Castleton:
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1830.

FIRE.—We learn that the Woollen Factory, in Poultney, owned by Mr. Moses Turner and occupied by Mr. A. D. G. Osgood, was consumed by fire, on Saturday morning last. Loss estimated at about $2000.

A strong effort has been made by the Jackson papers in this State and abroad, to prove that Mr. Prentiss our Senator elect is a Jackson man. That party though small in this State is remarkably compact, and well organized, but being a small minority the only chance for the credit of beating presented it is to associate who is the most prominent candidate for office in the opposition, and claim him is their man. On this principle the Jackson men supported Mr. P. and now the Jackson papers are full of the success of that party in this State.

Now although the Jackson men pretended to support Mr P. for member of the House of Representatives and also voted for him to Senator this Fall, yet every intelligent member of that party knew that he was no more a Jackson man than Henry Clay. They supposed he would be elected, and after making a show of their strength (40 votes) in the legislature, very wisely cast their votes for Mr. P. who they well knew was sure of an election without their help.

Since Mr. P. has come out and declared himself no Jackson man, the administration folks make wry faces and pretend they are surprised, and the Vermont Patriot has come out with the certificates of Mr. A. C. &c.&c. to show that Mr. P. was and is a Jackson man, his own explicit statement to the contrary notwithstanding. And these certificates if they prove any thing, prove that the men who made them wanted nothing but long ears to make them ———. In addition to all this the sapient and *veracious* Editor of the Patriot has favored the public with his own name attached to a certificate in which he sets forth a great many facts which put together he says have "gone to establish in his mind that he [Judge Prentiss] was a firm friend of the administration.

Conclusion. We suppose that Judge Prentiss would hardly thank us or any body else for trying to prove that there is no truth in or to be expected from the paper mentioned above, and the wailings therein are so contemptible that we feel that we owe an apology to our readers for noticing them.

VERMONT SENATOR. To correct any misapprehension that may have gone abroad as to the political standing of the Hon. SAMUEL PRENTISS, recently elected to the Senate of the United States by the general Assembly of Vermont, we publish the following

LETTER.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 8th, 1830

Gentlemen.—I have received your letter of the 5th inst. in which you say, that an article has appeared in the Boston Statesman, founded on the authority of a letter said to have been written from this place, stating that I belong to the Jackson party, and representing my election to the Senate, as a triumph to that party. I regret extremely that such a letter should have been written, to create misapprehension abroad, or that there should be any occasion for me to notice it; but since the representation has been made and published, not only in the paper referred to, but in other papers, I feel it my duty, in this formal manner, to contradict it. It will be sufficient for me to say, without entering into particulars, that I do not belong to the Jackson party, and that in executing the trust reposed in me, I shall be guided by and act in conformity with the opinions and views, known to be entertained by a large majority of the Legislature and people of this State. On no consideration could I have accepted the appointment conferred upon me, if my principles required me to act in opposition to the opinions and wishes of the state I was chosen to represent; and if any one gave me his support, under an impression that I should be guided by the views of a minority of the Legislature and of the people, in opposition to the sentiments of the majority, it is a matter of regret to me that any such misapprehension should have existed.

I am, Gentlemen, with high respect,
Your obedient, &c.
SAMUEL PRENTISS.

TIMOTHY FOLLETT,
R. PIERPOINT,
JOHN KELLOGG &
J. COLLAMER, ESQRS.

CHEROKEES. We give below an account of the meeting of the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, together with the message of the principal Chief to the supreme legislative body. Unversed as we are in legal technicalities we cannot but feel that the fate of the red men, under the policy of the present administration is deeply to be deplored. Although our judgment may be convinced of the expediency of removing these lords of the soil from the limits of the States, our feelings must revolt at the idea of effecting this measure by coercion, on the part of our government. The refined subtleties of reasoning by which the Secretary has proven (to his own satisfaction) the incompatibility of the existence of two sovereignties and distinct sovereignties within the same limits, will not satisfy us that it is right to expel, or suffer the Sovereign State of Georgia to expel, those children of the forest from the land and the graves of their forefathers.

GENERAL CHEROKEE COUNCIL.

From the Cherokee Phœnix, Oct. 30.

