

# HARRISON STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call from the state committee, the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER assembled at the court house in Montpelier, on the 20th inst. at one o'clock, P. M.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. Milton Brown, chairman of the state committee, and organized by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

Hon. Samuel C. Crafts, President.  
Hon. Mark Richards, Vice President.  
Hon. Henry F. Jones, Secretary.  
Gen. Martin Flint, John W. Smith, Farrand P. Merrill, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Hon. William Slade, Hon. Hiland Hall, Solomon Fosote Esq., Hon. Milton Brown, Gen. Martin Flint, Hon. Harvey Bell, and George B. Chandler Esq., were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and an address to the people.

The Court House being insufficient to contain the members of the Convention—on motion, the Convention adjourned to the Brick Meeting House, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Hon. Hiland Hall from the committee to draft resolutions, submitted the following, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the people of Vermont, from the earliest dawn of their political existence to the present moment, have steadily manifested their deep attachment to republican institutions, and their capacity to preserve and defend them, as well against the assaults of pretended enemies, as the open attacks of acknowledged enemies, and that now, in November 1836, they will not for the first time depart from their ancient principles, but will proclaim to the world their belief in a voice that shall neither be mistaken, nor misunderstood.

Resolved, That the people of Vermont view with alarm and indignation the open, acknowledged and unadvised efforts of Gen. Jackson, by means of the money of the people, of the patronage of the government, and of his own personal electioneering exertions, to appoint, for the Country, a successor to the Presidency; efforts, which, if they remain unrebuked by the people, will ultimately convert them into the serfs of a monarchial dynasty, leaving them but the forms of liberty without the substance.

Resolved, That the people of Vermont, opposed, as they have uniformly been to the illegal and daring assumptions of power by the present executive Chief Magistrate of the United States, and to most of the other prominent acts of his administration, cannot without an entire abandonment of their former principles, give in their adhesion to Martin Van Buren, his nominee for the Presidency; when they know from indubitable evidence, as well as from his own declaration, that the great objects of his administration, if elected, will be, to carry out the principles which Gen. Jackson has begun.

Resolved, That in the manifestation of the sentiments of Martin Van Buren as declared by the acts of his political life, we discover nothing in common with those of the people of this state, but on the contrary a total disregard for them; and in the mean servility to the will of a master, which prompted him, without a blush, to proclaim to the world that "it was his sufficient glory to serve under such a chief," we find him to have inhaled notions truly consistent to the feelings of a slave, but utterly disgusting to an independent freeman.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren, in his opposition to the distribution of the surplus revenue has betrayed an utter disregard to the interests of the people, desiring rather to keep the public money under the control of the executive, with which to increase his army of mercenaries and reward his favorites, than to distribute it among the people to whom it rightfully belongs.

Resolved, That the present crisis in our national affairs calls loudly upon the friends of the constitution and our common country, for their united and untiring exertions in elevating to the offices of President and Vice President of this Republic, men whose aim shall be the common weal and the country's good, rather than self aggrandizement or the advancement of party.

Resolved, That the Patriotic Talents, Political Honesty and Private Virtues, of WM. HENRY HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER, justly entitle them to the confidence and support of their fellow citizens, and that we had their nomination as the harbinger of better days to this people, and look forward to their election as the termination of a dark day, and the commencement of a bright era in our political history.

### REMARKS OF THE HON. HEMAN ALLEN.

Mr. A. remarked that he was desirous to say a word or two in relation to it, before the question was taken. He had witnessed with pleasure the growing interest that was manifested throughout the country in behalf of Gen. Harrison, as a candidate for the first office in the gift of the people. It had been a misfortune to his friends that he had not been brought into the field at an earlier day. In all the candidacies for office by the suffrages of the people, it was their peculiar right to investigate the character and merits of those who are presented to their notice, and in the election of so high an officer as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was not only their right but became their imperative duty, to canvass with the utmost scrutiny, the talents, integrity, and political sentiments of the candidates who might be proposed. His desire was that such might be the course in the present case.— He wished that the history of Gen. Harrison should be well understood before a judgement should be pronounced upon him in regard to his character and capability to execute the duties of an office so elevated and of such vast importance. After an examination, with the severest scrutiny, he believed Gen. Harrison would not be found wanting, but would be found eminently qualified for the performance of all its requirements.

