bout the 1st of November, having Com. Porter on board. He sailed thence, in the same ship, for Marseilles and Toulon. He was undecided what course to take, his employment having been taken away from him by the conquest of Algiers, but he thought of accepting the invitation of the Bey of Tunis, to make him a visit, and to make a tour in his dominions. Another letter mentions that the late Dey of Algiers arrived at Leghorn, about the time Com. Porter was there.

The same letter denies that there was a prospect of any disturbance at Florence, and says that the Grand Duke was received with expressions of attachment by the population, on his recent return from Vienna; and that nothing can exceed the quietness and pacifick disposition of the people.

Sugar and Coffee Crops of Cuba.—The crop of sugar made on this island, is stated to have amounted to 460,000 boxes, exclusive of home consumption, exceeding that of 1829, by 90,000 boxes. Of this quantity, 30,000 were estimated to be on hand, the 1st Dec. The crop of the present year is calculated to exceed that of last, by from 30 to 40,000 boxes. The crop of coffee last year is stated to have been 1,274,459 arrobes, and it is estimated this year's crop will not vary far from that of the past.

By several recent decisions of the Consulado, or Commercial Tribunal, it has become a law, that freights are payable only in gold, at $17 per doubloon, notwithstanding the bills of lading or charter party may have stipulated in the strongest possible manner, for the payment of Spanish dollars, or any other coin. The same law prevails in all contracts for the payment of money. Doubloons are declared to be a legal tender for $17, and the Consulado will not recognize any act which tends to vitiate or destroy the long existing custom.

Earthquake.—A letter from Porto Cabello, dated 29th November, to a gentleman in this city, speaks of the earthquake experienced the 25th of that month, as the most severe one that had been known in that quarter for many years, though no material damage was done. It occured between one and two o'clock in the morning. Men, women and children ran into the streets naked, and surrounded the churches, which were thrown open to them; and so great was the excitement that many people were afraid to sleep in their own houses on the following night. The letter states that for three or four evenings after the earthquake, "grand catholick processions, bearing Christ and the Virgin Mary, proceeded through the streets of Porto Cabello, implorating mercy." It was thought some of the towns on the coast had suffered severely.—*Boston Gaz.*

Reported death of Bolivar.—The N. Y. Mercury of Saturday contains the following extract of a letter from Carthagena, dated the 15th of December, which the Editors say is from a person of the highest credibility:

"I lament to state that an express has just arrived, which left Santa Martha on the 10th inst, at eight o'clock in the evening, with the sad intelligence that the Liberator was dying at the country-seat called San Pedro, having already received the sacraments from the hand of the illustrious Bishop of the Diocese. The people are not yet apprised of this melancholy news.

Two companies of United States troops from Fortress Monroe, consisting of 96 men, and four officers, arrived in our city, on the 24th inst. in the Schooner Empire, Capt. Hart, noticed in our marine list of to-day. The Empire left the Point Comfort, on the 19th inst. The companies were commanded by Capt. Patricks and Lieutenant Tompkins; and were accompanied by Lieutenants Trimble and Tilghman. Major Churchill from Fort Johnston, who had been appointed to command the station, received them on their disembarkation; and marched them to the Academy, that building having been assigned for them. These companies are remarkable for their fine appearance and good order. Their continuance here during the winter will afford an occasion to the enjoyments of the community.

We understand that Major Churchill has designated his command, Station MacRee, in honour of Colonel William MacRee late of the United States corps of Engineers.

Cape Fear Recorder.

Execution of George Tassels.—We learn from the Georgia Athenian of the 29th ult that "the execution of this unfortunate Indian took place on the 24th ult. A large number of persons were assembled on the occasion, among whom were some eighteen or twenty Indians." The Georgian notices the proceedings of the Legislature, upon the receipt of the order from Chief Justice Marshall; and also adds, that no notice from the U. S. Court was served upon Judge Clayton, or the sheriff of Hall County.