Monday, 11th. This day the two houses of the general council of the Cherokee nation were organized. Mr. J. Ridge was elected president of the national committee, and Mr. William Rogers, clerk. Going-Snake was elected speaker of the council, and A. McCoy, clerk. On Tuesday the two houses met in joint committee, to whom was read and interpreted the following

MESSAGE:

To the committee and council, in general council convened.

Friends and fellow citizens:—We are permitted once more to witness the dawn of that day, which by the provision of the constitution, is designated for the annual convention of the general council. For this inestimable privilege, our thanks due to *Him* who holds the destiny of man and governs the universe. In the tempestuous scenes of vanishing time, we have had our day of trial and affliction; yet, through *His* merciful interposition, we have experienced evasions of joyful hope—and should trouble and difficulties still rise up as vivid clouds o'er our aching breasts, and threatening destruction chase its doleful note in our ears, hope and faith in *Him* can remove them.

In pursuance of duty, I will suggest for your consideration, such topics as in my opinion the public good seem to require, and holding your seats, as you do, by the free choice of the majority of the people, it devolves upon you to adopt such measures as will promote the public welfare.

To meet the exigency of the times, a law was passed at the late extra session, authorizing the principal chief to take measures for defending the rights of this nation before all courts of law and equity in the United States, against the acts of any individual state attempting to exercise jurisdiction within our limits, to the end that the question, touching the right of sovereignty, may be taken up before the supreme court of the United States, for adjudication. In the decision of this important question, this nation has every thing that is sacred at stake, and Georgia nothing. Yet the constituted authorities of the later feign to be very sensitive on all occasions, when the subject is only touched—at the same time by their own laws, the lives, liberty, and property of the Cherokees are left exposed to the mercy of the assassin, the tyrant, and the robber, provided the foul deed can but escape the eye of an honest whiteman, and the most common privilege of freemen is denied to them.

Mr. Wm. Rogers has been appointed as agent in behalf of the, nation to attend to all cases that may occur in courts of Dekalb, Gwinnett, Hall and Habersham counties, and the professional services of Thomas W. Harris and Wm. H. Underwood, Esquires, have been engaged. The character and talents of these gentleman stand high—they will attend to all cases that have or may occur in the five contiguous counties of Georgia, that claim the right of exercising jurisdiction within our limits.

The arrest of one of our citizens at New Echota, by the deputy sheriff of Gwinnett county, under a writ of *ne exeat*, issued by judge Clayton, and his imprisonment in the jail of that county, is a stamp of grinding oppression; and when he was brought before the court for trial, the same judge who had granted the writ discharged him, on the ground that the affidavit made by the prosecutor was insufficient to have warranted the issuing of such a writ; also the arrest of three other citizens of this nation by the sheriff of Hall county, under a writ of attachment, issued by judge Clayton against them, for disobeying a bill of injunction which he had previously granted against them for digging gold within our territorial limits; and after conducting them into Georgia before the court then in session at Warkinsville, judge Clayton ordered them to stand committed until all costs were discharged, thereby compelling them to pay a heavy cost, to avoid going to jail, and at the same time binding them in a large bond to appear before the court at Gainsville to stand their trial; and when appearing before that court, they were dismissed by the judge without a trial, on the ground that the governor could not be a prosecutor in such a case. This is another instance of great injustice and oppression.

The case of judge Sanders for punishing a white man under the laws of the nation, for the crime of horse stealing; and that of Corn Tassel, who is charged with committing murder upon another Cherokee within the limits of the nation, have been postponed by the judge for the purpose of referring the pleas to the jurisdiction of the court to a convention of judges at Milledgeville, on the first week in November next, although he had himself once decided against them. Thus you will see the manner in which the rights of our citizens have been tantalized by the officers of Georgia, under their laws. There is another circumstance worthy of being noticed. The deputy sheriff of Gwinnett county, on a case of debt, penetrated into the nation and arrested a respectable Cherokee woman, and took her off captive from the *arms of her husband and the cries of her children*, for the jail of a distant land of about one hundred miles, but after travelling fifteen miles, she was released by giving bail. There are many other acts of equally grievous character perpetrated against our citizens under the laws of Georgia and there are but a specimen of the effects of the exercise of jurisdiction over the Cherokees by Georgia, on which gracious ends the president of the United States has told us he cannot interpose his authority in our behalf.