Gen. Harrison has had much experience both in military and civil life. Thirty-eight years of it had been devoted almost exclusively to the service of his country, and he felt himself justified in saying, that the entire satisfaction of all the Chief Magistrates of the United States, as well

as of the people, whose rights, interests, and lives it had been his official duty to protect and defend during all that long period of time. His public services began as early as 1791, and at the age of 18 years. He was then appointed by Gen. Washington to the office of Ensign in the army of the United States, raised for the purpose of defending our Western frontiers against the depredations of the hostile savages then in arms. He immediately went into active service, and being promoted to the office of Lieutenant, served under Gen. Wayne, as his aid to the final defeat of the Indians in '94. Amongst other proofs that he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction, not only of the commanding General, but of the Chief Magistrate, Mr. A. referred to the fact that he was immediately thereafter promoted by Gen. Washington to the office of Captain, and had confided to him a separate command of the most important post on our frontier. In this command he was continued till '97, when, having proved himself equal to every place to which he had been appointed, he was taken from the army and placed by the same venerated Chief Magistrate in the responsible station of Secretary of the North West Territory, in the absence of the Governor would become the acting executive Chief Magistrate of that Government. His capability and powers as a civil officer being thoroughly known to the people of that part of the Union, Mr. Harrison was by their suffrages, elected as their first delegate to the Congress of the United States. In this new situation at the age of 36, his talents were such in the estimation of that body that he was appointed chairman of a committee in relation to the public domain, and his able report on that subject, which was carried out by a general law, regulating our system of land sales, confirms to the fullest extent, the wisdom of that body in placing him at the head of so important a committee. His next appointment to office in the civil department, was to that of Governor of the Indiana territory, made by the elder Adams in the year 1800. This office was continued to him by appointments of the succeeding Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, and at the solicitations of the legislative body over whom he had presided, until 1813. His eminent success in the management of the affairs of that territory during the period of 13 years, his ability and firmness, as well as justice and humanity towards the numerous tribes of Indians within that territory, attest his superior power for the execution of that trust. Before quitting this office for another, for which the exigencies of the country demanded his services, he was compelled to guard on the armor of war in defence of the inhabitants of that territory against the ravages and massacres of a ruthless savage foe; and his success in the memorable battle of 1811, at Prophetstown, and his strict command to his troops to spare the lives of all who could be brought to cease from resistance, evinced not only his powers, but his fixed principles of humanity to an enemy who disregarded all rules of civilized warfare.

From the early part of the last war, to 1814, acting as Major General in the army of the United States, his progress is familiar to all. His forcing the enemy out of our territories after repeated engagements, and at length in 1813, their signal defeat at the battle of the Thames, and thus closing the struggle in that section, are acts which, if duly appreciated, cannot fail to establish his title to the character of an efficient and powerful commander.

In 1814, he resigned his commission and retired to private life. But not being permitted to remain in that situation, he was in a short time thereafter elected by the people of Ohio to the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States, and subsequently by the legislature of that State, a Senator in Congress. Sustaining himself in these offices with great reputation till 1823, he was then required to fill the important station of Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of Columbia, one of the most important missions from our government, requiring talents of the highest order and a mind of the richest cultivation.

Mr. Harrison repaired to the place of his destination, was received at that Court with marks of enthusiastic respect, and entered upon the duties of his mission; but in a short time thereafter, and before giving him time to accomplish any of the objects of his mission, he was recalled by the present Chief Magistrate to make room for a favored partizan. Since that period, Gen. Harrison has been in comparative seclusion, a practical farmer, in his favorite retreat at North Bend.

The various offices that have been conferred upon him both military and civil, and the manner he had sustained them, have been glanced at to show that he had enjoyed the continued confidence of the people, and of every administration, from the commencement of the government to the present time, with the exception of the last; and no reasons were ever expressed, and none could be implied, for a want of the support of the present Chief Magistrate, except that General Harrison could never suffer himself to be degraded to the level of a partisan politician.

No other conclusion could with candor be arrived at than that he was a man of most distinguished talents, and of sound moral integrity.

