

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

MR. EDITOR: To settle the question, whether Martin Van Buren is a friend of freedom and equal rights, or an advocate of the worst of monopolies—that of selling into, and holding in perpetual slavery, those who are entitled by their maker to equal freedom with himself—you will please to publish the following extract from his inaugural address, and remarks.

"Perceiving, before my election, the deep interest this subject [slavery] was beginning to excite, I believed it a solemn duty fully to make known my sentiments in regard to it; and now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, I trust that will be candidly weighed and understood. At least they will be my standard of conduct in the path before me. I then declared that, if the desire of those of my countrymen who were favorable to my election was gratified, I must go into the Presidential Chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States where it exists. I submitted also to my fellow citizens, with fullness and frankness, the reasons which led me to this determination. The result authorizes me to believe that they have been approved, and are confided in, by a majority of the people of the United States, including those whom they most immediately affect. It now only remains to add that no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction."

Here we have the unqualified declaration of Mr. Van Buren, that he is, and will be, the 'uncompromising opponent of every attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding States.'

Freemen of Vermont, do you approve of this doctrine? Will you cast your ballots to favor the supporters of such principles? Will you, by supporting the Van Buren party, give your voice forever to make the city of Washington a market for selling your fellow men? If you are not willing for this, let your ballots so tell on the first Tuesday of September.

President Van Buren by this has declared that he will follow the dictation of the slaveholders in preference to the will of a majority of Congress, amounting to about fifty, from the non-slaveholding States—and a majority of people in these States of about one and a half millions.

If this is the doctrine of modern Democracy, it has in it none of the spirit of SEVENTY-SIX; it has none of the democracy which inspired our gallant STARK, of Bennington memory—or of a WARREN, who bled on Bunker Hill. This may be the democracy of tyrants—it may be the democracy of those who would sacrifice every principle of right, to obtain office; it may be the democracy of those who, fearing not God nor regarding man, wish forever to have this country cursed with its present system of slavery.

Freemen of Vermont, as Martin Van Buren has declared he will veto any law made by Congress for abolishing slavery in that very place which ought to be the citadel of freedom, so let your ballots veto what little influence he now has in this State, and thereby re-assert that part of our Constitution, which declares "that all men are born equally free and independent."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN.

OUR COUNTRY.—NO. 1.

In our country, in our country, exclaimed an Italian, we have the ever-burning Vesuvius! In ours, replied a yankee, we have the matchless Niagara, which would quench its fires in five minutes. Both these remarks indicate generous pride of country, and illustrate the attachment every citizen should feel for his native land. It is a family feeling. The cultivated and expanded spirit, which first beams forth in the simplicity of children, in their preference of home and their praise of father's and mother's possessions. The power of early associations cannot be broken. It is an invisible spell, wrapping the soul in the silence and grandeur of its enchantment, until she becomes herself the enchantress, and binds others to the pillow that cradled her own inspiration. The fire side and home voices, the garden, grove and river are not easily forgotten. The shadow, which departed years may have drawn over them, is not an impenetrable veil. They come to the heart of the youth, who wanders far—for wealth and fame. They rush upon the seaman's memory when the lashing billows thunder around him. They come to the fair one, when the bridal lamp is dim, and to the mother, when her offspring are gathered around her, remembrancers of her own happy girlhood.—Thus does every true patriot love his country. It is a natural and universal characteristic, regarding neither time nor locality. It inspires the Indian, when he bends the hostile bow, or in the tenderness of savage humanity, seeks in "the ancestral wilderness" a grave for his dead. It fills the soul of the dark African with a darker gloom, when, a victim to the Christian's avarice, the last loved tie that sanctified his nature is broken.

Notwithstanding this is a natural principle, there may be additional reasons for its existing operation. The Greek may love his country, because the thunder tones of Demosthenes, and the enchanting strains of Homer still linger in his halls and echo along his shores. Because a pure sky is his canopy, and a glassy sea his mirror. Because the isles whence his bards and heroes sprung still slumber in their magic ocean.

The son of Erin loves his country, it may be, because it was the home of the illustrious and sainted Patrick, or that he can kneel at the shrine of the Holy Virgin.

