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LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, OCT. 12.

Called to order by the President.

After the usual preliminaries, H. Burton, Esq., of Middlebury was elected Secretary.

The usual committees were appointed.

HOUSE.

No challenges were had for Speaker, without effecting an election.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

NATHAN MILLINGTON, of Bennington County, presented his credentials, was duly sworn and admitted to his seat. Mr SEYMOUR, (Whig) of Franklin, was admitted in place of M. Bigelow, deceased.

Politically, the Senate now stands as follows:—

Whigs		17
Free Soilers	6	
Democrats	6	12
Whig maj.		5

HOUSE.

On direction of the Chair, the House resumed the balloting for Speaker, and continued to the 23d ballot without effecting an election.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

The President being absent, the Senate was called to order by the Secretary.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Clerk H. Chipman, of Ludlow, was elected Assistant Secretary.

The Senate then elected by ballot the following standing committees:

Committee on Finance.

Senator Stevens, of Caledonia, Chairman.
Beck,
Morse.

Committee on Judiciary.

Senator Collamer, Chairman,
Stevens, of Franklin,
Hoyt.

Committee on Claims.

Senator Bogue, Chairman,
Dennison,
Powers.

Committee on Education.

Senator Stone, Chairman,
Warner,
Wilson.

Committee on Agriculture.

Senator Harvey, Chairman,
Kimball,
Skinner.

Committee on Manufactures.

Senator Bailey, Chairman,
Millington,
Witters.

Committee on Military Affairs.

Senator Hyde, Chairman,
Parker,
Gates.

Committee on Roads.

Senator Hale, Chairman,
Hyde,
Colt.

Committee on Banks.

Senator Carpenter, Chairman,
Jones,
Rowell.

Committee on Land Taxes.

Senator Shaw, Chairman,
Wheeler,
Moody.

The Canvassing Committee on the part of the Senate, consists of Messrs. Kimball, Gates, Bogue, Harvey, Warner, Colt, Witters, Wheeler, Hale, Hoyt, Powers, Rowell and Watson.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M., on Monday next.

HOUSE.

The Chair again directed the House to proceed to the election of Speaker for the year ensuing, but no election was made at the 30th ballot, when the House adjourned till 2 o'clock on Monday.

FIRE.—About two o'clock on the morning of Thursday last, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire. It was found that the store of D. PLATT & Co. was enveloped in flames, and such was their progress that those sleeping of the building were nearly suffocated with smoke, which made its way from the store to their sleeping-room. Mr D. PLATT and a young man in the same room were obliged to save themselves by leaping out of the second story window. By great exertions they succeeded in breaking open the front door, and moved a few articles, but were speedily driven out by the flames, and the store and its contents was abandoned to its fate.

Some seven hundred dollars worth of new goods had been placed in the store the night previous. The building was nearly new, and of wood, and the fire, commencing as it did in the lower story, in which there was a large quantity of dry goods, the whole edifice was soon wrapt in flames.

The Boot and Shoe store of B. F. ARNAULT, which stood within a few feet of it, was also consumed, in spite of the almost superhuman exertions of those who had thus been suddenly called together.

The loss of D. PLATT & Co., is nearly $4000. They are insured for $2,000 on the goods and building, in the Vermont Mutual. B. F. ARNAULT's loss is said to be about $800; he is insured for $100, also in the Vt. Mutual. The books and papers of PLATT & STORY were also destroyed.

The cause of the fire is unknown.—[Swanton Herald.

TOLLING A GHOST.—Somewhere in the State of Vermont, not a thousand years since, lived an old miller, with two boys nearly as sharp-set as himself for making sure, at least, of the full pains of their calling. One dry the old gentleman came into the mill and found the grist of a customer, consisting of an unusually fine specimen of grain, in the hopper. "John," said he earnestly, as one of his sons came in and passed through the mill, "John, have you tolled this grist?" "Yes, father I have," replied John, and then disappeared.—"Bill," said the old man, as the other son soon came in and found his father closely eyeing the fast lessening treasures of the hopper, "Bill, have you tolled this grist?"

"Yes, father."

"Sure of it, now?"

"O, yes, with a free scoop and liberal measure," answered Bill, and also left the mill.

"Heat these boys!" exclaimed the old man with another longing look at the object of his temptation as the last peck was disappearing, "I trust these boys, there's no depending on them, I'll tell it myself."

The story is a short one, but it commends a chapter on human nature, by which other that millers may profit.—[Freeman.

CASUALTY.—We learn that on Saturday last, an employee of A. LATHAM & Co., named TILLEN, was killed at their manufacturing establishment, at White-River Junction. He was putting a bend upon a drum, when he was caught, and his body carried through a space but a few inches in diameter, instantly causing death. His body was shockingly mangled,—not a bone being left unbroken.—[Chronicle.

