THE HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1853

☞ Advertisements must be handed in early as Clerks on Wednesday morning to insert the notices in the corresponding Friday's paper.

—THE ADMINISTRATION came into power on the top of a great popular wave, that is now breaking, and threatening to leave it high and dry on the strand. Franklin Pierce was selected by the Baltimore Convention, and not by the people. He may have been a very worthy citizen, and deserving of honor from those who knew him. But neither his name nor his deeds were known to the people, and it was not in the power of his party in the course of one political campaign to introduce him to the nation, and elevate him to a high seat in the affections of the people. To gain an election even by a great popular majority is one thing, but to obtain public respect and esteem, and to retain a hold upon the popular good-will is quite another. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in the American mind.

Why should President Pierce be surrounded by friendly supporters? There was no action in public affairs on which his election depended. There was no great question before the minds of the people, which was settled by his election. There were no great reforms for him to accomplish. All that he could do was to turn out incumbents in office and substitute political friends. Why were those who voted for him? Were they united in feeling and sentiment, and had they for long years acted harmoniously in the State and National elections? Not at all. They had the only common bond of a desire to elect Gen. Pierce and possess the spoils of office. Hunkers and Free Democrats, Softs and Softs,—deeply scared by mutual blows,—Unionists and Free Eaters,—Centralizers and State Rights men, hostile by hereditary conflict, and strong convictions,—combined to elect Franklin Pierce. He was an unknown man,—an unremarked not, and each faction hoped to find his acquaintance agreeable,—and expected the most to be to his peculiar liking.

The great object of the election of Gen. Pierce being effected in the removal of Whig office-holders and the appointment of the voters for Gen. Pierce,—who would at once employ him? Evidently those who had expected office and been disappointed,—those who expected Pres. Pierce to be of their faction, and been disappointed,—those who expected him to carry out their views alone, and who are disappointed. These three sorts of disappointed voters for Pres. Pierce compose a majority of his party,—an implacable host. The common bond that bound them together before the election was severed after the appointments were made,—the rope of sand broke asunder when the removals were made and the vacancies filled.

[illegible] and concession [illegible] habit of obeying his voice, [illegible] inveterate attachment to his measures, to be gotten over in order to oppose him even after casting a vote, or making a speech for him. Something must occur after the election on which to found an attachment, and to build up a permanently, supporting party. Something must emanate from the character and measures of the man in his official capacity to satisfy and unite those who voted for him.

What have they got? An ordinary man, —a clever man,—who boldly adopts no system of public policy, who tampers with great questions, who "trims" on the main questions of tariff, internal improvements, annexation, compromise, Pacific Railroad, and Reciprocity,—who disappoints Hards by appointing Softs, and fails to satisfy Softs by not being exclusive,—who stirs up hostility from Unionists by appointing fire-eaters to his cabinet,—and who finds it impossible to consolidate and fraternize great, and violent factions, by non-committalism and being very clever.

He and his Cabinet thought themselves strongly entrenched in popular favor, and party support. They seemed to think that so large a majority of voters gave to them a power to control the party, and whip in those who rebelled. Whereupon one Secretary issues a shameless party edict to Collector Bronson, but finds that he has "[illegible] his [illegible]." He is hoarded by a supposed favorite. Removal follows, but the act has no punishment—no disgrace. The Secretary "had put his foot in it," and the Empire State told him so.

But one blunder must cure another, and the Attorney General writes to his old neighbors another "bull *ex cathedra*." A 'bull' indeed, and the Bay State tells him so at the ballot box.

The Union threatens Senators and Representatives with "personal and political regrets" if they fail to elect Administration favorites. But the Senators "scab the nose of the Administration" by electing not its, but their own Printer. Where now shall the Administration look for its support? Where is its strong hold? How can it create strength by irresolution and timidity? How can it acquire respect and confidence by domineering over individual opinion, and assuming to act the part of a partizan Dictator?

VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The N. H. Sentinel, and N. H. Patriot are discussing the comparative expenses of these two States, for, although Vermont has a Locofoco Governor, nobody believes he to be a Locofoco State.

The *Sentinel* places the expenses of Vermont,—including State and county expenses,—as follows:—

1850	$103,896
1851	106,742
1852	115,841
Total in 3 years	$322,479
Average annual Exp.	$109,815

Now look at New Hampshire. This amount does not include the county expenses, which in Cheshire County alone, the *Sentinel* says, was two years ago $16,000.

1851	$171,414
1852	85,903
1853	90,013
Total for 3 years	$348,331
Av. annual expense	$116,077

The expenses of the Vermont State government for 1853, including debentures of General Assembly, salaries, printing, extraordinary expenses, judiciary, elections, re-[illegible] the poor, agriculture, militia, &c.,—

It appears by the Auditor's Report that on the 15th day of October there were in the Treasury $3,903. Add to that the amount of taxes not yet paid in, and you have $14,700. Discount from this the amount due from the State, and you have $3,000.

