THE HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1854.

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

☞ VILLAGE SUBSCRIBERS receiving their papers by carrier, are requested to give notice at the Herald office, if their papers are not left at their residences regularly. tf

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Rutland County Herald, after the 15th day of February, will be in the Corner Building Entrance to the Post Office & Bank, near the head of Washington street. tf

WANTED NOW.

An Agent to receive subscriptions in the Herald in Rutland County.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Rutland Co. Tract Union Society will be held at the Court House in Rutland, on Wednesday Feb. 22d, 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested.

CHARLES CONDEE,
E. F. HOSKINS,
Committee.

RUTLAND, Jan. 26, 1854.

—Hear Ezra.

—THE NEBRASKA Bill has fell into the fat thing to have damnation and perdition heaped on it. The people anticipated the doings of Congress with little odds, although the great lights of the State had been extinguished. They felt sure of that the great and agitating questions were settled, and that common men could manage common business. "But Sapsa rush in where angels fear to tread," and we behold office hunters impudently tampering with great questions, and setting the country in a blaze with their incendiary torch, in order that they may plunder in the turmoil and ruin. The men who have gotten up this new disorder do not represent the people's will. They act as if office, salaries, measures of Congress, presidency and the government itself were made for them. At the call of no portion of the Union, they have commenced a rash, impudent and disloyal movement.

It was intended by Senator Douglas, backed up by the Administration, to gag the Senate, and force a vote before the country could be aroused (as his "too prophetic soul" told him it would be,) and an expression of indignant public feeling, be expressed. He intended to have it passed and then say to the people, "help yourselves if you can."

During the nine months discussion of the Compromises of 1850, nobody in, or out of, Congress thought that the Compromise of 1820, was disturbed. But we are now told that 1850 overrules 1820. This is a poor subterfuge, and will not cover the "state villainy" of Douglas & Co.

In the Missouri Compromise act, as it is generally called, which was passed in 1820, is the following provision:

"SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That in all that Territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. and 30 min. of north latitude, and included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than as the punishment of crimes shall be and is hereby forever prohibited."

In the act for organizing New Mexico, and settling the boundary of Texas,—one of the compromise acts of 1850,—a proviso is to be found in the following words:—

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of the State of Texas, or otherwise."

In the article of the section of the Joint Resolution referred to, is this declaration:

"In such State or States as shall be formed out of said Territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

——Senator Chase, of Ohio, made a very sensible speech in the Senate, on Friday last, against the Nebraska bill. We intend publishing it. The following is a happy quotation by the Senator:

"*Eurus, Notusque ruunt, creber procellis Africus.* Aye, Sir, *creber procellis Africus*"—the South wind thick with storms."

At the close of the speech Mr. Badger moved to adjourn till Monday. Douglas objected, saying, "a vote on the bill can be had to-morrow." The vote on this motion stood as follows, and may be considered nearly a test vote:

AYES.—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Bell, Cass, Chase, Clayton, Everett, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Jones of Tenn., Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Stuart, Sumner, Wade, Walker—19.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Benjamin, Bright, Broodhead, Butler, Dayton, Dixon, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mason, Pettit, Pratt, Sebastian, Stidell, Thompson of New Jersey, Toucey, Weller, Williams, Wright—25.

——There are good reasons existing why the Temperance Convention to be held at Rutland, on Wednesday next, should be largely attended. The action of the Convention should not be left to any particular class of temperance men, nor to habitual convention goers. All those who wish to see liquor-selling and liquor-drinking prevented would do well to attend. There are those who profess to be friends of temperance, yet oppose whatever legal restraint may be laid upon the crime of selling, and the vice of drinking liquor. If they are honest in their profession, the convention will afford an ample opportunity for such to act efficiently.

There are those who believe that, to argument, persuasion and example, it is necessary to add legal enactment in order to prevent rum-born crimes, as well as crime arising from other sources.

We now have a law making it a crime to sell intoxicating liquor, and compelling the *tempted* man to make known the *tempter*.

Persuasion, argument, and example could do a great good, and without them no prohibitory law could be passed, and without their aid no prohibitory law in a Republic can be effective.

Without the law there stood sellers and drinkers that were proof against every moral motive. Like lone and blackened trunks of trees which neither wind, rain, fire, nor lightning could bring down.—Nothing but the axe could lay them low.