The Greenlander his, because he can traverse its snowy fields with the sledge, and recline on his turf cabin at a board of hard-earned and simple luxury. The Frenchman, for his "blushing vine-hills" and dazzling fashions. The Englishman, for his commerce, military greatness, and venerable institutions.

MARYLAND.—In the 2d district James A. Pearce (Whig) is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 294.

In 1836, Mr. Pearce's majority was only 23. In the 1st and 5th districts Whigs are elected, but whether the regular or irregular candidates, is not yet ascertained.

Extraordinary Phenomenon.—On the 28th of April, a hill 100 feet high at Koeslin in Prussia, on the Baltic sea, sank suddenly into the earth, leaving an abyss 200 feet wide.

GOVERNOR DUNCAN, OF ILLINOIS.

Below we copy an extract from the late message of Gov. Duncan of Illinois to the legislature of that State. The opinions of a man so distinguished as is Gov. Duncan, for a knowledge of political science and sterling patriotism, are entitled to a candid hearing; and where he is known their influence will be acknowledged and felt. He was once an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson's administration, and did not forsake it until the chief ceased to administer the government on Jeffersonian principles; then like an honest man, true to principle and the best interests of his country, he abandoned an administration whose acts have spread ruin from Maine to Georgia:

"In my message at the opening of the last session, it was my happiness to congratulate you on the prosperity then so eminently enjoyed by every portion of our beloved country; and from my inmost heart, did I rejoice to see the industrious citizen every where reap the rewards of his labor.—And, although, even then, I was not without strong apprehensions of an early reverse, I am confident, no human forecast could have anticipated so sudden a calamity as has been brought upon the country by the action of the Federal Government upon its currency. At the time the President of the United States assumed the responsibility of ordering the public money to be removed from their legal deposite in the Bank of the United States, for the purpose as he avowed, of preventing the re-charter of that institution by Congress, there never was a sounder currency, or a more healthy state of things in any Government in the world. To effect this great object, namely, that of destroying the United States Bank, rival institutions were to be created; and it will be remembered, that immediately after the removal of the deposite, the Government party commenced establishing State banks, whilst State Legislatures, deluded by the fallacious promise of advantages to be derived from the deposite to be made in these institutions, which were to be fiscal agents of Government, readily fell into the measure. As might have been expected, hundreds of new banks instantly sprang up, their enormous issues of irredeemable paper attended the inducement of universal extravagant speculation, and gave us what all must now regard, a depraved and worthless currency.

"Before the public were aware of the ruin which this wild scheme portended, the Executive and a portion of his party, seeing their error, it would seem, endeavored to escape its consequences by amassing the People with the absurd and impracticable project of an exclusive hard money currency. I say absurd, for as well might the Executive of the United States expect to compel the citizens of the Great Valley to abandon the use of steamboats and resume the flat bottom and barge in the navigation of its thousand streams and rivers, as to force them to give up a paper currency, at all times convertible into specie, with all its adaptedness to the purposes of the commerce and business of the country. Before such a scheme can be prosecuted to the results they promised, the intelligence, commerce, liberties, and boundaries of all these U. S. must be obliterated, and the People yield to the stubborn will and rule of a despot. These experiments, as they have been styled by their authors, may, and I believe, have had their political effect, but they have also had their effect upon the country, acknowledged to be full of resources, distinguished for its intelligence, its enterprise, and wonderful prosperity; in reducing it to an almost universal bankruptcy; in prostrating alike, its business, its energies, and confidence.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

