THE HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1853.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in as early as 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning to insure insertion in the succeeding Friday's paper.

THE FREE SOIL PARTY:
What there is Left of it!

The last issue of the Burlington *Courier* contains a powerful and well-conceived Protest, emanating from those fifteen members of the Legislature who must now be considered the only representatives of the *Free Soil* party of Vermont; those who exemplified their attachments to *principles*, in opposition to the blandishments of "those who dispense the great corruption fund known as the spoils." It is gratifying and refreshing, in these piping times of political recreancy, to behold the stern, unflinching, and, we cannot avoid saying, *honest* determination, evinced by these men, in declaring to the world that they still occupy the platform heretofore occupied by them conjointly with those whose treachery was instrumental in elevating Locofocoism to place and power in our commonwealth; and that they cannot acknowledge, in the action of the coalitionists, any sympathy with their faith, nor any regard for the essential principles of their party.

When it was ascertained that the Free Soil party held the balance of power in our Legislature, many surmises were ventured as to which of the prominent parties its representatives would incline; and, judging from the antecedents of prominent men in the Free Soil ranks, the impression obtained quite generally, (and on the ground of *sympathy in principles*, was eminently rational,) that the Whig party would enjoy the benefits of their votes,—and that, not altogether as a *return* for the favor, but more as an indication of the Free Soil proclivities of the Whigs of Vermont, Oscar L. Shafter would receive the Whig vote for United States Senator. The whole matter was talked up openly and boldly, and thoroughly canvassed; but meanwhile, when honest Freesoilers were congratulating themselves on the results of a campaign that was to ensure them a voice in the national councils by the election to the Senate of one of Vermont's most gifted sons, the traitorous propensities of Barber, Field & Co., were at work to undermine the whole scheme, and minister to the jealous promptings of *their* political aspirations, by throwing the power into the hands of the Locofocos. The public need not be informed how effectively this thing was accomplished; the facts are pretty well understood; and we give place to the following document merely to show the position of honest Freesoilers, and their estimation of the traitors. It is worth reading:

PROTEST.

"Inasmuch as the National Platforms of the slave-whig and slave-democratic parties adopted at Baltimore in 1852, are in favor of slavery, the fugitive slave act and gag-law,—and the National Platform of the Free Democratic party adopted at Pittsburgh the same year, is opposed to slavery, the fugitive slave act and gag-law, and in favor of liberty and free speech—coalitions or unions between the Free Democracy and the slave-whigs or slave-democrats would seem to be inconsistent with those platforms—the platforms themselves being inconsistent with, and contradictory to, each other, and such coalitions or unions would imply the putting of the platform of the Free Democracy upon an equality with the platforms of the slave-whigs and slave-democrats—and inasmuch as it is asserted as a distinct object of the Free Democracy in their said Platform that they will do nothing to aid either of those slave parties, "but labor to defeat them both," it would seem proper and consistent not to form coalitions or unions with either of said slave parties, but to stand aloof from them, repudiating and opposing their principles, and rejecting all proposals from either of those parties to trade in the election of officers, both State and National; we, the undersigned, would have been willing to have refrained from any arrangement whatever with either of said parties in the present Vermont Legislature, whereby we should assist either of said parties in the election of their candidates to office, on condition that either of said parties, in return, would assist us in the election of our candidates to office.

But inasmuch as it has seemed convenient and proper to a majority of our party in the State Legislature to make some arrangement with one of said parties whereby the State officers could be elected and the State government organized for the year ensuing, and inasmuch as it is and has been the great desideratum with our constituents and the Free Democracy of Vermont, as to the present session of the Legislature, that we secure the election of a United States Senator of our political faith, to represent this State on the floor of Congress—and inasmuch as it has been the voluntary, emphatic and repeated expression of all, or nearly all, the members of our party that we would enter into an arrangement with that party of the other parties which would aid and secure such United States Senator for us—and inasmuch as the Whig party, by a regularly constituted committee, has proposed to make such an arrangement with us—viz: that in case we would aid them in securing the election of their candidates for State officers—sundry of those officers being divided between them and us—they would aid us in securing the election as United States Senator, of the Hon. Oscar L. Shafter, the man of our faith and our choice, and the faith and choice of the Free Democracy of our State—and inasmuch as the said slave-democratic party has made us a proposal which does not so stipulate for the election of a United States Senator of our political faith and choice, but expressly denies to us such a stipulation or condition—and inasmuch as the election of our Honorable Speaker by the aid of slave-democratic votes, was wholly without any arrangement, agreement or understanding on our part that we would aid said slave democrats in the election of their candidates for State officers, but has operated, as no doubt it was intended, as a master stroke of party policy, to seem to lay certain of our party under obligation to that party, thus appealing to their gratitude and generosity, and drawing them off to vote for the candidates of said slave democracy *without* any agreement, arrangement or understanding between that party and ours, thus leaving us free from all obligation, moral, political or honorary, to said slave democratic party—and inasmuch as a compliance with any proposal made us by said slave democratic party, would furthermore involve the responsibility of promoting to the office of chief magistrate of Vermont, a man who is in favor of the Baltimore gag-law, and fugitive-slave-act platform aforesaid, and a man opposed to the Habeas Corpus Law and the Temperance or Maine Law of Vermont, and who would lend his influence (if not recommend their repeal in his opening message) to the movements now being made to repeal the two last mentioned laws—the palladium of our personal liberty, and the hope of our state virtue and purity,—this very session of our Legislature—

We say in view of the facts and reasonings thus set forth above and herein, we, the undersigned, free democratic members of the present Vermont Legislature, do decidedly and solemnly protest, in behalf of our platform, our principles and our professions, as Free Democrats—and in the name of our union, our constituents and the Free Democracy of this State—to whom we appeal—against any arrangement or action of our party or any portion thereof being members of this Legislature, whereby the election of the candidates of the old line of slave democracy for Governor, Lieut. Governor or State Treasurer, shall be effected or promoted by the instrumentality of Free Soil or Free Democratic votes.