Laws are the expression of the public conscience and the public will. But being enacted, they will not execute themselves. They need the continued and active support of the popular will and sense of right or they may fall into disuse without a formal legislative repeal. Especially in this true of a law prohibitory of the sale of intoxicating liquor. Against it will ever combined appetite, passion and love of money. These motives act spontaneously and unanimously, and are easily excited to vigorous activity. The liquor law has no support in intelligent and sober resolutions of duty and public interest. Of course its support will be over a scattered rambling from honest purpose, sober thought, and constant vigilance.

If what we have said is true, then it will need the united efforts of those who can present argument and truth, and those whose duty it is to execute the laws, to put in very good degree, the sale and tantalizing liquor. support of men Temperance men, word and deed. Its temperate in all be unselfish and christian-like. Failing to build up or break down by moral party by the factious issue of the temperance questions.

There is now an especial danger that office seekers, and mere partizans will press the liquor law into their service, because they can create an issue upon it.—There is also an especial danger that, by denunciation, detraction, and "loud exhortation" many men may be found into the position of opposers to the law while they honestly desire its existence and operation.

Therefore, we say, the coming County Convention will afford a valuable opportunity for all friends of temperance to act unitedly for a present, practical good, without regard to politics and party success.

——A GOOD TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.—It is near the beginning of the year, year that will be fruitful of stirring events in Europe, of talk and agitation at home. Almost every week we shall furnish news from the continental war. In Congress, a new and unrolled for attack has been made upon the North, a bold move for party success, and a desperate bid for the Presidency has been made. Vermont must express her opinion upon this matter,—she must therefore take the papers.

——A GOOD PLAN TO SUBSCRIBE SOON.—We found that our predecessor had advertised the HERALD at club prices. We shall continue to receive subscribers at the club prices *only during the month of February*. These prices are reduced almost, to starvation point, and in consequence of the transcendental price of every necessary of life, and the increased cost of labor and material for the newspaper, we must limit the time for subscribers to take advantage of club prices.

——A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS ARE WANTED.—"That is the old cry" you say. We mean just this, that the County Newspaper to represent the enterprise and prosperity of the region, needs to be well supported. The publisher must feel that a large portion of the people read his paper, and that they have good will for its success, and are not ashamed to have it go abroad to tell the hundreds of emigrants from this County, in the Mississippi valley, California, and on the banks of the Oregon River, what the "relations" are doing, and thinking about in Vermont.

In this County there are nearly forty thousand inhabitants. If one man in every twenty of these forty thousand would subscribe and pay for the HERALD, we would be satisfied, or, at least resigned. But this is not done. Where one dollar goes to support any County paper, ten dollars are paid for city papers! What an enormous tax does Vermont pay annually for city papers that talk about city offices, support city editors, publishers, printers and other mechanics. We of the country press cannot compete with them of the city, unless there is a generous support given by the farmers, mechanics, merchants, &c., of the country, to the local papers. They must feel a personal interest in the home press, and feel a personal pride in its success.

"I will take the Herald at the price I can get the New York *Tribune*." Then you will kill every newspaper in Vermont.

"I can't take it. I have three or four city papers." Is Vermont a suburb to New York or Boston? Has this state no interests worth caring for, and nothing which can be benefitted by the press? Why do you not send to New York for your bread and butter, and for the air you breathe? If you pay only for city papers, you will care more for the city than your own neighborhood and home.

——FARMERS SHOULD SUBSCRIBE.—Most of our readers are farmers, and the HERALD is intended for the homes and interests of Farmers.

They are now eminently prosperous.—Whatever will grow on a farm is quickly turned into cash. Everything you raise, from a hog's bristle to an ox, finds a ready market. The products of the field and the animal, bring prices that are highly profitable. Even the rocks are split into marketable shape, and rough stone is polished and sold for cash.

We hope the farmers in the day of their prosperity will not forget the printer. We rejoice at their prosperity, and would share in its good results. Let them remember that we now give them a paper nearly twice as large as formerly, better looking, and to make which everything about it costs more than at that time. The blank paper, the labor, the house-rent, labor of type setting, and all that supports life, cost more than formerly, while the paper itself is sold no higher! Farmers, remember the printer.