Horrible Murder.—By the Gettsburgh (Pa.) Compiler of yesterday, we receive the following information of a horrible scene, resulting in the destruction of a whole family, which occurred in Frederick county, of this state, on the night of Thursday last. The dwelling house of Mr. John Newey, in Harbaugh's Valley, Frederick county, was discovered to be on fire, that night. Its inmates consisted of his father-in-law, himself, wife, three children, and a bound boy 17 to 18 years of age. When the fire was first discovered it had made too much progress to be subdued; and those who first arrived at the scene, in looking into the consuming house, discovered that Mr. Newey was laying on the floor with a severe wound on his head, the body of Mr. Tressler, the father-in-law, was nearly all consumed, except the bones, that of Mr. Lafferty, a bound boy, had been destroyed; and the other members of the family, the mother and children, roasted in a shocking manner. By great effort, the bed, on which lay the remains of the father, was partly rescued from the flames, and was found to be very bloody. The whole scene seemed to impress the minds of the spectators the conviction that the fitated family had been murdered, and their dwelling then set on fire. Suspicion was fixed on two men named *King* and *Nicholas*, as the perpetrators. The Compiler states that these men had been sent to the Maryland Penitentiary for robbing Mr. Newey, a few years since; that they had used threatening language since their liberation, and had left the neighbourhood on the night of the murder.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Large Lemons.—A basket of lemons was exhibited at our office yesterday, the largest in size that we ever saw. They were raised on the plantation of Samuel M'Cutchon, Esq. about 25 miles above N. Orleans. One measured lengthways 15 1-2 inches—around the centre 12 1-2 inches, and weighed 1 pound 5 ounces. Several measured 12 and 14 inches in length, and 12 around the centre, weighing from 15 to 18 ounces. The smallest out of 40, measured 11 inches long, and 9 1-2 round, and weighed 11 ounces.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Commerce of Boston.—The Courier publishes a statement of the number of arrivals at this port, in the course of the last year, from foreign ports, and coastwise, with a list of the ports, and the number from each, viz:—from foreign ports, 107 ships and barques, 367 brigs, and 168 schooners; total 642, of which all were American except 24.—The tonnage of the above was 117,950. The arrivals coastwise were 21 ships, 396 brigs, 1819 schooners, and 702 sloops; total 2938, exclusive of wood and lumber coasters, fishing vessels, and small coasters from ports in the neighbouring states, the cargoes of which are not usually reported, which are supposed to have exceeded 2000 in number. The imports of flour during the year, amounted to 307,617 barrels, and 256 half barrels, and of cotton 46,203 bales, of which about 1000 were re-exported, leaving for consumption in this vicinity, over 45,000 bales.

Boston W. Messenger.

Naval Statisticks.—The deaths in the Navy, from the 1st of December, 1829, to the 1st of the present month, of officers of every rank, are 37; 16 of whom were lost in the Hornet. 4 others died of the yellow fever, and 1, Surgeon Basset, was killed in a duel.

The New Prison.—In the new State Prison, and smaller connected buildings, in this town, there are 1,000 tons of granite, 20 tons of cast and 45 tons of wrought iron. It contains 304 cells, which are 7 feet long, 7 feet high, and 3 feet 6 inches wide. There are 245 windows, and 20 sky-light windows. The galleries are supported by 160 cast iron pillars. The length of the exterior wall is 200 feet, the breadth 46 feet, thickness 4 feet, height 33 feet.—It is warmed by 4 Lehigh stoves, and lighted by 16 lamps. There are 3 ventilating and 4 flue chimneys—all of which, together with all the windows and sky-lights, are securely grated. The cookery is provided with a steam-boiler, from the Sing Sing State Trison—and the Chapel is warmed by steam from the boiler. The entire cost of the new Prison—which was first occupied in Oct. 1829—including the cookery, chapel, school-room, &c. was $86,252 25, (including the labor of the convicts.)

Bunker Hill Aurora.

Republican & Journal.

WINDSOR, JAN. 15, 1831.