But the hard-times year of 1854 will show a different state of affairs. Democratic "Retrenchment and Reform" have been at work a few weeks. By some hard sayings, there has been an opening of Whigs, and a beating in of turn-boxes.

The State tax of last year was 15 cents on a dollar, which paid all expenses, and gave to the year 1854 $3,000. For the expenses of the coming year a tax of 16 cts. on the dollar will be levied, raising a revenue of $133,216, or $17,703 greater than last year. Add to this, the amount in the treasury, and you find the State expenses for 1854 will exceed those of 1853, by $11,717! And yet the House was told by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means that the revenue would hardly be sufficient to pay the expenses of the year to come! So much for "Retrenchment and Reform."

IN AND IN.

The last *Burlington Courier* contains the following announcement:—

"During the first week in January next, there will be issued the first number of a New-spaper, published at Burlington, St. Albans, and Morrisville, which is to be published weekly thereafter, at each of the above places, and others, if necessary.—It will be *free of postage* in the counties where published. It will be a thoroughgoing Free Soil paper, of the first class."

We are quite sure that the proper authority in the Post Office Department has decided that a newspaper cannot be circulated free of postage except in one County, and that the one in which it is actually printed. If it can circulate in two counties free of postage by simply saying that it is published in two counties, then it can announce itself to be published in some town in each county in the State, and in the Union, and thereby circulate free of postage throughout the United States. It would be well for publishers of newspapers not to deceive the people in this way, and well not to attempt to circumvent a very acceptable law of Congress, and thereby provoke its repeal.

The Burlington *Courier* and the Morrisville *Observer* are to be merged in this newly announced paper. A portion of the Free Democracy crossed breeds with the Hunkers during the late session, and found the issue a fabulous nondescript. Now they propose a family marriage, and to unite "in and in," by consolidating the *Courier* and *Observer*. This is another of the many make-shifts that have been resorted to within the last dozen years, to [illegible] a distinct, anti-slavery, political party in Vermont,—a State as much in want of an anti-slavery party as New Castle is in want of coals. This is the great reason why the men favoring this organization have succeeded no better,—there was not the slightest need of such a party.

In order to increase their numbers, and gain political ascendancy, they have, from time to time, changed their name. First, it was the Abolition party,—then the Anti-Slavery Party,—then the Third Party,—then the Free Soil party,—then the Free Democracy,—and finally nobody knows what its real name may be, after adopting so many *aliases*.

It has resolved, and re-resolved, year after year,—has had its newspapers, and all the paraphernalia of a party aiming to be national. It has succeeded in introducing a new element of discord into the elections, preventing elections in towns, obliging each party alternately to put up characterless men for office, men of none but negative qualities; and hindering the organization of the Legislature,—and all without having as we can see, accomplished any good result. The maintenance of a third party in this State has cost the people many thousands of dollars, by creating a necessity for repeated ballotings in towns, Congressional Districts, and in the Legislature,—and where, we ask, is the return? Or what possible benefit has this organization been to this, or any other State?

But a new tack is now to be taken, since a large fragment of the party has coalesced with the "Hards." The *Courier* announces that the new paper is to be established on the "firmest foundation," implying that it will depend for success on the pockets of certain men of wealth, and not on the number and support of its readers. Nobody can complain of this way of supporting a paper if there are those who choose to make such an investment, but it is a little indicative that the people do not want such a paper. However, if Free Soil papers must have an existence, we do not wonder that there should be a desire to make them decent in appearance, and respectable in character.

—LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR FACTORIES.—It will be seen by the following extracts, that the work of manufacturing furniture for Railways is about to commence in Vermont. At Brandon there is already a Car Manufactory, but there is no reason why all the Locomotives and Cars used on our Railroads should not be made within the state. Taxes must be made somewhere, and there is capital, enterprise, and skill enough in this state to manufacture, at least, enough for home use. It is a low estimate to say that there are fifty Locomotives, as many Passenger cars, and a thousand Freight cars running on our roads.

St. Albans is one of the most thrifty, and enterprising towns in Vermont, and its business men have an eye to "coming events." They see that Locomotives and Cars can and will be made in Vermont. They see in manner that Manufactories of this sort concentrate wealth, population and enterprise, and are shrewd enough to commence their works in good season.

Why should there not be a Locomotive and Car Factory at Rutland? This is a Railroad Centre, and here these Railroads should recieve their supplies. The project deserves the early consideration of men of capital and business.