But Mr. A. remarked, these qualifications were not sufficient to command his vote without a full knowledge and conviction of the soundness of the sentiments and opinions of the candidate on the prominent interests of the country at the present day. He must be satisfied of the soundness of his principles in relation to the tariff, protecting the industry of the North; to the propriety of distributing the surplus revenue amongst the States; of dividing in the same way the proceeds of the sales of public lands, or so much of them as should not be needed for the ordinary wants of the government; his sentiments in regard to an expenditure from the public treasury, of money for needful works of internal improvement of strictly a national character; whether he would restrict to proper limits the veto power; what his opinions were in relation to the right of expunging from the records of either House of Congress their recorded proceedings; and what his sentiments were in relation to a party test as a qualification for political preferment. He regretted exceedingly that he had

not time to enter into a separate examination of the expressed opinions of Gen. Harrison on each of these topics. He must be satisfied in saying that we have his opinions and sentiments clearly expressed on these and various other subjects; they had been readily given—could bear but one construction—and were sufficient to satisfy him of the soundness of his political opinions on all these questions; and, as he firmly believed, Gen. Harrison would carry out these sentiments, and in his administration, would keep within the bounds of the constitution, and support those great interests which would result in the best good of the whole Union. He most heartily concurred in the resolution just read, and hoped it would be unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens throughout the country upon the auspicious result of our recent state elections—affording as they do the most decisive and cheering evidence that Vermont will continue to adhere to and maintain the stand she has taken not only in her principles of national policy, but also in relation to secret societies and any and every opposition to the supremacy of the constitution and laws.

Resolved, That secret societies, so incompatible with the genius and spirit of a free government, and that any attempt to re-constitute or revive them among us, will be met on our part with the most uncompromising opposition.

Hon. William Slade, from the same committee, presented the following address to the freemen of the State of Vermont, which was read and unanimously adopted, viz:

[Address hereafter.] Mr. Brown introduced the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER throughout the State, to hold town meetings in their respective towns, for the purpose of discussing the merits and qualifications of the several candidates for the Presidency, and that they invite the special attention of the People to the subject—which was read and adopted.

The Convention proceeded to appoint County Committees for the respective counties, and the following persons were appointed, viz:

Benning County. Darin Moore, A. L. Miner, Harmon Canfield, Samuel H. Blackmer, George Briggs, Buckman E. Brownell.  
Windham County. Amos Burchard, John C. Holbrook, Sanford Pamb, D. L. Putnam, Timothy H. Hall, Wm. R. Shafter, Nathaniel Robbins, Henry L. Aiken, Luther Stowell, Amos Brown, Calvin Townley, Samuel L. Billings.  
Rutland County. John A. Cavanat Geo. T. Hodges, Nathaniel Lives, O. N. Dana, Wm. C. Kirtbridge, Isaac Norton.  
Windsor County. John A. Pratt, Moses Montage, John Porter, Gardner Winslow.  
Orange County. John W. Smith, Abel Underwood, Lucius Howes.  
Chittenden County. George A. Allen, Arthur Huntington, Nathaniel Miles.  
Washington County. J. P. Miller, Milton Brown, John L. Buck, Sam'l B. Prentiss, Erisk Hadden, Horace Carpenter, Leonard Hutchins, William S. Clark.  
Caledonia County. Charles Davis, Danforth Carpenter, Geo. B. Chandler.  
Orleans County. A. M. Smith, Charles W. Prentiss, N. S. Hill, Chester Carpenter, John M. Robinson, Samuel Summer Jr.  
Essex County. Titus Snel, Greenleaf Webb, Samuel B. Cooper.

For the remaining counties no appointment was made, committees having been previously chosen.  
Resolved, That the recent effort of Mr. Van Buren to prostrate the freedom of the press, and the more recent and alarming attempt of his devoted followers in Maryland, to break down the Constitution of that State; are sufficient indications of a determination to destroy the palladium of our liberty, and ought to call for the united effort of every American of whatever party; to save our Country and its Constitution from destruction.

On motion of Gen. E. P. Walton,  
Resolved, That the members of this convention, not residents of Montpelier, be requested to write to efficient friends of the cause in their respective towns, urging the immediate appointment of town committees, where not already appointed, and town conventions; and that the proceedings of this convention be recommended to be read and discussed in the conventions.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention, together with the resolutions and addresses be signed by the President and Secretaries and published in all the newspapers friendly to the election of Harrison and Granger, throughout the State.

The Convention was addressed by James Bell, Esq. Hon. Benjamin Swift, Hon. Francis E. Phelps, D. L. Putnam, Esq. Hon. Milton Brown, Gen. E. P. Walton, Hon. Samuel W. Porter, Cyrus Ware, Esq. Hon. Zimri Howe, John Dewey, Esq. Lemuel Richmond, Esq. and by several other gentlemen.  
SAMUEL C. CRAFTS, President.  
JOHN W. SMITH, Secretary.  
F. P. MERRILL, A. Secretaries.

