

difficult

res go alone, and unfold sheep in the night, and tears no manner of ill, because she means none; yet, to say the truth, she is never alone, but is accompanied by old songs, honest thoughts, and prayers, but short ones; yet they have their efficacy, in that they are not palled with evening idle cogitations. Lastly, her dreams are so chaotic that she dare tell them; on a Friday's dream is all her paper station; that she conceals for fear of anger. Thus lives she; and all her care is that she may die in the spring time, to have a store of flowers stuck upon her winding sheet.—*Sir Thomas Cooper's Characters.*

Frederick, of Prussia, had a mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the "Royal Guards," and paid an enormous bounty to his recruiting officers for getting them. One day a recruiting sergeant claimed to spy a Hibernian who was at least seven feet high; he recounted him in English, and proposed that he should enlist. The idea of a military life and a large bounty so delighted Patrick, that he at once consented. "But," said the sergeant, "unless you can speak German, the king will not give you so much."

"Oh, and he jabsers," said the Irishman, "sure it's I that don't know a word of German."

"But," said the sergeant, "three words will be sufficient, and these you can learn in a short time. The king knows every man in the Guards, and quick as he sees you he will ride up and ask you three questions; first his majesty will ask how old you are. You will say twenty-seven; next, how long you have been in service; you must reply three weeks;—finally, if you are provided with clothes and ration; you must answer both."

Patrick soon learned to pronounce his answers, but never dreamed of hearing the questions. In three weeks he appeared before the king in review. His majesty rode up to him; Patrick stepped forward with "present arms."

"How old are you?" said the king.

"Three weeks," said the Irishman.

"How long have you been in the service?" asked his majesty.

"Twenty-seven years."

"Am I or you a fool?" roared the king.

Both replied Pat, who was instantly taken to the guard-house.

DID YOU EVER SEE AN OWL?—A young man who had seen but little of the world—modest, and rather bashful withal—invited a young lady to attend a ball with him. She was the belle and beauty of the place into which he had recently emerged from the bushes; and if he was surprised at his own temerity in asking her to go with him, he was astonished as well as delighted at acceptance. The ball was to be given at some distance from the place where the parties lived, and when the evening came the swain called for his partner in a chaise. They rode in silence for the first mile; perhaps he was unspeakably happy—more probably the woman struck in his throat; but at length he said, "Did you ever see an owl?"

"No," said she, "I never did." And then he went on to tell her of a very large one, which had alighted close to his head a few days before.

The conversation, thus oddly begun, did not flag; and by the time they arrived at the ball-room they were quite well acquainted. They were not only partners for a dance, but partners for life. The lady (as some ladies are apt to do) often told the story, and when young men seemed diffident or confused, as sometimes they would, in the society of ladies, she would roughly recommend the same question which began her own courtship.—*Did you ever see an owl?*—*Portsmouth Journal.*

AN AMUSING OCCURRENCE.—A few days since a laughable scene occurred in Fore street. A Frenchman, passing a house where a red flag was hung out to indicate that some infectious disease existed within, enquired of one whom he met why the flag was suspended there.

"Got small-pox in there," replied the man hurrying on.

The Frenchman paused and gazed at the flag and the house for a moment, and then walking up to the door plied the knocker vigorously.

"What do you want, sir?" enquired a woman, who cautiously opened the door.

"I want to see ze grand show, Madame."

"We have no show here," said the woman, endeavoring to keep the Frenchman from entering. "And you had better go away, for we've got the small pox here."

"Aha, dat is it! ze beetle fox," chuckled Monsieur. "Vy you say no show, aha?"

"I tell you, sir, there is no show here! we've got the small pox—do you hear?"

"Sacre, dam!" cried the Frenchman, getting out of patience, "zat is vat I say two, tree, seventeen times—ze beetle fox; a petit renard. I will see ze grand show!" And he was proceeding to crowd himself in at the partially opened door, when luckily a gentleman passing at the time succeeded in making him comprehend that what he had taken for a "small fox" was an infectious disease.

