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BY JOHN C. HASWELL:

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Miscellany.

From the Koelkerbocker.

EVE.

'Tis Eve! The God hath passed
Nearth you rocks uncouth and hoary,
But, Prophet-like, behind him cast
The mantle of his glory:
The clouds that caught his smiles,
As he left his sapphire chamber,
Begon the west, like ruby isles
Afloat on seas of amber.
Lo! Faith is like the Sun,—
Man's Life the day it lighteth;
It blesseth whom it beameth on,
But whom it leaves, benighteth:
And when Death's shdows lower,
As decay steals o'er the senses,
A radiance through life's twilight hour,
Its holy beam dispenses.

A FAIR OFFER. Make a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect pay over to those you owe; and if you can't collect, renew your note and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently and be industrious—lose no time—waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but that of acting well—be faithful in your duty to God by regular and hearty prayer morning and night—attend church and meeting every Sunday, and do unto all men as you would that they should do unto you. If you are too needy in your own circumstances to give the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts.—*Dr. Franklin.*

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.—The foundations of knowledge and virtue are laid in our youth; if at any other time, the structure must be insecure and imperfect.

He that will not hear the admonition of a friend, deserves to feel the correction of an enemy.

A warm heart requires a cool head. Fancy without judgment is all sail and no ballast.

Try to love labor; if you do not want it for food you may for physic.

He who spends most of his time in mere sport and recreations, is like him whose garments are made altogether of fringe, and whose diet is nothing but sauce.

Liberty unreasonably obtained, is apt to be intemperately used.

Industrious wisdom often prevents what lazy folly thinks inevitable.

The death which prevents dotage, comes more opportunely than that which ends it.

No trees bear fruit in Autumn, unless they blossom in the Spring.

Happy is the man who can be acquitted by himself in private—and by others in public.

There is an excellent contagion in goodness; we may be kindled like greenwood by a neighboring flame.

Strive to be either agreeable or useful: thus only is it that the world can be gained.

Society must be occasionally changed, to avoid dullness or enui. Even the best may grow insipid or tiresome.

Christian patience is surer than stoical resolution. The one calms, the other benumbs the soul.

The less the occasion for sin, the worse it is. In old age it is like the shadows towards the evening—enormous.

When St. Paul bids us pray without ceasing, he means that our words and actions should always be conformable to reason and religion. Constant virtue is ceaseless prayer.

It is an error to condemn pleasures merely as such—they may be innocent as well as criminal.

Let youth be aware that the first impressions which the world takes of us seldom or never wear out.

In all our disputes between power and liberty, power must be proved; the presumption is on the side of liberty.

It is not difficult to epicurize upon a little fortune. Sobriety, sense, and the affections yield an enviable harvest within a small and quiet sphere.

When we have often balked our appetites by denying them what they crave, they will ere long grow so gentle that they will crave no more. Neither riches nor poverty bless or curse any man but according to his spirit and understanding.

An exchange of good offices is the life of society: a commerce of giving and receiving, fosters all the kind sympathies; the more need we have of one or the other, the more likely mutual regard and attachment.

We should not measure men by Sundays, without looking to what they do all the week after.

The true estimation of living is not to be taken from age, but action; a man may die old at forty, and a child at fourscore.—*Nat. Gaz.*

THE AGREEABLE DISAPPOINTMENT.

O, that I thought it could be in a woman
To feed for aye her lamp and fires of love;
To keep her constancy in plight and youth,
Outliving beauty's outward, with a mind
That doth renew, swifter than than blood decays.
[Shakespeare.]

Who that has journeyed through the pleasant state of Pennsylvania, but has paused at the beautiful and picturesque village of M—, to admire its romantic situation, and the scenery of its delightful environs? When I first visited it, I was but a boy—a complete novice in the study of nature—still I was struck with the appearance of the village, and it lingered in my young imagination like some remembered picture. I have since, however, visited it again, with a more ardent thirst for the sublime and beautiful, and a keener preception of the lovely in nature—and as there is a little story connected, in some measure with the place, I will essay to set it before the "mind's eye" of the reader.

It was at the close of a fine day in early spring, that my weary horse, with its equally fatigued rider, ascended the gentle-sloping hill which commands a view of M—. On the west and south stretched a long chain of mountains, which, with a bold sweep, nearly enclosed a beautiful sheet of water, which, cradled among those green heights, was apparently as calm and as blue as the sky it reflected. To the north was seen the swollen current of a stream, winding through green meadows, and at last sending its rapid waters, in eddies, for some distance into the lake. The drowsy hum of a waterfall was heard, and the lingering rays of the setting sun gave a silver tint to the spray it formed, which rose like fog, in the dim distance. Of the village itself it is almost needless to speak; suffice it to say, that its neatly paved and clean streets, its pretty churches, and the uniform beauty of its dwellings, have been described by a blunderer. It was here that I learned the outlines of the following story.

Cora Hammond was the only daughter of a worthy farmer, who had resided in M—for many years. He had "grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength," and from a young man of limited circumstances, to a wealthy and independent gentleman. It cannot be wondered at that his daughter was beloved, and that, being beloved, she was indulged. She was a beautiful girl. To her elegant personal appearance were added an excellent education, and all the accomplishments to which an indulgent heiress might hope to aspire. Beauty and wealth seldom fail to bring admirers; and Cora had many. But there was one who loved her. His was the pure and ardent affection of youth—it was the first holy love, which he fondly deemed met an ardent return in the bosom of his adored.

Edward Mellen was a student at law—a young man of much promise, fine feelings and a prepossessing appearance; and no one could wonder for a moment at the flattering preference which he received among the suitors of Cora. None doubted that she loved him—but whether her love was as pure as his we have yet to show.

The day at last arrived when Edward was to leave M—, for Philadelphia, in order to complete the study of his profession. The days and hours had been counted, when the time should come in which he was to take leave of the being in whom his whole happiness was centered. He was waiting for the public coach, just at twilight, at the village inn; and as it was not expected until late in the evening, he could not avoid spending the intervening time with Cora, though he had already bid her farewell some half dozen times.

It was a beautiful evening, the moon rode calmly through the heavens, undimmed by a passing cloud. The fragrance of summer flowers came with the breath of every gale, which sighed through the foliage of the ornamental shrubbery of the lawn of Mr. Hammond, in which Edward and Cora were walking. It was just the night for a lover, and time passed swiftly and happily by. The coach-horn, however at last roused them from their pleasing reverie. Edward drew Cora to his bosom, and placed upon her small white hand a ring as a token of remembrance, and, after oft-repeated pledges they parted. I imagine that one of their promises was, that they would write often as, for a long time after young Mellen's departure, letters were found in the letter box of the post office of a

morning, directed with a delicate female hand to "Edward Mellen, Esq. Philadelphia;" and what embraces the belief expressed above, is the fact, that, invariably within a week after such letters were sent, a neatly folded package would arrive for Cora.

Edward Mellen was wrapped in a dream of happiness. He received, received, regularly, the communications of his beloved girl, which were as regularly answered. They breathed the ardor of his attachment, spoke of his new acquaintance, his growing eminence, and the brightness of his future prospects. Cora's letters at length began to grow shorter, and less affectionate. Mellen attributed it at first to haste, and his own heart framed a thousand excuses for her. Still he thought it strange. The difference in her letters, however, was soon more apparent, and rendered him melancholy. He read her first letters over—they were far more the index of a warm heart than those which she had last written. The "my dear sir," which had always formed the introductory line to her epistles, had given place to the more common and business like appellation of "friend Edward." At length they ceased altogether.

He had now two long months to tarry in the city previous to the closing of his studies. His companions rallied him upon his melancholy, and endeavored to remove the depression which preyed upon his spirits—but all would not do—the time passed heavily away. He had seen one of Cora's former admirers in town, who had informed him that a handsome exquisite, from New York, was engrossing her whole attention. The report, although it was a dagger to his heart, he could not but believe, when it was taken in connection with her late mysterious conduct.

He lingered until the remainder of the time which he was obliged to spend in the city with a joyless heart, and at last set out on his journey to M—. He remembered how full his heart had been of high-wrought anticipations, and "sugared suppositions," when he last journeyed upon the road which he albeft, he was removing farther from the chief object of his happiness.

The fading sun-light was lingering on the far mountain-tops, which were faintly reflected in the blue lake, when he arrived at M—. He stopped at the inn, and leaving the coach, commenced his walk home, which was at the farther extremity of the village.

It was in autumn—the yellow leaves were falling from the tall poplars which had shaded the neatly swept walks from the piercing heat of summer.—"The melancholy days had come"—and they beftitted well the gloomy state of his mind. He thought of the many delightful walks he had enjoyed with his adored Cora—the many hours he had wiled away in her sweet company—and they were the gall and bitterness of his spirit, when the reflection stole upon his mind, that, after all, she was a heartless coquette, and had proved inconstant. He was awakened from his painful recollections by meeting a friend, who, like himself, had been a candidate for the favours of Cora. He was accosted in a sarcastic tone.

"Ah, Mellen! have you returned? But, really, you look quite forsaken and wo-begone.—In faith, your contour is an exact counterpart of Giant Despair, in Bonyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The village coquette has jilted you, I'm told for good. Do you attend the wedding this evening, Edward?"

"Who is to be married?" asked Mellen, with a fearful foreboding fluttering at his heart.

"Why Cora, to be sure," replied the other—"and egad, I am going. She is about taking for life the fortunate city bled I mentioned to you, while in Philadelphia. He is a superficial cockney, and with all Cora's coquetry, I could hardly wish her a better fate."

A sickness of heart came over Mellen as he parted from his friend; and as he bent his footsteps towards his home, he resolved to leave the village, without calling upon her, whose every emotion, whether of joy or sorrow, had been felt by himself.

As he came opposite the house which contained all that was dear to him in life, he could not help reclining for a moment upon the white gate, where so many kind and endearing words had been spoken at parting—where so many reluctant farewells had been said. He watched the figures sitting before the window in the house, and once he imagined he saw the light form of Cora lingering for a moment at the window. The idea of having seen his beloved girl changed the current of his feelings. "I must behold her once more," said he. "I will show her that I feel her unkindness, and appreciate her cruelty. I will wish her joy of her husband, and pledge her in a glass of wine. I have loved her as I never shall love

again—and I cannot leave M—without bidding her at last farewell."

With a palpitating heart he opened the gate and walked towards the door. The sere grass rustled in the yard, and the rose bushes were bending; flowerless and faded, around the summer-house. He paused a moment, as the thought of faded affection, nipped in the midsummer of its bloom, passed athwart his mind. The next moment his hand was upon the knocker of the door. A sound of merriment reached him from within. His hand trembled, and he hesitated. At length he gave a faint knock—the door was opened by a servant and he was ushered into the parlour.

