.

In the city of New York, Nov. 9, by Rev. Dr. Hawkes, Hon. Luther Bradish, Lieut. Governor of New York, to Miss Mary E. Hart. In this village on the 22d inst., by Rev. D. W. Smith, Mr. Oramel S. Bourn of Palmer, Mass. to Miss Charlotte C. Jones, of Montpelier. In Montpelier, Nov. 13, by Rev. O. S. Hoyt, Mr. James Green of Waterbury, to Miss Mahitable Stratuck of the former place.

DEATHS.

In Waterbury, Sept. 24, Joseph Barnes, aged 71. Printers in New York and Ohio, will please notice.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has lately returned from N. York with a good assortment of Saddlery and Hardware which he will sell at 12 1-2 per cent from cost, for any amount over \$15.00. Also good Wood Hammer, at 75 and 62 1-2 cents a pair. He has also a good assortment of well made Harnesses, Saddles, and other work in his line, which will be sold for cash or good credit cheaper than the cheapest. Montpelier Oct. 8, 1839. H. Y. BARNES.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE, BY WILLIAM C. BOARDMAN, ST. JOHNSBURY PLAIN.

ADVERTISEMENT

IN consequence of the ill health of the junior partner and his wish to retire from the printing business, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Allen & Poland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. A. ALLEN. JOSEPH POLAND. Sept. 20th, 1839

THE business heretofore carried on by Allen & Poland, will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned who will settle all accounts, pro and con. E. A. ALLEN. Sept. 20th, 1839.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

BADWIN & SCOTT, have received a large supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching seasons, and offer them for sale on the most favorable terms. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine their goods and prices. Montpelier, Sept. 26, 1839. 39-1f

HATS, CAPS, FURS & C.

JUST received at the Hat and Fur Store of BADGER & PARTRIDGE, opposite the Village Hotel on State Street; a new and splendid assortment of hats of various descriptions viz. Brush, Plain, Mole Skin, Nutria and Common Naps, also Ostrich, Nutria, Seal and Cloth Caps of the most approved fashions; Fur, Seal, Nutria and Russia Dog Collars; Buffalo Robes, Boas, Muffs and Neckties, Steels, Diceys, Bosoms, Ruffles & Plais; Suspenders, Gloves, Umbrellas, Capriars, Pantaloons Straps, &c. Ladies and Gentlemen please give us a call! BADGER & PARTRIDGE. Oct. 25th, 1839. 43-1f

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE POST-OFFICE, BY A. CARTER. Jan. 5, 1839. 14f Members of the Legislature and others are respectfully invited to call and satisfy themselves as to the EXTEMPERANCE. A. C.

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.

J. 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 the CASH STORE to the large White Building, one door north of the Langdon 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, 1838. 20-1f

CUTLER & JOHNSON,

SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURERS, State Street, (Opposite the Bank.) MONTPELIER, VT

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. 40-1f

R. R. RIKER, LEATHER & TAPPO.

(State street, opposite the Bank)

HAS received from New-York his Fall and Winter stock of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Blk, blue, & invisible green broad cloth; black, blue, drab and Queen's own cassimere; blue and drab Beaver cloth for suit and frock coats; black silk vestings, fig'd and plain velvets, and woollen velvet vestings; light and dark, black, fig'd and plain satin vestings; black fig'd satin coat bottoms; black cord for coat trimmings; worned coat binding, black and drab; black silk and worsted sh.; black satin stocks, bombazine do.; inch measure; drilled eyed needles, shirt bosoms, collars, suspenders, pantaloons straps; &c. &c. Garments made up at short notice, in the latest New-York style. Cutting done for others to make at short notice. 40-1f

Sept. 25th, 1839.

NOTICE.

JAMES FOSTER'S ESTATE. The Subscribers, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of JAMES FOSTER,

late of Moretown in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, & the term of six months from the 25th day of Oct. inst. allowed by said Court, to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit & prove their respective claims, before us—do give notice, that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the dwelling-house of Susan Foster in Moretown in said district, on the 25th day of Nov. and 21st day of April next at 10 o'clock forenoon, on each of said days. GEORGE WORTHINGTON, } Commis- JOSEPH HOWES, } sioners. Oct. 25, A.D. 1839. 44

AGENTS WANTED.

TWO or three young men, acquainted with the business, are wanted at this office, to procure subscribers for the Voice, &c. &c. Good encouragement will be given. F. A. ALLEN. October 5th, 1839.

JOHN T. MILLER, ARCHITECT & HOUSE CARPENTER, BARRE STREET, Montpelier Vt.

All orders promptly attended to. 12-1f

AT THE CASH STORE OF

STORRS & LANGDON,

JUST received from Boston and New York, an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS, among which may be found— From 5 to 7,000 yds. PRINTS, from 6d to 3 6 per yd.

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

BONNETTS, from 20 cts. to 15.50. Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Muslin de Lains, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Hanks, Shawls, Flannel Binding, Gloves, Oiled Silks, Neck Stocks. 4,000 yds. Sheetings, from 10 1-4 to 16 cts. 1,400 Shirts, from 7 to 10 cts. Tickler, Cotton Yarn, Wickens, Bating, &c. LOOKING GLASSES, CHINA TEA WARE

with Plates to match. Anvils, Vices, Mill Saws, and Hard Ware in general Nails and Glass, Paints and Oils, Iron Axes, 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, DRIED APPLE, BUTTER, CHEESE and GRAIN OF ALL KINDS. May 15th, 1839. 20-4m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

FEWETT, HOWES & CO. are now opening a large assortment of GOODS, adapted to the season. Sept. 27, 1839. 29-5wis

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.