As the course of proceeding exhibited in the extract from the Milledgeville Recorder, is of a character to arrest and fix the attention of both the Government and people of the United States, we have deemed it proper to give it without change or abbreviation. We will not pretend to anticipate what may be the measures which the cabinet of General Jackson will adopt on this occasion; although we can have no difficulty in determining as to the true course which is demanded by a due regard for the Constitution of our country, and a proper desire for the perpetuity of those institutions which, under that instrument, are given to us, and guaranteed to those who are to come after us. The resistance set up by the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, to the authority of the Supreme Court, is an exhibition of courage which will not claim much respect or imitation from sounder heads, and hearts more thoroughly imbued with the feeling of patriotism. Yet these are those of the individuals who direct the destinies of that infatuated state. The plain question which the rashness of these intemperate politicians has forced on the country, is, whether the Judicial arm of the General Government shall be amputated, or armed with additional vigour, and whether, by the mere violation of one of the laws of the Union, the structure of our government shall be at once and violently overthrown. Whether there exists any settled and concerted conspiracy to effect a separation of the states, we cannot pretend to assert, but the rumoured despatch of a political missionary to England from the south, gives some colour to the suspicion; and if this movement in Georgia be connected with that wicked and dangerous scheme, the people should be awake to the fact, and have a watchful eye to the course which General Jackson may pursue in this very extraordinary crisis of our affairs. Apprehensions on this subject run far ahead of our hopes; and if the present cabinet should, by an act of wisdom and vigour combined, check the mischievous impetuosity of the rulers of Georgia, we shall be as much surprised as gratified.

Whatever may be the course of the government, however, Georgia herself has taken a step which, in her moments of returning reflection, she will regret and condemn; and in which, we presume, her rulers will scarcely be sustained by her citizens. She has done that which will be fatal to her reputation for soundness of judgment, attachment to the union, and a correct conception of the demands and duties of the republican character. She may survive the diminution of her fame, and the over-clouding of her star, but it must remain for a wiser and more dispassionate age to win back to her even a modification of the respect which she has heretofore enjoyed.—*Nat. Jour.*

From the Milledgeville Journal, Dec. 25.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned on Thursday morning last, after an arduous session of nine weeks and four days. The number of laws passed is 167, a list of which will be found in our columns, together with a synopsis of those most important.

On Wednesday evening, the Governor transmitted to both Houses the subjoined communication, relating to a summons addressed to him in a cover, but directed to the "State of Georgia," admonishing said State to appear on the second Monday of January next, before the Supreme Court of the United States to answer in case of an Indian tried at Hall Superior Court, found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung.

This summons is so extraordinary, that many members of the Legislature, and other citizens, are under the impression that it is spurious. Whether it is so or not, the Legislature have treated the subject seriously and in a becoming manner, as will be seen by the resolutions adopted by both branches.

House of Representatives, }
Wednesday, Dec. 22. }

The following communication was received from the Governour, which after being read, with the accompanying document, was referred, on motion of Mr. Haynes, to a Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Haynes, Beal of Twiggs, Howard of Baldwin, M'Donald, and Schley.

Executive Department, }
December 22, 1830. }

I submit to the Legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed a murder within the limits of the State to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which in criminal cases, has been vested by the constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as it concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the Courts of the State, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial power thus attempted to be exercised by the Chief Justice of the United States, is submitted to, or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present very highly favoured country.

(Signed)
GEORGE R. GILMER.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

To the State of Georgia, Greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden at Washington, on the second Monday in January next, pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall wherein George Tastle, alias George Tassels, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassle, alias George Tasselle, is plaintiff in error, and the said state of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause if any there be, why judgement rendered against the said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the honourable JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the United States, this 13th day of Dec. in the year of our Lord, 1830.

(Signed) J. MARSHALL.
Ch. Just. of the U. S.

The committee to whom the above had been referred, made the following report, which was agreed to by the House, and concurred in by the Senate:

Whereas, it appears by a communication made by his Excellency the Governor to the General Assembly, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has sanctioned a writ of error, and cited the state of Georgia, through her Chief Magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States, to defend said state against said writ of error, at the instance of one Geo. Tassels, recently convicted in Hall Superior Court:

And, whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this state, in accordance with the existing laws of this state, is an original and necessary part of Sovereignty, which the state of Georgia has never parted with.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That they view with feelings of deep regret, the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the administration of the criminal laws of this state, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governour be, and he and every other officer of this state, is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate or process that has been or shall be served upon him or them, purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this state.

And be it further resolved, That his Excellency the Governour be and he is hereby authorized and required, with all the force and means placed at his command, by the constitution and laws of the state, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter, upon the administration of the criminal laws of this state.

Resolved, That the state of Georgia will never so far compromit her sovereignty, as an independent state, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governour be, and he is hereby authorized to communicate to the sheriff of Hall county, by express, so much of the foregoing resolutions, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws, in the case of Geo. Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

New Jersey up again.—The Clay ticket for Representatives to Congress in N. Jersey has succeeded by a majority of about 1500.

