

PACIFICUS:
THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE
SEVERAL STATES IN REGARD TO
SLAVERY,
Being a Series of Essays published in the Western
Reserve (Ohio) Chronicle, after the election of 1842.
BY A WHIG OF OHIO.
NUMBER VIII.

The Remedy.
Mr. Editor: I have now stated, generally, the constitutional rights of the people of the free States concerning slavery, and have referred to some of the most prominent abuses to which those rights have been subjected. It remains for me to call the attention of my readers to the remedy. But this will at once suggest itself to the mind of every reader, and each will say that our remedy consists in a united vindication of our rights; that the real difficulty consists in our divisions, and our first efforts should be to unite the friends of northern rights. In order to do this, we must search out the cause of our division, and understand distinctly the point on which we separated.— If I understand our Liberty men, they are anxious to maintain the rights of the free States, and they ask for nothing more. I speak upon the authority of many leading men of that party. I have never met with an intelligent man who asked or demanded any thing more than this; yet they say, "the Whigs have neglected a portion of our most important rights, and they feel it their duty to separate from them, and to form a distinct party, whose principal efforts are to be directed to the maintenance of such of our rights as have been neglected by the Whigs. It was not my intention, when I commenced these essays, to throw censure upon any class of men, nor is such my present object; I may, however, be permitted to say, that I think our Liberty friends did not well "define their position" before they separated from us. For the correctness of this remark, I will refer to the recollection of the great mass of our people of all parties. At the time of separating from us, they had not clearly set forth to the world our rights, which had been trampled upon; nor did they state, with perspicuity, the abuses which they sought to correct. Neither did they definitely mark the boundaries, and limit the extent of the political reform which they were endeavoring to effect. On the contrary, there was a degree of obscurity pervading their objects. They professed opposition to slavery, and left the public to infer a design to invade the privileges of the slave States, instead of maintaining our own. This idea has rested in the minds of a large portion of our people, both in the free and in the slave States. It is true the charge was often denied; and it is equally true that the denial was not carried home to the minds of the great mass of our people; many of whom, to this day, really believe the object of the Liberty party to be an unconstitutional interference with the privileges of the slave States. But, so far as I have been able to learn their motives, and to analyze their views, I understand them to be simply the preservation of our own rights; the repeal of all acts of Congress, passed for the support of slavery or the slave trade; to separate the Federal Government and the free States, from all unconstitutional connection with that institution, and to leave it with the individual States, where the Constitution placed it. This, I believe, to be the boundary and farthest extent of their political intentions. If they entertain any other or further views, I hope Judge King (the candidate of the Liberty party for Governor of Ohio) will state to your readers, through the Chronicle, the point on which I have failed to express their objects. I hope, also, that the editors of the Philanthropist and Emancipator will, through their respective papers, set forth definitely any error into which I may have fallen, in regard to the design and objects of their party. But, for the present, taking these to be the definite limits to which they aspire, I will respectfully ask the Whigs as a party, and the Liberty men as a party, to show me the line of demarcation between them? Is there an individual in the whole Whig party of Ohio, or in the free States, that is willing to surrender a single right of our people? If there be such a Whig, I have not met him. If there be a Whig editor, north of Mason and Dixon's line, who is willing to yield up any of the constitutional rights of the free States, I hope he will favor the country with his views; and that he will inform us distinctly which part of the Constitution we ought first to surrender. I speak with great confidence when I say, that I believe no such can be found. Let the rights of the people of the free States, in regard to slavery, be fairly and distinctly pointed out, and there will be no want of firmness nor of patriotism to maintain them. It is true, however, that many Whigs have, and still do oppose the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; but they will assign to you, as the reason, that Congress has not the constitutional power to abolish it. If you then ask them if they are willing that Congress should repeal its own laws, for the support of slavery and the slave trade in that District, they will, at once, answer you in the affirmative. If you inquire whether they are willing to lend their influence, or their property, to support slavery, they will answer you that they detest the institution. If you interrogate them in regard to any other rights of the north, they will unhesitatingly assure you of their determination to sustain them. If, then, our Whigs are willing to sustain all our rights, and our Liberty men have no further objects in view than the support of such rights, the question at once suggests itself, why do they divide? What principle separates them from each other? And it is a question of high and solemn import which the writer would repeat in the ear of every Whig, every anti-slavery man, and of our free institutions, why do you divide your political influence, and prostrate your political energies, while you agree in principle, and are laboring for the same objects? We have the same interests to watch over, the same rights to maintain, and the same