The Commencement at this Institution was held the 25th of July. The address before the Literary Societies, was delivered by George S. Hilliard of Boston, and it is spoken of as a learned and elegant performance. The Phi Beta Kappa oration on Thursday was by Professor C. D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia. The following were the exercises: MORNING. Classical Department. 1. The credibility of early History. Charles Hutchins Butters, Pittsfield. 2. The connexion between classical learning and civil liberty. Jeremiah Clark, Bradford, Mass. 3. The standard of human excellence among the ancients. Benjamin Griswold, Jr., Randolph, Vt. 4. Individual influence among the ancients. Luther Farnum, Concord. 5. The return of Cicero from exile. Horace Mower, Woodstock, Vt. 6. The influence of music upon the language and literature of Greece. John Binney, Museum, Hanover. 7. The influence of physical causes on the ancient mythologies. Aldace Walker, Strafford, Vt. MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. The connexion between the progress of natural science and the moral advancement of society. Cyrus Parker Bradley, Concord. 2. The love of nature as connected with the love of man. William Rogers Chapman, Bethel, Me. 3. A Poem....Reflections while standing on one of the Tumuli of the West. Alexander George Johnson, Newbury, Vt. 4. The analogy of animal and vegetable physiology. Alfred Leavitt Lawrence, Hampton. 5. The heroism of science. Henry M. Nichols, Enfield. 6. Influence of free institutions on scientific eminence. Loren Spencer, St. Johnsbury, Vt. 7. The changes of matter. Edward Dwyer Very, Salem, Mass. 8. The harmony of science and revelation. Royal Nathaniel Wright, Hanover.

Rhetorical Department. 1. National history as affording materials for national eloquence. Thomas Burns Avery, Gifford. 2. Indian eloquence.—Charles Smith Dana, Danville, Vt. 3. The power of lyric poetry. Nathaniel Wright Dewey, Royalton, Vt. 4. The character of Cowper as a descriptive poet. William Low Eaton, Wear. 5. The eloquence of expiring nations. Edea Burroughs Foster, Hanover. 6. The poetical in the early history of this country. Amasa Kinn, Waterford, Vt. 7. The restoration of a writer's own character upon the subject he treats. James Richardson, Springfield. 8. The uncertainty of literary judgments.—Benjamin Franklin Shaw, Gorham, Me. AFTERNOON. Department of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Sec. 1. The mutual dependence of the rich and poor. Nathan Ballard, Jr. Concord. 2. The distinction between moral heroism and fanaticism. Charles Darwin Fitch, Greenfield. 3. The effects of a fluctuating policy. Gilman Marston, Orford. 4. The men who stamp their own character on their age. Josiah Minot, Newport. 5. The responsibilities of men for their opinions. William Davis Moore, Canterbury. 6. The Puritan character. Joseph Monroe Rockwood, Bellingham, Mass. 7. The importance of self command to professional success. Lucius Leslie Scammel, Bellingham, Mass. 8. The sacrifices and recompense of the philosopher. George Foster Shepley, Saco, Me.

Our Maine brethren, when they do a thing, certainly do it with a caution. A Van Buren Fourth of July celebration was got up at Belfast. The orator, in substance, among other observations, said, "Our praise and gratitude was due to God and the Administration, for the present 'unexampled prosperity of the times.'" As a proof of this prosperity, we have only to state, that dinner was prepared for three hundred guests, and that only thirty partook thereof besides the escorts and invited guests. Two revolutionary characters were present, and one of those belonged to Slay's army.

EMIGRANTS.—In the last ten days there have arrived at Quarrantine 7060 passengers, nearly half the number at Amboy, very many of whom have been deluded to this country by hand-bills circulated throughout Europe that laborers are so scarce that women are carrying the hod at three dollars a day!—N. Y. Ex.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

From the Baltimore Patriot. The last and present election for Members of Congress from Maryland, present the following result:

Districts.	Last Congress.	Next Congress.
1	J. N. Steel,*	John Dennis,*
2	J. A. Pearce,*	J. A. Pearce,*
3	James Turner,†	J. T. H. Worthington,†
4	B. C. Howard,†	B. C. Howard,†
5	Isaac McKim,†	Isaac McKim,†
6	G. C. Washington,†	W. C. Johnson,†
7	Francis Thomas,†	Francis Thomas,†
	Daniel Jenifer,*	Daniel Jenifer,*
	* Whigs.	† Van Buren men.

The Shin Plaster Van Burenites here make great huzzang—not because they have triumphed, for they have gained positively nothing—but because they have not been routed "horse, foot, and dragoons" as their allies in Maine and Pennsylvania have been.

Good news from the West.—The following, which we cut from the Cleveland Herald of July 17, is one of the first bulletins of reviving prosperity.—We trust that such will continue to be the tone of our western papers, until the price of bread is brought down to a wholesome standard.