"Edward Mellen!" was repeated at once, by at least a dozen voices, as he entered, and as many friends immediately rose, with extended hands, to grasp his own.

Cora advanced, with hesitating steps, towards him, and gave him her hand. Her soul beamed in her mild blue eyes. "Good heavens," exclaimed Mellen, "am I deceived—are you yet Cora Hammond?"

"Have I then grown so old, that you do not know me?" asked she.—"Judging from your own changed appearance, I do not know that I can wonder at your surprise. Have you been sick, and have I remained ignorant of it?"

Her tone could not be mistaken—it was that of true affection, timidly, but forcibly expressed. Although her conduct was as yet unexplained, he had, in his heart, forgiven her for all the pain she had caused him.

After the company had retired, it need not be said that Edward tarried. He had encountered nothing but kind looks and tender attentions from Cora, and had learned that the story of her marriage was a base fabrication.

"Did you get my last letter, sent by William Benham?" inquired Cora, as she took her lover's hand, and looked up at him in his face.

"I saw Mr. Benham in Philadelphia," replied Edward, but he did not deliver me a letter from you. He informed me that you were flirting with a young coxcomb from New York—and the change in your manner of writing could not but induce me to believe the report true."

"The first part is as false as the alibi," interrupted Cora—"but that I did alter my style a little is true—still I only did it, my dear Edward, to see if you would observe it. My feelings were the same—and I crave your pardon for my foolish error. We girls are always a little vain, you know.—The letter which I sent by Mr. Benham explained all. He pledged himself to deliver it, and even requested the favor of being the bearer."

"But why," asked Mellen, "did you cease writing entirely? I looked for your letters, until disappointment was changed into despair, and painful misgivings of heart."

"The only reason was, I received so many letters from, and had sent so many letters to the post office here, that it became a familiar topic of village scandal—so much so, that I resolved to write no more by post, and accordingly I apprised you of my intention in my last letter. From that time until now, I have heard nothing from you. Mr. Benham brought me word that you had no leisure to answer my billet."

Gentle reader, I will draw my already extended lubrications to a close. Cora gave her heart and hand to Edward Mellen, who is now a distinguished and eminent lawyer in the charming village of M—. His wife, as I have said, was in person a lovely woman. That the beauty of her mind, and the sweetness of her disposition, surpassed those of her person, young Mellen has learned, by long and sweet experience. And he felt not a little grateful to the unprincipled Benham, whose envious disposition threw a shadow of sorrow on the path of his young affection, teaching him the better to value a prize, which had cost him some pain, and illustrating, to a title, the truth of the old maxim, that 'the bitter comes before the sweet, and makes the sweet sweeter.'

The N. Y. Courier and Enq. has taken high and patriotic ground upon the French question. In relation to the ignorance and folly of the French journalists, it says:—

"We think it proper we should add, that the journalists of Paris, have recently become most violent abolitionists. That they translate and publish the most offensive articles which these wretched fanatics give to the world here and comment on them in the most offensive style. A French paper printed in this city, also hinted some time since at the danger we ran in a contest with France, of that power putting arms in the hands of our

slaves. It is well in the present conjuncture that all these things should be borne in mind. Frenchmen, in their ignorance of the people of the United States, flatter themselves that they have found in our southern states, a weak and a sore point. If they ever dare assail it, however, we can tell them, they will find it a sore point to an enemy. We may suffer the attempts of the misguided abolitionists here for a time, but let enemies dare to seize on the question, and to make it the means to weaken and destroy, and they will find to their cost, that the people of this Union, will to a man, act with a unanimity and a force, which will soon tell them the nothingness of their expectations."

MEXICO.

TWENTY THREE AMERICAN CITIZENS SHOT AT TAMPICO!

[From The N. York Commercial Advertiser.]

From the New Orleans Bee of the 25th Dec. we learn the concluding act of General Mejia's rash and unfortunate expedition against Tampico.—Twentyeight of his deluded followers were made prisoners by the Mexicans, and have been shot. The execution took place on the 14th of December. The annexed list contains their names and places of residence before joining the expedition.

We copy the following additional items from the Bee.

Texas is now the determined goal of an army of nearly 10,000 men under Santa Anna, who has been furnished with arms and provisions of all kinds; and with funds by collections from merchants and others as well as donations from those interested in establishing a central form of government in Mexico to the amount of two or three millions of dollars. A conspectus from Tampico, with \$900,000 of specie, said principally to belong to merchants in New Orleans had been stopped at St. Louis, by order of St. Anna. Another with about \$90,000, arrived safe at Tampico—a part of which had been brought to this place by the Attakapas.

Some of the New Orleans papers do not hesitate to say that the unfortunate men who have been shot were regularly entrapped. That they had no knowledge or suspicion of any design to proceed against Tampico, but entered merely as volunteers to serve in Texas, and that on the defensive.

The N. O. Courier has the following account of the execution.

We are informed by a passenger arrived this morning in the brig Attakapas, from Tampico, sailed the 17th inst., that 23 Americans, 3 Frenchmen, and 2 Germans were shot there a few days previous to his departure. The object of the Mexicans was not only to kill them, but to make them suffer as much as possible before this was effected—for this purpose their guns were fired within a few paces of their bodies, and aimed at those parts which would not cause instantaneous death; in this way some of them were shot 10 or 15 times, before life became extinct. Our informant farther says, that their clothes were set on fire by the wadding of the guns, and suffered to burn off them.

Among the number shot, were two youths, apparently about 17 years of age. A large pit was dug and after these unfortunate but brave men were stripped of their boots and shoes, they were indiscriminately thrown in. A few moments before they were shot, one of them an American, implored the guards in the presence of a priest, for a drink of water, which was refused!

It will be recollected that Mejia's expedition was fitted out at this place, among those who were shot, we learn the names of Wm. H. Morris, J. Ives, engineer, and a Mr. Demausen, who in a particular manner distinguished himself with a courage and firmness seldom equaled. On his executioners wishing to tie a bandage round his eyes, he indignantly repulsed them. Do you think, said he, I am afraid to look death in the face! No! I die the death of a martyr to liberty—he then ordered the soldiers to shoot, and on the first fire, more fortunate than the rest, he was killed. We are told that he did every thing to inspire his comrades with courage and resignation, and to meet their fate as became men.

Two hours before the execution, Mr. D. wrote a song to the air of the Marseilles hymn, which he sung from the jail to the place of execution.

We are farther informed that martial law had been put in force—the utmost consternation prevailed among all the foreigners—they considering their lives and property unsafe; indeed the lower classes of the people had threatened to rise en masse, and murder the whole of them. All foreigners are considered as Americans, and are stigmatised by the Mexicans

as "Infernal Americans. A short time previous to the shooting of these captives, a store belonging to a Frenchman, was broken open, and robbed of its contents by the mob.

There was not a single armed vessel of any nation at Tampico. The Americans complain a great deal of the neglect of our government, their lives and property being thus at the mercy of the Mexican rabble, who it is said are always ready on any occasion of popular excitement to rob foreigners. It is to be hoped our government, seeing the imperious necessity of the case, will send a naval armed force to that place without delay.

Since the above was in type we have conversed with several respectable merchants who have received letters from Tampico who represent the circumstances of the death of the 23 men who were shot, as entirely different from what we have stated, and that the barbarity which our informant alleges against Mexicans in this case, is quite unfounded. Our endeavor is always to arrive at truth, but when we are compelled to take verbal information it is very difficult. We therefore give our account for what it is worth, without vouching for its general authenticity.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. American writes as follows, during the Holidays:—

"The Presidential levee, on New Year's day, was numerous and brilliantly attended by all the foreign ministers, attaches, &c. with the exception of the French Charge. Mr. Paquet, in thus absenting himself from this national festival, not only did so but his conduct was any thing but that of a man, who felt how much was at stake, to his own country. He paraded round the White House, to show publicly, that he had refrained from joining in it, and evinced a littleness of character, so unworthy of the station he filled, as representative of France, as to be viewed with mingled sensations of pity and contempt. God help that nation, whose destinies shall hang upon the acts or counsels of such as he is."

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Powhatan Ellis, to be Charge d'Affaires to the United Mexican States.

R. M. Patterson, to be Director of the Mint.

J. C. Pickett, to be Fourth Auditor. Franklin Peale, to be Melter and Refiner of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Edward D. Ingraham, Henry Toiland, Cheney Hickman, James Rogers, David Henshaw, to be Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1836.

John D. McCrate, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the port of Wiscasset, in the state of Maine, vice Thomas McCrate, deceased.

Thomas Nelson, to be Collector of the Customs for the districts of Richmond and Manchester, in the state of Virginia, vice J. Gibbon, deceased. Hiram Perry, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the port of Albany, in the state of New York, vice J. T. Vernon, resigned.

J. R. Hardenberg, to be Surveyor of the district of Perth Amboy, and Inspector of the Revenue from the port of New Brunswick, in the state of New Jersey, vice Henry V. Low resigned.

Jonathan Hearsley, to be Receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, from the 20th proximo, when his present commission will expire.

MASSACHUSETTS. The legislature of Massachusetts commenced its session on Wednesday. The Hon. Horace Mann, on the 18th balloting, was elected President of the Senate, having received 20 votes out of 36. Luther S. Cushing was chosen Speaker of the house on the first balloting, having received 425 votes against 139 for J. A. Kingland.

The debt of Boston is stated at \$1,250,000.

An English Earl at a ball at Portsmouth, was struck with the appearance of a lady—was introduced and enchanted, in a breath—made love during the country dance, and an offer during supper. "I should have been very happy," said the lady, "but I have seven deadly reasons against it." So saying she beckoned a gentleman near; "This is my husband, Captain Coffin, and the father of six little Coffins.—*Boston Post.*

Gideon Welles, formerly editor of the Hartford Times, has been appointed Post Master of Hartford, in the place of Mr. Niles appointed Senator.

TIME'S SOLILOQUY.

BY J. H. WARLAND.