honor to protect. All these must receive our attention, or be left to those who, as a party, have uniformly lent themselves to the slave-holding influence. If we forget those rights, and spend our efforts in unmeaning contentions and useless quarrels with each other, will not our country hold us responsible? Our interests have been sacrificed; our rights have been trampled upon; our State has been disgraced, as I have heretofore shown. Yet we have divided our efforts, and separated from our political associates, and delivered the honor of our State to the keeping of a party who, forgetful of the dignity of freemen, have shown themselves willing to become the catchers of slaves, and to degrade themselves and their State by legislating for the sole purpose of robbing their fellow men of that liberty with which the God of nature has endowed them. But I desire to examine a little further the cause of our separation at the late election. The Whigs supported our tariff; our harbor improvements; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, with zeal and constancy. But our commerce with Hayti, the right of petition, the slave trade in the District of Columbia, received from them, generally, much less attention, although they were not neglected by a portion of that party. These latter subjects, were deemed of paramount importance by a portion of our political friends; on these they bestowed their principal thoughts, and treated the others with comparatively little attention. In this manner each party felt that they were exerting their efforts upon subjects of vital interest to our country, and each considered the other as laboring in behalf of interests that were not worthy of the attention paid to them. In this way each party became dissatisfied with the other. Here, then, is the precise point of division among our friends: not because either did wrong, but because each felt that the other was not sufficiently zealous in supporting all their interests.— The division did not arise from any political sin of commission, but from omitting some part of our duties. The Democratic party has violently opposed those rights which Liberty men deemed sacred. The Whigs were lukewarm in supporting them; and, on this account, our Liberty friends withdrew from us, and thereby delivered over our interests to the disposal of those whose bitterness against the rights of man can scarcely find utterance in our language. Having thus ascertained the cause, and the precise point of our separation, the remedy is plain. It consists simply in doing our duty—in maintaining our rights and interests, and firmly resisting all abuses; in placing ourselves upon the exact line of the Constitution, and temperately, but resolutely, opposing all encroachments upon our interests, our honor, or our constitutional privileges. I am aware that many of our editors and public men fear that the assertion and maintenance of our rights in regard to slavery, would drive from us our Whig friends in the slave States. If these fears were well grounded, they would form no good reason why we should surrender our constitutional rights, in order to purchase their adherence. This is the policy of the opposite party. They appear anxious to surrender up our rights, our interests, and our honor, for the purchase of southern votes. If the Whigs attempt to rival that party in servility, they must fail. The independent spirit, the high sense of honor, the patriotic sentiment of our Whigs, will not permit them to become subservient to the slaveholding interest. But the argument is not well-founded. Our southern Whigs are generally men of liberal and patriotic sentiments. They will not ask of us the sacrifice of our constitutional rights.— On the contrary, they will be as willing to grant us the enjoyment of all our rights, as to demand the enjoyment of all their own. If they are not such men, they are unfit to be the associates of northern Whigs. It is, however, true, that they, as well as northern men, have not, heretofore, fully understood our rights, for the reason that we, ourselves, dare not assert them; and they, as well as northern men, have unconsciously voted and acted in opposition to the rights of the free States, under the impression that they were sustaining the Constitution. But when they shall have fully investigated it, and shall understand the constitutional limits of slavery, I apprehend there will be no difference between them. It is, therefore, all important that public attention should be directed to this matter. Indeed, intelligence in regard to northern rights cannot be longer suppressed. A spirit of inquiry is abroad among the people, and it is increasing daily, and becoming stronger and stronger. A marked and palpable change has taken place in the public mind within the past year. In February last, almost the entire press united in the opinion that we were bound to support the coastwise slave trade of the south. At this time, who is willing to hazard his reputation by advocating such doctrine? Yet, with such examples before us, a portion of our public men, exhibit much timidity as to asserting and maintaining our constitutional rights. So long have the people of the north been accustomed to silent submission, when our rights have been invaded, that many of our editors, our statesmen and politicians, still appear to doubt the safety of an open, frank, and manly defence of our interests and our honor. It, however, needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell the downfall of any party, who has not the moral and political courage to maintain the rights and interests of the north. If the Whigs come forth to the defence of these interests, and maintenance of these rights, their success is not less certain than the continuance of time; and if the opposite party continue to oppose these rights and interests, their defeat is inevitable.