January 1.—On and after this day, the duty on coffee is two cents per pound, instead of five cents, as heretofore. On and after the 1st of January, 1832, it will be only one cent.

On and after this day, the duty on cocoa is one cent per pound, instead of two cents, as heretofore.

On and after this day, the duty on imported salt is fifteen cents per bushel, instead of twenty cents, as heretofore. On the 1st of January, 1821, it will be further reduced to ten cents.

No reduction takes place in the duties on tea until the 1st of January, 1832.

N. Y. Gaz.

The Catholicks.—Rev. Dr. Beecher is giving a course of lectures at Park-street Church, Boston, on the subject of Roman Catholicism. Business calling us to that city, we were one among the thousands that went to hear the Doctor on Sunday evening last. Understanding that the house, which is very large, was usually crowded, we went at an early hour, and were so lucky as to get a seat within *hearing* distance. The driving snow-storm did not prevent the filling of the slips, aisles, galleries and passage-ways of the house to overflowing. The speaker commenced the lecture at about a quarter before 7, and continued speaking for an hour and a half from Romans V, 1st.—"Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." We have not time to attempt a summary of the discourse. The leading object of the speaker appeared to be, by contrasting that part of the Roman Catholick Creed which relates to justification by *faith and good works* with the several creeds of the other denominations commonly termed orthodox, to show that the Catholicks lay an undue stress upon *good works*. We must confess, though we are no admirers of papal doctrines and superstitions, that the Doctor's deductions from the writings of Romish authors which he cited, were, in our view, rather forced and unnatural. He contended, that the Romanists deem good works alone, meritorious of salvation, and to exemplify the doctrine more clearly, compared it with the debt and credit account of the merchant. He said, upon their principles, the final account at the last day would assume something of the following character: —— *Cr.* 3000 deeds of virtue: *Debit* 2500 deeds of iniquity: balance in favour of —— 500, &c. We do not say that such is not the real tendency of the Catholick faith, but what we mean to be understood is, that the Doctor's quotations from their authors did not to our mind establish the point very conclusively. We have full confidence in the purity of his intentions, and his strictures upon the Catholicks *may* do much good. But if they are generally of the character of the lecture on Sunday last, it may be a question whether they will not have an effect widely different from the one intended. It is expected these lectures will, in due time, be published, and if so, we hazard nothing in predicting an extensive circulation of them.

[From the New England Galaxy.]

Poems, by Anna Maria Wells.—We have received this work too late in the week for so particular a review as we could have wished: but we are too desirous of an early attention to it, to defer our notice to a subsequent number. The volume is a collection of miscellaneous poems, many of which have previously appeared in our periodicals, but all of them well worthy a second perusal. Mrs. Wells has been sometime favourably known to the publick, by a successful competition for some of our publick prizes: but the present is the first occasion on which her productions have appeared in a shape and style worthy of their merits.

The prevailing characteristick of her poetry is a simple and delicate beauty of thought and expression. It is very refined in language and sentiment: the overflow of a beautiful and perfectly feminine genius. There is the mark of a woman's sensitiveness and purity in every touch of her pen: nothing exaggerated, nothing forced, nothing prosaick. This is of course exactly as it should be. It is not unusual among our female writers to lay aside entirely the feelings and qualities that are most attractive in the character of the sex. Some of the female writers of the day are in their style and manner of thinking among the most masculine. With Mrs. Wells it is quite different. The spirit and delicacy of a perfectly high-bred and reserved woman are breathing through all that she has written.

We would speak of the beautiful typographical execution and neat doing up of the work before us, if it were not the usual resort of newspaper criticism to refer to the *volume*, when nothing can be said of its *contents*. The elegance of this little book deserves however a particular mention; and a more appropriate or beautiful token can hardly be selected by those who have not yet purchased their holiday presents.

The following poems are selected at random, and are fair specimens of the author's general manner and spirit;

THE WHITE HARE.

It was the Sabbath eve—we went,
My Geraldine and I, intent
The twilight hour to pass,
Where we might hear the water flow,
And scent the freighted winds that blow
Athwart the vernal grass.

In darker grandeur—as the day
Stole scarce perceptibly away—
The purple mountain stood—
Wearing the young moon as a crest:
The sun, half sunk in the far west,
Seemed mingled with the flood.