ST. ALBANS CAR COMPANY.—A company, Messrs. J. G. and W. C. Smith, L. R. Brainerd, and L. Brainerd, Jr.,) has been formed for the manufacture of Freight and Passenger Cars; they have commenced the erection of some of the necessary buildings; the foundations of three, each fifty feet in length, varying in width from 50 to 90 feet, are completed and the necessary materials on the ground for finishing them. There will be other buildings added to these in the coming Spring, and the whole will be arranged in the most convenient manner. The operation is projected on the scale which contemplates a business of about $500,000 per annum and when in full operation the Company will employ about 150 operatives and turn out two or more cars a day. The power, of course, in the shops will be steam, as nature has not given us here a water power. The Company intend to be in partial operation in about four months.—[Messenger.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—A new Railroad Engine, from the works of A. Latham & Co. White River Junction, Vermont, came over the Northern R. R. on Wednesday last. Its weight is 21 tons; capacity of Tender, 1800 gallons; diameter of the cylinder, 15 inches; length of stroke, 20 inches; diameter of wheel, 5 feet 6 in.; flues, 11 feet long, and 150 in number; fire-box, 42 by 38 in. wide; depth, 5 ft. 3 in.

This is the first Locomotive built in Vermont, and for excellence of workmanship and quality of construction is believed to be behind no similar machine for a like service elsewhere. According to the taste of the times it is somewhat elaborately adorned. The paint and leaf were laid on by Mr. George Main, of Concord. Various figures and devices are displayed upon the Engine and Tender; not forgetting the Arms of the Green Mountain State. This machine is named the "ENTERPRISE."—Like a true Vermonter, it will undoubtedly do its part to sustain the honor of its native State. The "Enterprise" was draughted by Mr. JOHN LEARD, Master Mechanic in the Establishment at White River.—[Concord (N. H.) Statesman.

(For the Herald.)

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

MR. EDITOR: I notice in the Herald of the 16th, a call signed by our most excellent President, Hon. F. Holbrook, of Brattleboro' for a meeting of the Vermont State Agricultural Society at Middlebury, on the first Thursday in January. I consider this one of the most important meetings for the Farmers and others directly and indirectly interested to attend.

What is Vermont in a business point of view? I answer, without fear of contradiction, she is Agricultural. Then why not foster and cherish the most noble business on the globe? What has Vermont to do with commerce and manufactures in comparison with some other States in New England. I say nothing—then, I say, she ought to be what she professes, and in order to attain to that end in these times of progression, it requires us as citizens of Vermont, to exert ourselves to action.—And is Vermont willing to do what other States have done to promote her highest interest? As a State I am afraid she is a little behind; yet we have some very enterprising farmers and citizens. The call says the second annual meeting—now let us see whether we are up to the times in the promotion of Agriculture. New York holds her 10th or 11th annual meeting, and Ohio has just closed her 8th annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, and such a spirited meeting as was held at the city of Columbus, would be a pattern for either House of Congress. But to our case; what ought we to do as individuals? Go to Middlebury on the 5th of January, and those of us who are not members of the Vermont State Agricultural Society, pay one dollar to the Treasurer and become a member, enter into the spirit of the meeting and advance some new ideas, or receive some from others, and make ourselves a band of brothers and work together in a cause which is of vital importance to the interest of Vermont, and throw away such a selfishness as has existed among men who ought to be above the making of such remarks as some did when a few spirited individuals met at Middlebury three years ago and resolved that Vermont Farmers should not die the death of the sluggard, and there pledged themselves in true Ethan Allen style, to carry the thing through at their own expense—and what has been or will be the result? Tho' in its infancy the two last years have added to the wealth of Vermonters according to a few statistics, though imperfect, over twenty thousand dollars. I do not wish to be personal or injure any one's feelings, yet I do know of Farmers in the State who have made hundreds of dollars from the system of a public exhibition, and would not pay one dollar to help it along, and said it was only to enrich a few individuals—and the Legislature (and by the way, I believe you was a member, but I shall "not spoil a story for relation's sake,") would it not have been better to have paid the $10,000 to foster the interest of agriculture, which was the extra amount expended to foster party spirit? I think so; and now in view of the fact that Vermont produces 3,400,717 pounds of wool, while all the rest of New England produces only 3,951,729 pounds, let us wake up and show the world that we can produce better sheep and horses than any other State in the Union.

The question of the location of the next State Fair is likely to excite some interest at the meeting, perhaps the citizens of Rutland would do well to look into the matter of another Fair here, in case the meeting would think well of it. But I must close by saying, if I feel in a mood, I may hereafter give an account of the amount of money brought into the State for blooded sheep and horses by other and distant States of the United States.

D. K.

—Remember the Lecture of REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., of Hartford Conn., before the Rutland Young Men's Association, at the Court House, on Wednesday evening next.

—The Burlington *Courier* denounces the high prices charged for board at Montpelier. The boarding houses and hotels are all well kept, and if any one was charged too high, it was his own fault, for he could have contracted for such board as he chose, at the price he chose to pay. In some instances the landlords tried to raise the price of board of Members of the Legislature as high as the Members themselves, but fell short considerably.