PACIFICUS.
So great is the distress existing in England, that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone. Victoria's dogs, upon which so much money is lavished, are living on delicacies, while her subjects, by millions, are living upon oatmeal and turnips.—Boston Post.

NOTICE.
TO all persons whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that a certain Note purporting to be a promissory note of hand, bearing date at Greenfield, being in the County of Franklin and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and signed Timothy Waters, and duly witnessed, and made payable to one Charles Johnson or bearer, or order, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, on demand and interest, and whereas, said note was unlawfully, fraudulently and without any consideration obtained, all persons are cautioned against purchasing said note, and the subscriber hereto protests the note and will not pay the same.
N. B. Said Johnson is about fifty-five years of age, of more than middling size, rather light complexion, a little bald headed, and calls himself an Englishman; says his place of residence is in Calais, State of Maine, but is engaged in peddling, and pretends to be searching for heirs to large legacies and great sums of money left by deceased persons in England, whose only heirs are in this country. The public are cautioned against his impositions as the above, and others of his bad character.
TIMOTHY WATERS.
Whitingham, April 6, 1843.
*Editors of Newspapers will confer a favor upon the public by noticing the above, in order that they may not deceive others as he has Mr. Waters.

State of Vermont, In Chancery, WINDHAM, SS. 1st Circuit.
Pardon T. Kimball, vs. Calvin Richards, Ira Richards, John Tifts and Marshall Newton.
WHEREAS Pardon T. Kimball of Newfane, in said County, has this day filed his bill of complaint, stating in substance that Calvin Richards, of Attleboro', in the County of Bristol and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1838, being justly indebted to Marshall Newton of Newfane aforesaid, in the sum of \$1300.00, in order to secure the payment thereof, mortgaged to said Newton a certain piece of land situate in said Newfane, bounded North by land of Anthony Jones, East by the highway leading from Austin Birchard's store to William Steadman's, south by land of said Jones, and West by the highway leading from said Newfane to Townsend and land of Orion Johnson, containing about three and one half acres of land; and stating further that the said Calvin Richards, afterwards, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1841, being justly indebted to said Pardon T. Kimball in the sum of \$176.00 with interest thereon from January 31, 1839, as specified in a promissory note of the last mentioned date, payable on demand with interest, in order to secure the payment thereof conveyed the same premises in mortgage to said Kimball. And stating further that said Calvin Richards afterwards, to wit, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1841, conveyed the same premises in mortgage to Ira Richards and John Tifts, both of Attleboro' aforesaid, in order to secure to said Ira and John the payment of \$300.00.
And stating further that the said sum of money specified in said note has never been paid to said Kimball, and praying that an account may be taken, and that said Kimball may be permitted to redeem said Newton's mortgage, and that thereupon said Newton may be decreed to assign his said debt and mortgage to said Kimball, and that the said Calvin, Ira, and John may be decreed to pay the debt due said Kimball as aforesaid, together with said Newton's claim, and costs of this suit, or be forever foreclosed of all Equity of Redemption of the premises.
And whereas it appears that the said Calvin, Ira and John reside without this State, to wit, at Attleboro' aforesaid, so that a subpoena cannot be served upon them; Therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the law in such case made, and provided, Notice is hereby given to said Calvin Richards, Ira Richards, and John Tifts to appear before the Court of Chancery next to be holden at Newfane, in the County of Windham, on the last Tuesday of May, A. D. 1843, and make answer to the Bill of Complaint aforesaid, and abide such order, direction and decree thereon, as to the said Court shall seem meet.
And the complainant is directed to cause this order to be published three weeks successively in the Vermont Phoenix, printed at Brattleboro', in said Windham County, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the said last Tuesday of May, A. D. 1843.
Dated at Newfane, aforesaid, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1843.
MARSHALL MILLER, Clerk.
R. TYLER, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