The privilege directed under the sanction of the president to the agent, for the citizens of the United States to occupy the improvements which have been left by the emigrants, seem to have been extended by the agent without limitation, or without a just regard for the character of such occupants, and the instructions of the secretary of war, directing him to grant permits subject to their conduct, until the order has been either countermanded or dispensed with, at the discretion of the agent. A list of places, which are said to have been abandoned by the emigrants, was furnished to the officer commanding the detachment of troops ordered on the Alabama and Tennessee lines to remove intruders, accompanied with a note made by the agent, saying that there were, no doubt, many white families on these places who had not applied for our obtained permits, and that such were not to be interrupted. This strange procedure has placed upon our soil some of the most vicious and base characters that the adjoining states can produce, who are very active in annoying our citizens by stealing from them horses and other property (to enable them to perform their nefarious purposes with more effect, they have sought to form a link, with such of our bad citizens as they can associate into their club. This state of things is truly grievous and much to be lamented—but if the authorities of the general government will not order the necessary antidote, how can the evil be effectually remedied without resorting to such measures as would bring down upon us the censure and disapprobation of the officers of the general government? Acts of the most innocent character, however necessary and expedient, when performed under the authorities of this nation, in these days, are too apt to be misrepresented and magnified into an offence.

The confused situation of the gold mines, the line which the president, under the report of Gen. Coffee has assumed to establish, and the lands reserved, under the treaty of 1819, for a school fund, which was to have been disposed of by the president and applied under his discretion for the benefit of this nation, require your deliberation. Other subjects of importance will be submitted for your consideration in a subsequent communication.

JOHN ROSS.

October 11th, 1830.

THE TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS. The Elections for members to the next Congress have now taken place, in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Ohio, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. The following table will show the changes in the political character of the delegations from each State respectively:

	PRESENT CONGRESS.		NEXT CONGRESS.	
	Jackson	Anti-J.	Jackson	Anti-J.
Maine	4	3	5	1
Massachusetts	0	13	0	11
Vermont	0	5	0	3
New York	19	15	23	11
Pennsylvania	25	1	17	9
Delaware	0	1	0	1
Ohio	8	6	5	9
South Carolina	9	0	9	0
Georgia	7	0	7	0
Louisiana	1	2	0	3
Massisippi	1	0	1	0
	74	46	67	49

There is one vacancy in Maine, two in Massachusetts, and two in Vermont, which will be filled by Anti-Jacksonians, making the whole number of opponents to the Administration 50. Anti-Jackson gain 7.—*N. York Mercury.*

From the New York Mercury.

THE LATE ELECTION.

It is now ascertained, by returns which are mostly official, that Enos T. Throop, the present acting Governor of this State, has been elected Governor, by a majority of about 3,500 votes over Francis Granger. We are unable as yet to state with accuracy the precise number of votes which have been polled throughout the State, but from the best estimate we have been able to make, it will not exceed 240,000. At the Gubernatorial election in 1828, the whole number was 276,583. In the Western section of the State, the aggregate number will not vary greatly from the result in 1828. In the First and Third Senate Districts, comprising the counties around Albany and this city, there were 12,635 votes polled in 1828, above the number now given.

The most important changes have been in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Montgomery, Columbia, Oneida and Westchester. These counties, heretofore, have marched to the ballot boxes, with heavy majorities against the followers of St. Tammany. Now, for the first time, they have leaped the fence and joined their political opponents, almost *en masse*. They have given Throop a majority of 3983, making a difference, of about 10,386, since 1828.

It will not be maintained, we presume, that the votes given for Governor, in the Eastern and Southern sections of the State, are a fair criterion to form an accurate judgment of the sense of the people respecting our national affairs at Washington. Indeed, the variance between the aggregate of the votes given for Governor and those given for members of Congress, clearly proves that it cannot be so considered. The votes given for Congress are, unquestionably, a more correct indication of the state of the public mind upon that subject. We have taken great pains to arrive at a correct conclusion in this matter, and from a calculation based on official returns in nearly all the following counties, we find that the majorities for the Jackson candidates for Congress are less by about 10,000 votes, than the majority which Throop has received in the same counties. So that if Congress had been chosen by general ticket, in all probability not a single Jackson would had the honor of sitting in Congress from this State, for the next two years. To place this matter beyond a doubt we subjoin the following table, containing a statement of the majorities given for Governor, and the majorities given for members of Congress.