Wheat Harvest.—The Sciota Gazette of the 13th—says that the wheat harvest has commenced in that vicinity and that the crop is unusually fine, both as regards quantity and quality. The late heavy rains had not injured the corn as feared.—Buf. Star.

Bread Stuffs.—Contracts have been made at Richmond mills for wheat deliverable in all this month, at \$1 70 a 1 75—in August \$1 55 a 1 62 1/2—and in September \$1 50. "The price of wheat will be about the average throughout the year, for we must see another harvest before the country will fully recover from the effects, remote or approximate of a year of scarcity."

Brandy prices, we learn, will be open at \$1 50, where it will likely remain until harvest is over and grain in. This week will be high—harvest in this district, and the crop of wheat though deficient, will be far more abundant than anticipated a few weeks ago; corn, oats and potatoes have not looked better for the last forty years.—Delaware Journal.

New Wheat.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald of Saturday, says: The first wheat brought to our market this season, was a lot of about 90 bushels on Thursday, from the county of King George, of excellent quality, which sold for \$ 1 67 per bushel. Although the crop in this part of the State, it is feared, will prove a short one, we are pleased to hear that the quality of the grain is generally very good.

The Staunton (Va.) Spectator of the 20th, says: The wheat-harvest, generally, is just commencing in this country, being about three weeks later than usual. The crop is much better than the most sanguine anticipated in the early part of the season, and the grain is of excellent quality. The Rye crop, in general, is excellent, and Oats most abundant.—The Corn crop, also, is very promising.

ANOTHER BARN BURN.—We learn from the Harrisburg Chronicle that the barn of the Rev. M. Stem, of Lebanon Co. Pa. was struck by lightning during the storm of the 19th, and consumed with its contents. This is the fifth barn the destruction of which we have seen noticed, during the same storm. Doubtless there may have been many others destroyed through the same cause, during that storm; but five are enough to afford conclusive evidence that barns when newly filled with hay or grain, are particularly liable to disaster from this cause. As we have more than once or twice remarked, the steam which they send up while their contents are undergoing the "sweating" process, operates, somewhat in the nature of a "conductor" to the electric fluid, and thus greatly increases the chances of the disaster, for some weeks after hay and grain harvest. No barn should be without the safeguard of a metallic conductor; and when we consider the trifling cost of such conductor, and the great peril to the housed crop, when it is in a building without this protection, it is matter of wonder, that any prudent farmer will suffer his barn to be without one.

We learn from Washington that the voters imported to this city, at thirteen dollars a head, have returned. On resuming their work they were hissed by the rest of the workmen, in which hissing the citizens joined.—Baltimore Am.

ANOTHER DUEL.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 23d of July says:—"Yesterday a duel was fought at Carrollton, on the race course, about 12 o'clock. The combatants were coopers. They fought with rifles at the distance of fifty paces. As usual there was a large crowd of spectators to witness the fight. The first fire one of them received the ball of his antagonist in the back of his right hand, which came out a little above his wrist. The man was shot before he pulled the trigger of his rifle—he then fired and grazed the ear of his adversary. No further harm was done. Like generous enemies, after the first shot they advanced, shook hands, buried the tomahawk, drank a julep, and smoked the calumet of peace.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—CONDITION OF THE BANKS.—We have at length, received, through the Albany Argus, a full and particular statement of the condition of the banks throughout the State. The facts developed are all of the highest importance to the public interest—to the situation of the country—and to the moral sense of the community. A ray of light has at length been permitted to shed its radiance abroad, and from this ray we see the road to an almost certain and immediate resumption of specie payments.

Statement of the banks in New York, July 1, 1837.

Specie.	Currency.	Profits.
\$2,686,354	\$14,763,530	\$6,432,577

The Vicksburg Sentinel, (Mississippi) of July 11, says:—"So far as we have heard, the memory of the oldest inhabitant cannot furnish a season when the crops of cotton (and corn in the South-west, promised so abundant a harvest as the present.

On the late Fourth of July, not less than 30 or 40 persons in various parts of the country lost their lives from the overloading of fire arms; and three or four times the number lost the whole or a part of a limb from the same cause.