—MUSICAL WORLD AND TIMES.—This is a handsome weekly, published at New York for $3 per annum,—$5 for 10 copies. It is the best periodical of the kind published in the United States. It is ably and appropriately edited by Mr. Willis.

—"The People's Journal," "The Prohibitionist," and one or two other city papers are sent us, containing a request to publish long Prospectuses, in payment for an exchange. Send us $5 each, gentlemen, and we will publish one week.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The solemn index on the dial of Time is directed to that point in its round where years begin and end,—where 1853 is filled up and laid away, and where 1854 begins. To-day we write against our record 1853 to-morrow the pen glides easily into 1854. Another volume, filled with the deeds and misdeeds of men,—where every thought and feeling is set down,—where are many blots of sin, and many a blank for an idle hour, is now completed and placed along side of its 1852 fellows.

Now the thoughtful man reflects, and compares the present well with the self text reckoned with itself one year ago.—Has there been any new goodness developed in his heart, any new strength brought out in his mind? Has there been a single bad habit rooted up, a single good one planted? Has any body had occasion to bless him? Has he dried a tear, or cheered a despairing spirit? Has he assuaged the hunger of the poor, and warmed them by his fire? Has he become more beloved in his family, more valuable to his neighborhood, a better townsman, and more social citizen, and more loyal, Union loving republican? Has the advance of time been to him a growth of mental stature, and an increase of beautiful, true, and manly qualities of heart? So this man talks.

Now the lover of wealth reflects, and compares his purse of '54 with that of '53. Have I more cash in bank, and less in railroad stock? Have I lost in any bargain? Have I paid out too much for service rendered? Have any of my tenants died and left their rents unpaid, or run away in arrears? With whom have I traded, and not made a hard bargain? Whose acres have been in the market, and I not bought them? Who has made more money than I, during the last year? Have I not gained on neighbor Smith? I have made my 10 *per cent*, and all is well.

The bad man,—the thoughtless man,—the selfish man, now reflects—so they never reflect, they dare not review the wretched past, and to anticipate their probable course in the future destroys the pleasure of the present.

The poor now are thoughtful. Their past is but a record of conflict with necessity, of half satisfied wants, of fears, of cold looks, of neglects, of carpings, of wounded feelings, and a stealthy belief that adds despair to misery, that the world is badly managed. The long winter is before them. How shall they be fed, how clothed, and how warmed? It takes a good deal of thinking to answer these questions, and a deal of work to fulfill them.

This year has been marked by no excitement of the public mind, by no hostile experiences of feeling between States, but by a healthful activity in all departments of industry, a growth in wealth, prosperity and population in all parts of the country. Why need any one be alarmed at the rapid growth of the United States in all material prosperity? Were ever so few hands idle? Were ever so few minds ignorant? Did human beings ever have so many inducements to become intelligent, to labor, to elevate themselves in social and political life, and to do their very best for themselves and others, as now they have in the United Sates? Just give twenty-five millions of men room enough, and place before them all motives for right action, and they will progress as no people never did—they will advance as we now advance. And think how many unoccupied, and badly tilled acres there are. How much more a majority of men might accomplish. How much room for moral and mental improvement there is in every man, and we can see that even greater and surer progress can be attained by us.

All hail, eighteen hundred and fifty-four! Keep the nations from shooting bullets at each other,—keep the Czar at home, and France satisfied with Louis,—keep from our people the cholera, yellow fever, and filibustering,—let the farmers sow and reap abundantly, and the merchants make honest and fair profits—Show the world O '54, that railroad cars can run swiftly and safely,—give us as few pains as possible, and as many friends as we can use well.—Grant a short session to Congress,—a long list of subscribers to the Herald,—and leave us wiser and better when you are Old Year, than when now you find us, O *New Year*.

—PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE for January is received, all sensible and smiling, fit for a New Year's Present; fit for a nation of intelligent readers, and wonthy of the enviable fame of this truly American Magazine It contains:—1. Washington's Early Days by Mrs. Kirkland. 2. Public Buildings of New York. 3. The National Inventory. 4. An adventure on the plains. 5. Modern Prophets. 6. Confessions of a young artist. 7. Aurum potabile. 8. Sketches in a Paris Cafe. 9. Hayti and the Haitians. 10. Three days in Argolis. 11. The Catastrophe of Versails. 12. Stage Coach Stories. 13. The Conqueror's grave. 14. Literary Piracy. 15. Puns and Punsters. 16. Editorial Notes, &c., &c.

—Would you laugh the old year out, by listning to comic singing and music of a humorous nature, go to the Franklin Hall, on Friday and Saturday evenings, and hear Pell & Mulligan's Opera Troupe.—See advertisement.