Montpelier, Oct. 26, 1853.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

That staunch old Whig journal, the Woodstock *Mercury*, came to us last week considerably enlarged, and dressed in a fine new suit. The *Mercury* is one of the most readable papers in the State, and it does us good to observe these evidences of its success. May its course ever be onward and upward.

"The Franklin County Herald," is the metamorphosis of the Swanton *Herald*, which was published one year by Rev. A. J. Sampson as a neutral paper. Its new editors, Messrs. L. H. & H. N. Drury, give it not only a new title, but prematurely wrench its wishy-washy neutrality from the innocent chrysalis, and transform its nature by a "Democratic" baptism. It is much improved typographically, and we doubt not that a liberal patronage will reward the enterprise of its spirited proprietors.

Putnam's Monthly, for November, is even superior to previous issues of that immensely popular periodical. It is doubtless the design of the publishers to make it the best work of the kind in the world, and if improvements are continued in the spirit which have hitherto characterised it, they will only fall short of perfection. For sale at the Rutland Bookstore.

Helen Mulgrave; or, Jesuit Executorship. *An Autobiography of a Young Lady, a Seceder from Romanism.* This work, from the press of Messrs. De Witt & Davenport, the publishers of "Beatrice," by Miss Sinclair, is a most suitable book to succeed that admirable work, the popularity of which has been so great, that nearly 40,000 copies have been sold, and which has conferred a lasting benefit on the present generation.

"Helen Mulgrave" differs from the former work in many particulars. It is written with less acrimony of spirit, in even a more pleasant style, with more varied and thrilling incidents.

While Miss Sinclair paints in glowing colors the baneful effects of Romanism on the physical as well as the mental condition of its votaries, the author of "Helen Mulgrave" dwells more upon the spiritual blindness in which it keeps its victims, and illustrates these facts by the autobiography of a young lady who, brought up in the higher walks of life, in the fashionable devotion of Roman Catholicism, finds, by an intuitive perception, that there is a hollow void in her heart, an earnest longing after something more satisfactory to an immortal spirit than is furnished by the unmeaning forms and mummeries of the church in which she has been nurtured. She is, therefore, induced secretly to search the Scriptures, and is thereby brought to a knowledge of her error, and to renounce, though not openly, her former belief. Her father having died in the meantime, she is placed in the hands of Jesuit Executors, and through them undergoes a series of trials, temptations, and persecutions, the descriptions of which exceed in interest and dramatic power, any work of fiction that it has ever been our good fortune to have read. Who the author may be we know not, but if this work does not place him side by side with our most distinguished novelists, we shall be much disappointed. It is got up in elegant style, uniform with "Beatrice," to which it forms a most suitable companion.

The Monk's Revenge; or, the Secret Enemy.—It is a task of no small difficulty, in these matter-of-fact times, these days of railroads and steamboats, these days when *how* to get money, and *how* to spend it, is the all-absorbing topic that fills the minds of us all, so much so that even our best writers of fiction have caught the same spirit, and the "almighty dollar" stands out prominent as the *summum bonum* of all earthly happiness, and the hero of our modern romances is to be rewarded if he is a good boy, with this sufficiency, in the shape of a rich heiress, his "lady-love."

It is no light task, as we have already said, to leave all this, and go back to the good old times when men were valued for their courage, and the strength of body with which they bore themselves in the fierce encounters which they so eagerly sought. When, to win a smile from some "fair ladye," no dangers were esteemed too great, no hardships too severe to be undergone. We were led to these remarks by the reception of a new work, from the press of Messrs. De Witt & Davenport, entitled, "The Monk's Revenge; or, the Secret Enemy," by Samuel Spring, Esq., the author of "Giaffar al Barmeki," a work published some years ago, and of which we entertained an idea, at the time, that it was the most interesting Eastern story that we had ever read. The author has chosen the theme of his story in the time of the Later Crusades, when Europe, scarce recovered from the desolations and slaughters that marked the onslaught of the first, had, after a brief breathing spell, again marched to the fierce encounter, and hurled the fiery soldiers of the cross against the keen cimeters of the upholders of the crescent. Our author shows a most intimate knowledge of both the history, manners, and customs that prevailed on both sides, in those chivalric days. This is no disjointed story, loosely thrown together, but is complete in all its parts. The fiery Ali Pacha, only to be subdued by love, the noble and chivalrous Christian Knight, the haughty Legate of the Pope, the Secret Enemy and his deadly vow, the love of the beautiful Bertha for her gallant knight, and the hopeless passion of the noble Saracen, are all brought out and wrought up with irresistible power of description. It is, in truth, a magnificent story. The description of the tournament equals anything in Ivanhoe.

☞ If our paper lacks its usual variety of reading matter, or should be otherwise imperfect this week, it should be borne in mind by our readers that the Editor has been necessarily absent since our last issue.

☞ Jolly old winter is close upon us. Already we hear the rushing of his chariot, and white-robed heralds flit about to warn us of his coming. The old fellow is wide awake, and brings in his train a fresh lot of balls and parties, sleigh-rides and frolics, precluding buffalo robes and bells, pretty girls, cigars and spiced cider. All *Hail*!

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mrs. Dr. Durne, of Albany, who may be consulted free of expense at the Bardwell House on the 23d inst.

Large Cattle.—Mr. Ransom Burditt of Pittsford, has a pair of four years old steers weighing thirty-seven hundred and fifty pounds; also a three years old heifer weighing eighteen hundred pounds.