Foreign News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Interesting News.

By the arrival of the U. S. Mail steamship *Hermann*, at New York on the morning of the 14th, we have dates from London to the 30th, Southampton to the 29th, Paris and Liverpool the 28th ult., all to Saturday. From the advices received, we collect the following

Summary of News.

A telegraphic dispatch from Trieste, of the 25th ult., in anticipation of the Overland Indian Mail, has been received.—British India was quiet throughout. From China, it was reported that the rebels continued their advance upon Peking. The reports of the Indigo crop in India and Britain were very most satisfactory. Cotton was plentiful, and basis as generally good.

Accounts from Alexandria to the 13th September state that Abbas Pacha had issued an order prohibiting the export of Grain from Egypt, from and after the 20th September, but on the representation of the European Consuls, the prohibition may be delayed until the 20th November.

The Hungarian deputation presented the Crown of St. Stephen with the other Regalia to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna on the 20th Sept. The deputation was headed by the Archduke Albrecht. It was noticed that in mentioning Hungary, the Emperor spoke of it in the old anti-Schwartzenburg style as a kingdom.

Great excitement prevailed in London when this steamer left, on the subject of Eastern affairs. On the 24th ult. a perfect panic set in on the Stock Exchange, caused from the reports that the combined fleets in Beikos Bay had passed the Dardanelles, and anchored before the city of Constantinople. The rumor, however, subsequently was modified to the fact that three English and three French steam frigates had entered the Straits at the request of the French and British Ambassadors, with the ostensible object of protecting the interests and persons of European residents in the event of an outbreak (which appeared probable) of the fanatical Turkish party.

The accounts from Constantinople of the 15th September, however, stated that the procession of the Bairam, which, it was thought, would give occasion to a popular demonstration, went off in perfect tranquility. Extensive precautions were taken, and the garrison and police reinforced by strong detachments of troops and peace officers. The crews of the ships in harbor were confined on board their vessels. Further accounts stated that the Ulemas (who had waited on the Soltan, clamoring for instant war with Russia,) had revoked their declarations to the people, in consequence of the arguments of the Scheik-ul-Islam. The greatest consternation prevailed among the Christian population, and it appears that it was the French Minister who first proposed to call to their assistance a portion of the allied fleets.

The refusal of Russia to accept the modifications of the Porte was not publicly known in Constantinople on the 17th September.

The general impression that war was not to be avoided, was now felt with increased force. The passage of the Dardanelles is an act corresponding to the crossing of the Pruth by the Russians, and would no doubt be so considered by the Czar. Though the protection of European residents was mentioned as the cause of the entry of the six frigates, it was yet believed that they only formed the first division of the fleets, to be followed soon by the other ships.

Another unfavorable feature was the demand being pressed upon the Turkish government by the Austrian Ambassy, for indemnities for losses of property sustained by Austrian subjects on Turkish soil.—These demands amounted to large sums, and would much complicate political affairs.

The preparations for war were in the meantime no way relaxed. The Egyptian contingent of 15,000 men had marched for Varna. The Porte was also concentrating an army of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Persia. The Persian and Ottoman soldiers fraternize, and large numbers of Refugees, Hungarian and Italian, had joined the army.

The Russians, also, were pouring fresh troops into Southern Russia, and evidently preparing for a protracted campaign.

The Emperor of Russia had arrived at Olmutz, accompanied by Count Nesselrode and the Grand Duke Alexander. Nothing had yet transpired regarding the conferences to be held with the Emperor of Austria.

The news of the rejection on the part of the Czar of the modifications of the Vienna note became publicly known on the 16th, among the population of Constantinople.—It produced a profound impression, but there was no fear of a popular rising. A Special Cabinet was immediately convened, under the presidency of the Soltan.

The most recent accounts from Constantinople and Vienna were thought to be more favorable. The war and peace parties in the Divan were said to have come to a temporary understanding.

In London, an impression seemed to prevail that peace might yet be preserved. The season is getting too advanced into Winter for hostilities of any extent to be commenced, and before the opening of a Spring campaign many months will necessarily elapse, which may be turned to account by the diplomatists.

Public attention was considerably occupied by the news of the arrest in the City of Lucca, in Tuscany, of Miss Cunningham, a young Scotch lady, for giving away a Bible and a copy of Bonyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, in Italian to a peasant. The British Minister at Florence, after using every effort for the liberation of the lady, was unsuccessful with the Grand Duke, and it was likely Miss Cunningham would be imprisoned five years for the offence, unless strong measures were adopted by the British Government. Deputations on the subject had waited on Lord Clarendon, who declared that every effort should be used to release the lady.

Important advices had been received from Australia by the ship Marlborough, which arrived on the 28th ult. with dates from Melbourne of July 4.