The frightened foreigner recoiled the curbstone at a single bound, and with pale face and trembling limbs hurried off, muttering,—"Ah, poste! I sal ze Renard! Ah, I sal die—I vil be all over spotted—Ah, ze petite va role! ze petite va role!"—*Portland News.*

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HE CHARGED EXTRA.—Joe, did you take your wife home to thank giving?

"Yes, but I'll be hanged if I ever do it again."

"Why so?"

"Well, you see, Dad-in-law invited all of us children home, and as it was the first of the kind on record, and we supposed it would be the last, we all went. Lizzy never had any dowry, so that morning says she to me, 'This we'll go without breakfast, so we can eat lots of dinner—I want to get what little I can out of the old fellow.' So we did both; and when we began to talk about leaving, I'll be gibbeted if the old curmudgeon didn't present each of the company with a bill for his dinner—for Lizzy and I, he charged extra, because we ate so heartily! I never saw victuals sold so high before. No—he don't come it on us again."

GETTING INSURED. The *Times* Post relates a "good one" of Jacob Barker, the Quaker, who, hearing of the loss of one of his vessels which he had omitted to get insured, wrote to a broker with whom he had spoken on the subject as follows:

"Dear friend—If the last not filled up the policy which I bespoke on Saturday, there need not as I have heard from the vessel."

The broker, in fact, had not filled up the policy but presuming from the tenor of Jacob's note that his vessel was safe, and tempted by what seemed a good chance to clutch his percentage without risk, he filled it up forthwith and sent it to Jacob with the assurance that it had been made all ready for him on Saturday. On Monday morning the first thing that met his eyes on opening the newspaper, was the loss of Jacob's vessel, which he had so wickedly insured on Sunday. Then, also, he discovered the cunning ambiguity of Jacob's note—"the had I heard from the vessel!"

THE TAX MAN IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

Every business has its unpleasant duties, and none more than that of the tax gatherer. One of these, a gentlemanly, unobtrusive individual, a few days since, entered the printing office, and quietly accosted the proprietor with—

"Paid your poll tax, sir?"

"No," was the answer, "I don't pay; I'm one of the city protectors."

"How's that?"

"Why, I'm fireman and runs wid de marshmen."

"All right," said the collector, and he passed to the next man, who answered, "I serve my country, I belong to the Squad."

Of course the members of the Squad were exempt.

The third was a minor—the fourth trained with the Hibernians—the fifth declared himself a messenger, without any visible means of support, not even so much as a codfish—the sixth and seventh were Dutchmen, making temporary steam engines of themselves, at the fly wheel of a power press. Their only answer "Yaw," soon satisfied the collector that they did not know the difference between poll tax and poll parrot. The eighth man declined paying, because in the event of a suit he should win.

The collector's eyes brightened:

"Young man," said he, "I will sue you, get judgment, take out an execution, and then where are you?"

"Why, as I'm a day boarder, sleep in the office, don't get any coat, and carry my household furniture, a tooth brush and wooden comb, in my hat, I 'speak I'd beat you on execution."

The man whose duty it was to collect for Caesar the things that were Caesar's, left soliloquizing that he stood as much chance of being struck with lightning as of collecting a poll tax in a printing office.

WAIT AWHILE.—An Alabama paper relates the following:

"At a 'fire-eating' meeting in an interior county one of the speakers, a young man in the course of a flaming speech, declared himself in favor of secession, and was in favor of making the issue then. An old planter, who is fond of good brandy, was leaning up against a post, and just then he needed a little support, listening to the fiery orator. So soon as he heard secession avowed, and the desire to have it brought about forthwith, the old planter started up and sang out: 'Don't you do it, Joe!—wait awhile, if you please—don't do it yet! times are good—getting thirteen cents for cotton—wait awhile I tell you, and give me a chance to sell a few more crops of cotton at thirteen cents!' The orator was answered."