Old! call you me? Ay! when the Almighty spoke creation into birth I was there. Then was I born. Mid the bloom and verdure of Paradise, I gazed upon the young world, radiant with celestial smiles. I rose upon the pinions of the first morn, and caught the sweet dew-drops as they fell, and sparkled on the bowers of the garden. Ere the foot of man was heard sounding in this wilderness, I gazed out upon its thousand rivers, flashing in light, and reflecting the broad sun, like a thousand jewels, upon their bosoms. The cataracts sent up their anthems in these solitudes, and none was here to listen to the new born melody but I. The fawns bounded over the hills, and drank at the limped streams, ages before an arm was raised to injure or make them afraid. For thousands of years the morning star rose in beauty upon these unpeopled shores, and its twin-sister of the eve flamed in the forehead of the sky, with no eyes to admire their rays but mine. Ay! call me old!—Babylon and Assyria, Palmyra and Thebes, rose, flourished and fell, and I beheld them in their glory and their decline. Scarce a melancholy ruin marks the place of their existence; but when their first stones were laid in the earth, I was there! Mid all their splendor, glory, and wickedness, I was in their busy streets, and crumbling their magnificent piles, and their gorgeous palaces to the earth. My books will show a long and fearful account against them. I control the fate of empires,—I give their period of glory and splendor; but at their birth, I conceal in them the seeds of death and decay. They must go down, and be humbled in the dust,—their proud heads bowed down before the rising glories of young nations, to whose prosperity there will also come a date, and a day of decline. I poise my wings over the earth, and watch the course and doings of its inhabitants. I call up the violets upon the hills, and crumble the grey ruins to the ground. I am the agent of a higher to give life and take it away. I spread silken tresses upon the brow of the young, and plant gray hairs upon the brow of the aged man. Dimples and smiles, at my bidding, lurk around the lips of the innocent child, and I furrow the brow of age with wrinkles.—Old, call you me! Ay, but when will my days be numbered? When will Time end, and eternity begin? When will the earth and its waters—and the universe be rolled up, and a new world commence its revolutions? Not till He, who first bid me begin my flight, so orders it. When His purposes, who called me into being, are accomplished, then—and not till then,—and no one can proclaim the hour,—I too shall go to the place of all living.

Foreign.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Victoria, Captain Merrill, we have London papers to December 15th, and Liverpool to the 19th, both inclusive.

The complexion of the French question (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) is favorable to a pacific adjustment. The public were waiting with much anxiety for the President's message and the speech of Louis Philippe at the opening of the Chambers, which was to take place on the 12th of January. We subjoin a number of extracts which will be read with interest, particularly those from the London Morning Chronicle, which is generally understood as expressing the views of the British government, and important matter. The notification that all documents relating to it will be laid on the bureau of the Chamber, proves that such is the ministerial intention.

The packet ship U. States brings some arrears of papers which did not reach us by the Victoria. One of them contains the original paragraph in the Moniteur, which being replied to by the Gazette de France, led to the further statement in the former paper, which we published yesterday. It is as follows:

From the Moniteur of Dec. 4.

Several American journals have asserted, and some of the French journals have repeated, that since the vote of the indemnity of 25 millions, the King's Government has not made any communication to the Cabinet at Washington, relating to the amendment added by the Chamber of Deputies to the bill. This assertion is completely unfounded. On the very day on which the Moniteur promulgated the law passed by the Chambers, the Duke de Broglie wrote to the French Charge d' Affaires at the United States, instructing him to make the communication on the subject of the Federal Government, which in fact was done.

From the Gazette de France, Dec. 5th.

"To the laconic expressions of this explanation (meaning the above paragraph from the Moniteur,) we will add some details, the correctness of which we think ourselves able to guarantee. Yes, immediately after the vote of the law of the 25,000,000, the Minister for foreign Affairs did write to the Charge d' Affaires of France to communicate to Gen. Jackson the amendment introduced into a law, and to assure him that the French ministry would be content with the smallest retraction. The French envoy said to him—"If you consent in your message at the opening of Congress to intimate that you have perhaps allowed a little vivacity to appear in your complaints, the French government will hold itself perfectly satisfied, and all will be ended." But what the article in the Moniteur does not say is, that Gen. Jackson did not deign to reply to the hints of the French envoy, and that it was the very day after they were made that the order was sent to Mr. Barton to leave Paris. Now, we would ask any man of conscience and of good faith, if there be a government on earth that would have dared six years ago to treat a Charge d' Affaires of France with so much disdain?"

From the Moniteur, Dec. 6.

It is false that the communication made by order of the French government to that of the United States had for its object to obtain the insertion of such and such phrases in the next President's message. The French government did no more than make known officially the existence and tenor of the law of June 17th, 1835, as well as the duties imposed on it by this law, and the nature of the explanations they had a right to expect.

It is false that the communication made by order of the government remained without an answer. This was verbal, as has been the communication. Of the same kind were those which took place at Paris between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Charge d' Affaires of the United States. The documents relative to these conferences will be laid on the tables of the two Chambers. If it has been impossible to come to an understanding, nothing has passed at least of a nature to render more grave the differences between the two countries.

Nevertheless the recall of the American Charge d' Affaires coming after the measures proposed last year to the congress, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests.—Such is the aim of the armaments equipping in our ports; an aim purely defensive. There exists at this moment no legitimate cause for war between France and the U. States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France.

The London Times, in quoting this development from the Moniteur, says: It confirms the doubts we have expressed elsewhere, as to the government of the United States not having been left at liberty by that of France

to shape its own course in meeting the condition imposed by the amendment of Gen. Valazé. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs was, of course, bound to communicate officially to the United States government the condition on which the Chamber of Deputies had voted the sum fixed upon as due; but he could not take upon himself to point out the manner in which those from the Moniteur, which is the official organ of the French government.

The Queen's party in Spain have gained some recent advantages over the Carlists.

The armament fitting out at Genoa, is said to be destined to act against Portugal, with a view to replace Don Miguel upon the throne, and also to aid the cause of Don Carlos in Spain.

London, Dec. 10.—Replying to an assertion of the Constitutionnel, the ministerial evening journal asserts, that in the communications which passed either at Washington or Paris, between the representatives of the French and American governments, there was no talk of non-intercourse or war; all the difference, it says, at present consists,—1. As to the question of right, which the two governments take in contrary senses, that of ascertaining how far the United States government is obliged to give explanations on the subject of the President's Message. 2. As to a question of fact, that of ascertaining whether the explanation offered by Mr. Livingston, previous to the adoption of the law of 17th June, was or was not of a nature to satisfy the French government.

Now from this it appears that the question is to be reopened, as to whether the explanation of Mr. Livingston was or was not sufficient. The Chamber of Deputies decided that it was not. But we learn now, that if Gen. Jackson would declare in his message that he acknowledged and adhered to the explanation given by Mr. Livingston, this would satisfy the French government. It is on this, we understand, that now rests the hope of an accommodation entertained by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries.

From the Constitutionnel.

It appears certain that at the opening of the Chambers, the ministry will apply for an extraordinary vote of credit to meet the expense of the naval armament now preparing. Those already incurred are said to amount to 8,000,000 francs.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 9.

The Paris Papers of the 7th discuss the relative positions of France and America.

The Journal des Debats (ministerial paper) declares that France "will do neither less nor more than America," that France has been "insulted at least in appearance," and could not do otherwise than ask for explanation. America has more to suffer from a war than France: but war, however untoward for America, may suit General Jackson. It terminates by observing that no person or government can foretell what the American Executive will do. On the other hand, the Constitutionnel asserts that the French Ministers threaten to consider an act of non-intercourse as a declaration of war, and that President Jackson feels himself bound by national pride to persist in demanding the Suspension Act. The mediation of England having, it says, been found impracticable, the French Minister has flung on the Chamber the responsibility of deciding upon this that condition ought to be fulfilled.—We look upon this article in the Moniteur as indicative of the policy of the French government. After shuffling, blustering, delaying, they see at last that the American government is in earnest, and their fear of losing their ships and their commerce makes them now disposed to do what a sense of honor and fair dealing should have made them do long ago—pay a just debt. They can gain nothing by a war with America; but they can lose a great deal. The debt therefore will be paid without a war.

Mexico. According to the New-Orleans Bee of the 24th ult., the closing of the Mexican ports, heretofore alluded to, was only a partial and not a general measure, and had not been sanctioned by the central government. The Bee adds, "the ports of Mexico are now open to our trade, and greater tranquility prevails in that country, than we had anticipated."

One thing we feel to be certain. Gen. Harrison can never get an electoral vote north of Pennsylvania. If Mr. Webster cannot carry the Whig votes of the north and east, there is no man opposed to the administration that can do it. The Harrison bubble will be a very pretty affair to amuse the available, so long as it floats in the sunshine. It will burst before the 4th of March, 1837, and leave its remembered brilliancy.—[Boston Cour. (Whig.)]

Snow has fallen to the depth of four feet in the City of Utica the last week. Many buildings were crushed by the weight of the snow.

Troy has appropriated \$3000 to the sufferers by the fire in New York.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

J. C. HASWELL, EDITOR.

Bennington, January 19, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Democratic State Convention.

Pursuant to a call from the Democratic State Committee, a meeting of the State and County Committees, together with the Democratic delegates to the Convention for amending the Constitution and other friends of the good old cause of democracy and equal rights, (more than two hundred in all) convened at the State House on Thursday evening last, at 6 o'clock P. M., Hon. EZRA MEACH was called to the Chair, and Charles K. Field, appointed Secretary. C. K. Field, H. W. W. Miller and O. H. Smith, were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. The Committee through Mr. Smith, their Chairman, reported the following resolutions which were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That all true republican freedom rests on the principles, that the people are the source of all political power; that they are entitled to a perfect equality of rights and immunities; and that all political action should be founded on a direct responsibility to their will, as expressed through the medium of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That all principles and institutions that tend to abridge the power or equality of the people, or to evade a just responsibility to their will, are destructive of true democracy.

Resolved, That all acts of the constituted authorities, that do not aim at the advancement of the general good, and the maintenance of the equal rights of the whole people, are a departure from the principles of democracy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as wealth is power, the Legislature of a State should look rather to the protection of the poor against its influence, than to the increase of that power by granting to it exclusive privileges.

Resolved, That laws should not only be enacted for the good of all, but their supremacy should be inviolably maintained for the security and protection of all.

Resolved, That uncompromising opposition to all combination and associations, whether secret or public, whose principles have a tendency to abridge the just and equal rights and privileges of the community, is a fundamental article in the creed of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the principles of democracy, while they inculcate a spirit of benevolence in general legislation, and promote the best interests of the whole community, imperiously demand a watchful care over any special legislation;—And while fostering the diversity of particular interests that arise in civilized life, to every reasonable extent, they prescribe such conditions and restrictions, as will guard the rights of the public, against all encroachments, and aristocratic assumptions of power.

Resolved, That we will support such men for office, and such only, as we believe will endeavor to carry into effect the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That in our opinion, MARTIN VAN BUREN, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON, are eminently qualified to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions. And whereas, those distinguished citizens have been nominated by a convention of delegates chosen by the people for that purpose, according to democratic usage,

Therefore Resolved, That we will use all fair and honorable means in our power to procure their election to the offices for which they have been nominated; and cordially invite all persons friendly to the people to unite with us in their support.

The following resolutions were submitted and adopted: By Charles Lindsley, of Middlebury.