The Globe talks of the impudence of the United States Bank, in offering the United States \$111.47 per share. Does it call to mind its own impudence, and worse, in proclaiming for years that on the final winding up of the Bank, its stock would not be found worth more than 80 cts. per share? Think of that when you talk about impudence.  
Magnificent Liberty.—When President Jackson, on his way up the river, arrived at Portsmouth, his friends in that town fired a salute, which resulted in the bursting of the cannon and the death of four honest citizens. The President, knowing that those citizens had fallen a sacrifice to their affection for him, and willing to make an exhibition of his gratitude, sympathy, and munificence, actually made a present of five dollars to the bereaved families.—Louisville Journal.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER.—In the town of Troy, Wood county, Ohio, there were 46 votes polled, of which 45 were given for the Harrison ticket, and one—the Postmaster's—for the Van Buren ticket, that functionary being ex officio a Van Buren man.

# BURLINGTON

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28.

## PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT  
**WM. H. HARRISON.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**FRANCIS GRANGER.**

FOR ELECTORS.  
JABEZ PROCTOR,  
SAMUEL CRAWFORD,  
Dist. No. 1, DAVID HOWE,  
2, ZIMRI HOWE,  
3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,  
4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,  
5, EDWARD LAMB.

U. S. SENATOR.—Hon. Samuel P. Bliss was elected to the Senate on Tuesday last. The votes in the House were as follows:

	1st	2d
Samuel Prentiss	110	114
Wm. C. Bradley	85	83
Titus Hutchinson	18	17
Horace Everett	3	3
Wm. Upham	3	2
John Mattocks	1	1
Daniel Kellogg	1	1

In the Senate the vote stood, for Prentiss 16, Bradley 11, Hutchinson 2, Callamer 1.

The following elections were made on Monday:

John Johnson, of Burlington, Surveyor General.	123
John Johnson	51
Andrew McMillan	42
John D. Ward	6
Scattering	6
David Pierce of Woodstock, auditor of accounts against the state, unanimously.	116
Harry Hale, of Chelsea, bank commissioner.	72
Harry Hale	32
Guy Catlin	4
J. N. Pomeroy	4
Scattering	4
John Smith, of St. Albans, (Smith 153, E. N. Briggs 75) E. N. Briggs, of Salisbury, (Briggs 143, T. D. Hammond 62, seat 24.) Allen Wardner of Windsor, (Wardner 136 E. R. Campbell 83, seat. 16.) Commissioner Deaf and Dumb.	10

## GLORIOUS RESULT IN OHIO.

Whig Governor,  
Whig Legislature,  
Whig Majority in Congress.

The "Queen of the West" comes out in great splendor. Harrison will walk over the ground in November, and Ewing will be returned to the U. S. Senate. The Columbus Journal gives the votes of 57 counties, in which the Whig gain since 1833, is 10,779, on 7,509 over and above the entire majority then obtained by Gov. Lucas. Eleven of the nineteen members of Congress are Whigs.

P. S. Letters from Cleveland state that all the bounties but three have been heard "from, and the Whigs have elected them Governor, a large portion of Congressmen and a Whig Legislature. Gov. Vance's majority is over 6000.

The following explains some of the difficulties which the Whigs had to contend against in the Election to the Legislature.—OHIO.—Returns from 57 out of 74 counties of this State place the Whig candidate for Governor nine thousand votes ahead of the Van Buren candidate; and yet, from the very unjust apportionment of representatives amongst the several counties, made by the Jackson party at the last session, it is doubtful whether there will be a majority of Whigs returned to the State Legislature. The Constitution of Ohio limits the number of members in her Legislature to 103—that is, 35 in the upper, and 72 in the lower House—to be appointed every four years amongst the different counties of the State, according to the number of white male population. This periodical apportionment devolved on the last General Assembly, in which there happened to be a large Jackson majority. This majority, bent on maintaining the ascendancy of the party, at all hazards, so arranged the representation amongst the counties, as, by a species of gerrymandering, and in violation of duty and good faith, to give the preponderance to Jackson counties, at the expense in many cases, of Whig counties having a much larger population. Such, however, has been the reaction against the Spoils party, that the Whigs will, it is expected, equal the number of their adversaries in the Legislature, notwithstanding the iniquitous apportionment; and this, considering the disadvantage, will be doing nobly. In the next Congress the Whigs will have eleven certain, possibly twelve, out of the nineteen members which the State sends to Congress.—National Intelligencer.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Van Buren majority for members of Congress in Pennsylvania is only about eight thousand, showing a Whig gain of four thousand since last year. The editors of the Philadelphia Whig papers appear not to despair of carrying the state in November for Harrison. The Pennsylvania Inquirer remarks: "All our letters reiterate the opinion that the Harrison Electoral ticket will prevail—that thousands will support Old Tippecanoe, who would not go for our candidates, who would not go for our candidates for the Legislature. In the course of a day or two, we must commence 'the rally' for November."