BEWARE OF VILDEERS.—It is said that a dashing widow recently entangled with her ringlets a rich old gentleman of this city, whom she induced to part with real estate to the amount of \$80,000, which sums she converted into bills of credit and dashed off to Europe on a little holiday excursion. "O these inveigling vilders!"—*N. Y. Mirror.*

MURDER.—Newcastle, Del., Feb. 28th.—Last night a man entered the house of Mr. Croden, near German town Crossroads, in Kent County, Md., and shot him. He then went to his wife's chamber, who was lying sick, and shot her also, her sis-

ter, and the servant girl, all of whom are in a dangerous situation. The perpetrator of the deed has escaped. He is not known.

FLAX COTTON.

The English papers announce the discovery of a mode of preparing flax for the manufacturer, by which the slow and wasteful process of steeping or rotting is entirely superseded. In connection with this discovery, another of still greater importance has been made, which is thus described by the *London Morning Chronicle*:—"Mr. Chausen has succeeded in manufacturing unsteeped flax into various descriptions of material, which possess respectively all the warmth of wool, and softness of cotton, and the glossiness of silk—and which so closely resemble these several fabrics, both to the eye and the touch, that we should neither credit the fact ourselves nor task the faith of our readers by the assertion, had we not before us actual samples of the results produced, exhibiting in one and the same bundle of fibres, the raw flax at one end and the *quasi* silk or cotton at the other." The same paper further remarks, "that the process employed, like that used in the preliminary preparation of the raw material, is exceedingly simple and inexpensive. The cost of converting the unsteeped flax into cotton, amounts, we understand, to no more than seven sixteenths of a penny per lb."

The difference between the price of flax when thus prepared, and that of raw cotton, is estimated as "from one-third to one-half in favor of the former." Another remarkable fact connected with these discoveries is, that "the same invention which dispenses with the operation of steeping, renders the flax suitable for a process which adapts it to the cotton mill." It is stated that the "flax cotton" has been tried at Manchester, and the paper before named, thus speaks of the result:—

"The cotton spindles took as kindly to the new material as if it and they had been expressly made for each other. With a very slight alteration in the machinery—which however, will not be required hereafter—it did its work perfectly; and on Saturday night we were shown the fruits of the invention, in the shape of a quantity of rovings and yarns of unimpeachable quality and color, in a state of perfect readiness for the further processes of weaving and manufacture."

VERY TRUE.—True religion is not a matter of mere feeling and strong emotion, but a matter of judgment, and conscience, and practical principle. You must recollect that the minds of men are variously constituted as regards susceptibility of emotion. Some persons are possessed of far livelier feelings than others, and are far more easily moved; we see this in the common subjects of life as well as in religion. One man feels as truly the affection of love for his wife and children as another whose love is more vehement, though he may not fondle and caress, and talk of them so much; he may not even suffer those paroxysms of alarm when anything ails them, nor of frantic grief when they are taken from him; but he loves them so as to all others, to labor for them, to make sacrifices for their comfort, and really to grieve when they are removed. His love and grief are as sincere and practical, though they are not boisterous, passionate and noisy; his principles of attachment is as strong, if his passion be not so ardent. Passion depends on constitutional temperament, but principle does not. Mere emotion, therefore, whether in religious or other matters, is no test of the genuineness of affection.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—A Mr. Harvey Chapman, of Ballston Spa, N. Y., is said to have completed the invention of a submarine railroad for crossing rivers, &c., where bridging is impossible. The track is laid at sufficient depth under water for boats and sloops to pass over; on which is to run an immense car, which will carry two cars and an engine. The engine is to be constructed for the purpose, with cogs on the side of the driving wheel gearing with cogs on the side of the lower car, with one cog wheel between. A model is now making, and it is claimed to be one of the greatest inventions of the age.