The import markets were entirely overstocked, and a vast proportion of importable articles were being sacrificed by auction, at nominal prices. Sales of Malt Liquors, to arrive, had been discovered by the purchasers, while, as regards Flour, it was said there were 50,000 bbls in port, a great portion of which would be shipped to England. The *Eagle* had, in fact, taken 6,000 barrels for London, at a freight of 8s. 3d. Ship, with cargoes on board, were lying in the harbor, and lighterage was 35s. to 45s. a ton.

The roads to the mines were impassable, and goods were understood to be wanted there. The yield of gold was understood to be greater than ever. Gold dust was 77s. 6d. per ounce, and Exchanges on London 9 per cent. premium, with an upward tendency.

It was expected sovereigns would soon be shipped home. Almost all the Flour from England, and much of that from the United States, arrived sour. American Flour, in tun, arrived in good condition, and on the 12th June, was £18 to £20 per ton, but the price subsequently declined. The disastrous nature of the Australian accounts had caused great uneasiness in London, and the rates of freight immediately declined.

The cholera was not making much progress. The number of deaths had fallen at Newcastle to 35, and at Gateshead to 20 daily. Isolated cases in various places were reported.

The Bank of England has again raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

Miss Louisa Scribner obtained a verdict at Oxford last week, of $2000 damages for a breach of promise on the part of her inconstant swain. We appeal to Lucy Stone to say if this is not an unpaid law which confines a woman damaged to the above amount, when she is let off from a life-long servitude to a fickle-minded thing in pants.

Budget of Varieties.

— Every school boy knows that a kite will not fly unless it has a strong string to draw it. It is just so with us. The man who is tied down by half a dozen blooming responsibilities, and their mother, will make a higher and stronger flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always fluttering in the wind. If you want to succeed in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

—"You Zeke?"

"What, ma?"

"Have you washed your teeth and taken out your hair?"

"Yes, ma?"

"Then I reckon you had best go to meeting, we must be as fashionable as our neighbors."

—"You said, Mr Skeesicks, that the deer—or was it a man in easy circumstances—what do you mean by that?"

"A gentleman not pays his printer promptly, and sint ofered to look his butcher boy in the face!"

Verdict for the plaintiff. Call the next case.

— The prettiest design we ever saw on the tombstone of a child was a fork waving upward with a rosebud in its mouth.

— If they split matches at the rate of 60,000 a minute, why can't people get divorced?

— It is astonishing with what equanimity men bear the greatest misfortunes of their best friends.

Gentlemen should always walk a little in the rear of Ladies. Shadows should not precede, but follow the sun.

— At Springfield, Massachusetts, a lady sent the following volunteer toast:

"*Spruce* old bachelors—the *ever greens* of society."

— Ladies who continue to wear long skirts, are hereafter to be called *Broomers*, in contradistinction to *Bloomers*. This is one of the *sweeping* resolutions passed at Cleveland.

— *The (Old) Farmer's Almanac*, for 1854, has already been published, to give warning of the departure of another year. It bears the same frontispiece which it wore fifty years ago, when no housekeeper could get along without the almanac of Robert B. Thomas.

— To be proud and inaccessible is to be fiend and weak. [Massillon.

— An enterprising young statesman says he can steer the ship of state in perfect safety if he can only keep his hand on the "tiller of the soil."

— There are some kinds of men who cannot pass their time alone; they are the fluts of occupied people. [M. de Bonald.

— A gentleman brought an action recently in one of the Ohio courts against the owners of a steamboat on which he had lost a trunk containing $2000. The court held that they were bound to pay for the loss of ordinary baggage, but not for anything of unusual value, unless it was made known to them beforehand, so that they could take extra care, and charge an extra price for carrying it. Accordingly, the jury brought in a verdict allowing $300—the value of the trunk and the clothing in it—but disallowing the $2000.

— Shame is like the weaver's thread, if it breaks in the net, it is wholly imperfect. [Cyranus de Bergerac.

— Happiness is a bowl after which we run wherever it rolls, and we push it with our feet when it stops. [Goethe.

— Enterprise and energy are a mine of wealth to their possessor.

— The young lady who "fell *dead*—in love with a young man," revived on being asked to name the day.

— Some men are called sagacious, merely on account of their average; whereas a child can clench its fist the moment it is born. [Shenstone.

— The bowl that cup makes a pie, is a conjugal feast to the husband that marries it.

— Love is of the nature of a hunting-glass which, kept in one place, firth, but changed often, it doeth nothing.

Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out wholesome fragrance; but reverie is the same flower, when rank and running to seed. [Tupper.

— Happiness is as a butterfly, which, when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp; but if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you.

—Old men are fond of giving good advice, to console themselves for being no longer in a position to give bad examples.