The Arkansas Gazette says Allen Bell was executed on the 15th ult. at Batesville, for the murder of Wm. Campton. Previous to his death, he acknowledged the crime, (shooting Campton down with rifle from the fence,)—and this monstrous deed he attributed to a madness of eight days intoxication.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Monday, July 31, 1837. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.] At Market 316 Beef Cattle, 105 Stores, 16 Cows and Calves, and 387 Sheep. Late week's prices were fully supported on Beef. We noticed several yokes, extra, taken 7 50 per cwt.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$30, \$35 a \$50. Sheep and Lambs.—Very dull. We noticed sales at \$1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 12, 2 35, and one lot at 2 50. Swine.—None at market.

Wanted,

AND must be had previous to the first day of September next, in exchange for Goods and demands which have become due.—Lots of Cash. SHEDD & JEWETT. August 1, 1837. 1—tf

MARRIAGES.

In Woodstock on the 24th ult., Maj. Romeo of Tallahassee, Florida, to Mrs. Jane N. Lewis, the former place.

In Vergennes, Mr. Joseph Goulding, of Keeseville, N. Y., to Miss Polly Goodrich.

In Wallingford, Daniel Roberts, Jr. Esq., Attorney at Law, of Manchester, to Miss Caroline D. Martindale, daughter of Rev. S. Martindale.

In Marlboro', Mr. James Camp to Mrs. Mary Camp.

In Montpelier, on the 1st inst. Mr. Abner B. Hunt of Fayston, to Miss Lucy M. C. Page, of M.

In Trasburg, on the 27th ult. Mr. James Gleason of Greensborough, to Miss Mary C. Dwight, of I.

DEATHS.

In this town, suddenly, July 26, Deacon JOHN CLARK, aged 61. He left home in a chaise in company with the pastor of the Baptist Church to which he belonged; when they had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, as they were descending a hill, the horse took fright and threw them both out. Deacon Clark received a blow on the head, which entirely deprived him of sense, and nearly of motion. In about 18 hours he expired. Few men for a long series of years have been so uniformly devoted to the cause of religion, at home and abroad, as Deacon C.; and perhaps no man in Vermont has effected more for the benefit of the communion to which he belonged.—Conn.

In this town, suddenly, on Saturday night last, Mrs. Spaulding, wife of Mr. John Spaulding, aged 39.

In Hartford, Mr. Seth Fuller, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 50.

In Glover, July 24, Mrs. Silence Woods, wife of Deacon Stephen Woods, 56. She had long been a faithful member of the Congregational church in that town, and died in the full assurance of hope.

In Vergennes, Mack Daniels, 67: In Brandon, Simeon Bigelow, 87. In Shoreham, Charlotte M. wife of Gasca Rich—daughter of Elijah Bassett, in Brattleboro', Miss Nancy Burnham, 36. Widow R. Stoddard, relict of the late Mr. Jonathan Stoddard, 79. In Marlboro', Mrs. Helena Olds, wife of Capt. Thaddeus Olds, 72.

At Hanover, N. H., July 23, ERENEZER ADAMS, Jr., A. M., aged 24, son of Prof. Adams of Dart. Col. His death has caused a deep sensation among the friends of this most promising youth. In 1831 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts; since which time, he has been engaged in the business of teaching, and in the study of Medicine. Chiefly to avoid the severities of a northern climate, he spent six months in each of the last two years, in giving instruction in a High School for young ladies in South Carolina.

In Canterbury, N. H., July 26, of consumption, Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, aged 57. Mr. M. has filled many offices of responsibility in the state, and for the three years last past, has been a member of the Executive Council.

At Hanover, N. H., on the 1st inst., Avery Malleville, a promising son of Col. Amos A. Brewster, in the 8th year of his age.

In Edinburgh, (Scotland) R. H. BARCLAY, Esq., who commanded the British fleet in the engagement with Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie.