☞ If the gentleman in Pittsford who sent us Joseph Steinert's advertisement will give us his name, we will furnish him with our terms for advertising.

Budget of Varieties.

— A day or two ago a Quaker and a hot-headed youth were quarreling in the street. The broad-brimmed Friend kept his temper most equably, which seemed but to increase the anger of the other.

"Fellow," said the latter in a passion, "I don't know a bigger fool than you are," finishing the expression with an oath.

"Stop, friend," replied the Quaker, "thee forgettest thyself."

— To cure palpitation of the heart, procure a young woman alive, and having ascertained the region of her heart, press the organ closely against your own, until the pain ceases. For regimen, use cooling drinks and moonlight about half-and-half. It never fails to effect a cure.

— We often hear of Irish gallantry, but Africa is equal to Ireland. A negro driver of a coach in Texas, stopping to get some water for the young ladies in the carriage, being asked what he stopped for, replied—"I am watering my flowers." A more delicate compliment could not have been paid.

— Some Sybarite says: "Our rules for lady printers would not require them to participate in the ordinary drudgery of setting type. Their sole duty should be the distribution of one, two, and three 'em braces."

— You may persuade a man that he is a wit or a sage—a philosopher or a philanthropist; but you might as well undertake to cross the Atlantic in a tea-cup as to make him believe he is a fool. Sceptics are advised to experiment upon the stupidest friend they have.

— The Missouri Legislature has a bill before it—in accordance with a suggestion in the Governor's message—to provide that no man be allowed to endorse a note without the consent of his wife, and that no endorsement shall be valid without such consent.

Which is Easier?—"An upright is always easier than a stooping posture, because it is more natural, and one part is better supported by another. So it is easier to be an honest man than a knave. It is also more graceful."—[Shelton.

— Mr Job Sass, of Walpole, Norfolk county, state of Massachusetts, at present residing at the Phœnix Hotel, Dedham, in a letter to the *Herald* says that his wife "Deborah's grandfather was The fust Man to leave The battle feld on Bunker's hites."

— In the geography of young America, the following boundaries of the United States are now glibly given:—East by sunrise, West by sunset, North by the Arctic Expedition, and South "as far down as we darn please."

— Do not swear, for it is mean, vulgar, cowardly, implying a fear of not being believed without an oath, and very ungentlemanly. It is indecent, foolish, abusive to the mind that conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it, and to the person at which it is aimed.

— In Gibson county, Ill., Euclid Wills ran away with the wife of Joseph Frederick, the lady leaving two children behind her, probably to console her husband in loneliness, and the gentleman leaving his father a corpse to await sepulchure at the hands of strangers.

— Europe is just now threatened with the cholera and a scarcity of bread, and if war be superadded by man to these scourges of God, the record of the coming year will form one of the most horrible chapters in modern history.

— A lady meeting a girl who had lately left her service, inquired, 'Well, Mary where do you live now?'

'Please ma'am,' answered the girl, 'I don't live anywhere now:—I'm married ma'am."

— Advice to young men—live temperately—go to church—attend to your affairs—love all the pretty girls—marry one of them—live like a man, and die like a Christian.

— When an Irish girl was asked, a few days ago, where her mistress was, who had gone to a water-cure establishment, she replied that her ladyship had "gone to soak."

Pleasant.—To make money ourselves, or to see our neighbor lose it. By the way, the quantity of bad luck that a man can endure in a friend, is really astonishing.

— Advertising—
Has enlarged many a small business.
Has revived many a dull business.
Has saved many a lost business.
Has preserved many a large business.
Bear it in mind all business men.

— The Richmond *Enquirer* has an advertisement of a gentleman to sell his property, a part of which was slaves, because he wants to spend the balance of his days as a missionary.

— A Western editor, speaking of the venerable appearance of a stump orator, said that "he stood up like one of 'em, *with his bald head and hands in his breeches pocket!*"

— When all is done, human life is at the greatest and the best, but like a forward child, that must be played with and humored a little to keep it quiet until it falls asleep, and then the care is over.—[Sir W. Temple.

— A rustic poet says:—"Those charms of yours must soon decay, | With all the joys that youth has brung; | For beauty quickly fades away— | Then go it, lady, while you are young."

— He is a slave to the greatest slave who serves none but himself.

Home Matters.

VERMONT AGAINST THE WORLD.

No State in the Union can compare with our own, either in the products of her soil, or the excellence of her farming stock.—From the census table of 1850, it appears we produce more horses, cattle, sheep, milch cows and swine;—more wheat, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, wool, butter and cheese,—more hay, flax, beeswax, honey and maple sugar, and a far greater aggregate value of live stock, than any other of the New England states. These are not articles of luxury or fancy. They are not gewgaws to adorn our persons, nor gilded baubles to decorate the saloons of wealth and pride. They are the growth of the soil of mother Earth—the genuine production of combined industry and science. In substantial value they constitute the chief productions of the agriculture of New England. And yet we not only beat every other New England state in the *aggregate* of our products, but in *each one* of the articles specified above, and in some of them we actually distance our foremost competitor. For instance, in the article of Wool; according to the census of 1850, Vermont produces 3,400,717 pounds; Maine produces 1,364,034 pounds; New Hampshire, 1,108,476 pounds; Massachusetts, 855,136 pounds; Connecticut, 497,454 pounds; Rhode Island, 129,623 pounds. The *aggregate* amount produced by all New England, except Vermont, being 3,954,729 pounds—but a little more than is produced by Vermont alone. In the article of sheep, also, the relative proportion produced by Vermont and the other New England states, is about the same as in that of wool. We also produce nearly as much wheat as all the rest of New England combined. Nor is this all. We surpass the other states as much in the quality as we do in the quantity of our agricultural products. The wool of our state is famed the world over, for the fineness of its texture. And it is but a year or two ago, that ex-President Van Buren paid to a farmer of Addison County (Mr Bingham) $500, for a single pair of sheep—a buck and ewe. At the State Fair recently held in New Hampshire, the superiority of Vermont horses was universally conceded, and the great ox Vermont, from Burlington, was the admiration of everybody. At the New York state fair held at Saratoga, in September last, a Vermont farmer (Mr Hill of Bridport) took the first premium for the best blood stallion. And at the National exhibition of horses which was held last week at Springfield, Mass., Vermonters took two-thirds of the $100 prizes for the best horses. New Hampshire beats us in the number of her *square miles*, and so does Maine by more than three to one; and of the six New England states, Vermont ranks the 5th in point of population. But in the *quality* both of our soil and our people, we can beat them all. What one of her citizens is not proud of Vermont? Her hills are "tolerant of culture to the top," and she is all pith and marrow. She is full of *saccharine* matter. Indeed she is a "*sweet* little state,"—for she produces more than three times as much maple sugar as all the rest of New England—and she is therefore the sweetest of the six sisters.—[Vermont Journal.