— It is estimated that not less than four millions of dollars have been spent by Southerners this summer in sight seeing and pleasure excursions at the North.

— A Irish stake stew consists of two handfuls of raw dust to a pottful of diluted water. It is boiled a half hour and served up with straw and shavings.

— The Japanese have a wonderful facility of dwarfing trees. Perfectly forward oaks, full grown cypress trees, and other trees, not six inches high are common.

— We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without any hesitation; for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers. [Seneca.

— Among the patents recently granted, is one to Ancil Stickney, of Norwich, Vt., for improvement in blow-pipes for enlarging blasting cavities, and another to James Block, of Philadelphia, for "improved planetary hydraulic steam engine," probably designed to keep the planets in their courses, or to furnish the motive power when the present solar system runs down.

— Ages of ignorance and simplicity are thought to be ages of purity. But the direct contrary I believe to be the case.—Rude periods have that grossness of manners, which is as unfriendly to virtue as luxury itself. Men are less ashamed as they are less polished.—[Warton.

A DEFINITION.—"Bill Tomkins, what is a widder?"

"A widder is a married woman that hasn't got no husband 'cause he's dead."

"Very well—what is a widdower?"

"A widdower is a man that runs after widders."

— An impudent fellow says:—"Show me all the dresses a woman has worn in the course of her life, and I will write her biography from them."

— The comet has got ahead of the sun, and an exchange paper says that it may be seen by getting up before sunrise and looking eastward.

— Every young man that wears a Byron collar is not a poet; neither is every man a musician because he carries a drum in his ear. These facts are worth remembering.

— He that finds a thing, steals it, if he endeavors not to restore it.

There will be a whole monument erected in the memory of Henry Clay, in Kentucky, the State of his home and adoption—as we wish there might be in every state in the Union. In Ohio there has been the subscription of $1000 each, by two citizens of that State. Fayette county, Ky., has subscribed $15,000; Bourbon, $5000; Franklin more than this sum, and others in proportion. At the Lexington (Ky.) Fair, Mr Dunn, the gentlemanly agent of the Association, was time enough—"Mr. D. I understand you receive subscriptions to erect a monument at Mr. Clay's grave—I wish to add my name to your list." He wrote "——, Mississippi, Five Hundred Dollars."

"SOLITARY AND ALONE."—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says Gen. Scott is kept severely out years old, and adds:

"We saw him the other day on the pavement near his house in Washington. He is the youngest looking man of seventy we have ever seen; rather fuller in habit and broader than he used to appear. He wears his hat with a knowing expression, a little on the left side, walks with a deliberate and measured tread, having something like pride in its swaying—something that bespeaks a consciousness that he is Thomas Hart Benton. He feels his powers, and so does his country, and so will it ever. His mark will be left on the era of his life.—Few men of equal intellectual power and knowledge have appeared on this stage of action.

MAMMOTH MEMORIAL FROM VT.

Agreeably to the instructions of the State Convention of the Friends of Peace, Memorials have been placed in the hands of nearly every minister of the Gospel in Vermont, for distribution in their respective towns, and a large number of these gentlemen have pledged themselves to use all reasonable efforts for the promotion of the great cause.

It cannot be doubted, therefore, that these memorials have had a very extensive circulation though the State, and, when collected and united, will form quite an imposing expression of the wish of the Freemen of Vermont, "that the barbarous custom of war should henceforth cease." In order that this important undertaking may be completed as soon as practicable, the ministers generally are requested with consent of the officer to give notice from the pulpit that the Town Clerk will receive and forward them, agreeably to the printed directions on each memorial.—Should any objection arise, the postmaster or some other gentleman will without doubt cheerfully perform this duty. The name of the town should be written on at least one of the papers, as the postmark is sometimes omitted or illegible.

The funds for the prosecution of this great enterprise were originally small and are now exhausted. It is hoped, therefore, that the postage of the memorials will be prepaid. The expense to each individual is the merest trifle, but, thrown upon one man, will amount to a considerable sum.

By direction of the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

THOS. H. PALMER,
Corresponding Secretary.

MORE LITERARY PLAGIARISM.—The Edinburgh *Witness* for August contained an excellent editorial article from the pen of the distinguished Hugh Miller, upon America and her Fortunes. The article attracted attention at once for its unusual candor and breadth of view, and was quoted by American Journals as proof of a considerable advance in knowledge and fraternity by the transatlantic press. The Congregationalist calls attention to the fact that many of the ideas in this article, and even some of the very words, are identical with those of an address made before the American Home Missionary Society last May, by the Rev. Mr. Eldridge, of New Bedford. The Congregationalist pertinently asks: "Did Hugh Miller consider the address of the American clergyman so far a "fossil" at three months as to be fair picking for a geologist?"