Elegant Looking Glasses, CROCKERY and Glass Ware, Hard Ware, and Cutlery, Room-Paper, Bordening and Chimney Pieces—a prime assortment for sale by SHEDD & JEWETT. August 7, 1837. 1—tf

Bible and School Book Depository. ROBY, KIMBALL & MERRILL, North End, Main Street, Concord, N. H. PUBLISH and keep for sale a large supply of BIBLES and SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are, the Family Quato Bible, with a map of Palestine, Copper Plates, Index, and Brown's Concordance; also, the Polyglott and small Bibles, done up in various styles of binding; a very neat Testament, on large type, for old people. Orders for School Books properly attended to, on liberal terms. Concord, N. H. August 1, 1837. 1—Sw

To Clothiers! THE subscribers have on hand the following articles of DYE-STUFF, which they will sell at very low prices for cash or approved credit: Nickeragua, Coppers, Fustic, Madder, Cam Wood, Blue Vitriol, Log Wood, White Vitriol, Alum, Nut Galls. It being our intention to discontinue keeping Dye-Stuffs here in want of the above articles can get great bargains by calling soon on SHEDD & JEWETT. St. Johnsbury Plain, August 1, 1837. 1—tf

Improved Diving Flue Stoves. E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO. have on hand and will constantly keep for sale an assortment of this excellent article, which for economy, convenience and durability is surpassed by none in use. St. Johnsbury, August 8th, 1837. 1—tf

Look at This. CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at my Factory at H. Paddock's Furnace, WINDOW SASH, of various kinds and sizes. PANNEL DOORS, of 4, 6, and 8 panells, from 1 to 2 inches thick, suitable for outside and inside doors. Window Blinds of different sizes. He would just say to the public that his Sash, Blinds and Doors are made of the first rate stock by experienced workmen, and in the latest style, and sold on reasonable terms. Please to call and look. N. B. All orders by Mail or otherwise punctually attended to. LINDORF MORRIS. St. Johnsbury, August 7, 1837.

August 1, 1837. THE subscribers have on hand a general assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN & W. I. GOODS, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit. They will endeavor to do business in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to their customers. Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to call and examine for themselves. SHEDD & JEWETT. St. Johnsbury Plain. 1—tf

Notice. THOSE indebted to the subscriber, or to the late firm of Brackett & Bacon, are informed that he will be at the Store of John Bacon at Pyssumptic Village on Tuesday and Friday of each week, until the first day of October for the purpose of closing his business. The time has arrived when said demands should be paid, and a further extension than the above time must not be expected for necessity compels him to say that it cannot be granted. Those that do not avail themselves of this opportunity to make payment may find their demands in possession of Charles Davis, Esq. of Danville. Waterford, Lower Village, Aug. 1, 1837. 1—tf

Aprons! Aprons! A NEW lot of INDIA RUBBER APRONS just opened and for sale cheap by SHEDD & JEWETT. August 2, 1837. 1—tf

IRON CASTING.

His Foundry is under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. PADDOCK, who has worked in all the various branches of the iron workman in all the various branches of the iron Foundry business, such as Loam, Dry Sand, and Common Moulding. His workmen are of good habits, and well acquainted with the business. The Furnace will be kept in constant operation with a good Stock of Iron and Coal. Scotch Iron will be kept constantly on hand for Machinery and other soft castings.

His Machine Shop is under the superintendence of Mr. AMASA KASSOR, who is a first rate workman, both in iron and wood. Within the last year the Machine Shop has been furnished with new TURNING LATHES, or ENGINES, one of which is superior to any in the State. It is constructed for turning large Shafts, Mill Spindles, Sawmill Cranks, Gudgeons, &c. and for boring Cylinders, Pumps, Hubs, Boxes, &c. &c. This Lathe will turn the length of fourteen feet, and diameter of three feet. He has one other Lathe for cutting screws of all kinds, such as taps for screw plates, right and left hand thread, thread of different shape, such as square, sharp or conical.

Among the articles manufactured at the works, are TURNING LATHES of all kinds, for wood and iron, CAST IRON WHEEL HUBS, for large and small wagons, with wrought iron axletrees, turned and filed in the neatest order; also, axletrees with pipe boxes. Orders for patterns, Castings, or Machinery, left with J. C. Paddock, at the Foundry, or by mail, will be promptly attended to. HUXHAM PADDOCK. St. Johnsbury, Aug. 1837. 1—tf

MEDICINE.