—An Ecclesiastical council was also held in Chelsea on the 12th, to consider the subject of dissolving the pastoral relation between Rev. T. S. Hubbard and his church. They decided against disturbing that relation.

—Winter is come in good earnest,—sleighing is fine,—sleighs and bells are abroad,—fire-wood is coming into town plentifully—but not to our door. Has not a Printer eyes, and cannot he see a woodless woodyard? Has not a Printer a nose, and will not the frost redden it? Has not a Printer hands, and are they not numb as he picks his type for you, night and day? Wood! Wood! not hydropathic, hog-wood, but such as the fire loves to hold crackling converse with,—wood that is wood, and in good christian measure.

—Notice the Advertisement of Mr. Bundy, an experienced and skillful Artist, now stopping at the Franklin Hotel in this village. Notice also, a call for the annual meeting of the Rutland Village Corporation. Also the sale of Premium Melodeons.

Vermont News Items.

—On Saturday, at West Rutland, about 30 gallons of Rum were seized by the proper authority, and many a glorious Christmas drunk was thereby prevented.

—SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last two little boys—the one, only son of Dr. E. A. Knight, aged 8 years, the other, son of Mr. Wm. Davis, all of this village, broke through the ice on the lower pond, and the former was drowned. It appears from the statement of the survivor, that the deceased broke on first, and that the other little fellow was trying to help him out, when the ice again broke and both went down together. A little girl on the opposite bank gave the alarm, a pike-hook was procured and the bodies recovered from some nine feet depth of water. Mr. Davis' son was fortunately resuscitated and is now doing well, but every effort to save the other proved of no avail.—[Springfield Telegraph.

—LARGE PIGS.—John W. Vanderspel, of this town, raised this season two pigs, one of which, at 7 months and 20 days old, weighed 345 lbs., and the other at exactly 9 months, weighed 403 lbs.—[Bennington Banner.

—WHO CAN BEAT IT.—Otis L. Bennet, of Dummerston, has a Heifer twenty one months old weighing 980 pounds.

—HOUSE BURNING.—About one year since, the dwelling house of George Bennet, in this village was discovered to be on fire, about 10 o'clock in the evening.—The fire was started in the barn, connected to the house by the woodshed. The barn and woodshed were entirely consumed, and the house all except one front room.—There were suspicions, at the time, the fire was the work of an incendiary. Recently, a young man by the name of Otis Converse, then stopping in the place revealed to a man in Concord, N. H., that he set fire to the barn, and having heard that Mr. Bennet had re-built his house, he intimated his intention to return to Montpelier and burn it again. This information being communicated to Mr. Bennett, Sheriff Paige was sent to Concord, and succeeded in arresting Converse, who is now confined in jail here to await his trial for arson. The young man is about 24 years old, but is regarded as rather below par in point of intellect. He is decidedly vicious and revengeful in his disposition.—*Montpelier Repository.*

—MAINE LAW IN BURLINGTON.—Caught again—Patrick Foy was yesterday brought before Justice Hollenbeck, by officer Paul, for retailing Brandy out of a stone beer bottle—it being Pat's second offence he was fined $20 and costs.—*Free Press.*

—SAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Chatfield, aged 36 years died in this town on the 17th inst., from having slipped off a beam in his barn upon the up-right handle of a pitchfork which entered his body.—*Autograph and Remarker.*

—The pastoral relation between Rev. E. W. Taylor and his church in Williamstown, Vt., was dissolved by an Ecclesiastical council on the 6th inst.

—Protestantism is represented to be growing much faster than Catholicism in Canada. Thirty years ago the population of Canada was about 550,000, of whom less than one-third were Protestants. Now it is about two millions, and more than one-half are Protestants. The increase of the Protestants has been at least 900,000, while Catholicism has gained but 600,000. This is chiefly owing to the fact that of late the larger portion of the emigrants to Canada have been Protestants.

—EDITORIAL CHANGE.—After this week, W. H. Chandler Esq., will be an associate Editor of this paper, and its patrons may confidently anticipate from this connection, additional interest and variety in its contents, and industry in its management. We may be allowed to say of him without impropriety, for the information of our readers, that he served his apprenticeship in this office, as printer, and has for the last year, been its foreman. With less than the usual common school advantages of young men, he has made up the deficiency, as every young man may do, by self-culture, and improving the means of information within his reach, and it mature age shall not disappoint the promise of early years, he may yet reap an abundant harvest of honor and usefulness, the merited reward of orobity, industry and perserverance.—Brattleboro Statesman.

—Rev. J. D. Hull, who supplied the Congregational Church and Society in Brattleboro, as pastor some months last summer, has received and accepted a call to settle over the Congregational Church and Society in South Reading, MASS.—[Ib.

—Rev. James Aiken, of Brattleboro, has received a unanimous call from the Congregational Church and Society of Putney, to become their pastor, and we are informed that he will probably accept it.—[Ib.