THE GREENE CO. MURDERER.—On Thursday last the county court opened at Catskill, Judge Bailey presiding. The grand jury was empanneled, and were ably charged by the Judge. The jury retired, and called on the case of Warren Wood, charged with the shooting of Hiram Williams, the pedlar, on the 19th of August.

On the evidence produced, the grand inquest have found a bill of indictment, charging Warren Wood with the wilful murder of the pedlar.

The case now stands over for trial at the Oyer and Terminer, which convenes in November next.—[Troy Post.

☞ The annual tournament came off at the Hagaman's Springs, Virginia, a few days ago. There was a large assemblage of the beauty and chivalry of the State, and the whole affair is represented to have been conducted in due form, and passed off with great *eclat*. The queen of beauty and love was crowned with marked ceremony. A brilliant ball in the evening terminated the festivities.

Archbishop Hughes has brought a suit for slander against the proprietors of the Philadelphia *Recorder*, on account of a communication they published, which stated that Archbishop Hughes had officiated as Bishop at Gibraltar; that he had been incarcerated in the moorish Castle for refusing to account for some Church funds; that he had escaped from the prison to fly to this country, &c. In reply to this it is stated that the Archbishop had never exercised any ecclesiastical function at Gibraltar, and finally never was at Gibraltar in his life.

A terrible gale occurred on Lake Erie on Tuesday. The sea ran so high that vessels could not get out of Buffalo harbor. A number of vessels were wrecked. On Monday night a wreck was seen near the Canada shore with three men clinging to the masts. She was afterwards seen with only one man. The Steamer May Flower fired up to go to her but failed to make the attempt.—[Hampshire Gazette.

John M. Botts was treated to a public dinner at Newark, N. J., on Monday night by his political and personal friends. Col. Pennington presided with the guests on his right and Chief Justice Hornblower on his left. Mr. Botts made a long speech, in which he referred to his labors with the Whig party, and said he found it a pretty hard, thankless, and unmerchantable one. He contended that the principles of Protection and Internal Improvements are still yet living and kept on, and said:—

"The great error which the Whig party has committed, has been the timidity which it has shown, and its willingness to lay down its arms at every defeat. Not so with our opponents. The more you whip them to-day, the harder they will fight to-morrow. Principles they have none, but positions they never yield."

QUEER DISTINCTION.—In the same announcement of two ladies found drowned, one is mentioned as the body of a "male person," the other as "the body of a gentleman." The gentleman wore the best clothes, and the coroner, with the sagacity of the world, judged from outside.

At an exhibition in each by forty-two Boston ladies, the other night, in New-York, they kindly offered to give a specimen of tomahawking or scalping, if any lady or gentleman in the audience would step forward.

The colored men of Illinois are holding a State Convention at Chicago, to consider their proper course under the inhuman law recently passed there, compelling them either to leave the State or be sold.

"Potty Heads" is the last word that has been added to the political nomenclature of New York. It is applied to the Barnburners who have suffered under the influence of offices, as Dix, for instance.

The Tribune says that the Bank of Dartmouth, Germany, are about establishing a branch at New York—with a capital of $10,000,000.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, proprietor and editor of the New York *Herald*, has recently returned from Europe, and seized hold of the quill with a vengeance. The Herald, and more perhaps, than any other paper, is about Gospel Peace to the President, and to defeat General Scott. This same paper is now shooting hot shot, into Secretary Marcy and the other members of the Cabinet, in a manner to frighten them on the "battlement." He calls them by no better names than scoundrels, and asserts with more than its accustomed truth that nothing but the spoils of office lie at the bottom of the Administration policy. The War of the Roses goes on among the great democracy.

In an article on the Financial and Political Condition of the United States, in which he refers to the disastrous state of affairs in 1837, and raises the Democratic Administration of that time responsible therefor, he closes up as follows:—

"We are now on the verge of a similar revolution, under the auspices of Marcy and the younger Van Buren. The vultures and speculators of the party have again possession of the government, and are prostituting it to the worse infamous purposes. Our paper circulation is more expanded than it was in 1837; banks have multiplied in all directions; State credits, county credits, town and city credits, as well as railroad and canal credits, have multiplied beyond anything dreamed of in 1836 and 1837, and the increasing reports will soon raise the surplus revenue in the treasury from thirty to fifty millions of dollars. And in the face of these appalling difficulties, the threatening aspect of our foreign relations and the approaching revival of sectional agitation at home, the power and influence of the Administration are fritted away in the distribution of the spoils among drunken vagabonds and rowdy politicians! In the midst of a financial crisis, and surrounded by dangers from which to escape will require all the talent and all the experience of thinking and reflecting statesmen, our Secretary of the Treasury issues his mandate to the Collector of New York to take care of the weighers, gaugers, tide-waiters, and watchmen of the Custom House!