The cooling dews their balm distilled;
A holy joy our bosoms thrilled;
Our thoughts were free as air;
And, by one impulse moved, did we
Together pour instinctively,
Our songs of gladness there.

The greenwood waved its shade hard by,
While thus we wove our harmony:
Lured by the mystic strain,
A snow-white hare, that long had been
Peering from forth her covert green
Came bounding o'er the plain.

Her beauty, 'twas a joy to note,
The pureness of her downy coat—
Her wild yet gentle eye—
The pleasure that, despite her fear,
Had led the timid thing so near
To list our minstrelsy!

All motionless, with head inclined,
She stood, as if her heart divined
The impulses of ours—
Till the last note had died—and then
Turned half reluctantly again
Back to her green-wood bowers.

Once more the magick sounds we tried—
Again the hare was seen to guide
From out her sylvan shade;
Again—as joy had given her wings,
Fleet as a bird she forward springs
Along the dewy glade.

Go, happy thing! disport at will—
Take thy delight o'er vale and hill,
Or rest in leafy bower;—
The harrier may beset thy way,
The cruel snare thy feet betray;
Enjoy thy little hour!

We know not, and we ne'er may know,
The hidden springs of joy and wo,
That deep within do lie.
The silent workings of thy heart
Do almost seem to have a part
With our humanity!

THE FUTURE.

The flowers, the many flowers
That all along the smiling valley grew
While the sun lay for hours,
Kissing from off their drooping lids the dew;
They to the summer air
No longer prodigal, their sweet breath yield;
Vainly to bind her hair,
The village maidens seek them in the field.

The breeze, the gentle breeze,
That wandered like a frolick child at play,
Loitering mid blossomed trees,
Trailing their stolen sweets along its way,
No more adventuresome.
Its whispered tale from the violet given;
The boisterous North has come,
And scared the sportive trifler back to heaven.

The brook, the limpid brook
That prattled of its coolness, as it went
Forth from its rocky nook,
Leaping with joy to be no longer pent—
Its pleasant its song hushed;
The sun no more looks down upon its play;
Freely, where once it gushed,
The mountain torrent drives its noisy way.

The hours, the youthful hours,
When in the cool shade we were wont to lie,
Idling with fresh culled flowers,
In dreams that ne'er could know reality;
Fond hours, but half enjoyed,
Like the sweet summer breeze they passed away—
And dear hopes were destroyed
Like buds that die before the noon of day.

Young life, young turbulent life,
If like the stream, it take a wayward course:
'Tis lost mid folly's strife—
O'erwhelmed, at length by passions curbless force,
Nor deem youth's buoyant hours
For the hopes, or useless musings given:
Who dreams away his powers,
The reckless slumberer shall not wake to heaven!

☞ *More Arrests.*—We understand that two young men from Windsor, formerly students in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, have been arrested on suspicion of being the authors of the outrage in the disinterment of the body of Mrs. Chubill, of Hubbardton. They were examined yesterday. We have not yet heard the result.—*Castleton Statesman.*

BRIGHTON MARKET—*Monday, Jan. 10.*
[Reported for the Chronicle & Patriot.

At market this day, 431 cattle, (24 of which have been before reported, and 26 were store) 610 sheep, and 67 swine, (58 before reported.)

Prices.—A small advance on middling cattle. No material variation in other qualities.

Beef Cattle—From $3 50 to $4 50; a few were taken for $4 75 a $5.

Barrelling Cattle—Mess $3 50 a $3 58; No. 1, $3 a $3 08.

Sheep—We noticed a few prime wethers taken at $4 25.—Also a lot, part wethers, at $3 25 a $3 50.—Also a lot of 70, for $2.

Swine—Sales few; prices not noticed.

DIED—In Woodstock, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. *Lucia Marcy*, wife of Mr. Samuel Marcy, aged 36.

AXES.

TAFT'S *warranted* Cast-steel *AXES*, at the manufacturer's prices.

—ALSO—

50,000 good *Southern SHINGLES*.
25 hhds. *LIME*—for sale by
HATCH & EDGERTON.
Windsor, Jan. 1831. 7tf.

FRANCONIA IRON
AND HOLLOW WARE.

FOR sale at the factory prices, by
HATCH & COCHRAN.
Windsor, Jan. 13, 1831. *tf.