Luther Jewett,

At his shop on St. Johnsbury Plain, keeps for sale a general assortment of Medicines. Physicians and families supplied with genuine articles cheap, especially for ready pay. The following are some of the articles.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Morphine | Wormseed |
| Gum Opium | Peruvian Bark |
| Camphor | Sulph. Quinine |
| Arabic | Winter's Bark |
| Tragacanth | Columbo |
| Myrh | Lugar Caustic |
| Asafoetida | Chloride of Lime |
| Scammony | do. Soda |
| Guaiac | Carbon Ammon. |
| Kino | Anise Seed |
| Catechu | Cantharides |
| Galbanum | Isinglass |
| Manna | White Vitriol |
| Benzoin | Sul. Ammoniac |
| Frankincense | Carbonate of Iron |
| Ammoniac | Essences |
| British Oil | Relie's Asthmatic Pills |
| Castor Oil | Aromatic |
| Harlem Oil | Toothache |
| Olive do pure & com. | Lee's Russels |
| Croton Oil | Jewett's |
| Oil of Checkerberry | Sias' Aromatic |
| do. Cloves | Family Blue |
| do. Savin | Hooper's |
| do. Sassafras | Anderson's |
| do. Peppermint | Morrison's |
| do. Cinnamon | Thayer's |
| do. Origanum | Brandth's |
| do. Pennyroyal | Relie's Blean Drops |
| do. Cedar | Jebb's Rhot. Lina. |
| do. Lemon | Down's do. |
| do. Lemlock | Remedy for Piles |
| do. Cajuput | Ery Water |
| do. Tansy | Brit. Antisept. Dent. |
| do. Wormwood | Albion Corn Plaster |
| do. Anise | McJohnson's Rheumat. |
| do. Rosemary | Sias' Ointment |
| do. Amber | Sias' do. |
| do. Spike | Pectoral Elixir |
| do. Juniper | Cure for Gravel |
| Oxide of Bismuth | Headache |
| Balsam Tolu | Russel's Ich Ointment |
| Balsam Peru | Dunfir's |
| Balsam Copaiva | Snow's |
| Alcohol | Comma |
| Sponge | Gordak's Drops |
| Crude Antimony | Russel's Bitters |
| Ven. Turpentine | Newton's Bitters |
| Orange Peel gr. | Hydr. of Potash |
| Genian gr. | Hicacsee |
| Rheubarb | Black Mustard Seed |
| Senna | White |
| Magnesia | Vials |
| Calcined do. | Syringes, m. and f. |
| Soda | do. large |
| Super. Carb. do. | Nipple Shells |
| Liquorice Bath | Pessaries |
| Liquorice Root | Muriatic Acid |
| Windsor Soap | Nitric Acid |
| Fancy do. | Prussic Acid |
| Castile do. | Quassia |
| Burgundy Pitch | Sperma Ceti |
| Galbaud's Sals | Sulphate of Potash |
| Epsom, do. | Nix Vomica |
| Rochelle, do. | White Wax |
| Pink | Sulphur |
| Rotten Stone | Brimstone |
| Curcuma | Digitalis |
| Otter | Phosphate of Iron |
| Eucury | Carbonate do |
| Ipecac | Aethiops Mineral |
| Cantharides | Unguentum |
| Aqua Ammoniac | Paregoric |
| Blistering Plaster | Elixir Pro. |
| Diachylon do. | Arrow Root |
| Adhesive do. | Arsenic |
| Dr. Oliver's, do. | Coehinal |
| Uva Ursi | Can. Flowers |
| Crein Tartar | Extract of Gentian |
| Spirits Water dule. | do. Henbane |
| Aether | do. Stramonium |
| James' Powder | do. Cicuta |
| Cowhage | Juniper Berries |
| Jalap | Creosote |
| Colocynth | Sanvini Corate |
| Iodine | Dr. Thompson's pre- |
| Saffron | paration for canker |
| English, do. | Rheumatic Ointment |
| Seneka | Vegetable Pills |
| Valerian | Cough Drops |
| Ivory Black | Strengthening Plaster |
| Benzoic Acid | Newton's Panacea |
| Sp. Lavender | Down's Elixir |
| Red Precipitate | do. Liniment |
| Corros. Sublimato | Palmatory Balsam |
| Quicksilver | Blood Root |
| Cast | |