SILENT PREACHING.—The Washington correspondent of the *Cleveland True Democrat* tells the following good story. In one of the prettiest villages in the State of New York, the pastor of the church, in the course of a sermon on the *Fugitive Law*, broke out as follows:—"Brethren, this is not the first *Fugitive Law* that has been passed. Eighteen centuries since, it was enacted that if any man knew where *Jesus* was, he should make it known unto them. Then, as now, (said he,) there were Doctors of Divinity, who preached up the duty of obedience to that wicked law; but there was found in the whole land of Judea, only *ONE SILVER GRAY!*"

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ter, and the servant girl, all of whom are in a dangerous situation. The perpetrator of the deed has escaped. He is not known.

THE BELKNAP GAZETTE AND THE WHIG PARTY.

The Belknap Gazette of last week, contains an editorial of nearly two columns, as its leader, under the caption—

"THE ADJUSTMENT MEASURES OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS, AND THE WHIG PARTY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE."

In the article of the *Gazette* are many things which will sound strange to Whig ears; yet we can notice but one or two of them at this time. Here is one of them:

"Now then, what is the line of duty for the Whig party in the State of New Hampshire to pursue in relation to these measures? The compromise measures as a whole, we Whig and administration measures. They were originally framed by Henry Clay, and urged upon Congress with all the power of his wonderful eloquence and great name; and the clear and unassailable arguments and noble name of Daniel Webster contributed more to their passage than all other means together."

A man must be reckless of what he says when he calls the "Compromise measures" *Whig measures*, whether as a whole or a part. While President Taylor lived, Mr. Webster was the only Whig Senator out of 13 from the Free States, who favored the "Omnibus bill," and Mr. Brooks, of the city of New York was the only Whig member of 79 from the free States, who favored the Compromise scheme, better known, perhaps, as the "Omnibus bill." After President Taylor's death, and Mr. Webster's transfer from the Senate to the State Department, we believe there was no Whig Senator from the Free States, who voted for the "Omnibus bill," as Mr. Vinthrop, Mr. Webster's successor, was strongly opposed to the measure, and when it came to its final vote every Whig Senator from the Free States voted against it, while it commanded the votes of 8 or 10 of the 15 Loco Foco Senators from the Free States on nearly every vote taken upon it.

So much for the "Omnibus" as a whole. Now how stood the vote upon the *Fugitive Slave Law* in both the Senate and the House. Why, every vote given for it from the 15 free States was given by Loco Focos, and because not a free State Whig voted for it; while in the House of Representatives 39 votes were given for it from the free States, 27 of which were given by Loco Focos, and 3 by Whigs; while in the House 82 Loco Focos voted for it and but 30 Whigs, including those who reekless the declaration that these were *Whig measures*, or administration measures, when the Whigs were a minority in both branches of Congress, when the Slavery measures were passed.

In 1848, Gen. Taylor's friends in New England, were Mr. Webster's friends, and they stood at the ballot boxes as follows, compared with those of General Cass. We give the official votes as given for Electors on the 1st Tuesday of Nov., 1848:

	Taylor.	Cass.
Maine,	35,279	40,138
New Hampshire,	14,781	27,763
Vermont,	23,122	10,938
Massachusetts,	61,072	35,281
Rhode Island,	6,766	2,640
Connecticut,	30,213	27,046
	171,334	144,816
Majority,	26,518	

The *Gazette* greatly mistakes it if it thinks the Whigs are ready to endorse this measure.

We know it does not speak the sentiments of the good and true Whigs of the county whose name it has assumed, and in whose shire town it is published. They stand as they stood in 1848 and for years before that time, and there they will continue to stand, let men ambitions of power speak or act as they may.—*N. H. Statesman.*

ANOTHER "TEMPEST IN A TEACUP."—Texas, as well as the United States is in an excited condition. Gov. Bell, in a recent Message, made use of the quotation—"the winter of our discontent," &c., as if from the Bible. His opponents say it is from Shakespeare, while his friends allege it is from the Bible. The excitement runs high. So the story goes. We hope the controversy may not get into the United States Senate; for with such a momentous question before it, together with the "Boston rescue," we should tremble for the result—despair of the harmony of the Union. Great minds grappling such great questions would necessarily make a shaking somewhere. Should hope earthquakes might ensue.—*Caledonian.*