STATE OF VERMONT.
DISTRICT OF WESTMINSTER.
To all persons interested in the Estate of JOHN BLOOD late of Putney in said District, deceased, intestate, Greeting:
APPLICATION having been made by William Houghton, Administrator on said Estate, and all the Heirs to said Estate, for license to sell all the Personal Property belonging to the Estate of said deceased. It is therefore ordered that a hearing be had on said application, at the Inn of Elderly Albe, in Westminster in said district, on Monday the first day of May, A. D. 1843; And for the purpose of notifying all persons interested in said estate, it is further ordered that notice of said application and the time and place of hearing be given, by publication in the Vermont Phoenix, printed at Brattleboro' in said district, three weeks in succession previous to the time set for hearing, that they may appear and object to the same, if they shall see cause.
Given under my hand at Westminster in said District, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1843.
ELERY ALBE, Judge.

SEEDS.
CARROT, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Turnip, by the pound; with a variety of the best of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by JOSEPH STEEN.
April 7, 1843.

PAY UP!!
ALL persons whose Notes and Accounts are of one year's standing, and over, are requested to call and pay the same—without further notice.
DUTTON & CLARK.
Brattleboro', April 10, 1843.

U. STATES DISTRICT COURT, VERMONT DISTRICT.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE to show cause against petitions of Thomas Penniman, of Rockingham, Jedediah B. Gould, of Grafton, Amel Moultrap, of Westminster, Christopher Patch, of Westminster, Isaac Stratton, of Westminster, Ira Russell, of Rockingham, Roswell Houghton, of Guilford, for their Discharge and Certificates, as Bankrupts, at the Office of Samuel Prentiss, in Montpelier, in said District, on Tuesday the 11th day of July, A. D. 1843, at 10 A. M. 32

Durham Bull, PRINCE ALBERT.
THOSE wishing to improve their stock of Cattle, will find, at the Livery Stable of Chester W. Sargent, (kept at the stable of the Vermont House,) an imported full blood DURHAM BULL, which is decidedly the finest animal that can be found in this section of the country. At this day, this breed of cattle is too well known to need any praise. To see Prince Albert is enough to convince the most skeptical that this opportunity affords them a better chance to improve their stock than is usually found.
Therefore, any one will do well to avail themselves of this chance, by calling upon the subscriber, who they will find every ready to wait upon those who may call.
WARREN BRIGGS.
Brattleboro', April 10, 1843.

New Weekly Newspaper.
ON Saturday, the 29th of April, will be issued the first number of a new weekly Journal, of enlarged dimensions, called THE ANGLO AMERICAN, devoted to the subject of elegant and entertaining literature; general intelligence concerning matters in every quarter of the world; Politics, Legislative and other Public Debates; Commerce; the Fine and Useful Arts; brief critical notices of Books, Music, Lectures, and the Drama, and general miscellaneous affairs.
It is proposed that THE ANGLO AMERICAN shall contain as large an amount of matter as any journal in the United States, and it will be the arduous endeavor of the proprietors to make its columns useful, entertaining, and worthy the patronage of families. The Editorial charge has been committed to the hands of Mr. A. D. PATTERSON, who, having been so long before the public through his engagements in "The Albion," of this city, as well as through others of his literary labors, it is trusted will be sufficient guarantee for the quality of THE ANGLO AMERICAN's pages.
The paper will consist of twenty-four pages, of very large imperial quarto size; it will be printed on superior paper, with a beautiful new type cast expressly, the matter carefully read to free it from typographical errors, and will be published every Saturday, commencing as above. Terms, Three Dollars per annum, to be paid invariably in advance, and no deviation will in any case be made from the cash plan of subscription.
All orders, &c. to be addressed, post paid, to B. L. GARVIN & CO., Publishers, No. 6, Ann street, New York.