☞ On Friday night, the 28th ult., quite a serious affray took place in this village, between a notoriously lawless Irish family, named Cullyon, and a young man named Porter. It seems that Cullyon's cow had been in the garden of the latter and destroyed property, for which Porter went to the house of Cullyon to obtain the value in money, which had been promised. But he was assaulted at the door by a man, boy and woman, who were armed with clubs and stones, and who threatened his life. In this scene a stone hit Porter in the face, thrown by one of the party, inflicting a severe wound, but he escaped with his life, amid a shower of stones. The next morning the Irish family were arrested and bro't before a justice, who dismissed them with the paltry fine of $14 for one and $3 for another, with costs. They have appealed to the County Court. Some means should be used to teach the Irish not to throw stones so recklessly as they now do upon the slightest provocation.—[Bennington Banner.

The Mineral Wealth of Vermont.

The good old Green Mountain State, which, of all the New England States, can boast of fewest advantages, so far as relates to actual position, seems to have resolved that if she cannot compete with her sister States in extent of commerce or manufactures, she will at least take precedence in mineral productions. She has opened her rock-ribbed hills, and shown embedded within their bosom incalculable stores of marble, which for fineness of texture and purity of hue, vie with the choicest of European productions. She has smote her mighty mountains, and quarries of excellent soapstone, fine-grained gneiss, and superior mica slate and roofing slate have appeared, and pour forth their treasures, to be transported by the railroad and the steamboats to various parts of the country. Her marbles are even transported to Italy. If properly managed, with a liberal and enterprising spirit, her mineral productions must prove as abundant a source of wealth to the State, and good to the world, as was ever the gold of California or Oregon.—[Boston Jour.

THE STATE PRISON.

The Report of the Directors of the Vermont State Prison for the year ending September 1853, is printed. The number of prisoners is 75; last year 78; received by sentence during the year, 32. The earnings of the prisoners during the last year have fallen short of those of the year preceding by the sum of $1,463.56,—owing to the diminished number of prisoners, and the greater amount of sickness. The ordinary expenses over income have been $488.49; but repairs, change in the condition of debts appraisal, &c., have amounted to $1,861.56, making a balance of $2,350.03 against the prison.

The Directors recommend the employment of a Chaplain, who shall be employed exclusively in the duties of that office; and also the erection of a hospital, which the physician also reports to be necessary. At present the duties of Chaplain are performed by clergymen in the village, at an expense of $150 a year.

It is stated that Vermont has the smallest number of convicts, in proportion to the population, of any State in the Union.—[Chronicle.

☞ The Montpelier *Watchman* says it has been decided to make Essex Junction the place of connection of all the trains North and South on the Vermont Central and Rutland Railroads. For this purpose a commodious depot is to be erected at that point. It has also been determined to erect frost proof potatoe houses at stations on the Central Road, where the traffic in that article will warrant, which will be in readiness for next season's crop. Some changes are also contemplated in the freight tariff.

A burglar entered the house of Mr. Dyke in Bristol, a few nights since—the family being absent—and stole $150 in [illegible]

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29, P. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Walker.

The Speaker being absent, the House was called to order by Mr Burroughs.

Resolution.—By Mr Seale, that the Clerk be directed to pay C. F. Davey the sum of $225 for his services as Clerk of the House pro tem; adopted.

The Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing 330 copies of the bill providing for the organization of private corporations, and the report was adopted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 10 A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. E. J. Scott.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Hon. J. S. Robinson, informing the House that he had taken the oath as Governor of the State, that he had appointed L. B. Englesby, of Burlington, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, and that he would transmit the annual message to the House this afternoon at three o'clock.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr Page to incorporate the Rutland Water Co., to the Committee on Manufactures. By Mr Fish of West Haven' to repeal the provision exempting non residents from taxation; to the committee of Ways and Means. By Mr Washburn, relating to fire engine companies; to the committee of Ways and Means.
By Mr Grandey, in amendment of chapter 32 C. S., relating to trustees, providing that no person shall be adjudged trustee by reason of indebtedness for personal services; to the Judiciary Committee. House bill No. 55, providing for the organization of private corporations, reported by the committee on printing, to a select committee of five.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr Scott.

The Senate was called to order by the Hon. Jefferson P. Kidder, President.