—LIQUOR LAW IN BRATTLEBORO.—On Saturday last, Mr. George Bugbee, Town Agent of Brattlboro, was brought before Judge Tyler, charged with violating the law and selling for other than medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes. A large amount of evidence was introduced, and the trial lasted until Tuesday morning, when he was adjudged guilty of five violations, and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and costs, from which he appealed, and recognized in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to prosecute his appeal, and in the sum of two hundred dollars not to violate the law during the pendency of the suit. The temperance community seem to be considerably aroused, and determined to enforce the law. We understand a Carson League is being formed for this purpose, and a large amount has already been subscribed as a taxable fund to defray the necessary expenses.

It is proper to add, that the Justice, in pronouncing judgment, said he had great doubts of his jurisdiction, but gave judgment for the State, as the State could not appeal if judgment had been for the defendant.—[Ib.

—COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—On the 20th inst., two persons named William Cliff and Benjamin Felter, *alias* Smith, *alias* Williamson, were arrested in this place for passing counterfeit money. Two bills, each for $20, on the Market Bank, Troy, N. Y., were passed by Cliff, one on Z. Beckwith, the other on E. Vallette. The bills are altered from 2's, well done and very liable to deceive. The Market Bank has issued no bills of the denomination of $20. Cliff was bound over and committed in default of bail. Felter was arrested as accessary, and his examination is to be had next Saturday.

Much credit is due to Mr. N. D. Barber, a clerk of Mr. Beckwith, for his activity and adroitness in securing these important arrests—as well as to Col. Church, the Sheriff, whose promptness and efficiency deserve special commendation.—[Middlebury Register.

Miscellaneous Items.

—Mayor Seaver has positively declined a re-election in Boston, and Ex Mayor Bigelow has been nominated by the Whigs.

—Mr. French, who hung himself in Burlington last week, was allowed to hang nearly one hour before he could be legally cut down, as the spectators supposed.—There are so few suicides in Vermont, that our people do not know how to believe on such occasions; and they have entirely forgotten how to commit a murder.

—Rev. Jacob W. Cooper, a Methodist Clergyman of South Grotton, Mass., was arrested at Lowell on Saturday evening, for a breach of promise, and was carried back to Groton in the custody of the sheriff. He is accused of having promised to marry two ladies of his congregation.

—A PILE OF GOLD!—The total amount of California gold deposited in the Philadelphia Mint from the first discovery up to Nov. 1, is stated to be $204,000,0000.

—THE MURDER IN BRIGHTON.—A woman named Norton was found murdered in cold blood, at her house in Brighton, near the city, on Saturday night. Her body was horribly mutilated, and lay upon the floor, a frightful sight to behold. From the circumstance that her husband has many times threatened to take her life, coupled with the fact that he has fled, there can be no doubt but that he is the murderer.

—The annual income of the Roman States is nearly eleven million of dollars. We do not know at what rate it is divided.

—A dashing and fashionable widow threatens to sue some gentlemen for a breach of promise, merely to let the "fellars" know she is in the market.

—G. P. R. James has a new novel announced in London as his first American work of fiction. It is named Ticonderoga, or the Black Eagle.

—It is openly asserted that President Pierce goes to meeting.

—AN INTENSE NATIVE AMERICAN.—The most decided case of nativism we have recently known, is that of a person in this city, who was asked to attend the Pilgrim Ball at Plymouth, on the 22d inst. He replied that "he was not going forty miles to attend a celebration in honor of the arrival of a party of foreigners.—[Boston Transcript.

—SPIRITUALISM.—The *Cincinnati Commercial* says the believers in the possibility of spiritual intercourse with the souls of the departed, are still numerically increasing in that city. More than twenty "circles" are held regularly each week, while on Sunday a "Congress" of all the principal adherents has, for more than two years, been held at the residence of a wealthy citizen. The Buffaly *Courier* says there has been, since the first visit of the Misses Fox, a gradual increase, among the most respectable and intelligent citizens, of believers in "spiritual manifestations." Meetings of "circles" are held weekly.

—Ex-collector Bronson is at Washington, receiving marked attention.

—An uncivil jest is like an overcharged gun, which recoils on the cannoneer.

—The Albany *Journal* says:—

The Union has learned something from the lesson, however. Before the vote it dictatorially informed the Senate, that every Senator who thwarted the views of the administration, "would have cause for personal and political regret, ever after."—Since its defeat, it "freely concedes to every Senator perfect freedom to follow his own impulses!" Such are the improving effects of adversity.