Resolved, That a general democratic State Convention be held at Montpelier on the last day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a Ticket of State Officers to be supported at the ensuing election, and also a Ticket of Electors of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That every town in the State be requested to appoint two or more Delegates to attend such Convention.

By Azel Spalding, of Montpelier.

Resolved, That the several Democratic County Committees be respectfully requested to take energetic measures to organize their several counties, by appointing town committees, and calling such meeting, as they may think necessary to effect said organization.

Resolved, That the democratic editors in this State be requested to publish as soon as may be the names of the committees in each county in this State, and that the democrats be requested liberally to patronize such papers as comply with this request.

By M. M. Strong, of Rutland.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention that we most cheerfully respond to the sentiments of ANDREW JACKSON as contained in his last annual Message in relation to the haughty demands of France.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully respond to the unqualified refusal of the President to make an humiliating apology.

By W. H. Keeler, of Brandon.

Resolved, That the unqualified opposition

of Thomas H. Benton to the United States Bank and his unremitting exertions to reform the currency of the country has secured to him the gratitude of the democracy of Vermont; and also for his efforts to expunge from the Journals of the U. S. Senate the dangerous and unconstitutional precedent of that body accusing, trying and condemning the President of the United States.

The Meeting was addressed by Hon. Lyman Fitch, Gen. Isaac Fletcher, Charles Lindsley, L. B. Hunt, Samuel Austin, W. H. Keeler, H. W. W. Miller, Paul Dillingham Jr., Azel Spalding, M. M. Strong, E. W. Drury, Jesse Carpenter, Esqrs., Gen. Hendee and others.

EZRA MEACH, President.

C. K. FIELD, Secretary.

EZRA MEACH.

It was with feelings of surprise and displeasure, to say the least, that we saw the name of this man placed as chairman of the late meeting of the Democracy of this State. Why and wherefore has this happened? Is it because he deserted and played traitor to the democracy of this State, no longer ago than during the panic of '33 and '34? Is it because he petitioned for a restoration of the deposits to the United States Bank for a recharter of that odious monopoly? Is it because he presided at a meeting of the federalists of Burlington during the gloomy period of the panic? Is it because he openly denounced and abused our venerable President? Have these things recommended him to the Democratic party that they should again place him at their head? We should like to see these questions answered.

It is with reluctance that we are called upon to notice him; for years we extended him a cordial and hearty support, as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this State; but since he deserted and abused the friends who upheld him, we never expected to have seen any portion of them again fellowship him.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS. The following are the preamble and resolutions, reported in the Virginia Legislature. The mode of expunging is somewhat different from that originally proposed, and obviates the constitutional objection conjured up by the Bank Senators. The Globe states that Mr. Benton will probably adopt this instead of the kind of erasure proposed by him in the first instance. Monday of last week was assigned for the consideration of the resolutions in the Virginia Legislature. The indications are that they will pass both branches by decisive majorities:—

Whereas, the Senate of the United States did on the 28th day of March, 1834, adopt the following Resolution: "Resolved, That the President, in the late Executive proceedings, in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," which resolution now stands upon the journal of the Senate;

And whereas, the General Assembly of Virginia regard this act of the Senate as an assumption of power not warranted by the Constitution, and calculated to subvert the rights of the House of Representatives, and the fundamental principles of our free institutions,

And whereas, this Assembly deem it their solemn duty again to re-assert, in behalf of themselves and the people of Virginia, the right of the constituent to instruct, and the duty of the Representative to obey or resign;

Therefore, Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby instructed to introduce and vote for a resolution, directing the aforesaid resolution of the Senate of the 28th day of March, 1834, declaring "that the President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation of both," TO BE EXPUNGED from the journal of the Senate of the United States, by causing black lines to be drawn around the said Resolution, as it stands on the original manuscript journal, and these words plainly written across the face of the said resolution and entry, EXPUNGED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, also, That this Assembly regard the right of instruction "as resting on the broad basis of the nature of representation," and one of the vital principles of our free institutions; and that it is the duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents, or resign the trust with which they have clothed him, in order that it may be transferred into the hands of those who will carry into execution the wishes and instructions of the constituent body.

The Resolutions of the late State Democratic Convention will be found in our columns of this week. They are in the true spirit, and all the proceedings indicate harmony, good feeling, and an earnest of success at the coming election. Let those who will, doubt, for ourselves we do not entertain a fear of the success of the democracy.

THE MAILS. Since the great fire in New York, the Southern mail has been in a disordered condition; We have hardly received one tenth of our southern papers.

DEPARTED. The Woodstock Whig, formerly an antimasonic journal but for the last six months a bitter Whig, has ceased to exist. Such is the progress of Whiggery in Vermont!

VERMONT.

Every sign and movement indicates the success of democracy in the mountain state. The Whigs may in a measure thank themselves for this; they have had no fixed principle for their guide: a portion of them are for Webster, another portion for Clay, another fraction for White, and a still smaller portion are for Harrison; while the Democracy are firm and united, with one fixed principle for their guide and one candidate for their support.

FORTIFICATIONS. Mr. Cambrelong from the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives, has reported a Bill appropriating the sum of one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and twenty-one dollars, for the construction, repair, or completion of fortifications on the seaboard of the United States. \$350,000 has been recommended for works in Boston harbor.

From the Albany Argus.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON—by the politeness of a passenger who arrived from N. York last evening, we were put in possession of the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday morning. We find in it the proceedings of Congress of Thursday.

In the senate, the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration, was read a third time and passed. Mr. BENTON's resolution for setting apart all the surplus revenue for the defence of the county, was discussed, but no decision was had. It was opposed by Messrs. EWING and WEBSTER. There were some exciting and personal remarks between Messrs. BENTON and GOLDSBOROUGH. Mr. PORTER also took part in the debate.

In the H. of R. the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in the city of New York, was further discussed by Messrs. CAMBRELENG, HARDING, and GIDEON LEE. No vote was taken.

The correspondent of the Cour. and Enq. states that the "Special Message" will be sent in on Tuesday Next, (to-morrow,) and will reach New York Wednesday evening.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers received yesterday, state that the important and strongly fortified port of San Antonio de Bexar in the province of Texas, and held until recently by the Mexicans, has been taken by storm by the Texans after a bloody conflict. The Mexican loss is stated to be very great, almost every officer having been slain. It is said that Gen. Cos is among the killed. Gen. Samuel Houston and Col. McComb have arrived at New Orleans with this news. The New Orleans Bee says:

Not an armed Mexican soldier is now to be seen on this side of the San Antonio river. The town was captured with great slaughter on the part of the Mexicans. Those who survived were driven across the river and were subsequently captured by the victorious Texans. Col. Halam of the Texian army was killed in the storming of the town.

GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA. The Harrisburg Reporter of the 8th inst. contains the following gratifying postscript:

"We stop the press to announce that the Democratic Convention now in session in this place, has put in nomination the Democratic Electoral Ticket which has already been placed before the people, and pledged to the support of MARTIN VAN BUREN, and RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—The entire proceedings will be given in our next paper."

This great act of harmony and union among our democratic friends in Pennsylvania, places the success of the electoral ticket friendly to Van Buren and Johnson in that state, beyond a doubt.

The State Convention for altering or amending the constitution of this State, adjourned on Thursday last. The recommendations of the Council of Censors, were only adopted in respect to the Senate, which was carried by a majority of 4. Bennington County is entitled to two Senators.—The people of this state adhere strictly to the maxim that in 'the multitude of councillors there is safety.' The Legislature of Vermont numbers nearly three hundred; that of New York with ten times the amount of population, only 144!

From the Argus of yesterday.

The southern mail yesterday brought us few of the New York papers—none of the evening papers, except the American, and neither the J. of Commerce nor Courier & Enq. From the Times of Thursday morning we quote the following intelligence:

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The express of the Courier and Enquirer brought yesterday in advance of the mail, intelligence that the Naval Committee had reported that the Navy ought to be immediately placed in the utmost condition of efficacy—and that the House had adopted a resolution in favor of so doing by a vote of 164 to 18! This looks like preparing in earnest. We trust the assent of the Senate will be immediately given, and that operations may be commenced without delay. Our actual force is not sufficient for the wants of a peace establishment, and we may possibly need more than we can by any means set afloat. The reported purpose of the vote was "to increase our naval force."

It is said also that the Special Message was to have been sent in yesterday. The intelligence accords with the views we expressed on both points yesterday.

FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Charleston Courier of the 6th instant, states that it was not probable that there would be any occasion for that city to provide volunteers, arms or supplies to Floridians. The regular forces then in Florida were considered quite adequate to defeat the insurgent Indians. The following extracts are from a Savannah paper:

Picolati, Dec. 31.

Dear sir—I have only time to inform you that I arrived here this morning with the Florida troops. The volunteers are all in good health and fine spirits. We know nothing certain of the movements or intentions of the Indians, but if they give us a few days for preparation, I think we can maintain our post against the whole tribe. Please send by return of the boat some more powder, for our guns require 2lbs. for a charge. If any of our friends will come on we shall be happy to see them, but none of us will say "we wish for more men from England."

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated, Picolati, Dec. 30.—The Indians are scattered all over the country. All the principal houses and sugar mills at Musquito and Smyrna are burnt—Anderson's, Dunham's and De Peyster's. Part of De Peyster's negroes have joined with them, and they are burning east, west, north and south.

We find in the Eastern Argus the following facts relating to the Pension Lists of the U. States, which were furnished to the Editor by a friend in Congress:

On the 20th October, 1835, there were on the Revolutionary Pension Roll of the United States, 2707 names. The number of deaths reported for the year ending in June, 1835, is 423, and the returns are considered incomplete.

The estimate number of deaths, by the Pension Department, for the ensuing year, is 1000.

The number of Invalid Pensioners on the roll, on the 20th of November last, was 3893. The average amount paid in each, is \$79 per annum.

The number of deaths in this class during the past year, is 36; but this number is considered incomplete.

The estimated sum required to pay the Revolutionary Pensions for the coming year is \$683,025, of which there is unexpended of the amount appropriated heretofore, \$335,395, leaving a deficit to be appropriated, of \$347,629.

The estimated sum to pay Invalid Pensioners for the coming year, is \$307,547, for which there is an unexpended balance of \$201,721; leaving a deficit to be appropriated, of \$105,825.

EXTENSIVE CALCULATION. Were an amount of money equal to the loss by the recent fire in New York, taken at \$17,000,000 & converted into \$1000 bills, they would extend two miles! In \$100 bills, it would extend 20 miles. In half eagles laid side by side it would extend 24 miles—in half dollars 6751-2 miles, which is just twice the extreme length of the State of New York.—N. Y. Times.

24th Congress, 1st Session.

Monday, Jan. 6.

SENATE.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

A petition was introduced by Mr. Buchanan on this subject, which was finally postponed.