	Throop.	Granger.	Congress Jackson.	Congress Anti-J.
Suffolk	535		673	
Queens		154		327
Kings	846		481	
Richmond	49			24
New York	2816		2102	
Westchester	1269		1069	
Putnam	436		344	
Rockland	38			379
Orange	1324			89
Ulster	836		810	
Delaware	635		820	
Sullivan	394		270	
Greene	862		975	
Columbia	872		614	
Albany	982		411	
Rensselaer	1818		1402	
Schoharie	1012		1151	
Schenectady	334		296	
Saratoga	663			747
Montgomery	1779		820	
Washington	134		311	
Warren	468			
Clinton	553			
Franklin	300		1000	
Essex	400			
St. Lawrence	1100			
Dutchess	491			480
	21,833	13,152		
	104	3,627	1233	
		11,541		2631
Throop's maj. in the above counties is 21,729				
Majorities for the Jackson candidates for Congress			11,541	
			10,277	
Troops majority			3,500	
Excess over his majority			1,687	

In the above table we allow a Jackson majority in Westchester and Putnam of 1232, when in 1828, it was only 636. We allow 1000 majority for Mr. Hogan, in Warren, Franklin, &c. when he will probably not have 500 over Messrs. Bradish and Gilson, the two opposing candidates.

To explain these phenomena, it is only necessary to consider the circumstances in which the people were called to give their votes. The only candidates were a Tammany man and an Anti-mason. Of course no thorough Mason would vote for the latter, however much he might be attached to Mr. Clay; but on the other hand, to prevent the election of Granger, they would go in a body in favor of Throop. The same may be said of a great many who are not Masons but whose prejudice against anti-masonry is sufficient to overbalance their opposition to the Regency. A remarkable illustration of this in the counties around Albany. To use the language of the Albany Daily Advertiser,—one of the most decided opposition prints in the State, but which in this instance gave its utmost influence to the Tammany party, in order to prevent the success of Granger;—"In this and the counties adjoining, Rensselaer, Columbia, Montgomery & Oneida, which have given & can at anytime give & will give whenever the question shall distinctly come up, a majority of 3000 for the national republican [Clay] party, have now give 7500 for Throop." In other words, 10,500 votes were given in those four counties for Throop, which in other circumstances would have been given for the Anti-Administration candidate. A number, more than sufficient to have been given for the Anti-Adminisiration candidate. A number, more than sufficient to have changed the result of the Gubernatorial election. In all other counties we will suppose, though we do not believe, that as many Administration votes were given to the Anti-masonic candidates for Governor, as there were Anti-Administration votes given for the Tammany candidate. Still the result would have been against the Administration.

MARRIED,

In Burlington, on the 11th inst. Mr. Roswell Silly, to Miss Sophrona A. Spaulding.

In Middlebury, on the 1st inst. Mr. Nathan Pierce to Miss Charlotte Leclair.

In Brandon, on the 17th inst. Mr. Nathan Button, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Pomeroy. Mr. Drances June; merchant of Pittsfield, to Miss Mary C. Dale, of Brandon. On the 18th inst. Mr Milton A. Hulbert, to Miss Hannah M. Hale. Also, on Monday morning last, Mr. Gehazi Granger, of Manchester, N. Y. to Miss Sally Douglass, of Brandon.

DIED,

In Brandon, on the 16th inst. Miss Asenath Farr aged 50.

In Dorset, on the 14th inst. Mr. Darwin Smalley, aged about 23.

In Middlebury, Nov. 1, Sarah, wife of Mr. B. Boothe, aged 21.

At Decatur, Warren co. Illinois, Silas Packard, Esq. of Royalton, Vt.

In New Haven, last Thursday, Miss Delia S. only daughter of Mr. Henry S Walker aged 10.