—Bayard Taylor, now the great American traveller, and one of the editors of the New York Tribune, has arrived home in a vessel from China. He has been absent, this time, two years and four months, and has visited most of the countries in Europe, has ascended the Nile further than any other American or English traveler, journeyed in Palestine, Asia Minor and India, visited China twice and taken part in the American Expedition to Japan. He has travelled altogether some fifty thousand miles, and in all his adventures had intercourse with men of every clime and race and has been received with kindness and attended by uniform good fortune.—Mr. Taylor will at once devote himself to preparing his travels for publication, and a book on Africa may soon be expected from his pen. He will also be heard as a lecturer in different parts of the country, numerous and pressing invitations having preceded his arrival here.

—A "Home" for the abandoned, similar to that establishment by Mr. Pease in New York, is to be located in the purlieus of Ann Street Boston, connected with which will be a "Penny Savings Bank."

—The very last rumor is that the two Canadas are to be consolidated into an independent monarchy, and that Prince George of Cambridge is to be sent over to be crowned its King. Fudge!

—Judge Clayton has resigned the American Consulate at Havana.

—A private letter from Havana states that political arrests continue to be made on the Islands. Two Creoles were arrested at Cardenas, charged with treason. A clerk in the House of Drake & Co., at Matanzas, an American, had been siezed, and imprisoned in a dungeon, for having a New York paper in his possession. Mr. Baker, of New York, who had been imprisoned six months for speaking some words against the Queen, had just been released. Every American who lands is followed and watched by spies. The war steamer Pizarro was to sail the 14th for St. Jago, to watch some secret movements of the insurgents.

—Just after the U. S. Senate had elected a public printer, a member of the House met Mr Benton in the broad aisle of the House of Representatives. "Is it a fact," said Mr. A. to Mr. B., "that Beverly Tucker is elected Printer of the Senate?"—"Yes sir, yes sir," replied the Missourian, "It is not only a *fact*, but a sinecure!"

—The St. Lawrence Republican gives the seemingly well authenticated fact of a Mrs. Paine wife of Mr. Otis Paine of Morley, N. Y., having sustained the thirty-six last days of her life without food, she having refused to take it. She was insane.

—Bennet of the Herald says that if the payment of $10,000 is to be the penalty for telling the truth, he will cheerfully submit to the sacrifice. If every truth he told were to cost him that sum, his purse would not suffer a very rapid depletion.

—Quite an excitement has been created in Boston by an attempt to kidnap an Irish girl, for the purpose of placing her under catholic influences. The attempt was made by two Irish women, one of whom has been brought before the court and fined $10, with costs, for an assault.

—Jenny Lind appeared in a concert at Dresden on the 20 ult. Maternity is said to have robbed her voice of much of its flexibility and sweetness.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

MR. SEWARD presented the memorial of a Mr. Solomon, requesting an examination of his patent for substituting carbonic acid gas for steam power which was referred; and gave notice of a bill providing for the construction of a railroad through the territories of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

On motion of Mr. Gwin the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the condition of commerce on the Pacific coast, and what further legislation is necessary for its better development. Mr. Gwin also introduced a bill for the re-appointment of a U. S. Judge for the Southern District of California, which was duly referred.

Senators Hamlin of Maine, Sumner of Massachusetts, and Pratt of Vermont, introduced bills of which notice had been previously given. Mr. Hamlin likewise gave notice of a bill to satisfy the claims of American citizens for French spoliation.

HOUSE.

Mr. Houston from the Committee on ways and means, reported the appropriation bills for the Indian Department and Military Academy; Mr. Dawson from the agricultural Committee reported back the Homestead bill, and fifteen thousand copies of the report on the finances of the United States were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Meacham of Vermont gave notice of a bill for paying to the States the second instalment of the surplus revenue, under the law of 1836. Mr. Sage of New York introduced a joint resolution for the purchase of the Mount Vernon estate. Mr. Bayly of Virginia moved to lay the resolution on the table; the motion was lost, yeas 97, nays 103. A lively debate ensued, but before the question was disposed of a motion prevailed to take up the business on the Speaker's table.

The Senate bill regulating the manner of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was debated, at some length, when pending a motion to refer it to the judiciary committee, the House adjourned over to Monday.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, Senator elect from Alabama, appeared with his credentials, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Charles G. Atherton, in a few brief and appropriate remarks, presenting the circumstances of his demise, and recounting the history of his public services. After concluding his eulogy, Senator Norris offered the customary resolutions of respect and confidence. Senator Hunter seconded them in a beautiful, eloquent and pathetic speech, and was followed by Mr. Williams, successor to Mr. Atherton, after which the resolutions were adopted and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Benton stated that Jose Gallegos, delegate from New Mexico, was present and ready to take the oath, which was accordingly administered.

The committee on printing reported in favor of 30,000 extra copies of the proceedings on the death of Vice President King.

Mr. Houston, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill of appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1854; a bill supplying the deficiencies for the current year, and also one providing for the payment of invalid and other pensions.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the proceedings in that body in reference to the death of Senator Atherton, when further business in the House was suspended.