The President announced to the Senate that he had received a communication from the Governor, informing him that His Excellency had appointed Leverett B. Englesby, Esq., of Burlington, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, adn would transmit his annual message to the General Assembly to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr Stevens, of Franklin, in addition to chapter 31 C. S., providing that all depositions, where the adverse party was not present at the taking, shall be filed with the Clerk thirty days before Court. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

AFTERNOON.

A message was received from the Governor, announcing that in consequence of the Senate not being in session this forenoon, he would not transmit the annual executive communication till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr Hayden, laying a tax on Franklin Co.; to the members from Franklin Co. By Mr Smith ,of Barre, in addition to chap. 105 C. S., relating to counterfeiting and forging; to the Judiciary Committee. By Mr Joslin of Poultney, for the preservation of school houses and academies; to the Committee on Education. By Mr Washburn, relating to the disclosures of trustees; to the Committee on Printing. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

[The following was accidentally omitted in the proceedings of Tuesday.

Report of Committee on Manufactures in favor of the bill to incorporate the Western Vermont Slate Co.; third reading ordered to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. E. J. Scott.

The Senate was called to order by the President.

Mr Warner, from the committee on Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of James Martin, praying for a seat upon the floor of the Senate, reported against the prayer of the memorialist.

Mr Coolidge wished that the committee might report what facts they found, instead of, as in the present case, reporting the evidence in detail. If this could not be done at least the report should be accepted and printed, that the Senators might have it before them, before the question came up on its adoption. Mr Colt moved that the report be recommitted for the committee to find the facts, and further report. The motion to recommit, after being discussed by Senators Colt, Warner and Hoyt, on motion of Mr Stone, was laid upon the table.

The annual Executive communication was received from the Governor, and read by the Secretary.

Mr Stone called up the motion to recommit the report of the committee on the memorial of James Martin, and after farther discussion by Senators Denison, Colt and Stone, on motion of Mr. Stevens of Franklin, it was again laid upon the table.

Mr Coolidge, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported that the committee had considered the bill in addition to chap. 104, C. S., and with a proposed amendment, that the same ought to pass; also to define the estate in pews, and with an amendment that the same ought to pass; also to increase the powers of masters in chancery and that the same ought to pass; also to increase the powers of the Bellows Falls Water Company, and with a proposed amendment, that the same ought to pass; and the several amendments in these bills being agreed to, they were ordered to be engrossed and read the third time to-morrow afternoon. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by Rev. I. D. Rust.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr Deane, in addition to chap. 68 C. S., relating to the rights of married women; to the Judiciary Committee. By Mr Lyman of Hartford, in addition to the act to authorize the business of banking; making it the duty of the State Treasurer to destroy all mutilated bills returned to him; to the committee on Banks. By Mr Bliss, to incorporate the American Marble Co.; to the Committee on Manufactures.

Resolutions.—By Mr Burroughs, that the Sergeant-at-arms be directed to loan to C. G. Eastman, one of the Bennington guns, for the purpose of firing a salute in honor of the election of State Officers; adoptee, 120 to 47. Mr Grandey moved a reconsideration of the vote, adopting the resolution, which motion prevailed, and the resolution was withdrawn.

By Mr Grandey, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House be directed to adjourn their respective houses, without day, on Friday morning Nov. 11; on motion of Mr Rice, of Somerset, the resolution was dismissed. By Mr Grandey, for a joint assembly on Friday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to elect a Secretary of State, Auditor of Accounts, Sergeant-at arms, and State Librarian, for the year ensuing; adopted.

By Mr Barnes, for a joint assembly on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock' to elect Supreme and Circuit Judges for the year ensuing; Mr Rice of Somerset, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was disagreed to, and the resolution was adopted. By Mr Grandey, for a joint assembly on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock, foa the election of Superintendent and Directors of the State Prison, a Commissioner of the Insane, Bank Commissioner, Adjutant and Inspector General, Quarter Master General, and Judge Advocate General; adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a memorial from the Directors of the State Prison, asking for an appropriation of $1000, for the purpose of building a hospital, to be connected with the State Prison; the memorial was referred to the Committee on the State Prison.

Reports of Committees.—By General Committee, favorably to the bill, in addition to an act to prohibit and abate nuisances, with an amendment; the amendment was agreed to, and the bill ordered to a third reading tomorrow morning. By the select committee, favorably to the bill altering the time of holding the County Court in Rutland Co.; 3d reading ordered to-morrow morning. By the Committee on Printing, in favor of of printing 330 copies of bills in addition to an act relating to the location of school houses, to authorize executors and others to assign mortgages and liens on real estate.

Engrossed Bills. To incorporate the Western Vermont Marble Co.; read the third time, and on his motion, the bill was committed to Mr. Washburn for amendment; amended so as to limit the business of the corporation to this State, and as amended was passed.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting the annual executive message, which was thereupon read.—Mr. Rice of Somerset introduced a resolution, that the Governor's message be laid upon the table, and that the Clerk be directed to procure the printing of 850 copies of the same, and enter it at length, on the journal of the House, which was adopted.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Colt introduced a resolution, to refer the Governor's message to a committee of three Senators, with instructions to report the reference of the various topics to the appropriate Committees. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Colt moved that 500 copies of the Governor's message be printed for the use of the Senate, and the motion was lost, yeas 7, nays 10.

On motion of Mr. Warner, 300 copies of the message were ordered for the use of the Senate.

At the motion of Mr. Powers, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Sergeant-at-arms nominated, and the Speaker appointed Charles H. Joice and Ira Angle, as officers of the House.

Bills introduced and referred. By Mr Page, in addition to chap. 32 C. S., relating to proceedings against trustees; to the Committee on Printing. By Mr. Washburn, relating to insurance on lives by foreign corporations; to the Judiciary Committee. By Mr Page, to incorporate the Pittsford Iron Co.; to committee on Manufactures. By Mr. Walton, to protect the personal property of married women; to the Committee on Printing.