——DELINQUENTS, A WORD TO YOU.—On our list there are some four hundred subscribers who have not paid for their paper during the year 1853. Not a sheet of paper have we sent them, not a scrap of the press has been made, not a type has been set, not a l crossed, or an i dotted, but it cost us money. Somebody has acted with labor, or now acts in fear of debt, in order that you might have a paper to read. It came to you, a little package, nicely folded, nicely printed, and was placed noiselessly in your hand, and it silently told you the world's news. We have given you during the past year, dear Debtor, a column of reading matter 1872 feet in length! To set up that long column, the printer's hand must travel a distance of 4492 miles! For all this toil by day and night, you have not paid one cent! For your carelessness, either the printer or the honest subscriber must pay. "It is only two dollars." Very true; but it is the "two dollars" that keeps us going, and the want of the "two dollars" that kills us.

ADVERTISING AND OWEST FOR JOB WORK, you will save no more than $300. Pay us your debts, and we can pay ours. Pay us, and we can sleep better o' nights."

——REV. JOHN TODD D. D. will lecture this (Thursday) evening before the Young Men's Association, subject or Dewitt's "THE DEVIL FOUND." Thousands as well as MOLASSES." If Prof. Walker, last week, his search, might the deep foundations be laid, he will do well, and will deserve a large audience.

The young men forming the Association have shown a generous zeal in procuring able lectures, and they should be encouraged by a general attendance of the citizens on the lectures and debates.

——THE SUPREME COURT commenced its session in this village on Tuesday of this week. Present, Hon. Timothy Redfield, Hon. Perpetual Isham, and Hon. Milo Bennett.

The session will be a short one, for the Rutland Court Bar have been trained under good masters, and know how to prepare their work.

——INFORMATION WANTED.—Kate Larkin, of Rutland, recently from Detroit, is anxious to learn the whereabouts of her two brothers, John and Stephen Larkin.

(For The Herald.)

TOWER'S ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.

We have received and examined with great pleasure "First Lessons in Language or Elements of Grammar, by David B. Tower, and Benj. P. Tweed." And THE Elements they are, too. There is no study in the wide world, in our apprehension, that so conveys boyhood and disgusts childhood as that of Grammar, nothing so dry, so jarsome and incomprehensible and devoid of its effect for want of interest in it, to them, encumbering details, lumbering and learned definitions and rumberous divisions, so senseless and therefore burthensome to the memory. Why is it that this study should be of all other so uninteresting and so particularly obnoxious. We wonder not that boys should prefer breaking windows or stoning frogs, to the labor exceeding much more unprofitable and the consequences more unpleasant, for in the latter case they feel that they have accomplished something and there is some result, some effect. But in this study they are conscious of being no wiser then when they commenced. There is nothing to interest.

We affirm that there is nothing in the study of nature, of science, or of art that should disaffect the mind, when the object to be sought is definitely set forth, and the way to its accomplishment understandingly explained. We maintain that every mind has some vein that can be reached, and by more or less skill, be made to yield a profit commensurate with the labor bestowed. We have known of a boy into whose mind not even the first rudiments of knowledge could be whipped, and who was given up as a dunce, afterwards, under a different teacher who well knew the human mind, and how to draw it forth, become so interested in his studies, so much a man of books, as to become eminently learned and useful. We have no right to denominate any one, to whom the Almighty has given a soul, a dunce, until we have trained him as he should be trained—until we have sounded his mind to its lowest depths. Nature does not so. That "wee thing," which we would scarcely class as a bird, she takes in hand and teaches the use of its wings, until at last it soars and lifts itself into the high heavens and looks the sun in the face.

In "Tower's Elements" we have what we need in this department of education. Language is here truly regarded and studied as the medium of thought. It is the aim of the Author to make grammar an intellectual exercise, without incumbering the mind with terms and abstract definitions which the pupil cannot understand or apply. The child advances one step at a time, thought suggests thought, his interest is excited. His reason is convinced, and he is enabled to understand the distinctions there made, free from needless logical refinements. H.

(For The Herald.)

PARISH VISIT.

MR. EDITOR, Allow us through the columns of the Herald to express our gratitude to the members of the Congregational Church and society in Wallingford, and our numerous friends who visited us the 26th ult, for their very valuable donations, amounting, as has been estimated to $150. Among the gifts received are many choice articles of provisions, dress goods, an elegant broadcloth suit with satin vest, being a present from the ladies, and $105 in money. We can assure our friends that their kindness and liberality are appreciated and will be long remembered. Truly our people, to repeat a deserved compliment in a late number of the Herald, "are not valiant in contending with clergymen." H. H. & E. C. SAUNDERSON.