GEN. SCOTT.—A resolve has passed the Senate by a vote of 31 yeas to 16 nays, authorizing the President to confer the rank of Lieutenant General.—It was understood that the measure had special reference to Gen. Scott, the hero and conqueror of Mexico, who deserves this or any other honor which his country can bestow. Among the Senators who voted for the Resolves, were Clay, John Davis, Bell, Seward, and the Whigs universally, not one of them voting against it. We looked with some curiosity to see how Gen. Cass voted, but we looked in vain; his name does not appear! Perhaps when the vote was to be taken, he retired to the shadows, which coming events are said to cast before them.—*Worcester Register.*

Never made in unknown

The Rutland Herald

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1851.

WE were in hopes that whatever strife and turmoil might arise in the Whig party without the limits of Vermont in consequence of the sudden and unexpected course pursued by the party rejoicing in the cognomen of Unionists or Silver Greys—that within these limits no breath of the confusion would come to excite or in any way disturb the whig party here, or in any way retard their march,—which has ever, heretofore, been forward and onward!—shoulder to shoulder.

In this however, judging from present appearances, we are led to fear that our hopes are not to be realized; and that a little of that "confusion" will be exhibited in the whig ranks, even among us, which ever attends an attempted introduction of new forms or new creeds into any organized body.—But for ourselves, and we believe we may say the same for seven if not nine tenths of the whig party of Vermont—we are satisfied with things as they now are. We want no plank taken from our added to the old whig platform.—The principles of the party are such as the freemen of Vermont will sustain. They are the principles for which they have long and nobly fought, and with which they have ever triumphed.—Why then should we change, or add to them—or attempt to establish new and unnecessary tests? We can see no reason for this—but as others seem to think differently it may be well to look at the new requirements necessary to constitute a perfect whig—and entitle a simple plain old fashioned Vermont republican to the high sounding name of "Union," "Silver-grey" or "National Whig."

These requirements, as we understand them from Messrs. Clay, Webster, Dickinson, Cass, Langman Foote and others are few and exceedingly simple. All one has to do, is to be sworn as to his fidelity to the constitution,—pledge himself to a new or "higher" love for the Union,—take back all that he has ever said in opposition to any of the "Compromise measures"—approve of the whole, and bind himself particularly that he will not make any movement calculated to disturb the present fugitive Slave law, and he will at once be recognized as a "true, genuine National Whig." Whether any considerable portion of the whig party of Vermont will think this regenerating process necessary, remains to be seen; tho' we are inclined to think that the Green Mountain State will be found a barren portion of the Silver-grey's vineyard when the harvest comes to be gathered.

To such therefore, of our locofoco friends and over ardent free soilers as think, or profess to think, that the course pursued by Messrs. Webster and Clay in this matter sufficient evidence of the abandonment by the whig party of the grounds upon which they have heretofore stood,—we have only to say that "principles not men"—is yet the Whig motto;—unlike their opponents they follow the lead of no man when he gets off the track—nor do they go to any political bazar to barter principles, either to buy or sell,—leaving this field open entirely to their opponents.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.

The 4th of March has passed, and we feel sure that many will rejoice in the fact that with it has passed the last of Congress. A more unprofitable session was probably never held since the formation of the government. Less work has been done, and less satisfaction given than in any previous session; and the good and evil done becomes the country's inheritance.

Among the more important acts of the past session may be mentioned the cheap postage bill—in precisely what shape we do not learn—the Civil and Diplomatic Army and Navy bills—the Post office appropriation bill—the bill settling private land claims in California—resolution tendering a public ship to Kossuth to convey him to the U. S.—bills making appropriations for light houses—preventing Senators receiving constructive mileage—for infirm and disabled soldiers—regulating the appointment of merchandise appraisers at large, &c. &c. The river and harbor and the French Spoils bills were both killed in the Senate by parliamentary tactics—in a most summary manner.