Resolutions. By Mr. Bradford, that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Geographical survey be referred to a committee of five; adopted. By Mr. Plympton, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the present liquor law, be referred to the select committee raised on this subject; adopted. By Mr. Joslyn of Poultney, for a joint assembly on Tuesday next at three o'clock P. M. to elect a superintendent of common schools; ordered to lie.

The chair announced the appointment of Messrs. Washburn, Field, Seale, Palmer and Walton, as the select committe on the bill relating to the organization of private corporations, and of Messrs. Barber, Washburn, Field, Grandey, Chase, Walton, Weston, Plympton and Merrill, as the select committee on the subject of the license law. Adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4, 10 A. M.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr Hale moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday agreeing to proceed this morning to the election of a U. S. Senator. Mr Rowell asked for the Senator's reasons. Mr Hale replied, that "if reasons were as thick as blackberries, he would not give one upon compulsion." After some further conversation, the motion prevailed, and the question recurring upon the resolution, Mr Stevens, of Franklin, moved to amend by striking out the words 'Friday next, at 10 A. M,' and inserting 'Thursday next, at 11 A. M.' The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Engrossed Bill.—In relation to the Bellows Falls Water Company, read the third time and passed.

Mr Stevens, of Franklin, called up the resolution in relation to the transmission of bills and resolutions, to the Governor and House.

The President suggested that immediate action upon this resolution was precluded by the 34th of the Senate rules. After some debate the resolution was again ordered to lie.

At the motion of Mr Stevens, of Caledonia, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Eli Ballou.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr Judevine, to divide the State into Congressional Districts; to the committee on roads. By Mr Bancroft, in addition to an act to incorporate the village of St. Johnsbury; to the general committee.

Resolutions.—By Mr Jones, of Coventry, to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the election of Gen. Pierce, the policy of his inaugural, and the consequent anticipated "strengthening of the bonds" and "enlarging the boundaries of the Union," to the committee on elections; adopted.

Engrossed Bills.—Senate bill, to incorporate the Windham co. Hotel Co., relating to actions brought before Justices of the Peace, to incorporate the Vermont Italian Marble Co., in addition to the act incorporating the Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Co., to incorporate the Waterford Slate Co., in addition to an act establishing an academy in Brattleboro', to protect school houses and academies; severally read the 3d time and passed.

The House concurred with the Senate in their proposition of amendment to the resolution, providing for the election of an U. S. Senator, the amendment fixing the time at Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Adj.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON.

Reports of Committees.—Mr Baily from the committee on manufactures, to whom was referred the bill from the House to incorporate the Western Vermont Slate Co., reported that in their opinion the bill ought to pass, and the bill having been read the 3d time was passed in concurrence.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Bogue, in amendment of the liquor law of the last session, read twice, and referred to the select committee on Senate bill number 13 relating to the same subject.

By Mr Rowell, in relation to subsequent attaching creditors; to the committee on the Judiciary. By Mr Gates, in amendment of an act in relation to the Lebanon Springs, and N. Y. & Bennington Railroad Company, passed Nov. 23d, 1852; to the committee on roads.

Also altering the times of holding the County Courts in Rutland County; to the Senators from Rutland County.

The Senate met the House in Joint Assembly, and on returning adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolution.—By Mr Dudley, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire as to the expediency of enacting a law to provide for the filling of vacancies in the Senate, caused by death, resignation or otherwise; adopted.

The Chair announced the appointment of Messrs. Palmer, Bradford, Hatch, McLean, and Hartshorn, as the select committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Geological Survey.

The Chair announced the appointment of Mr Spencer on the select committee on the licensed laws, in place of Mr Grandey, who was excused yesterday.

The hour having arrived for the joint assembly, the Senate came in, and the joint assembly proceeded to ballot for a Secretary of State. Mr Stevens, of Franklin, nominated F. F. Merrill, Mr Judevine nominated A. P. Hunton, Mr McLean nominated D. P. Thompson, and Mr Rice of Somerset, seconded the latter nomination. The ballots resulted as follows:

Ballots,	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Whole number,	237	236	235
Necessary to a choice,	119	119	118
D. P. Thompson,	117	118	119
Ferrand F. Merrill,	110	111	110
A. P. Hunton,	8	4	4
A. E. Judevine,	1	1	
E. D. Barber,	1	1	

Mr Thompson was thereupon declar elected Secretary of State for the year e suing, when he received the oath.

The joint assembly then proceeded to ballot for an Auditor of Accounts for the year ensuing. Mr Judevine nominated W. M. Pingrey. Messrs. McLean and Rice of Somerset, seconded the nomination, and Mr Grandey nominated F. E. Woodbridge. The ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number,	231
Necessary to a choice,	116
Wm. M. Pingrey,	117
F. E. Woodbridge,	104
F. F. Merrill,	2
D. B. Davenport,	2
E. D. Barber,	2
D. P. Thompson,	1
A. E. Judevine,	1
J. F. Burrows,	1
P. S. Benjamin,	1

Mr Pingrey was thereupon declared elected Auditor of Accounts for the year ensuing.

The joint assembly then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr Judevine nominated Dodge W. Keith, and Mr Rice of Somerset seconded the nomination. Mr Joslyn, of Poultney, nominated L. Cross, and the result of the ballot was as follows:

	1st.
Whole number,	230
Necessary to a choice,	116
Dodge W. Keith,	89
Luther Cross,	97
Scattering,	42

Mr Rowell moved to adjourn till Tuesday next at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the yeas and nays being demanded the motion was withdrawn. Mr Rice, of Somerset, then nominated Charles R. Briggs, and the ballot proceeded as follows:

	2nd.
Whole number,	221
Necessary to a choice,	111
Luther Cross,	96
Charles R. Briggs,	48
Dodge W. Keith,	47
Scattering,	29

On motion of Mr Rowell, the joint assembly then adjourned, till Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the Senate withdrew. Adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Stevens of Franklin called up the resolution relating to the transmission of bills and resolutions to the Governor and the House.