Wallingford, Feb. 6, 1854.

(For the Herald.)

MR. EDITOR:—Our Annual Temperance County Convention is to be holden at Rutland on the 15th inst., and all the temperance world are expecting it is to be a meeting far in advance of any former one. There is one very strong reason in my view why it will be so, and that is because the ladies are going from the west part of the County. We expect a general turn out, and special trains of cars will be ran on that day for our accommodation.

We hope all parts of our County will be awake on that day, and the ladies especially raise that hand that rules the world.

MAINE LAW.

——At a regular communication of Centre Lodge, convened at their Hall in Rutland, Feb. 2d., 1854 the following resolutions were presented, and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Lodge deeply regret and deplore the sudden death of our well beloved Brother, WM. W. BAILEY, of this Lodge, and that we tender our sympathies and condolence to the members of his afflicted family, and pray that the consolations of the Gospel of our Savior may be richly enjoyed by them in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased, by the Secretary of this Lodge, and also a copy of the same be sent to the Rutland Co., Herald for publication.

Signed by the Secretary.

—*The Vermont Patriot* Political matters, scissors of Congress, is of little worth. It and the L—

——"I should regret the opinion of 300 workers, toilers of corporations, of vastly more consequence than that of as many clergymen—because, living in, and being a part of, that portion of every day life which the Maine Law is intended to reach, it would be vastly more correct, and worth vastly more attention."

All the clergymen (whom the *Patriot* declares to be but fragments of men, and have no opinion of value only except on theology) are in favor of the Maine Law.

All the sellers and drinkers of liquor are opposed to it. Does the *Patriot* think the latter persons the best judges of the nature of such a law?

——A correspondent of the *Patriot* is denouncing Daniel Webster because he settled the Maine boundary troubles without a war, and pretends to quote from some speech of the great statesman, the following:—

"Before he would vote one dollar to be placed in the hands of the President, (Van Buren) he would see the enemy thundering at battering the dome of the Capitol."

The bad sentiment and bad grammar both show that it never was uttered by Daniel Webster.

This same correspondent accuses the Whigs of being traitors in the mexican war, and enquires:—

When the remnant of that patriotic band of heroes returned covered with ghastly wounds, scored scars, and afflicted with lingering diseases, what was the welcome given them?

The welcome from the Democrats was to defeat the chief commander, and elect Frank Pierce President.

—E. D. BARBER is still sorting over the rags of the coalition at Montpelier. He is trying to prove that estimate rags ought to be put in the woolen heap, rather than among the linen rags. He writes letter "No. 2," for the Springfield *Telegraph*, and threatens to send still more, and says—"I have not yet fully discussed the policy of the course pursued at Montpelier." It must be a very bad "policy" that needs so much apology.

He rails at the editor of the *Telegraph* thus:—(*Barber.*) "Why did you not send that supercilious call to me when you made it?" (*Telegraph.*) "I did." (*Barber.*) "You would have got what you bargained for if not more, immediately." (*Telegraph.*) "In quantity certainly—but what would it have amounted to, if, as in these articles, the real issue is carefully avoided, and a foreign one set up?"

——THE FREE DEMOCRACY who would not stay sold at the great Auction held at Montpelier last Fall, held a State convention at Montpelier on the 26th ultimo. R. R. Fay was elected President, and J. G. Stimson *Secretary*. Among the resolutions adopted is the following:—

Resolved, that we depreciate especially the action of a part of the Free Democratic members of the last Legislature in voting for John S. Robinson for Governor, and Jefferson P. Kidder for Lieut. Governor, that we cannot sanction such conduct, and will not continue with the free Democratic party, if such a course of policy be persisted in by said party; and we are ready at any time, when we are satisfied, that said party, *as a party*, is willing to give countenance and support to such proceedings, and such a policy, to come out of such a party and organize anew.

——OF COURSE the *New York Herald* is out strongly in favor of the Administrations Nebraska bill. In the course of its discussion it says:—

"*We have no hesitation in declaring that our Northern slavery ought to be and must be far more hateful than the system of labor employed in the South.*"

The sentiment is worthy of John Mitchell, or of the supporters of that villainous Nebraska bill.

NEBRASKA.

The following is a geographical description of Nebraska into which President Pierce, his Cabinet and Senator Douglass, are trying to open a free ingress for Slavery. If ever there was a great sin committed without a temptation or an excuse, it is this administration movement for the extension of the area of Slavery.