PARSON WANTED.—The *Hartford Times* says:—"The fugitive 'Shad-law' *** shakes off the iron grip of the law with much greater ease and good fortune than his unlucky scriptural namesake of the lions den."

Will some of the Connecticut clergy be in hand—or send him to

Never made in unknown

Texas that he may pursue a course of Biblical studies under Gov. Bell. There will be the "winter of their discontent" disappear altogether.

RUTLAND & WASHINGTON RAILROAD.—The following persons were elected officers of this road for the coming year:

Merritt Clark, West Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; D. S. Miller, New York; J. W. Baldwin, Boston, Mass.; John Bradley, Burlington, Vt.; T. F. Strong, Burlington; Horace Clark, Middletown; H. N. Graves, Granville, N. Y., Directors.

M. Clark, President; J. Bradley, Vice President; H. Clark, Treasurer and Superintendent, E. J. Semberlin, Clerk.

It will be seen by notice in another column, that Prof. Strong, of Burlington, will lecture in this place on the eve of March 13th. We hope that Mr. Shedd will have a large audience.

TORRECO.—Frank says the best fine cut chewing is to be found at the store of Barrett & Son—and French ought to know where the best is kept.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

Prof. I. B. Woodbury, of New York, will meet the singers of Rutland County, in Convention at Castleton, on Thursday the 13th inst., at nine o'clock. A. M.—All interested in good Music, are invited to attend.

D. B. MORLEY, A. F. HOLMES, B. W. BURY, F. PARKER, F. N. MERRILL, Com. of Arrangements. Castleton, March 3d, 1851.

THE NEW TEST PARTY.—The N. Y. Tribune remarks that most of the Northern men who have signed the "new test" have failed of a re-election to Congress. Others still are near the end of their political lives. It is appropriate, then, to assign to this new party the melancholy but mellifluous name—*testators*. If you don't like that you may dub them—*testy*, and if that don't suit,—call them the *tested*—and "found wanting."—*Watchman.*

As Mr. Michael Sexton was crossing the bridge over the creek near the "Sinclair Place," in Essex, Vt., on Thursday evening last, one of the fore-wheels of the wagon came off, and Mr. Sexton and the horse were both precipitated into the water, and the current being strong, both were immediately carried under the ice and drowned.

SLAVE KIDNAPPER CONVICTED.—George F. Alberti was convicted this afternoon, in the Court of Criminal Sessions, on a charge of kidnapping a child named Joel Henry, and taking it to Maryland, where it was sold into slavery. He will probably be sentenced to 12 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SENTENCE OF COMMODORE JONES.—This officer, whose trial by Court Martial has been going on at Washington for some time past, has been found guilty of speculating in gold dust with the public funds, and is suspended from his command for five years, half of the time without pay. The President has approved the sentence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Washington March 4th. Senator Benton's disease is small-pox. He is said to be dangerously ill. Ex-Governor Comegys is dead.

FROM MEXICO.—The Mobile Tribune has details of the news from Mexico. The posts for the telegraph wires between Vera Cruz and the Capital are all up. Robberies on the boundary line continue frequent.

Tampico is suffering greatly from the want of provisions.

The cholera has again appeared at Sonora; thirty persons had fallen victims.

A conduction left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz, on the 3d ult., with more than a million dollars in specie.

The Monitor predicts that the country, under Arista's administration, will rise to the rank of the most distinguished nations of the earth.

The revolution in Guanajuato has been entirely put down.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN NEW YORK.—Buffalo, March, 4th.—The election today resulted in the choice of James S. Wadsworth, (Dem.) for Mayor, by over 100 majority. The Board of Aldermen stand as last year, 5 Whigs and 5 Democrats.

Rochester. William Paine, dem., was chosen Mayor by 400 majority. The Democrats also elected the other city officers.

Troy. Joseph M. Warren, dem., has been elected Mayor by 100 majority.

was elected Mayor by 100 majority. The Board of Aldermen are equally divided.

BALTIMORE, March 4th.—The mail is through, but contains nothing of interest.