At the suggestion of the President, action upon the resolution was suspended for the time being.

Mr. Rowell moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to 2 P. M., on Monday next, agreed to.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Carpenter, relating to the maintenance of Fire Companies, to the committee on Agriculture. By Mr. Colt in relation to the duties of baggage masters, obliging them to check baggage, to the committee on Roads. By Mr. Rowell, to incorporate the Washington County Bank, to the committee on Banks. By Mr. Bock, to promote the science of Agriculture, to the committee on Agriculture. From the House to incorporate the Waterford Slate Company, to the committee on Manufactures. In addition to an act incorporating the Brandon Iron and Car Wheel Co., to the committee on Manufactures. To incorporate the Vt. Italian Marble Co., to the same committee.

Reports of Committees.—Mr. Hyde, from the Committee on Roads, reported in favor of the bill in relation to the Lebanon Springs & N. Y. & Bennington Rail Road Company, and it was ordered to a 3d reading.

The resolution, relating to the transmission of bills and resolutions, passed by the Senate, to the Governor and House, was called up and passed.

HOUSE.

AFTERNOON.

The House took up the bill relating to fire engine companies, and on motion of Mr. Washburn, the bill and report were recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Reports of Committees.—By the committee on Manufactures, favorable to the bill to incorporate the Penrin Slate Co., with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill was ordered to a third reading; also in favor of the bills to incorporate the Vermont Copper Mining Co., to incorporate the Vermont Marble Co., with amendments to each; the bills and reports thereon were severally ordered to lie.

Engrossed Bills.—To incorporate the Rutland Water Co.; read the third time and passed. To incorporate the Island Pond Lumber Co.; on motion of Mr. Walker, ordered to lie. To extend the charter of the Williston Plank Road Co.; read the third time and passed. To incorporate the Caledonia Machine Shop; read third time and passed. Senate bill, to repeal Sec. 4 chap. 81 C. S. read third time and ordered to lie.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, Nov. 7, A. M.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Joslyn, of Poultney, authorizing the sale of certain lands belonging to the Troy Conference Academy; to the committee on education. By Mr Rice, of Somerset, for the punishment of drunkenness, imposing a fine upon persons found intoxicated upon the first conviction, disfranchisement for one year for the second, and disfranchisement until restored by the County Court, upon a third conviction; to the select committee on this subject. By Mr Rice, of S., in addition to chap. 67 C. S., relating to divorce, making habitual drunkenness for three years a cause of divorce; to the Judiciary committee.

Petition referred.—By Mr Shafter, of the Vt. Colonization Society for an appropriation for the removal of free colored persons in Vermont to Liberia; to the committee of Ways and Means.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr. Bailey, authorizing the Rutland & Whitehall Railroad Co. to extend their branch road, to the committee on Roads. By Mr Denison, to alter the common law in relation to pleading, allowing the plaintiff to join assumpsit, debt and covenant in the same declaration; to the committee on the Judiciary. By Mr Bogue, in addition to an alteration of an act incorporating the Rutland & Whitehall Railroad Co.; to the committee on Roads.

Reports of Committees.—By Mr Bogue, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the bill from the House, altering the time of holding the County Court in Rutland County, reported in favor of the bill, and it was read the third time and passed in concurrence.

HOUSE.

Bills introduced and referred.—By Mr Merritt, to authorize the Rutland and Whitehall R. R. Co., to extend their road; to the committee on Roads.

Mr Deane called up the bill to incorporate the Pittsford Iron Co., when sundry amendments proposed by the Committee were acted on, so as to subject the charter to all general laws relating to corporations. On motion of Mr. Page, the bill was further amended, so as to limit the business of the Company to the manufacture of iron, and as amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Some curious Revolutionary relics were shown us this morning, by their possessor, Dr. Norman, of North Adams, Massachusetts, who was passing through the city. They consist of two pistols and a knife made from a part of the sword worn by Gen. Putnam. The pistols were once the property of Maj. Pitcairn, who commanded the British at Lexington. One of the pair in all probability it was that fired the shot that day which has become historical as the first of the Revolution. Pitcairn was killed in a subsequent engagement, and the pistols came into American hands, and finally into those of Gen. Putnam, from whom they have been handed down to Mrs. Norman, his great grand-daughter.

The pistols would look singularly by the side of a patent revolver of our day, with their old-fashioned flint locks, heavy handles and bell muzzles; yet they display scarcely less careful workmanship. The handles are inlaid with silver and bear their owner's coat-of arms, now nearly effaced by time. The entire surface of lock, stock and barrel is ornamented with carvings. They are somewhat worn and out of order, but show no signs of rust. The knife is a long, broad, straight blade, carved and chamfered, set in a grotesquely wrought ivory handle, a claw with spurs. It was probably effective enough in its day, awkward as it looks now.—[Alb. Journal.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP

The subjoined article tells its own story, and the language thereof will not be easily misunderstood. A considerable portion of the Free Soil party finds itself in hot water, and the irritating sensations induced by such a position, lead to all sorts of "ground and lofty tumbling." Matters and things were "figured up" nicely before the session, and for a while were managed well; but the tail came off too suddenly, and those who were not killed outright or mortally injured, were "*yanked* awfully." The following document appears as a slight reaction to the Barber & Co. truck-and-dicker labors, and may be taken as indicative of the state of feeling at present existing among the more honest Freesoilers:

From Walton's Daily Journal.