"From the south western corner of Missouri pursue the parallel of 37 deg. 30 min. north latitude, westwardly across the Arkansas, across the north fork of the Canadian to the north-eastern angle of Texas; then follow the north-eastern boundary of Texas to the western limit of New Mexico; then proceed along that western line to its northern termination; then again turn westwardly, and follow the northern line of New Mexico to the crest of the Rocky Mountains; then ascend northwardly along the crest of that mountain range to the line which seperates the United States from the British possessions in North America, on the 49th parallel of north latitude; then pursue your course eastwardly along that line to the White Earth River, which falls into the Missouri from the north; descend that river to its confluence with the Missouri; descend the Missouri, along the western boundary of Minnesota, of Iowa, of Missouri, to the point where it ceases to be a boundary line, and enters the State to which it gives its name; then continue your southward course along the western limit of that State to the point from which you set out. You have now made the circuit of the proposed Territory of Nebraska. You have traversed the vast distance of more than 3,000 miles. You have traced the outline of an area of 485,000 square miles; more than twelve times as great as that of Ohio.

HOW IT TAKES IN VERMONT.

The *Windsor Journal* (Whig) in an able discussion of the Nebraska bill says:—

"We can do little more than to say that we regard it as one of the most monstrous and inexcusable proposals, ever made by a reckless and unscrupulous seeker of the Presidency, to win the favor of the Slave Power. It is a proposal to renew the slavery agitation in its worst form; to break in pieces that compact in the formation of which, was exercised the greatest wisdom of many of our best and most patriotic statesmen.

In demanding such a concession for the slave interest, the proposers and advocates of this scheme, are guilty of the grossest treachery, not only to the North, but to the Union. Do Senator DOUGLASS and his backers, imagine that the People of the Free States, will calmly submit to the repeal of those portions of the Compromise acts which are for their interest, while they still recognize the binding force of those other portions, which favor the South at Northern expense? If so, we trust and believe that they have been greatly mistaken in their estimate of the sincerity of Northern principles, and the spirit with which those principles will be maintained."

The Burlington *Sentinel* (Dem.) talks thus:—

"The Nebraska bill will serve as a test to try the nationality of men and parties.—Nothing is easier than to rail at the administration as doubting national principles by recognizing as national democrats those who were once free soil. Will the whigs who thus rail evince their nationality, their sincerity, their devotion to the constitution and the Union, their determination to further that conciliation and harmony necessary to sustain both by standing by the administration in the support of this measure? Or will they join the free soilers in 'blazing away' against the doctrines and recommendations of Douglas' report?"

The *Vermont Watchman* (Whig) is opposing the measure with might and main. It says:—

"We wish to arouse the attention of our readers—to persuade them to turn their attention to this matter; to read, to think, and in due time, and when the occasion offers, to ACT, as it becomes freemen to act. The importance of the question cannot be overstated. The results in the future, dependent upon the decision of this question, are momentous. We feel it our duty, therefore, to give due prominence to the subject; and we ask all our readers, who may concur in this view, to aid us in bringing the matter before the people more generally. Talk to your neighbors,—read to them—and get them to read. If they don't take the newspapers—let them understand that now is the time to begin."

The *Bennington Banner* says:—

Senator Douglass, of Illinois, known as "Young America," says in his bill for the organization of this territory, "let the State decide for itself in regard to Slavery." He is willing for the sake of appeasing the South and of making himself popular in that quarter—having his eye on the Presidency, no doubt—to throw the compromises, and all things else, to the four winds, and to trample upon all solemn compacts and party stipulations. But in this attempt to manufacture political renown for himself and capital for his party, we think he will find himself headed—for we believe there is yet in the Congress of the United States sufficient honesty and integrity remaining to prevent and successfully thwart this blow at the public peace and well-being of the nation.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

HELD IN BOSTON IN SEPTEMBER, 1853.

From the list of Premiums awarded we extract the following:—

No. 181.—Brandon Iron & Car Wheel Co. One Cast Iron Car Wheel, (Washburn's Pattern,) a smooth, sound casting, made from cold blast charcoal Iron. It appears to have a fine hard chill, and strength—essential qualities of a good wheel. The rough, bright fracture of several chilled specimens of their Car Wheel Iron, shows its susceptibility of a chill of even depth, and requisite hardness.