The Commercial Herald and U. States Gazette speak in similar language to the above in consequence of recent advices from the interior of the state, by private letters.

The Congressional election in Georgia has been a close one, and it is as yet uncertain which ticket is elected. Probably a part of each. It is however no longer doubtful as to her Electoral vote. The well informed portion of "the party" now give it up.

New Jersey.—The single extract which we annex from the Princeton Whig, will exhibit the just view taken of the past, and the right spirit in regard to the future, which is inculcated by the Whigs of Jersey.

How STANDS THE CASE NOW?—The parties in New Jersey are now just near enough balanced to hold out strong incentives to a united and vigorous exertion at the approaching election for electors of President and Vice President—now the time to insure success to the good cause. Let all be on the alert. Let no one slumber at his post, but rouse up to prompt and efficient action, and a glorious victory awaits us. Remember that the next election is by General Ticket, and all the votes in every part of the state, are to be counted together.—Princeton Whig.

MR. VAN BUREN CANNOT BE ELECTED.—Of course we cannot say there is no shadow of a possibility that Mr. Van Buren will succeed; but we consider it now reduced to nearly a dead certainty that he is both the Dutch and the defeated candidate. We beg attention for a moment to the following tables, showing, we think, not a gratifying but a true view of the case:

Certain against Mr. Van Buren.

Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
Ohio,	21
Indiana,	9
Kentucky,	15
Tennessee,	15
Alabama,	7
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Louisiana,	5
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Mississippi,	4—147

For Van Buren—certain.

Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
New York,	42
New Hampshire,	7
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3—73

Doubtful.

Maine,	10
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
Virginia,	24—72

It will be seen on examination, that giving all the doubtful to Mr. Van Buren, including Pennsylvania and Virginia which we think decidedly against him—yet he is not elected, wanting a change of two votes. Let the freemen of Vermont bear in mind then, that vigilance on their part is necessary to secure the victory. There is no cause for discouragement.—Daily Jour.

FREEMEN'S MEETING—NOVEMBER 8. The 8th Nov. next the Freemen of Vermont will again be called upon to exercise their right of suffrage, and to choose SEVEN electors of President and Vice President of the U. States. In doing this they express their opinion whether they will support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for President and Vice President, or WILLIAM H. HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER. In voting for the former ticket it will be understood that the present Administration is sustained and approved of, and in voting for the Harrison ticket a change of the Administration is expected.

If there were no serious complaints against the present administration, we think sound policy would dictate a change.—Eight years is long enough for one administration to be in power. There may be many acts of gross maladministration which are undiscoversible until a change does take place and investigation is gone into, particularly in relation to the expenditures in the different departments of the Government. But enough of mismanagement and profligacy, in our opinion, has been developed to the understanding of every honest and intelligent freeman to leave no doubt on the mind that a change is absolutely necessary to the welfare and peace of the country. And it is most seriously believed by some of the best and wisest Statesmen our country affords, that the existence of our Republic depends on a change.

Under these circumstances, how can the freemen neglect the poll? We warn them of the danger. Should Martin Van Buren be elected President, we shall have to submit to another eight years reign of terror, probably—and this may not be the worst of it. We have no fears as to the result in this State, if the Freemen attend the polls, and the result of the contest on the seven votes which are to be cast in this State.

The result of the elections in the States must now dissipate the idea that the favorite (prodigal) son of New York cannot but be elected President, notwithstanding he may have the vote of Pennsylvania. He has probably lost Georgia, and Ohio has gone beyond his reach by thousands—and it is now pretty well settled that every southern State will go against him together with several of the western. In fact, there is scarcely a possibility that there can be an election by the Electors, and Harrison is as likely to have a plurality of the votes as Van Buren. Should Pennsylvania go for Harrison, he may be elected by the Electors; Van Buren cannot unless we are greatly deceived.—Rutland Herald.

PRENTICE'S LAST.  
Melancholy Effects of Beauty.—Mr. Blair of the Globe ridicules Judge White's personal appearance. The Telegraph, in return, gives a description of Blair's countenance. That paper says that when Blair a few days ago met a lady in the street, the natural distortion of his face dislocated her shoulder.