Mr. Webster from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the bill making appropriations to defray the expense of repressing Seminole hostilities, &c. reported the same with amendment, viz. inserting \$120,000 instead of \$50,000.

The amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

THE LATE FIRE.

Mr. Webster, from the same committee, reported the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in N. Y. which was read twice, and Mr. W. gave notice that in consideration of the circumstances under which the bill was rendered necessary, he should call it up at an early day—perhaps to-morrow—for a final disposition.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Mr. Clay after a few remarks introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, (if it be not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest,) whether, since the termination of the last congress, any overture, formal or informal, official or unofficial has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two governments, respecting the execution of the Convention of the 4th of July, 1831; and particularly, whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was received, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which those differences might be removed.

Resolved, also, (under the restriction above mentioned) in the event of any such overture having been made, that the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and if a copy of any such despatch was received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

Mr. Clay said, as by the rules of the Senate, it was usual for resolutions to lie on the table one day for consideration, he had no wish to depart from the usual course.

Mr. Benton submitted the following:

Resolved, That the surplus money of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence of the country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed:

1st. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the Lake, Maritime, and Gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortification.

2d. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of Armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery, especially brass field pieces for their militia, and with side arms and pistols for their cavalry.

3d. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with ordnance, arms and munitions of war, which a proper regard for self-defence would require to be always in hand, and

4th. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defence of the United States (including the increase of the Navy, Navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries,) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union. (Lies over one day.)

The bill incorporating the Alexandria Fire Insurance Company was read a third time and passed.

The bill to limit the term of office, &c., commonly called the bill to limit executive patronage, coming up to be engrossed for a third reading, it was advocated by Mr. Calhoun, and opposed by Mr. Cuthbert.

Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays, which being ordered, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 24, nays 18.

The bill to regulate the deposits of public money also coming up, its consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Mr. J. Q. Adams said, that since Thursday last, he had communicated with the department of state in relation to the report of an embargo having been placed upon American commerce, by the government of Mexico. He had been informed there, not only that there was not any official information in relation to the articles which had appeared in the newspapers, but that in all probability there was no ground whatever for those articles. Under these circumstances, he had no proposition to make to the house at present.

Since Thursday last, however, he had seen two articles in the public journals, which exhibited affairs between the United States and Mexico in such a light as to make it incumbent on this house and on the department to attend to them. One of the articles stated that a number of American citizens had been taken within the territorial limits of Mexico and shot, under the sentence of a court martial, for what was considered an improper interference in their internal affairs.

The other was a paper purporting to be a remonstrance from the secretary of foreign affairs of the Mexican government against the interference on the part of the people of the United States. Whether this remonstrance is official or not, he (Mr. A.) did not know; but he presumed that if it was so, a communication would be received by the house upon the subject; and therefore, he was not disposed to press it now.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. Gideon Lee, of New York, rose to make an enquiry of some importance. It was well known that a great proportion of our public works had been stopped since the last session, and that the navy was inadequate to the protection of our commerce even as a peace establishment. It had also been necessary, in order to put the country in a state of defence; and to these suggestions the committee on ways and means had promptly responded. The appropriation bills had been laid upon the table, and could, he supposed be called up at any time. He thought that prompt action was expedient, and hoped that when these bills should be called up, the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in N. York, would not be separated from the number.

Mr. Cambreleng said, that he wished to call the attention of the house to the appro-

priation bills for the army and navy to-morrow at one o'clock.

He also hoped that after the presentation of petitions to-day, he should be able to prevail upon the house to take up the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

FRENCH RELATIONS.

Mr. Jarvis, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the naval force in commission.

Mr. Cambreleng did not speak so loud as to be heard distinctly by the reporter; but he was understood to say, that he was glad the resolution had been offered; and he thought the increase in the heads of the appropriations would meet the object in view.

A lengthy discussion ensued between Messrs. Wise, Jarvis, Glascock, Hammond, Hawes, McKean, Reed, and Everett of Ver. which we are unable to publish.

Mr. D. J. Pearce called for the previous question, and the house seconded the call, and the question on the adoption of the resolution was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 163, nays 18.

So the resolution was adopted, and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

IN SENATE.

Summary reports were transmitted from the departments, in relation to the controversy as to the Ohio boundary, laid on the table and ordered printed.

FRENCH RELATIONS.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, calling on the President for information as to the alleged letter presented to Mr. Forsyth, from the Duc de Broglie, with an overture to accommodate the difficulties with the French government—having been taken up for consideration.

Mr. Leigh referred to the letter addressed by Monsieur Sejourner, and which Mr. Forsyth in his report on the 25th Feb. last, stated that a copy was sent along with the other correspondence that was submitted to the Senate at that time, because it was of such a character, as to become a fit subject of inquiry from the French government whether, it was the act of the government, or was the mere ebullition of a minister's indiscretions. Not hearing more on the subject, he was induced to move the following as an amendment to the resolution,—

Resolved, Also, under the restriction before mentioned, that the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the note of Mous. Serrurier, mentioned in the message of the 25th February, 1835, and in it then communicated, for reasons stated in the report of the secretary of state to the President, of the same date.

The amendment having been agreed to, the resolution of Mr. Clay, as amended was adopted.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, that the surplus revenue, &c. should be applied to the defence of the country, and calling on the President for sundry estimates of the cost of furnishing arms, ordnance, increasing the navy, &c. coming up for consideration.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in remarks of some length in support of the resolution, &c. and he took occasion to charge that the necessity for its adoption was entirely owing to the rejection of the fortification bill of last year—a rejection which he attributed to the Senate, and which placed the country now in jeopardy, &c. He did not wish to alarm any body, or speak unkindly of France, for he believed the present differences would go off quietly. It was their duty, nevertheless, with an overflowing treasury, to place the country in a state of security from any possible attack.

Mr. Webster said, although it was not his duty to reply to all that had been urged, yet it was his duty to take care that no mistake should go abroad, by which an inference might be drawn reproachfully to the patriotism of the Senate. In reference to what had been said as to the rejection of the fortification bill, he would take occasion to state, there were in incidents connected with it, that must satisfy every man, candid or uncandid, whether he confessed or did not confess it, that the loss of the bill was not attributable either to the Senate, or to the committee appointed by the Senate, or to any of its officers. He would make the statement at that moment, were he then able to use all the means which he knew were in existence, and could be used to prove it. However, he would undertake, the first opportunity when in executive session, to show that in no manner, in no manner in no degree, or under any circumstances, was there negligence or dereliction of duty on the part of that body, its committee, or its officers.

Mr. Leigh, Mr. Prestoa and Mr. Clayton went into lengthy statements to show that the vagueness of the proposition appropriating the three millions to be left at the discretion of the President, rendered it imperative on the Senate to reject it, whilst they severally detailed their unavailing efforts made during the last session to give full and necessary appropriations for the defence of the country. Without any action on the resolution, on motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The business first in order was the memorial heretofore presented by Mr. J. Q. Adams, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the pending question of appeal from the decision of the speaker, the consideration of which subject had been postponed to this day.

Mr. Ward of New York, moved the further postponement of the subject to Monday next; which motion, after some debate, was carried.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the committee on military affairs, reported the following bills: A bill making appropriations for the collection of materials, &c. preparatory to the commencement of certain fortifications; which, having been read twice, was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed, together with the accompanying report and documents.

Also, a bill for the better organization of the corps of Topographical Engineers; which was referred to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill to authorize the chief engineer to employ clerks and a messenger; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. J. said that he should feel it to be his duty, unless something of a very particular nature should be before the house on Thursday, to ask its attention to the bill in relation to fortifications.

Mr. Parker, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill establishing ratings for the Navy, which was read twice and committed.

The bill making appropriations in part for the support of the government, for the year 1836, came up on its final passage.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the last motion, by committing the bill to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

One or two other motions were made, but no action was had upon the bill.

Mr. Cambreleng gave notice that whatever business might be before the house to-morrow, he should move to suspend the rule in order to take up the appropriation bills.

And at half past 3 o'clock, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

After some other bills of minor importance, and some resolutions of no interest generally, had been introduced,

NEW-YORK SUFFERERS.

Mr. Wright asked the Senate to take up the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New York.

The motion was agreed to.

After a lengthy debate the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate spent a short time in executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN D. C.

The following resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis of Maine, together with the amendments thereon, came up in the order of business. Resolved, That in the opinion of this house, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, ought not to be entertained by Congress. And be it further resolved, that in case any petition praying the abolition in the said District, should be hereafter presented it is the deliberate opinion of this house that the same ought to be laid upon the table, without being referred or printed.

To this resolution Mr. Glascock of Ga. offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in this house, is calculated to disturb the constitution, to endanger the Union, and to destroy by a servile war, the peace and prosperity of the country.

To this amendment, Mr. Wise of Va. heretofore offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That there is no power of legislation given by the constitution to the Congress of the U. S., to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and that any attempt by Congress to legislate upon the subject of abolition of slavery, is not only unauthorised but dangerous to the Union of the States.

Mr. Jarvis now offered the following as a substitute for the above resolution and amendments:

Whereas, any attempt in this house to agitate the question of slavery, is calculated to disturb the compromises of the constitution, to endanger the Union, and if persisted in, to destroy the peace and prosperity of the country:

Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of this house, the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by congress:

And it is further Resolved, That in case any petition praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia should hereafter be presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the house that the same ought to be laid on the table without being referred or printed.

Mr. Chambers of Ken. moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

And the question on the motion to lay the resolutions and amendments on the table, was then taken and decided in the negative by yeas and nays; yeas 58, nays 156; so the house refused to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Halsey, of Georgia, moved that the whole subject be postponed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday next; the motion prevailed, and so the whole subject was postponed.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, Mr. Conner of N. C. in the chair.

SEMINOLE HOSTILITIES.

The committee took up the bill for consideration. The amendments by the Senate consisted merely in increasing the sum appropriated from \$80,000 to 120,000, and in the addition of the following words at the end of the bill— "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April 5th 1832, making appropriations for the support of the army."

The committee concurred in the amendments by the Senate, and no other amendment having been offered, the bill was laid aside.

NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee having taken up this bill for consideration, Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend it by inserting the words "for arrears of pay for extra services of officers engaged in the survey of the coast prior to 1830, &c. 1500 dollars," which amendment was adopted. Mr. C. moved to amend the bill by striking out the 79th, 80th, and 81st lines; being an appropriation of \$200,000 for building marine barracks outside of the navy yards.