In Bennington, on the 5th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Jesse Field, aged 81 years.

In Hubbardton, on the 15th ult. widow Eunice Balis, aged 78.—*Printers in the state of N. York are requested to notice this.*

At Shawneetown, Illinois, on the 14th ult. Hon. John McLean, one of the Senators in Congress of that State.

LAWS OF VERMONT.

AN ACT in addition to and alteration of an act entitled "an act appointing notaries public, and declaring their office and duty."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That wherever there are or shall be more than one incorporated bank, located within any of the counties in this state, the judges of the county court in each county shall, annually, in the month of December, appoint as many persons, residing in the town where such banks are located, to the office of notary public, as shall be equal to the number of banks located in such county, and in case either of said offices shall become vacant by the resignation, death, removal or other disqualification of the persons or persons so appointed, that such vacancy shall be filled, in the same manner as is directed in the third section of the act to which this is an addition.

Passed, Nov. 5, 1830.
NORMAN WILLIAMS,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT in addition to "an act against disturbing the remains of the dead."

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That if any person or persons shall, hereafter, be convicted of either, or all of the offences described in the act to which this act is an addition, such person or persons shall be confined to hard labor, in the state prison, for a term not exceeding ten years, nor less than three years and be fined a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than three hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court, before whom such person or persons shall be convicted, any thing in the act to which this is an addition to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed Nov. 5, 1830.
NORMAN WILLIAMS,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to provide for the attendance of witnesses for respondents in criminal cases.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That hereafter, when it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to any court, holding the trial of any criminal case, that the respondent in such case is, from poverty, unable to procure by compulsion, the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, the said court, in its discretion, shall have power to order and direct, that the names of the witnesses for the respondent or so many of them as such court shall deem necessary to secure to the respondent an impartial trial, shall be inserted in the sub poena issued for witnesses by the public prosecutor, and that said witnesses be paid in like manner as those, who are called as witnesses for the State.

Passed Nov. 5, 1830.
NORMAN WILLIAMS,
Secretary of State.

ABERCROMBIE on the Stomach; Poetical Works of Roger Campbell; Montgomery, Lamb and Kirke White, complete in one vol. with portraits of the authors; Quarto Bibles, for $2,50; New England, Farmers' and Anti-masonic Almanacks, for 1831; Calcott's Musical Grammar; just received and for sale by.
B. BURT.
Castleton, Nov. 23, 1830. 38

Public Notice.

THE commissioners appointed under an act, for the relief of the deaf and dumb, give notice that they will meet at Howard's Hotel in Burlington on the first Wednesday of January A. D. 1831, to receive, and determine on all applications of the deaf and dumb to be admitted as beneficiaries into the Asylum, at Hartford, Conn.

All applications must be certified by a majority of the civil authority of the town where the candidate lives, as to the age, abilities, and property or means of support of such applicant.

JOHN SMITH,
WILLYS LYMAN,
JOHN KELOGG, } Com'rs.
Montpelier, Nov. 10th, 1830. 38

Sportsmen Attend!

THE subscriber will set up, for the diversion of sportsmen, about 2 miles north of Castleton Four Corners, on the 30th of November and the 1st of December, a large lot of
CATTLE and TURKIES,
and invites Sportsmen generally to attend.
JOHN PERKINS Jr.
Castleton Nov. 23d, 1830. 38

NOTICE.

THE subscribers here notify their friends and customers that they will at all times accommodate them with any thing in the Blacksmithing line at their shop formerly occupied by Alson Boothe, where all kinds of work will be done on the shortest notice and all kinds of produce received in payment.
A. W. & O. M. HYDE.
Castleton, Nov. 21. 1830. 38

WANTED all the ASHES in town to to be delivered this month at the Ashery. Also 50 store HOGS and some corn and rye to keep them, for which the Cash is ready; and the highest price will be paid for PORK by
A. & M. G. LANGDON.
Nov. 22, 1830. 38

Shoats, Shoats.

A. W. & O. M. HYDE will receive Store SHOATS on Tuesday the 30th inst. All those that are wishing to let them have Shoats will please call on or before that time as we shall not receive after that date. Also Fat Hogs will be received on that day.
Castleton, Nov. 21, 1830. 38