Accompanying these, are beautiful specimens of a variety of minerals found upon the lands of the Company, including the curious mineral coal called Lignite, which retains the texture of the wood from which it is formed, like wood partially charred.—It is found at a depth of one hundred feet below the surface. Silver Medal and a Diploma.

No. 1215.—Brandon Pigments. These are fine Pigments, prepared from native mineral products, and have an enduring quality, which adapts them to uses where permanency of color and resistance to destructive agents, are desirable. A Diploma.

——"Now, we think we can show that we have sacrificed *more* than any other individual in this State in the support of the Maine Law and its principles.—*Brandon Post.*

If by that the *Post* means that it lost its "corresponding Editor," what has been its loss, is its readers great gain.

——FIRE IN WHITEHALL.—Monday morning a fire broke out in Mr. Dane's Tobacco Factory, in Whitehall, and the flames spread to adjoining buildings burning the store of J. J. Myers, dry-goods and groceries, J. R. Broughten, druggist, H. Gibson law office and canal collector's office, N. T. Jilson, groceries and boots and shoes. Seven or eight buildings were consumed, and the fire was still raging when our informant left. Myers owned the building occupied by himself, and also those occupied by Dane and Broughten.—*Troy Whig.*

——A collision occurred upon the Fitchburg Railroad, near Fitchburg, on Friday last, between the eight o'clock train from Boston and a freight train, by which Ezra Cook was seriously injured.

——The Correspondent of the N. Y. Times tells a good story of Col. Benton, in connection with the Nebraska bill. At a recent dinner party, at which the Colonel was present, a gentleman remarked to him that he had not expressed his opinion in regard to Mr. Douglas and his bill. "Ah! no, gentlemen," said the Colonel, "I have not said anything about Mr. Douglas and his bill. He reminds me of an old farmer who had an unruly bull, gentlemen. The bull had a habit of jumping very high, and of running at people, besides other disagreeable and troublesome tricks; so one day the farmer went out to shoot the bull. His negro man inquired what he was going to do. "Going to kill the bull," replied he, "going to kill the bull, Sambo." Whereupon Sambo rejoined, "What for you going to shoot the bull, massa? dat ain't no use; *he jump so high he break his neck.*" The Colonel evidently thinks it is as well to leave Mr Douglas to his fate.

——Ex-Alderman Sturtevant, the anti reformer of New York, has been sentenced to 15 days' imprisionment, and is now in Elbridge street Jail, for official misdemeanor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

In the Senate to-day Mr. DIXON, Whig, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the Nebraska Bill, arguing that slaveholders had a right to carry their property there while it was a Territory.

The friends of the bill have had another meeting and resolved to insert a clause in the bill repealing the Missouri Compromise.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.

A destructive fire occurred in this city yesterday, 7 steamers were destroyed, with a loss of 37 lives. Loss $1,000,000. Madam Sontag had a narrow escape.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

M. Bedini sailed for Europe in the steamer Atlantic from this port on Saturday last. He was put on board after the steamer her dock.

——The war department in France have ascertained that the number of men which that country could put on a war footing, is 1,000,000.

——An Indiana paper says that, of the one hundred and ten newspapers published in that State, all except ten advocate the prohibitory liquor law.

Vermont News Items.

OH! THE FREEDOM OF AN EDITOR'S FANCY.—They are never out of facts, fiction or fun. These fixtures because the enumerated members of his family and some of them have signatory production. To prove it, we will refer to an item headed "A singular Phenomenon," referring to a Snowstorm in Royalton during which balls were collected in the air &c. which we penned about one year ago. This item was copied by most of our State papers at the time, and soon after our exchanges farther off followed suit. It travelled West, then South, spent a fine summer among the sugar plantations—as chilly winter approached it took on new vitality—The papers of Philadelphia gave it a prominent place among *aerolites*, our editors at home believed it was "an other asteroid," and here it goes again as the latest wonder of the past week by the *Rutland Herald*, *Free Press*, and half-a-dozen more of our contemporaries. *Green Mountain Herald.*

Well, what of all that. If it was 'penned' in the *G. M. Herald* office, it is probably just as true as it ever was.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Burlington *Free Press* reviews at length the proceedings of this convention, approving of some things, and condemning other. Of its action towards the State papers the *Free Press* says:—