Free Democracy Betrayed.

On the 27th inst. E. D. Barber, Charles K. Field Horatio Needham and some fourteen others, and that little man described by the poet.

"No crab more active in the dirty dance,
Downward to climb or backward to advance,"

the initials of whose name are A. J. R., and who has acted from the beginning of the session as a "stool pigeon" for Hunkerdom, did vote for John S. Robinson, the Rum, Fugitive Slave Law advocate, and by their voting, elected him Governor for the year ensuing. They are to receive in return such other offices as are named in the following resolution, which was passed at the last caucus on the evening of the 26th, when the party dissolved, took down their sign, and agreed to close the books of the concern:

"*Resolved*, That the Free Democracy will support the Democratic State ticket, if the Democrats will pledge themselves to aid in the election of candidates for all the State offices which the Free Democrats may [nominate.]"

Great professions had been made by Barber and his friends in favor of uniting with the Whigs, if they would make it sure that the Free Democracy should have a United States Senator—of which, by the way, positive assurances were given; but when the trying hour came, not being able to "conquer their prejudices," they

"Weighed the well-poised balance in virtue's scale
And took the yellow bribe."

They fell, and "O what a fall was there, my countrymen!" Then,—as the fellow said to the man who was captain of an elephant, "take off that rug Mister, (meaning his rough hide,) and let us see the hair on the animal"—they took off their free soil rug, and voted for rum and Slavery. Lawrence Brainerd was left by this hunker portion of the Free Democracy with but FIFTEEN tried friends. These were, as near as we can remember, Dr. Bradford, Dr. Templeton, Mr. Flint, Mr. Foster, Mr. Boardman, Mr. Shafter, Mr. Cook, Mr. Barton, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bromley, Mr. Smith of Jericho, Mr. Mattison, Mr. Kinsman, and Mr. Judevine.

The following resolution was voted down at the last caucus:

"*Resolved*, That the committee be instructed to propose to the Whigs, that we will elect their Governor and Treasurer, on condition that they shall elect our Lieut. Governor, all other State Officers and a United States Senator—the Senator to be elected first."

This shows that Barber, Field & Co. were determined not to receive any proposition from the Whigs, and even prevented the election of O. L. Shafter to the U. S. Senate. Heard ever the world of such perfidy as this?

But we rejoice that there are a few choice spirits alive, and determined to battle against Hunkerdom until the end. On the evening of the 27th, notwithstanding Barber's State Convention at the Court House, the friends of freedom gathered at the State House, and manifested their disapprobation to the course of those who betrayed the Free Democracy. Among those were:—

Hon. Lawrence Brainerd,
Hon. O. L. Shafter,
Hon. J. Scott,
Hon. G. W. Bailey,
Gen. Ryland Fletcher,
G. C. Sanson, Esq.,
A. P. Hunton, Esq.,
Mr Judevine, of Hardwick,
Mr Smith of Jericho,
Mr Jones of Dover,
Mr Cook of Charlotte,
Mr Bradford of Randolph,
Dr. Templeton of E. Montpelier,

and many others, many of whom made earnest and eloquent speeches in behalf of the cause of freedom. The meeting was also addressed by Mr Lewis a colored clergyman.

The history of the whole affair will shortly be published, when the friends of Liberty will be informed of this last drama of Barber & Co. How many acts there will be in this play we know not. First Act, John S. Robinson,—Fugitive Slave gag Law, annexation of Cuba,—more slave territory. We leave a blank for the remaining Acts, thus,

ONE OF THE UNTERRIFIED

The real, pertinent, and controlling idea for people of the South to consider is this. If the men in the North who have thus far sustained and upheld, even in the face of defeat and overthrow, the guarantees of the Constitution, are to be sacrificed with the consent and approbation of Southern men, how can the Northern democracy be appealed to? Have defection and treason an eloquent tongue? Will any honest man listen to the appeals of ingratitude? Is there any real honest men south of Mason's and Dixon's line who believe that the South will ever have another friend in the North, if she quietly permits such patriots as Daniel S. Dickinson, Greene C. Bronson, and Charles O'Conor to be broken down and crushed to make room for the son of Martin Van Buren and the nephew of Gerritt Smith? We are glad to perceive that some of the Southern journals, that were carried too far by party fears or party affiliations, have given some evidence of returning sanity. Yesterday we alluded to one of these, with the hope that it was about to reinstate itself in public esteem and public confidence. If that hope be doomed to disappointment, the fault will not lay on our shoulders.—[Washington Sentinel.

Here the Sentinel not only "hits the nail on the head," but drives it home! The South will again need friends; for say and sing what you will about "Finalities," the millenium for Slavery has not arrived.—The question of "Resolutions of '98," come back. Having justified the sacrifice of Dickinson, Bronson, &c., &c., the South, in her next trial, must rely on her Van Burens! How pleasant the prospect? What a sure support Slavery has in men who stand pledged in *registered* oaths to "fight on—fight ever—for Free Soil, Free Speech and Free Man?"

Even now, when a present purpose impels him to "palter in a double sense," John Van Buren speaks with bitter irony of the "Compromise" and its "Platform." With all his looseness and laxity of principle, he feels the degradation of his apostacy, and will seize the first opportunity presented to make Slavery pay for his disgrace.

"For information, enquire of the [illegible] of this paper."—[Bennington Battle Gr[illegible].

The following couplet from *Gay's Fables* very naturally suggests itself:

"By ignorance is pride increas'd;
They most assume who know the least."

The receipts at the Crystal Palace during the week ending Friday, were $27,-[illegible]3.50 ; number of visitors, 77,[illegible].