Is not this enough to alarm our business community? Can they look with passive indifference on the present condition of the country? Are they willing to trust their property and credit—the results of their enterprise and labor—to the hands of the present spoils Cabinet? Have they not an abiding interest in the faithful, energetic and Statesmanlike management of public affairs? And are they not in the end the victims of every weak, vacillating, corrupt, plundering administration? Why, then, should they not move in a body to rid the country and the President of Marcy, Davis, Guthrie, and the whole bunch of Governmental burglars, whose minds cannot rise above the consideration of public plunder, and the distribution of the spoils among personal friends and mercenary followers? Let the business community take the matter in hand at once; let them form associations, and appoint committees whose specify business it shall be to procure the removal of the Cabinet, and let them not rest till the task is accomplished. We are on the eve of a great revolution in finance, commerce and politics, and it is the duty and interest of every honest man to contribute his share to avert the danger."

WASHINGTON, OCT. 11.

Important developments relative to a design of the Government of England to Africanize Cuba, are looking out. Some weeks ago information was received here that Lord Howden, British Minister at Madrid, had succeeded in making, in June last, a treaty with Spain, by which English cruisers are permitted to land men to search the plantations of Cuba on which slaves are suspected to have been carried from slavers. The English Government has thus acquired the right of search and foothold in Cuba, which may be carried to an extent her purposes may demand.

Some days since reliable information was received here, that Lord Howden was urging upon the Spanish Government with a prospect of success, a treaty by which the English Government offers to withdraw her cruisers from the Coast of Cuba, and permit any number of slaves to be landed, provided they shall be made *Emancipados* for ten years, and that slavery shall be abolished in the Island at the expiration of fifty years. This statement is confirmed by letters just received from Havana, dated October 1, which state that Mr. Crawford, the English Consul there, was procuring letters from prominent persons urging this plan, in order to send to England to forcibly bear in her demands on Spain. No British cruisers had been on the coast for a month, and slaves were landing in crowds.

"GET OUT OF MY HOUSE, YOU VAGABOND."—The New York *Evening Post* thus takes leave of its Hardshell allies in terms which, however well deserved, it ought to be the last to apply to its former friends but now its most obnoxious enemies:

"Their seperation is not to be regretted. They are, as a body, such a corrupt set of rogues; so many of them have been cheating our State Prisons of their dues for so many years; so many of them never appear in politics except to make mischief; that there was no possibility of giving the party influence or strength while their connection with it gave them any sort of claim to its forbearance. For the sake of peace, many Democrats have hesitated to stigmatize the bank robbers, steamboat thieves, canal contract thieves, land-jobbers, and post-office robbers, who compose the majority of them, as they deserved, because they did not wish to create bad feeling, and disturb the harmony of the party with which they were in apparent connexion. Now we hope the pure men of the party will have their tongues loosed, and that they will be prepared to call a thief a thief, a robber a robber, and treat them accordingly."

WHIG RALLY IN BOSTON.—The Whigs of Suffolk held a grand meeting at Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening, to ratify the nominations of the late State Convention in this town. It was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Boston. Hon. Abbot Lawrence presided, and the immense audience was addressed by the President, Hon. Edward Everett, and E. H. Derby Esq. Mr. Everett's address is spoken of by the Boston papers as one of the most eloquent you ever delivered in Faneuil Hall.

The two Whig organs seem to be thoroughly out, and there was ample evidence that Boston will do her best in defeating the machine things of the subsidy coalition.—[Fitchburg Reville.

CARPETS.—The astonishing low prices for which the New England Carpet Company sell such immense quantities of carpeting, is accounted for only by their heavy purchases at the New York auction trade sales. At their establishment they sell tapestry carpets for $1 25 per yard, which formerly, we considered dung well to purchase for $2 per yard. They display Brussels and three plys, also printed floor cloths at less than manufacturers' prices. They have always enjoyed the reputation of selling all grades of carpeting at much less than the usual rates. Their warehouse is located on the corner of Hanover and Elm streets, Boston.—[Herald.

DREADFUL MURDER.—The Kane County (Ill.) *Democrat* says, that on the 30th ult., an Irishman named Colling got into a quarrel with his wife about some property that belonged to her, whereupon he deliberately sharpened a butcher knife and thrust her with it, at one blow cutting her heart entirely through. The fellow was arrested and now is in jail.

The use of wood and coal is to be done away with, a method having been discovered of warming houses by an inner gas, the same now used for light. Alex. Fraser, of the N. Y. Mirror, has entire confidence in the discovery, and is making arrangements to try it in his office.