"The Cheap Postage Bill" has become a law. Except in regard to the three cent coinage, it does not go into operation until the 1st July next. It reduces the average rate of postage both on letters and newspapers nearly one half.

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published.—Papers of less than 1 1/2 ounce, half these rates, and papers not over 10 square inches, one fourth these rates. The rates on monthly and semi-monthly newspapers the same in proportion to the number of sheets used, as on weekly papers.

The rates on letters not exceeding half an ounce, is three cents prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distance under 3000 miles. Over 3000 miles, double those rates.

The section added by the Senate, providing for the procuring of envelopes, and authorizing the Postmaster General to send them through the mails to postmasters or other persons desiring them, free of charge, was stricken out. Also the section authorizing the appointment of additional clerks to carry out the provisions of this bill.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The rejection by the French Legislative Assembly, of the President's request for a donation or grant of money, was at the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee, who had to make a previous examination of the bill. The report has been deemed to have been by M. Thiers.—On Monday the bill was rejected by 346 to 234 votes. M. Lamartine was refused a hearing.

GERMANY.—Lubeck has been invaded by Austrian troops, as well as Hamburg. A still worse indication of the prostration of Germany under Russian-Austrian power, is seen in the convention which the reinstated Elector of Hesse-Cassel is understood to have effected—namely, that the whole military force of Hesse, with the exception of the Elector's body-guard, is to be sent to do duty, as a kind of penal punishment, in Bohemia, and that Austrian troops are to take their places in the electorate.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was chiefly occupied on Friday, Monday, and Wednesday, with the debate on the "Papal Aggression." The government measure was brought forward on Friday night by Lord John Russell, the sum of it being that the government, under the circumstances, and with reference to the control which the new Roman Catholic prelates would obtain over large endowments in the hands of Roman Catholic trustees in this country, proposed, in the first place, to forbid the assumption of any title, not only from any diocese now existing, but from any territory or place in any part of the United Kingdom; and to restrain parties from obtaining by virtue of such titles any control over trust property; that all gifts to persons under these titles shall be null and void; that no act done by the holders of such titles shall also be null and void; and further, that property bequeathed or given to such persons, and for their purposes, shall pass at once to the crown, either to create trusts in harmony with the intention of the donor, or be otherwise disposed of, as may seem best to the crown. This his lordship represented as protecting the rights of the Catholic laity from aggression; and added, "it shall be necessary to introduce other provisions for this purpose, the nature will be attended to by the Attorney General in the bill he proposes to introduce with regard to charitable trusts, in which any further security that may be necessary can be taken to guard the Catholic laity from what threatens to be a transfer of their property to hands into which it was never intended to have passed. In the discussion, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Bright were the chief speakers against the bill proposed. Mr. Disraeli condemned it as inefficient and cowardly, but said he would not oppose it. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Graham, and other Irish members, spoke against the government bill, which was defeated by the Attorney General, by Sir George Grey, Mr. Page Wood, and Lord Ashley.

On Tuesday, Mr. Disraeli proposed his resolutions on the subject of agricultural distress; he spoke of the bad tax, the local rates, and the other alleged grievances of the farmers, and proposed remedial measures.

In Ireland, the opposition to the abolition of the Viceroyalty continues to organize itself. An agitation against the Ministerial Anti papal measures is springing up, under the direction of John O'Connell, whose constituents have subscribed £200 to enable him to retain his seat. He is not, however, thought much of.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Huddington (s), which arrived at Suva on the 3d, brings letters from Bombay of the 17th. Calcutta of the 8th of January, and Hong Kong of the 20th. December.

Sir Charles Napier had arrived at Bombay. He was to leave in the packet of the 3d. He was the guest of the Governor General.

The works of the Bengal Railway were suspended, in consequence of the incompetent powers of the Committee.

A continued system of canals is to be carried out towards the north-west frontier and the Punjab.

Onwego. Samuel R. Beardsley, dem., has been chosen Mayor.

Utica. Col. Jno. Hillman, dem.,