THE LADIES' WREATH.
AND YOUNG LADIES' MAGAZINE, is the title of a new work, published bi-monthly in Philadelphia at the extremely low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
THE design of this work is to furnish, at a low rate, a Magazine which, as regards literary merit and mechanical execution shall equal the best three dollar magazines. Each number will contain at least forty-eight (48) pages of reading matter, ENTIRELY ORIGINAL, from the pens of the most talented male and female writers of the day. One or more SPENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, will be given in each number, and one of a series of splendid PLURAL ENGRAVINGS—NIGHT COLORING, now in course of preparation; decidedly the most attractive series of embellishments ever given in any magazine. One or more pages of new and popular MUSIC, will be given in each number. It will be printed upon new type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper. The work has reached its third number, and thus far the result has proved that the design of publishing a magazine of superior literary merit and elegant execution at the low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, could not but be successful. Our subscription list is already double of any One Dollar Lady's Magazine, and hundreds are added each week.
NEW CONTRIBUTORS.
Of known and acknowledged talent have been secured, and the publishers are determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering the work every way worthy the patronage of the public.
CLUBBING AND PREMIUMS.
For the convenience of neighbors, and to facilitate remittances, we will send, when remitted post paid, seven copies of the Wreath, one year, for \$5.00 Four copies of the Wreath, and three dollar Magazine, \$5.00
Five copies of the Wreath and any Philadelphia Weekly paper, \$5.00
Fifteen copies of the Wreath, \$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath and any three dollar Magazine, \$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath, and Sparks' Life of Washington, in Nos. \$10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath and Scott's Novels, 10.00
Ten copies of the Wreath and Dickens' (Hors) Works, \$10.00
Twenty copies of the Wreath and any of the above named works, \$15.00
Specimen Numbers furnished, if ordered post paid. Address DREW & SCAMMEL, 67 South third st., Philadelphia.

Worcester Plows, MANUFACTURED BY RUGGLES, NORRIS & MAXON. The only genuine centre draft Plows made in Worcester county. Garden Rakes and Hoes; weeding and transplanting Tools; Cultivators, common and improved, with a variety of Agricultural Tools, for sale at manufacturers prices, by J. STEEN.
April 7, 1843.

BLACK PLASTER.
(TO USE IT IS TO APPROVE IT.)
THIS salve is superior to every other application for wounds and sores of every description. It possesses the most remarkable properties for healing, and speedily removes all soreness and pain from parts where it is applied, and by giving strength to vessels that are weak, and operating as a soothing balm upon such as are irritated and inflamed, it performs a cure in the shortest time that is possible for any application to do it.
It makes decidedly the best STRENGTHENING PLASTER ever applied to human flesh, and hence it is of invaluable service in removing rheumatic pains from diseased joints, and restoring health and strength to all lame backs, sides, shoulders, &c. It is an excellent remedy for corns, burns and sprains, and being adhesive it supercedes the use of other adhesive salves.
*Made and sold, at wholesale and retail, by R. SPALDING, M. D. Brattleboro', Vt. Price 25 cents.
6m 25

TAKE NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I have this day sold unto my son, Robert N. Fuller, his time, and that I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any of his debts or contracts after this day.
Attest, JABEZ FULLER.
Amherst, March 20, 1843.

PLOUGHS.
A LARGE assortment of Worcester, and other patterns, just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by C. TOWNSLEY & SON.

Zelotes Dickinson,
IN consequence of severe losses by the late fires, solicits prompt aid from those who owe him, that he can pursue his business.
NEW GOODS
are received in his store daily, and must be paid for.
DICKINSON will sell the lot of land where his Store recently stood, one of the best locations in Brattleboro', and sufficient width for two good Stores.
Also, will sell or rent his 2 Dwelling Houses in Elliot street. They are in good order, and pleasantly located.
Also, will sell 3 acres of Land on Elliot street, and 25 acres of Pasture and Tillage land, near the above.
Also, sell or lease the site where the Woolen Factory lately stood, with the water power. The above are all good and safe property to buy, and will be sold off hand. Clean titles, and possession promptly given. Three fourths of the purchase may remain on long time, if desired. Apply at his Store.
March 26, 1843. 3m 31