GOOD—GOOD.—The process of trotting on our principal thoroughfares is prodigious. Steamboats and railroad cars are crowded to excess. It seems as if every body was on the move. Drive on New Haven and the city, which is not our garden flower, are there upwards of one per day, each way, and one abundant each way, and they are unmolested for the enjoyment accommodation of the public. The express train which left here at 5 o'clock on Friday morning had thirteen passenger and two baggage cars, all drawn by one engine. The train which left New Haven at 25 minutes before 10, yesterday morning,—excursion, which ought to have left here at that time,—arrived here about half-past 2, with 12 passenger and two baggage cars. The earnings of each of these trains must have approached $1000. All the trains are heavy—so much so that they are habitually behind their time.—[Jour. of Commerce.

EDITOR ROBERTS.—We see it stated that Mr DRAKE, editor of the *Banner*, recently had his valise stolen while on his way from Boston to Cincinnati—principal loss, a choice selection of manuscripts, sermons and addresses, among them his lecture on the World's Fair. We presume he would be glad to receive a note similar to the following if he could recover his manuscripts. Another editor recently had his wallet abstracted while mingling in a short nap.—The thief was so disgusted with the result of his exploit, that he returned the plunder by express, to the address written inside the wallet, with the following note:

"You miserable skunk, heres your pocket-book. I don't keep no such. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nothin in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a ivory tooth comb, too postage stamps and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I beet your an editor, I return your trash. I never robs any only gentlemen."

Thieves will soon learn that robbing editors is a poor business.—[Portland Adv.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—Day before yesterday evening, officers H. Ann Rider and Rose, received a dispatch from Columbus, telling them to look out on the ten o'clock eastern train, for the parties concerned in an elopement which had taken place from Hancock county.

The lady in the case was named Deer, and the male individual comic-man called John Curtis. The parties arrived as expected, and were taken into custody. The baggage was extensive, consisting of a band-box, two carpet-sacks, two trunks, a baby two months old, three hundred dollars of the deserted husband's money, and a six shooter. The latter instrument was in the pocket of the lady, who drew it, and informed the officers she would specifically cause vacancies in the organization of the Cincinnati police. She was secured and taken to the watch house, however, where she was lodged during the night. In the morning her husband and father arrived, the former to claim his baby, and the latter his erring daughter; both, after a world of argument, were successful; and Curtis was turned loose upon the world, unencumbered with baggage.—[Cincinnati Coun., Friday.

SACKETS HARBOR AND SARATOGA R. R.—The Saratoga Whig says:

At the meeting of the Directors of this road, held on the 25th ult., it was resolved to commence the work of grading immediately, and 100 miles of the eastern end was ordered to be finished for running by the 1st of December, 1854.

The whole line is contracted for five millions of dollars. The engineers are now engaged in their final surveys for the location of the line, and as soon as the terminus is ascertained the ground will probably be broken, and several gangs of men set to work.

THE BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The recent Fair was fruitful of incidents, of which we will relate one. It was a rainy time, and many having nothing else to do found their enjoyment at the "side shows," where the "critter" was sold. One individual looked till he was tired and then started for home. When just beyond the limits of the village the nags gave way and the horse parted from the wagon. This was unnoticed by our hero, who continued to shout and sing, and drive his horse as though all was right and prosperous. A gentleman passing about that time asked him what he was doing there? "Been to the fair—hic—seen the elephant—hic—and now I'm going home—hic—do you mind that old hoss—hic—take anything—hic." "Well, but where's your horse?" "Hoss be d——d—hic—much as I can do to take care of the wagon—hic."—[Essex Co. Rep.

"A friend" says: "I heard a good anecdote just now of a wealthy man "hereaway," who had a number of servants, and who was in the habit of sending some one of them a fishing for trout; but one day his man returned with a smaller number than usual; and, on being asked the reason of it, he said: "A negro came along and threw them overboard;" upon which the master asked him, if he brooked such conduct?" "No," was the reply, "but I *brooked* the nigger!" The verdict of the coroner's jury was:—"Found drowned!"—[Knickerbocker.

☞ The Cleveland *Herald* relates the following "incident," as having occurred about the close of the recent Woman's Rights Convention in that city.

Another portion of this highly ornamental appendage, was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the bald pated, cold-hearted embodiment of infidelity and skepticism. In a debate in which Rev. Mr Nevin participated, and in which, as ever, he was a good extra, Garrison called him "a liar, a rowdy, and a scoundrel!"

As the audience passed out of the Hall, Mr Nevin's brother, a layman, met him and enquired whether those words were uttered in the heat of debate, or coolly. Retraction was refused, and the latter twisted Mr Garrison's nose, as he hurled him against the wall of the Melodeon. Recovering his position, Mr Garrison said, "do you treat gentlemen so?" "No," was the answer, "I treat no gentlemen so, but I so treat William Lloyd Garrison."