Mr. Hibbard of New Hampshire spoke eulogistically in memory of the deceased Senator and concluded by offering the usual resolutions of respect and condolence.

Mr. Orr of South Carolina followed in an approriate speech, when the resolution was put and adopted, and the House, on motion, adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The editor of the Montpelier *Watchman* turns States evidence (being a Member of that late body called the Legislature,) and thus testifies concerning its character and doings,—

"The Session has been the *longest* the most expensive, the worst managed, the most undignified, and the most inefficient of any ever holden within our remembrance. We think it has chartered more private corporations, and transacted less important business than any six week's session under whig rule. It has raised the greatest tax ever known, although it began with a balance of cash on hand, delivered over by the whig Treasurer: and it will leave a considerable debt for its whig successors to pay.

We will only add now, that if one of the leaders of the majority in the House is to be believed, trickery and corruption prevailed to an extent hitherto entirely unparalleled; and, following his example, sundry important votes were sealed by an instant motion of reconsideration, (to be voted down, of course,) lest, in the small hours of the last morning, and in the absence of most of the members, unscrupulous men might undertake to reverse those votes. We recollect no such occurrence in all our experience of Vermont legislation. As for what was done, it is recorded and will be published in the acts and journals. We shall have more to say, in due time. The first experiment of localoco legislation will prove a valuable one, if it but realizes the prediction of the gentleman from Newfane. And we shall labor that it may.—Said he, in speaking of the bank mania—"next year democracy in Vermont will have sunk so deeply that plummet and line can never reach it!" So mote it be.—[Watchman.

Riot and Religious Excitement.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26th.

Bishop Bedini the Pope's Nuncio, is now a guest of Archbishop Purcell of this city, and officiated in the Cathedral yesterday.

Last evening, a body of five hundred of the German Society of "Freemen" marched from their Hall to the residence of the Arch Bishop with the supposed intention of doing violence to the person of Mr. Bedini. The Chief of Police having had an intimation had the whole police force of the city stationed in the vicinity. As the procession of Freemen approached the house the police rushed into the procession and each arrested a man. A general melee ensued and many shots were fired.

Sixty Germans were captured and lodged in the cells of the Watch House.—Great excitement prevailed this morning in the neighborhood of the Watch House.

—GRAPE AND CANNISTER.—At the Whig Convention in the 9th District, N. H. on the 21 instant, a series of pungent resolves were adopted. Here are several of them: *Resolved*, That the policy of the Administration, so far as developed, consists of a minute attention to the toilet of our public servants abroad, and to executive pronunciamentos in regard to the exercise, by the people of their right of suffrage.

Resolved, That the attempt by the President of the United States to preserve a balance of power between the Hards and Softs of the Democracy of New-York, has resulted in a *hard* knock from one and the discovery of a very *soft* spot in the other.

Resolved, That the recent impertinent interference of members of the Cabinet in our State elections, deserves, as it has received, the indignant rebuke of the people.

—SENDING MONEY BY MAIL.—An important decision has lately been made by Chief Justice Taney of the Supreme Court of the United States. The question was whether money remitted from a debtor to a creditor by mail, and lost in the transit, released the debtor from the obligations of the debt. The Chief Justice decided that the plaintiff having requested his debtor to remit the money, without specifying or directing how, and the defendant having complied with the request by remitting through the mail as was the custom with others to do, the debtor would not be held liable to make good the loss. The Judge held that all previous decisions to the contrary were erroneous.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, 24th.

The steamer Northern Light arrived up at a quarter to two o'clock, having left San Juan at noon on the 12th. She brings 570 passengers and $1,130,910 in gold dust and a large independent mail.

The N. I. connected with the Sierra Nevada which left San Francisco on the 1st, and left San Juan del Sud on the 11th, passengers all well. No wrecks or disasters occurred in the entire trip.

The steamship Winfield Scott left San Francisco for Panama on the 1st, with 448 passengers and $64,871 in gold.

The mining operations were nearly over in consequence of the heavy rains.

There had been some excitement at Jamestown, in consequence of miners insisting upon digging up the streets for gold.

Many new diggings had been opened.

No new movement had been made in the Sonora expedition.

San Francisco market was glutted with all kinds of provisions, and prices were lower.

A bitter feud has grown up in the Democratic party on the U. S. Senator question.

The pacific Railroad exploring party, under Lt. Williamson, had started for the river Gila.

George W. Hall is to be hung for the murder of a Chinaman.

A severe storm visited San Francisco on the 23th, during which the shipping suffered by collisions, dragging their anchors, &c.

Nothing of importance from Oregon.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 5th of November.

One hundred and twelve whalers had arrived at the Islands.

The small pox prevails among the natives in the interior.

The questions of free trade and concession to the United States was still being generally discussed.

VERMONT STATISTICS.

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