After a lengthy discussion, the motion to strike out the appropriation of \$200,000 for marine barracks was agreed to.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to strike out the sum of \$350,000 appropriated for launching, refitting and putting in commission ships of war, and inserting in lieu thereof \$2,000,000. Mr. C. said, it had been expected to receive from the department an estimate for the increase of the heads of appropriation in this bill. But it would be some time before it could be prepared. On this branch the house was well able to form a judgment as the department; with the question of war or peace we had nothing to do. What was to be the event he was not able to say. But while gentlemen of the best judgment and information were in doubt on the subject, and while our affairs, both with Mexico and France were in a critical state, there could be no hesitation as to the necessity of increasing the force of the navy. As some question had been raised about responsibility, he would say that as a member of the committee of ways and means, and of this house, he would shrink from no responsibility. The committee had united with the single exception of one member, in recommending the motion.

Married.

In Wilmington on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quimby, Mr. DANIEL FARNAM of Bennington, to Miss ADALINE WARES of Wilmington.

In Lanesboro' on the 13th Dec. by the Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. JOSIAH B. WRIGHT of Pownal, to Miss MARGARET S. PRATT of L.

In this town on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hooker, Mr. RUSSELL B. JUDD to Miss AMERICA CROMACK, both of this town.

The Vermont Watchman is out upon us because we do not declare for Daniel Webster, President. When the Watchman and the whig friends of Mr. Webster will take the same ground on the subject of masonry that Mr. Webster has taken, it will then be time for them to call upon us to join in his support. Or perhaps when the whigs themselves shall become united upon him as their candidate, we may listen to a call from them for help. We are much pleased with Mr. Webster's stand in relation to masonry—he goes as far as any antimoson ever went in his condemnation of its obligations and has put, thereby, a weapon into the hands of antimosons wherby they will smite the earth. The attempt, notwithstanding Mr. Webster's letter, to make him a Presidential candidate in this state, with the least prospect of success, is futile. Even the leading whigs do not pretend he can run here, and with the antimosons, after what has transpired in other states, he is out of the question. The whigs will call on the antimosons for help hereafter in vain—their day of grace is past. They have abused and insulted us once too much.

Middlebury Free Press.

GENERAL DIXON.—We have, upon the report of the misnamed Whigs, classified General Dixon, one of the late returned representatives of Mississippi, as of the opposition, and belonging to one of the parties of which the coalition is composed. From information on which we can rely, we feel called upon to say, that General Dixon is not of the manifold Whig party—that he is a true friend of the administration, and will give it a sincere and cordial support.

From the same source, we are informed that Poindexter will be defeated in his expectation of again reaching the Senate.—[Globe.]

From the Green Mountain Democrat.

A sign.—Lyman Fitch, a veteran Democrat, has been elected President of the Convention now sitting at Montpelier.

Another.—E. D. Barber, Editor of the Middlebury Free Press, and a gentleman of sterling democracy and first rate talent, avowed in a late antimoson meeting his determination to support Martin Van Buren for President. The Vermont Watchman feels quite shocked, that Mr. Barber don't go with the Federalists in favor of that old black-cockler, Harrison.

BANK OF BENNINGTON.

An election for Directors of the Bank of Bennington will take place on Saturday the 23d of January inst.

S. C. RAYMOND, Cashier.

THIS is to give notice to all persons indebted to LYMAN S. PATCHIN of the firm of ROBINSON & PATCHIN, either by Note or Book Account, to call and make payment before the first of March next, or their accounts will be left with an attorney for collection.

LYMAN S. PATCHIN.

Bennington East Village, } Jan. 19th. 1836. }

THOMAS RICHARDS'S ESTATE.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Honorable the Court of Probate for the district of Manchester, commissioners to receive and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of

Thomas Richards,

late of Sandgate, in said district deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the 13th day of October, 1835, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in said Sandgate, on the second Monday of February, March and April from one o'clock until four in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOSEPH TUTTLE, } THOMAS PECK, } Commissioners. } EVI SHERMAN. } Sanzate, Jan. 5. 1836. }

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bennington Vt. Jan. 1, 1836.

- Julia Adams Alonran Hathaway
Ira Armstrong Polly Scott
Danford Tombs Garrett Hollenbeck
Lureney Stoddard Clarissa Harwood
Henry Adams John Harwood
Ira Armstrong Nathan Hoskins jr
Catharine or Reuben Sarah Hayes
Armstrong Lydia Herod
Mary Ann Burr Benjamin Hazard 2
Joseph Brown James Hicks jr
Clarissa Brown Erastus Jewett
Daniel R Burt Eunice Jewett
Nancy Baker Asa Kinne
Charles Barney Sarah Lockwood
Salah B Benjamin Saml Lawrence 2
Peter Lampan Peter Lampan
Ephraim Barrows D D Conking or
Edith Baker Erastus Montague 2
Martholomeus Conlan Orval Matteson
Amos Cogswell Oel Magoon
John Crawford Shadrach J Norton
Daniel Callender Erastus L Osmir
D Conking jr or Turner Charles F Phillips
Hills David S Richards 2
Almira Dubois Enos & David Ruddor
Mary Ann Dawley Abisha Kinsey or
Dexter Damon Austin Jones
Nelson Duncan Demas Robinson
Betsey Daniels Westal Rose
Franklin Davis Triphenia Russell
Elias Dimick Sarah H Robinson
O S Edgerton Sanford & Brown
Benj S French Henry R Selden
Henry Gill 2 Jona R Severance
W M Gleason Betsey F Story
David Galusha E H Swift
Burrell Galusha Lyman W Tarbell
Moses W Gleason Rufus Towse or
Lemuel Grover Edwin Safford or
Ben F Wright Mathew L Huntington
Jas S Merrill Metcalf Wellman
Omiada Gary or Nathl Daniel Woodworth
Beals Glastenbury
L Gould Elijah Hewes jr
Henry B Day Jeremiah McDonald

HENRY KELLOGG, P. M.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, published in Albany: Price \$2 in advance. Subscriptions received by John C. Haswell, at the Bennington Book Store, sole Agent for Bennington county.

TUESDAY MORNING'S MAIL.

From the Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, 13th inst.

"The legislature of Illinois have appointed a senator. He is understood to be a Van Buren man, and probably is; but there are some doubts."

Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 13.

A letter was received this morning, from an officer in the army, dated Fort Drain, Dec. 25th, (post marked) Jacksonville, Jan. 1st, in which the writer states, that Gen. Call had just arrived at the fort; that his disposable force was about 850 men, and that a blow would be struck forthwith, if the army could fall in with the Indians. At all events Gen. Call was in a situation to act offensively, and to pursue the savages. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the settlers on the frontiers are now in a state of security, and that a stop will be put to the Indian predatory warfare. This is the latest account that has been received in this city from the seat of war.

M. PAGEOT and family, the late French Charge d' Affaires, accompanied by Baron de Behr, Minister from Belgium, and Maj. Lewis, arrived at Barnum's City Hotel, Baltimore, from Washington on Thursday.

Mr. BAXTON arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday evening, and proceeded, on the following morning, to Washington.

The republican members of the legislature of Virginia, and special delegates from the several counties of the commonwealth, met in state convention, at the capitol in Richmond, on the 11th inst. and unanimously concurred in the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency. WM. SMITH, of Alabama, was unanimously nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Judge P. P. Barbour of Virginia has refused to accept the nomination of the Georgia Whigs for Vice President. He says: "I have but little doubt, that there are among the supporters of Judge White, many who accord with me in some of the prominent political principles on which I have acted; but I never could consent to place myself in an attitude which would be in direct conflict with an immense majority of the political party, whose principles I have professed and in whose ranks I have stood, since my first entrance on the theatre of public life to act my part."

A number of advertisements are unavoidably omitted; they shall receive a place next week.

JOHN HAMILTON'S ESTATE. Commissioners' Notice.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the Hon the Probate Court for the District of Manchester, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the several creditors of the Estate of

John Hamilton,

Poetry.

THE WELL COMPLETED YEAR.

Fleeting hath passed the year. The seasons came
Duly as they are wont—the gentle Spring
And the delicious Summer, and the cool,
Rich Autumn with the nodding of the grain,
And Winter, like an old and hoary man,
Frosty and stiff—and so are chronicled.

We have read gladness in the new green leaf,
And in the first-blown violets; we have drank
Cool water of the rock, and, in the shade,
Sunk to the noon-tide slumber: we have eat
The mellow fruitage of the bending tree,
And guided to our pleasant wanderings
When the cool wind came freshly from the hills;
And, when the Gilding of the Autumn leaves
Had faded from its glory, we have sat
By the good fires of winter, and rejoiced
Over the fitness of the gathered sheaf.

"God hath been very good!" 'Tis He whose
hand

Moulded the sunny hills, and hallowed on
The shelter of the valleys, and doth keep
The fountains in their secret places cool;
And it is He who leaeth up the sun,
And ordereth the starry influences.
And tempereth the keenness of the frost—
And therefore, in the plenty of the feast,
And in the lifting of the cup, let Him
Have praises for the well completed year.

THE PROVINCE OF WOMEN.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

As some fair violet, loveliest of the glade,
Sheds its mild fragrance on the lonely shade,
Withdraws its modest head from public sight,
Nor courts the sun, nor seeks the glare of light;
Should some rude hand profanely dare intrude,
And bear its beauties from its native wood,
Exposed abroad its languid colours fly,
Its form decays, and all its odours die.
So Woman, born to dignify retreat,
Unknown to flourish, and unseen be great;
To give domestic life its sweetest charm;
With softness polish, and with virtues warm;
Fearful of fame, unwilling to be known,
Should seek but heaven's applauses and her own;
Should dread no blame but that which crimes
Impart,
The censures of a self-condemning heart.

Miscellany.

The Liverpool Standard contains
the following sublime and pathetic
monody by the amiable editor:—
"When our days were young, and the
bright summer sun seemed to shine
longer in the heavens than it does
now—when the heart was light and
the eye beamed with pleasure—when
the loud laugh amid the wild revelry
of the school ground or the fairy tale
told the listening companions, behind
some sheltering grave stone in the
churchyard, contributed to bind us all
in love to one another—oh, then, who
could have thought that so short a
space of time would have over-
shadowed with death so many buoyant
hearts! We ask, where are the play-
mates of our infancy? and echo
answers where! Some sleep in the jung-
les of India—one dearer than the
rest sleeps in Java—some the sea has
swallowed up—murder did its worst
upon one in America—consumption
wrought its fatal spell upon others;
and the south of France, the Island of
Maderie, and the West Indies, em-
brace their mouldering remains. Al-
most all are gone! The sad reality
seems like a painful dream!"