Jayne's Expectorant!
THE presiding Genius of Coughs and Colds is especially busy at this season of the year, sowing the seeds of disease on the damp, chill, equinoctial winds, and preparing a goodly harvest for the sycophant of death. Let all, who are afflicted with coughs and colds, and do not wish to become sheaves in that awful harvest, apply the remedy now. With those who have a constitutional predisposition to consumption, immediate relief from the first symptoms of its approach is a matter of vital importance. With all, however robust and vigorous, it is in a climate like this a matter of moment to subdue all indications of pulmonary disease at the outset. A short delay may be fatal. "Only a cold," said a friend of ours, about three weeks ago in reply to an enquiry about his health. Poor fellow! he now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking, a VICTIM OF CONSUMPTION. Had he used JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT in the early stage of his complaint, he would now, in all probability, be living and in health.
Prepared by Dr. D. Jayne, at 20 South Third st., Philada., and 305 Broadway, N. Y.
DUTTON & CLARK, Agents for Brattleboro'. 4w 31

Farmers, look to your Interest.
THE subscribers having leased the new store of Josiah G. Sumner, in the village of North Wardsboro', for a term of years, and formed a copartnership under the firm of PLIMPTON & HIGGINS, have on hand and are receiving goods of every description generally kept in a country store, which they will sell according to the hard times, on better terms for the Farmers than any store in the County. The highest prices always paid for every kind of country produce, and the interest of the farmers always looked after and promoted. Just call and see.
ERASMUS PLIMPTON, JOSIAH G. HIGGINS.
North Wardsboro', March 30, 1843.

E. SAMUEL, WATCH MAKER,
(FROM ENGLAND.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Brattleboro' and its vicinity, that he has taken part of Frederick Franks' Store, where he intends to devote the whole of his time to the repairing of WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.
N. B. All persons who have Watches to repair, are invited to call and give him the first trial, as he will return their money should his work not give satisfaction. Remember, F. Franks' store, one door South of Bugbee's Hotel.
Brattleboro', March 29, 1843. *6w 31

Western Rail Road.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
PASSENGER Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:—
Boston at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. for Albany, Albany at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston, Springfield 6 3-4 A. M. and 12 3-4 P. M. for Albany, Springfield at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M. for Boston.
On Sundays a Mail Train leaves Springfield for Boston, at 6 A. M., arriving at Boston at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Boston at 2 P. M., and arrives at Springfield at 7 1/2 P. M.
For New York via BRIDGEPORT.—Passengers leave Springfield at 12 3-4 P. M.—lodge at West Stockbridge—leave next morning at 7 1/2 o'clock by cars for Bridgeport, and then by Steamboat—arriving at New York at 6 P. M. Fare through \$4.50.
For New York via NORWICH.—Passengers leave Springfield at 1 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and reach New York at 4 o'clock next morning. Fare through \$5.
Stages leave Springfield daily, at 9 P. M. for Northampton, Greenfield, Brattleboro', Hanover, Haverhill, &c.
JAMES BARNES, Engineer.
Springfield, Feb. 15, 1843.

PLASTER.
10 TONS Fresh Ground Plaster, for sale by G. & C. LAWRENCE.
April 3, 1843.

CALE SKINS.
A SMALL lot, for sale very low, by J. STEEN.
March 22, 1843.

WOOL.
THE Subscriber continues to receive Wool at the PUTNEY WOOLLEN FACTORY, to Manufacture, into Cassimere, on his usual terms.
Putney, October, 1842. HORACE ONION.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!
3000 LBS. prime NEW MILCH CHEESE, from one of the best dairies in the County, for sale by C. TOWNSLEY & SON.
March 29, 1843.

Save Cost.
THERE are many notes and accounts of long standing due me, which must be attended to immediately in order to save cost. ADMATHA DUNKLEE, West Brattleboro', March 7, 1843.

TO LET.
CHAMBERS over J. H. Wheeler's Store, possession given immediately. 21
Jan. 17, 1843.

HERDS GRASS, Red Top, and Clover
Seed, just received by C. TOWNSLEY & SON.

LARKING G. MEAD, Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
HAS opened an Office in Brattleboro', Vt. He will continue to practice in the Courts of New Hampshire, as heretofore. Brattleboro', March 3, 1843.

New York & Boston Spring & Summer Fashions, for 1843.
THE subscriber has received the New York and Boston FASHIONS for 1843, and is prepared to manufacture garments accordingly, or as it may please the taste of the customer, at as low rate and as well as at any other shop in the County. He would say to all those in want of work, not to have the hair combed over their eyes too easily by our good neighbors, but call and try us again.
Wanted, in exchange for work, most kinds of Produce, at the market price.
C. G. HERRICK.
Brattleboro', April 1, 1843.