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF THE LATE PROF. WEBSTER.—The wife of the late Prof. Webster—the man that was executed for the murder of Dr. Parkman, died at Boston on Monday. She was a lady much esteemed and respected among a large circle of acquaintances there. The terrible crime and fate of her husband had cast a gloom over her life ever since that event, which, beyond the power of the kindest sympathies to dispel, has at length followed her to the grave. She was about 50 years old, and was a native of the Island of St. Michaels, one of the Azores group. She was a highly esteemed and accomplished lady. Four daughters, two in Cambridge and two at the Azores, remain to mourn her loss.

BOSTON, OCT. 13.

A letter dated Bethany, N. H., Oct. 12th, says, "Mt. Washington is covered with snow to the depth of two feet, and in some places there are drifts of the height of eight feet. In the towns round that mountain snow has been falling for several days past. The thermometer upon the mountain stood at zero last week.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 13.

The Union of this morning has a severe article denouncing those who pretend to be friends of the President and yet attack his Cabinet. It says "the President has no feeling for them but sovereign contempt." The Union also continues its defence of Secretary Guthrie's letter to Collector Benson.

Elizabeth Clay, who shot her seducer at Lunenburg a few days ago, has been discharged, the grand jury having found no bill against her.

☞ We expected to have published the Governor's Message in this week's paper; but as the prospect of the document is somewhat dubious, we anticipate the regular publication, and shall issue the Message in an Extra, if received in time to warrant us in doing so.

☞ A small part of our edition this week is worked on paper that don't allow much for margin. The reading is as there, however, and more interesting than usual. Editorial articles are omitted to make room for news.

☞ We extract the following from a printed account of a trip to New York, by our brother SAWYER, of the Burlington Courier. The high terms of commendation applied to the Western Vt. are eminently just, but the comparison to the disadvantage of the Rutland & Washington appears to be invidious. The R. & W. is one of the best managed and most popular thoroughfares with which we are acquainted, and will not suffer by a *fair* comparison with any other. But to the remarks of the Courier:

WESTERN VT. RAILROAD.

[illegible] we shall not be understood [illegible] well known and justly [illegible] when we speak [illegible] Vermont. And first of all, [illegible] Rutland to Donby, [illegible] is most beauty and [illegible] picturesque. A [illegible] combination quite [illegible] of grandeur. The state of agriculture commencing up to this town, and even as far as Manchester, is not up to what we anticipated, but probably we saw the poorest samples of farming, as they generally do continuous to railways. The state made all doing is a feature in the country which no discerning person would [illegible]. But as we approach Manchester, and on south through Arlington to Bennington, the scenery may be set down as among the grandest and most romantic of any in the state. That lofty mountain chain of mountains, so beautiful in its outline, and so darkening in its broad shadows, as adapted alike due to inspiration and profitable contemplation. You gaze and gaze until you see unexpectedly which of on, miles upon miles, scarcely suspecting that you were at all. And what every observer will remark, as recommending this as a pleasure route even in the wider season, you will notice the abundant traces of wind-blown evergreens, scattered every where upon the right and left through the line, even to Troy.

But what shall we say of the officers and running time upon this road. While the officers understand their business, and are prompt in the execution of their duties, so far as our experience and observation extended, they are equally obliging and kind. Our whole feeling in relation to them is commendation. Every thing was quiet; and by great exertions in stopping (some twice) to avoid collisions with cattle driven upon the track, they exhibited the right sort of care for the lives and limbs of their passengers. As to making good time, we have only to say that the Western Vermont trains reached Eagle Bridge considerably in advance of the Washington trains when we went down, and were at Troy with an abundance of time to spare after we had taken the boat. And we wish especially to say, that on the express train coming back, we made most capital time, and relieved that the track was more even and the riding consequently pleasanter than on any other road we traversed.

UNDERSOLD.—It has been stated by several papers, correctly among the number, that the Western Vermont Railroad had not acted with as liberal a spirit in carrying articles to the State Fair, as had the other roads of the State. This we learn is not correct, but that they were governed by the same rules as were the others, in this matter. We make this statement upon good authority, and hope all others who have fallen into the same error will do like wise.—[Burlington Gazette.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—We are authorized to announce that the sum of $10,000 to be subscribed by the citizens of Montpelier for the removal of the Norwich University to this place, has been raised, and that, in consequence, a meeting of the Trustees was held at Norwich on the 6th inst., when a vote was passed to remove the University to Montpelier. And a committee was appointed to carry the vote into effect, by fixing a location and erecting buildings as soon as practicable.—[Freeman.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the *American Observer* that Abijah Perigo, of Hydepark, who had lately been boarding at Hiram Town's in Morristown, hung himself on the morning of the 5th inst., a short distance from Mr. Town's, on land belonging to Almond Burnham. He had been out of health for some time, and in a melancholy state.