THE CLOSING YEAR. It is a mel-
ancholy task to reckon with the de-
parted year. To trace back the curi-
ous threads of affection through its
many colored woof, and knot anew its
broken places—to number the mis-
sing objects of interest, the dead and
neglected—to sum up the broken re-
solutions, the deferred hopes, the dis-
solved phantoms of anticipation, and
the many wanderings from the lead-
star of duty—this is indeed a mel-
ancholy task, but, withal, a profitable,
and, it may sometimes be, a pleasant
and a soothing one. It is wonderful
in what courses the objects of this
world move. They are like arrows
feebly shot. A year—a brief year, is
full of things dwindle and finished and
forgotten. Nothing keeps evenly on.
What is there in the running calen-
dar of the year that has departed,
which has kept its place and its mag-
nitude? Here and there an aspirant
for fame still stretches after his elu-
sive shadow—here and there an enthu-
siast still clings to his golden dream
—here and there (and alas! how
rarely) a friend keeps his truth and a
lover his fervor—but how many more,
that were as ambitious, as enthusias-
tic, as loving as these, when this year
began, are now sluggish, and cold and
false? You may keep a record of life,
and as surely as it is human, it will
be a fragmented and disjointed histo-
ry, crowded with unaccountableness
and change. There is nothing con-
stant. The links of life are forever
breaking, but we rush on still. A
fellow traveller drops from our side
into the grave—a guiding star of hope
vanishes from the sky—a creature of
our affections, a child or an idol is
snatched from us—perhaps nothing
with which we began the race is left
to us, and yet we do not halt. "On-
ward—still onward," is the eternal
cry, and as the past recedes, the bro-
ken ties are forgotten, and the present
and future occupy us alone.

Religion is the best armor but the
worst cloak.

THE PLANTERS.—The following
sketch will be read with interest. It
is from a work entitled *The South-west*,
by a Yankee; whose author describes
with a graphic felicity but seldom
equalled among our modern tourists.
We can honestly recommend these vol-
umes, as most entertaining, and ex-
hibiting descriptive powers of a very
high order. The style is full, free
and dashed with a light, gentlemanly
humor that makes it exceedingly at-
tractive.

Among northerners, southern plan-
ters are reputed wealthy. This idea
is not far from correct—as they are
so; perhaps more so than any other
body of men in America. Like our
Yankee farmers they are tillers of the
soil. 'But why,' you may ask, 'do
they who are engaged in the same
pursuit as the New England farmer,
so infinitely surpass him in the re-
ward of his labors?' The northern
farmer cannot at the most make more
than three per cent. on his farm. He
labors himself, or pays for labor. He
must do the first or he cannot live.—
If he does the latter, make nothing.
If by hard labor and frugal economy,
the common independent Yankee far-
mer, such as the traveller meets with
any where in New England, lays up
annually from four to seven hundred
dollars, he is a thriving man and 'get-
ting rich.' His daughters are at-
tractive, and his sons will have some-
thing "handsome" to begin the world
with. But the southern farmer can
make from fifteen to twenty per cent.
by his farm. He works on his plan-
tation a certain number of slaves, say
thirty, which are to him what the sin-
ewy arms of the Yankee are to him-
self. Each slave ought to average
from seven to eight bales of cotton
during the season, especially on the
new lands. An acre will generally
average from one to two bales. Each
bale averages four hundred pounds at
from 12 to fifteen cents a pound. This
may not be an exact estimate, but it
is not far from the true one. Deduct-
ing two thousand and five hundred
dollars for expenses of the plantation,
there will remain the net income of
eleven thousand dollars. Now sup-
pose this plantation and slaves to have
been purchased on a credit, paying at
the rate of six hundred dollars apiece
for his negroes, the planter would
be able to pay for nearly two thirds of
them the first year. The second year
he would pay for the remainder, and
purchase ten or twelve more; and
the third year, if he had obtained his
plantation on a credit of that length
of time, he would pay for that also,
and commence his third with a valu-
able plantation, and thirty-five or forty
slaves, all his own property, with
an increased income for the ensuing
year of some thousands of dollars.

Henceforward, if prudent, he will
rank as an opulent planter. Success
is not, however, always in proportion
to the outlay or expectations of the
aspirant for wealth. It is modified
and varied by the wear and tear, sick-
ness and death, fluctuations of the mar-
ket, and all other ills with which all
who adventure in the great lottery of
life are heirs. In the way above alluded
to, numerous plantations in this State
have been commenced, and thus the
wealth of a great number of opulent
planters of this region has originated.
Incomes of twenty thousand dollars
are common here. Several individu-
als possess incomes of from forty to
fifty thousand dollars, and live in a
style commensurate with their wealth.
The amount is generally expressed by
the number of their negroes, and the
number of 'bales' they make at a
crop. To know the number of either,
is to know accurately their incomes.—
And this is easily ascertained, it is
not difficult to form a prompt esti-
mate of individual wealth.

To sell cotton in order to buy ne-
groes—to sell more cotton in order to
buy more negroes, 'ad infinitum,' is the
aim and direct tendency of all the op-
erations of the thoroughgoing cotton
planter his whole soul is wrapped up
in the pursuit. It is apparently the
principle by which he lives, moves,
and has his being. There are some
who 'work' three or four hundred ne-
groes, though the average number is
from thirty to one hundred. 'This is
all very fine,' you say, 'but the slave!
—there's the rub.' True; but with-
out slaves there could be no planters,
for whites will not and cannot work
cotton plantations, beneath a broiling
Southern sun. Without planters there
would be no cotton; without cotton
no wealth. Without them Mississipi
would be a wilderness, and revert to
the aboriginal possessors. Annihilate
them to-morrow, and this State
might be bought for a song. I am not
advocating the system but destroy it—
and the Southern States become at
once cypresses in the Union. North-
emners, particularly Yankees, are at
first a little punctious on the sub-
ject of holding slaves. They soon,
however, illustrate the truth contain-
ed in the following lines, but slightly
changed from their original applica-
tion. With half-averted eyes, they
then at first view slavery as
—A monster of such horrid mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
They soon endure—and in the end embrace.'

Many of the planters are northern-
ers. When they have conquered their
prejudices, they become thorough driv-
ing planters, generally giving them-
selves up to the pursuit more devoted-
ly than the regular-bred planter their
treatment of their slaves is also far
more rigid. Northerners are entirely
unaccustomed to their habits, which
are perfectly understood and appreci-
ated by southerners, who have been
familiar with Africans from childhood;
whom they have had for their nurses,
playfellows, and 'bearers,' and be-
tween whom and themselves a recip-
rocal and very natural attachment
exists, which, on the gentleman's part,
involuntarily extends to the whole
dingy race, exhibited in a kindly feel-
ing and condescending familiarity, for
which he receives gratitude in return.
On the part of the slave, this attach-
ment is manifested by an affectionate
and faithfulness which only ceases
with life. Of this state of feeling,
which a southern life and education
can only give, the northerner knows
nothing. Inexperience leads him to
hold the reigns of government over
his novel subjects with an unsparring
severity, which the native ruler of
these domestic colonies finds wholly
unnecessary. The slave always pre-
fers a southern master, because he
knows that he will be understood by
him. His kindly feeling toward, and
sympathies with slaves, as such, are
as honorable to his heart as gratifying
to the subject of them. He treats
with suitable allowance those pecu-
liarities of their race, which the unprac-
tised northerner will construe into
idleness, obstinacy, laziness, revenge
or hatred. There is another cause for
their difference of treatment to their
slaves. The southerner, habituated
to their presence, never fears them,
and laughs at the idea. It is the re-
verse with the northerner; he fears
them and hopes to intimidate them
by severity.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Teachers, School Com-
mittees, and of all others interested in the important
subject of education in Common Schools, is re-
quested to the following valuable and highly ap-
proved series of School Books, viz:

THE FRANKLIN PRIMER.—This is
intended as a first book for children.—
'This little book is one of the most ingenious
improvements in this branch of education
which has hitherto been recorded in our jour-
nal.'—*Annals of Education.*

A writer in the Christian Register, in a
notice of this work remarks as follows: "That
excellent little work, the best perhaps of its
kind, in the English language."

THE IMPROVED READER in regard
to this little volume, we think that it deserves
recommendation as a highly valuable auxil-
iary to an attentive parent or instructor, well
calculated to facilitate the labor of teaching,
and to engage the interest, as well as promote
the progress of young children. It is com-
piled in a great measure, upon a new plan
having the excellent advantage of compelling
both teacher and pupil to a more active ex-
ercise of the mind, than is required in many
books for reading. It is the introduction and
use of School Books like this, which is to rid
the land of automaton teachers and pupils."

"I am happy to express my approbation of
the Improved Reader. It richly merits the
patronage of the public."—*Rev S M Worcester,*
*late professor of Rhetoric, Amherst Col-
lege.*

"In regard to the Improved Reader, I know
of no publication so well adapted to the age,
for which it is designed. Children, who shall
diligently study this manual, will probably ac-
quire a better knowledge of language by the
time they are eight or nine years of age, than
they would have obtained by the books form-
erly used, at fifteen or sixteen."—*Rev Cyrus
Mann.*

THE GENERAL CLASS BOOK.—The
principal excellence of this work, and of the
others which have preceded it, consists in its
adaptation to the capacities of children in the
different stages of their early education; we
hope it will have a fair trial in all our primary
schools."—*Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst
College.*

"For the lower classes in common schools
we have seen nothing equal to the Genera
Class-Book. We advise all to whom the
selection of books for schools is committed,
to give it an examination."—*Vermont Chroni-
cle.*

The above are but a specimen of the re-
commendations that have been received rela-
tive to these books, as individually considered.
NEW AND VALUABLE SCHOOL
BOOK.

The attention of Instructors, School Com-
mittees, and of others interested in the subject of
education, is requested to the following new and
valuable work, entitled

THE POPULAR READER,
OR
COMPLETE SCHOLAR,

Intended as a reading book, for the use of
the highest classes, in Schools and Acad-
emies throughout the United States. This
work is by the author of the celebrated series
of School Books, known by the names of
'FRANKLIN PRIMER,' the 'IM-
PROVED READER' and 'THE GENERAL
CLASS BOOK.'

The publisher of this work is aware that
high recommendations are so frequently be-
stowed upon Books of little or no merit, that
the public are not always able to determine
the character of a work from the recom-
mendations bestowed upon it. But in this case
the notices presented are from men who are
well qualified to form a correct opinion, and
men too, whom the public will readily believe,
would not recommend a School Book, unless
they believed it deserving.

From the Rev. N. Lord, D. D. President of
Dartmouth College.
I have examined 'the Popular Reader,' a
recent publication, and it gives me pleasure
to commend it as a work well adapted to the
purpose which it contemplates. The work,
in my opinion, deserves to stand in the first
class of School Books.

The above works are for sale
at the BENNINGTON BOOK-
STORE.

RELIGION. The following is from
the pen of Sir Walter Scott. The
ideas are beautifully set forth.