We learn that a Mr John C. Mulley has been employed by the Van Burenites of Jonesborough, Tenn., to edit a paper for them at that place. We know this Mulley; some time ago he was a printer at our office. He managed to get in debt to us and ran away. We predicted then, that he would be a Van Buren editor in less than one year.

Some of our citizens fancied, on Wednesday, that they heard an earthquake. They were not mistaken. It was the shouts of the Whigs at the great Barbecue—a political earthquake shaking down the citadel of corruption.

Six of the boats on the Union Pa. Canal are named "Gen. Harrison." How many are named "Van Buren? Not one. A boat with such a name would be left rotting at the dock.

Mr Van Buren, at his own house, is always the well bred gentleman.—Eastern Mercury.

We do not deny that there is good breeding enough at Kinderhook, but there is a great deal of very bad breeding at the Great Crossings.

"The people are coming."—Globe. Ay—and therefore 'tis high time for the office-holders to be going.

Mr Hays: a young artist of this city, has produced some splendid pictures. His blending of light and shade is admirable.—Florence Gaz.

Mr Hays may do very well at blending light and shade, but we will bet two to one on Col. Johnson to beat him all hollow.

The following toast, was recently given in Tennessee. It is capital: The present administration—it has fled, ed from the federalists its principles, and robbed the republicans of their good name.

The eighteen recusant Electors of Maryland have been presented by the Grand Jury of Allegany county. The impression is general, we believe, that they are indictable, and liable to punishment for a conspiracy.—Nat. Int.

MARRIED.

In Williston on the 13th inst. Mr Sewell K. Lincoln of Stockholm N. Y. to Miss Emeline P. Webb.

In Milton on the 13th inst. the Rev. Mr. Little, Mr. Charles Smith of Colchester to Miss Jane Brown.

DIED.

In Bradford, 22d inst. WILLARD C. FYLEW, printer aged 23.

In South Hero on the 17th inst. Mr Solomon Phelps aged 64.

Over-Coat Cloths.  
LEWEL CURTIS & Co. have just received in addition to their former stock, an invoice of heavy over coat cloths, comprising Heavy Pilot and Mohair Cloth, Petershams and Lion skins Heavy Drab, Green, and brown Cloths, also Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, of every color and price.

Oct. 25, 1836.

Lamp-wicks, Glasses, & Candlessticks.  
300 DOZ. Lamp Wicks, for Brass & pewter store lamps; for astral and reading lamps; Glasses for the brass store lamps and the chimney; glasses for astral lamps; Plated and brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays at the Variety Shop.

Oct. 26. PANGBORN & BRINSMAD.

Japanese Lotion,  
TO remove freckles, pimples, and all eruptions of the skin, and for the cure of chapped hands, faces, &c. for sale at the Variety Shop.

Oct. 26. PANGBORN & BRINSMAD.

Rose Lip Salve  
FOR sale at the Variety Shop.  
PANGBORN & BRINSMAD.

Oct. 27.

Home-made Cloths.  
THE subscribers have now on hand, 500 yds. heavy sheep's gray cloth, 200 yds. black and brown cloth, which will be sold low by the piece or yard.

Oct. 28. L. CURTIS & Co.

New Fashions.  
MRS. M. FRASER would inform the Ladies of Burlington and its vicinity, that she has just returned from New York, and has brought with her the newest fashions for Ladies Pelices, Dresses, Cloaks, Hats and Caps. She has also Stays, Bonnets, Leghorns, Tuscan, Straw and Silk Hats; an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers, a great variety of Silks for Hats, Pelices and Dresses. Bobbinet, Thule, Star & blond Laces, Quillings, Thread and blond Edgings, Veils, Collars, Gloves, sewing Silk, Thread, &c. All which she will sell on as reasonable terms as can be found in this vicinity. Dresses, Pelices and Cloaks made in the newest style and best manner. Shop opposite Durkees Hotel Church street.

Burlington, Oct. 28, 1836.

New Goods.  
THE subscribers have just received from New York an extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising all the usual varieties kept in a country store, which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

WELLINGTON, WHITNEY & CO.  
Milton Falls, Oct. 18, 1836.

N. B. Also 500 bushels coarse and fine salt.

Ladies' Satin Beaver Bonnets.  
3 Cases of satin beavers, comprising all the fashionable and desirable colors, drab, brown, green and black by.

Oct. 21. L. CURTIS & Co.

FURS.  
JUST received an assortment of fine Otter Seal Caps, Hair Seal do. Also Bk. and Grey Fur Capes, Fur Ties, &c. LEWEL CURTIS & Co. October 21, 1836.