HEREBY give notice that my son, *Daniel Wilson Snow*, minor, for his good and faithful service, is from this day, entitled his time, and may make what bargains he pleases hereafter. But I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. DANIEL SNOW.
Cavendish, January 12, 1831. !9

DANIEL TAFT'S
CAST Steel **Axes**, warranted good.
For sale by HATCH & COCHRAN.
Windsor, Jan. 12, 1831. 7tf.

RIPTON.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the state of Vermont, at their last session at Montpelier in the year 1828, assessed a tax of four cents per acre on all the lands (publick lands excepted) within the charter bounds of the town of Ripton, in the county of Addison, in said state, for the purpose of making and repairing roads and building bridges. These are therefore to warn the proprietors and landowners of said town of Ripton, who have not paid their proportion of said tax, in labour or otherwise, to the committee appointed to superintend the expenditure of the same, or to the subscriber, that so much of their lands will be sold at Publick Vendue, at the school house in the second School District, in said town of Ripton, on the 22d day of February, 1831, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as will be requisite to discharge their respective taxes, with costs.

Dated at Ripton, this 18th day of December, 1830.

LEWIS HUNTLEY.
!9 *Collector.*

GILMORE'S
WARRANTED *JAXES*—for sale by
HATCH & COCHRAN.
Windsor, Jan. 12, 1831. 7tf:

WHEREAS, LORENDA, my wife, has quit my bed and board, without any provocation, I forbid all persons trusting or harbouring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WAYNE WALBRIDGE.
Sharon, Dec. 30, 1830. !9

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Honourable the Probate Court for the district of Windsor, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of WILLIAM O. HOSMER, late of Chester, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto; and six months from the fifth day of January, 1831, being allowed by said court for that purpose, we do therefore hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling-house of Philomon Robbins, in Chester, on the second Mondays of February, March, and June next, from nine o'clock, A. M. until four o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

THOMAS T. BARRETT,
PHOLEMONY EDSON,
HOLLAND WHEELER, } *Comm.*
Chester, January 8, 1831. !9

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, being appointed by the Honourable the Probate Court for the district of Windsor, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all the claims and demands of all persons, against the estate of *JOHN KILBORN*, late of Chester, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and also all claims and demands exhibited in offset thereto, and six months from the 7th day of January instant being allowed by said court for that purpose, do hereby give notice that we will attend to the business of our said appointment at the dwelling-house of Andrew Bradford, in Chester, on the 10th day of March next and 7th day of July next, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

EZEKIEL DAVIS,
WILLIAM HOWARD, } *Commissioners.*
Chester, Jan. 10, 1831. *9

NOTICE TO RHEUMATIC INFALIDS.

PERSONS suffering under *Rheumatick Affections* are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for *RHEUMATISM*, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S
Rheumatick Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing *Rheumatism in twenty-four hours*, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for *Stiffness of the joints, Numbness, Sprains, Chilblains, &c.*

Among a mass of testimony in favour of the success of the Liniment, as a thorough remedy for Rheumatism, the proprietor selects the following as presenting genuine instances of its efficacy.

NEW AND SURPRISING CASES.

☞ A gentleman, Mr. R. of Charlestown, (who can be referred to) had been confined to his bed most of the time for a week, suffering most excruciating pain from Rheumatism; after having had recourse to the round of antidotes usually resorted to in this complaint, but without benefit; and while in this state of suffering, and no prospect of relief, Mr. Caleb Symmes, who was his neighbour, and who, (owing to the extraordinary benefit he had himself experienced from its use,) recommended the article with such confidence as induced Mr. R. to make use of it, which he did, with the usual success attending its administration, viz: *immediate mitigation of pain, relief, and cure!*

☞ Mr. T. of this city, was attacked with a very violent Rheumatism in his back, which an application of this Liniment (on going to bed) instantly relieved, and cured by morning—observes he *never used any thing* which gave him so much immediate relief.

☞ An old Revolutionary Officer near Boston, was sorely afflicted for years with Rheumatick complaints, especially in his joints and limbs, which rendered him very much swollen—could obtain only temporary relief from medical advice, or the use of various remedies, and had despaired of help, when a friend who had witnessed the wonderful effects of this Liniment, advised him to make use of it, which he did, with the most happy effect; *it reduced the swelling in one night.*

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

☞ An Agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is *recommended by some of our physicians very highly.*"

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