"There are those to whom a sense
of religion has come in storm and
tempest; there are those whom it has
summoned among scenes of revelry
and idle vanity; there are those too
who have heard 'its still small voice,'
amid rural leisure and placid content-
ment; but perhaps the knowledge
which causeth not to err, is most fre-
quently impressed upon the mind
during seas of affliction: and tears
are the softened showers which cause
the seed of heaven to spring and take
root in the human breast."

A man of real probity and sound
reason will hold on his course and
practice, though the world should dis-
pute his character and question his hap-
piness: he will be satisfied with the
attainment of his own ends.

ALMANACKS FOR
1836,

PARLEY'S and the TEMPERANCE Alma-
nacks, for Sale by the hundred, dozen or single,
by J. C. HASWELL, at the Bennington Book
Store.

BOOKS!

JUST received at the BENNINGTON BOOK
STORE, an assortment of SCHOOL
BOOKS, consisting of
Smith's
Malte Bran
Parley's
Smith's
Emerson's
Cobb's,
Welch's &
Adam's New
Porter's Analysis, Historical Reader, North A-
merican Reader, Cobb's Juvenile Reader No. 1,
2, and 3.—Webster's Elementary, Cobb's and
Marshall's Spelling Book—Watts on the Mind—
Hewitt's Book of all kinds, &c. &c.
TOY BOOKS of all descriptions.
A Catalogue of Books will be published
in a few days.

Stationary.
of every description constantly on hand
Dec, 1, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

One Hundred Boxes DRY GOODS:

The subscribers would inform
their friends and the public that they
have just received from New York a
part of their Fall and Winter stock of
Goods, among which may be found
(speaking after the manner of some
men)

500 pieces Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
500 " French & English Merinos,
500 " Circussians.

A large assortment of
SILKS,

of every variety of color and quality,
Shawls & Hdfs. Ladies & Gentle-
men's Gloves & Hose,
to an alarming amount.

GROCERIES.

100 Chests of TEA, com-
prising every kind and
quality.

30 Hds. MOLASSES.

20 Hds. SUGAR.

and every other article of Groceries,
(spirits excepted.)

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &
HARDWARE,
of every description.

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,
&c. &c.

And they now take the liberty
to offer a general and well selected as-
sortment of Goods on as reasonable
terms positively, as any concern in the
county, though by so doing they are
under the painful necessity of refuting
the statement of those who pretend to
sell cheaper than others in the County
or State.

Most kinds of Produce and Lumber
received in exchange for Goods—But-
ter at 22 cts. per pound.

BRIGGS & WRIGHT,
North Bennington, Oct. 31, 1835. 44

STAPLES & WOOLLEY,
WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and
Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 1, CEDAR St. one door from Pearl
which they offer low for Cash or approved
paper.

Country Merchants are invited to call
and examine their stock.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1835. Sm: 40

Blanks.

Justice Blanks of every kind in use,
County Court Writs and Executions,
Mortgage, Warrantee and Quit Claim
Deeds, Jail Commissioners blanks,
&c. constantly on hand and for sale at
the GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED,

THREE APPRENTICES to the Moulding
business, from 13 to 17 years of age, those
who can do well recommended will meet with
good encouragement.

SANFORD, BROWN & GROVER,
Bennington East Village, July 7, 1835.

Smith's Geography.

A NEW and popular Geography on the
Productive System, accompanied by an

IMPROVED ATLAS,
By Roswell C. Smith, Author of the Practi-
cal and Mental Arithmetic, English Grammar
and the Productive System, &c. &c. Jus-
t published and for sale at the Gazette Office
by the dozen or single.

Nov. 5, 1835.

The more we sink into the infirmi-
ties of age, the nearer we are to im-
mortal youth. In the next world there
is nothing but youth and spring.

He that charges an enemy does not
show himself more brave, than he who
holds up against severe disease.

It is great happiness to have virtu-
ous parents, relations, tutors and do-
mestics; as it is from them that we
receive our principles and habits.

As the world goes, a moderate re-
formation is a great point: let us not
complain when that can be compassed.

We may be kept from doing ill, as
well by dread of our enemies, as de-
ference for our friends.

THE subscriber has an assortment of ele-
gant

COOK and BOX STOVES,
for sale. Grain, Pork, Beef, Apples, Onions,
Walnuts, Chestnuts; and Wood will be re-
ceived in exchange for Stoves.

October, 19.

N. L. ROBINSON.

Notice.

THE subscribers have now for sale at their
works in East Bennington, and intend to
keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Grover's Improved
COOKING STOVE,

together with
BOX & PARLOR STOVES,
which they will dispose of by Wholesale and Re-
tail on terms and prices as reasonable as Stove
of equal quality can be purchased at any other
establishment in the country. All

CASTING

are done by the subscribers which are usual
any Iron Foundry, and to any pattern, and with
dispatch. Applicants may depend upon being
accommodated on short notice.

Ploughs, Plough Castings,
House Furnaces,
and all kinds of

HOLLOW-WARE,
kept constantly on hand.

The following recommendations of Grover
Improved Cooking Stove, it is thought will be a
sufficient assurance to the public of the economy
convenience and superior value of this sort of
stove for family use.

SANFORD, BROWN, & GROVER,
Bennington East Village, Sept. 1835.

Bennington, Sept. 3d, A. D. 1835.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that for
past season we have used Grover's Improved
Cooking Stove and would recommend it to the
public to be superior both for the saving of fuel
and convenience in cooking, to any other Stove
used within the circle of our acquaintance, we
further state that in our opinion the Grover
Stoves will do as much business and keep a room
equally warm with three fourths of the quantity
of wood used in any other Stove in this section
of the country.

J. D. V. SPIEGELE,
I. DOOLITTLE,
JEREMIAH HALL,
TURNER HILL,
BERNARD GOLDEN.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
HAT STORE.

J. & D CUSHMAN would respectfully
inform the public that they have open-
ed a HAT STORE in Bennington East Vil-
lage, in the building opposite S. Week's Ho-
tel, where will keep constantly on hand a large
and extensive assortment of superior HATS
of their own manufacture, which they offer
for sale on the most reasonable terms, at Re-
tail or Wholesale.

They also continue the manufacture of
Hats at their Shop one mile North of the
Court House, where customers can be sup-
plied.

Merchants who purchase for retail are in-
vited to call. Orders are solicited.

Grateful for the very liberal patronage that
has heretofore been extended to them they
hope to merit a continuance.

Bennington, April 7, 1835. 12

Foster & Van Vleck's Pat-
tern Curve Cistern.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS is for the purpose of certifying to the
usefulness and value of the PATTERNS
CURVE CISTERNS RESERVOIR OR WALL
lately invented by Nathaniel Foster, and Wil-
liam Van Vleck, of Chittanooga, Madison Coun-
ty, N. Y., for which they have obtained a Pa-
tent from the U. S. Patent Office.

We have each of us employed these gentle-
men to construct a Cistern upon the plan of their
improvement, and we say with confidence, that
it excels any thing of the kind that we have
seen, both for cheapness and utility.

Among the number of Cisterns made in this
and the neighboring villages by them, not one
has to our knowledge, failed to answer, entirely,
the purposes intended. And from our knowledge
of the Hydraulic Cement, and its general per-
manency in all Hydraulic operations, we think
a cistern built upon the Pattern Curve plan, will
with proper care, hold water almost any given
time. Among the improvements of the present
age, we would rank this with some of the most
important, as it will be greatly conducive to the
comfort and happiness of the community.

Chittanooga, June 10, 1834.

S. C. FITZGERALD, John Williams, Jairus French,
Sidney Roberts, Henry J. Weed, Abram Ehle,
J. W. Webb, H. Berry, & Co. Asahel Partridge,
Aaron F. Randall, A. B. Bond, Aaron Kellogg,
Russell G. Allen, John Brown, R. Riddle, James
& Briggs, John Dockstader, D. Riddle, Celine
Burgess, Charles Kellogg, F. Hunt, Silas Staples,
Halsey Rice, A. Lee, Jacob Lower, William
Williams.

The above Patent has been purchased by
JAMES HUBBELL of Bennington, for the office
either in Towns or Counties as may best suit
purchasers, with special instructions how and in
what manner to make said cisterns, &c. 46f

Price, \$1. for both articles.—Ointment and
Lectuary—or 50 cents when but only one is
wanted.

None are genuine unless signed T. KID-
DER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor) and suc-
cessor to Dr. CONWAY, by whom they are
sold, at his Counting Room, No. 99, Court street
Boston, and by his special appointment, by
For sale by N. L. ROBINSON, Bennington,
and F. CHILD, Wilmington, L. C. OR-
VIS, Manchester, and by the Gazette Post
Riders

OATS and CORN
Wanted at this Office, if delivered soon.

County Court Jail Bond Blanks
For Sale at this Office.

Pay the Printer.

10,000 BUSHELS POTATOES
wanted by the subscri-
bers in exchange for goods.

BRIGGS & WRIGHT,
North Bennington, Sept. 12, 1835.

Temperance in youth is the assurance
of vigorous old age. Excess not only
brings grey hairs, but green years, with
sorrow to the grave.

Let us not judge of a book by the
author, but of the author by the book.

Without reading, the best natural
parts become dry and barren.

He who speaks against religion, may
be suspected of being fretted by it in
his conscience. The galled jade winces
and flings.

Grocery Store.

THOSE that are in want of a good article will
do well to call at the Grocery Store before
they purchase elsewhere,—where the following
articles may be found:—

Salt Fish, Flour, Sugar, Mo-
lasses, Coffee, Teas,
Wines, Oil, Candles,
Nails, Glass,
Puttey, Plough Points, &c.
N. L. ROBINSON.

Bennington Centre Village, Aug. 1835. 39

Dr. Judkin's Specific Oint-
ment.

THIS valuable medicine is celebrated for
curing the following diseases: White Swell-
ings of every description; Sore legs and
Ulcers of long standing; Glandular Tumors;
Felon's or Catarrhs; Rheumatic pains of the
Joints; Sprains, Bruises, and Tetters; Chil-
blains, or parts affected by frost. It is also
good for Scalds and Burns.

For glandular swellings, it is superior to
any medicine yet known. It is much safer
than mercurial applications, (as it does not
contain the smallest atom of that mineral)
because it does not lay the patient liable to
injury from exposure to cold.

It cures the worst Felon's or Whitlows, on
the application of forty eight hours. Rheu-
matism which have stood as long as to be-
come a systematic disorder, require medicine
to be taken inwardly to remove them entire-
ly. But in most cases, by applying this Oint-
ment externally as directed, it will give re-
lief.

CERTIFICATES.

The following communication, addressed to
the proprietors of Judkin's Ointment, from
the Hon. John Taliaferro, member of Con-
gress, is highly interesting. The grati-
tous manner in which it is made exhibits
feelings of no ordinary character towards
suffering humanity, and it is certainly well
deserving public attention.