To Paper Makers.
THE BRATTLEBORO' TYPOGRAPHIC CO. offer for sale their Paper Mill and Machinery for the manufacture of paper.
The mill is a three engine mill, with a good gas bleachery, and is situate in the centre of the pleasant and flourishing village of Brattleboro', Vt., with a first rate water power, within a few rods of the Connecticut, thus offering great facility for transportation. The buildings are mostly of brick, with slate roofs. Connected with the mill is a large and convenient Printing Office, for the purpose of printing by water.
The whole was fitted up a few years since by Messrs. Fessenden & Co., under the direction of John C. Holbrook, Esq., without regard to expense, for the purpose of manufacturing and printing, and is one of the best establishments of the kind in the country.
There is also attached to the mill a Machin Shop, in which are all the tools, lathes, &c., necessary to keep the machinery in repair.
The Printing Office will be sold with or without the mill, as the purchaser may wish.
The whole concern is offered for sale at a bargain, and presents an unusually favorable opportunity for a manufacturer of paper, printer and publisher, manufacturer of any kind, or capitalist to make a safe and profitable investment of capital, the buildings and water power being well calculated for any kind of manufacturing.
Liberal credit will be given for most of the purchase money.
For further information address "Brattleboro' Typo. Co.," Brattleboro', Vt.
Brattleboro', March 6, 1843.

Thomsonian Infirmary.
THE afflicted, who are in need of medical aid, have now an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of true THOMSONIAN treatment, by applying to DR. O. J. MARTIN, who has, for their benefit and his own, opened an Infirmary at No. 3, High street, (near the old Post Office,) Brattleboro', Vt. Charges moderate, but must be promptly paid. The Vapor Bath administered when desired. Genuine Thomsonian medicines for sale at the Infirmary for cash. Those who desire his professional services at their homes will be cheerfully waited upon when he is duly notified to that effect.
February, 1843.

Last Call save One.
ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of DICKINSON & CHANDLER, are called firm on to pay their Notes and Accounts; and many who have disregarded all friendly calls must not find fault if they find their demands left with an attorney for collection. And there may be some that have forgot the place; and the subscriber would say to such that they can save the fee by calling at the Stone Building formerly occupied by said firm, where they will find him ready to attend to the settlement of all demands of said firm.
ISAAC G. CHANDLER.
Brattleboro', Nov. 22, 1842.

GRASS SEED.
SOUTHERN, Western and Northern Clover Seed, Herds Grass and Red Top, for sale by WILLISTON & TYLER.
March 22, 1843.

70 BUSHELS prime HERDS GRASS SEED; 300 lbs. Northern CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale by BIRCHARD & SAWYER.
Fayetteville, March 17, 1843.

GRAIN.
700 BUSHELS CORN; 500 do. Oats; 200 do. Rye; Barley; Buckwheat; Field Peas, for sale by GARD. C. HALL.
April 3, 1843.

GRASS SEEDS.
50 BUSHELS Northern Herds Grass, 40 do. Western, do. do. 1000 pounds Southern Clover, 800 do. Northern, do. 50 bushels Red Top, for sale by G. C. HALL.
April 4.

HERDS GRASS, Red Top and Clover
Seed, this day received and for sale by G. & C. LAWRENCE.
April 7, 1843.

FEATHERS.
THOSE wishing to purchase Northern Live Geese Feathers, of the best quality would do well to call on DUNKLEE & CLARK.
West Brattleboro', March 7, 1843.

Bankrupt Notices.
U. STATES DISTRICT COURT, VERMONT DISTRICT.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE to show cause against petitions of Lewis Dutton, of Londonderry, Hiram Wellman, of Newfane, Wilson Davidson, of Jamaica, Alexander S. Johnson, of Putney, Palmer Holman, of Putney, Elihu Park, of Putney, William B. Wilder, of Dummerston, Henry Ward, of Guilford, Carlos King, of Marlboro', for their Discharge and Certificates, as Bankrupts, at the Court House, in Windsor, in said District, on Wednesday, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1843, at 10 A. M.