But ungenerous towards other papers, and uncalled for, as we consider the action of the Society in the premises, for ourselves we are willing to look at it with entire good humor. We say too that it will give us very great pleasure (all will admit our "authority to speak for *ourselves*) to have all those societies and all the sub-agents interest themselves in getting for the *Burlington Free Press* as many responsible subscribers as they can. If thereby our list shall be trippled or quadrupled, so much the better for the Temperance cause. We say further, that if in addition to all that aid, any person or any committee will give us the wherewith to support a good "associate editor," we will engage to make a paper which will exert as wide and wholesome an influence for the Temperance cause, as the *Temperance Standard* does, to say no more. We should not wonder if other editors in the State were ready to say the same! We by no means intend to disparage the editor of that paper, in the above remark, albeit, we cannot agree with all his modes of action and speech, earnest as we believe his friendship of the cause to be.

——LIQUOR SEIZURE.—An intinerant rum-peddler was arrested in this Village on Tuesday last, and in his sleigh was found two kegs and two large jugs containing rum. He was forthwith put on trial, and failing to convince the Court that he was the innocent lamb he claimed to be, he was adjudged a violator of the statute and fined twenty dollars and costs,—amounting in all to thirty dollars,—and his liquor, about fifteen gallons, poured upon the ground. *Brandon Post.*

——A seizure of several kegs and a barrel of liquor was made the same day in the grocery of S. F. Paige; but Mr. Paige being absent, no action as yet has been had on his case. *Ib.*

——At the annual meeting of the Franklin Co. Agricultural Society, at St. Albans, on the 2nd, the following officers were chosen:—

President, Harmon Nothrop; Vice Presidents, Daniel Story, A. G. Bennett; Secretary, Wm. Henry Hoyt; Treasurer, Victor Atwood.

——A STRANGER.—On Saturday afternoon last, a gentleman of this place, returning from Windor, saw a live robbin perched in a tree by the road-side. To make sure that it was a veritable robin-red breast, he reined up and caused the the bird to fly.—*Springfield Telegraph.*

——The survey for a *direct* connection between the Vermont and Canada Railroad and the Rutland and Burlington, as contemplated in the charter of the Vermont and Canada, is now in progress.

——IN FOR THE HEAVIEST COW.—Our worthy townsman, Anson Buck, Esq., sold a fat cow a few days since which weighed on the hoof 1530 pounds! It was a cross of the Durham and native breeds. She was sold for $70 and taken to Boston to gratify the lovers of roast beef.—*St. J. Mess.*

——A SPLENDED PRESENT.—We understand that sundry employees on the Vermont Central Railroad have presented a beautiful gold cronometer to John Crombie, late superintendent of Motive Power. Mr. C. goes South, for the benefit of his health, which, we are sorry to learn, is so much impaired as to render this course necessary.—Vt. Watchman.

——POPULATION OF BRATTLEBORO' VILLAGE.—According to a census just taken by the Clerk of School District No. 2,—comprising the village of Brattleboro, the population of the village is 2561. The number of scholars, including all persons between the ages of 4 and 18 years, is 533. Last year the total number of inhabitants was 2494, and of scholars 553. Increase in population 67; decrease in scholars 14. This last exhibit indicates that matrimony is on the wane, or that its results are not as successful as formerly. We commend this consideration to the younger portion of our adult population. Upon them rests the solution of the problem.

The above being from the *Eagle*, it should say "upon *us* rests the solution" &c.

——FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a peculiar nature occurred on the Naugatuck Railroad, Ct., on the 25th instant., attended with fatal consequences. When the first train from Winsted had proceeded about a mile and a half, the fireman discovered ice on the track. During the night water had run upon the track, and had formed a solid body of ice, entirely covering the rails. He immediately shut off the steam and applied the brake by turning the wheel once round. At that moment the locomotive struck the ice which was on a curve, and he jumped off. The Engine glanced forward into the field stopping about four rods from the track, the head pointing at right angles with the road.—The baggage car, in going off broke the coupling at each end and at a bound turned completely round, lodging with but little injury, close by the road and exactly parallel with it. The passengers knew nothing of the accident until they saw the engine in the field, as they went forward at full speed, keeping the track, and were not stopped until they had gone fifty rods. Upon approaching the spot they found the brakeman badly bruised. He is now recovering, but the Engineer, JEROME BEALES, of this village, was found jammed beneath the tender, quite dead. He had been employed on the road but a short time, yet he had gained the confidence and esteem of all about him. He was, we learn, to have been married in a short time to a young lady of this place. His remains were buried at Westmoreland. He was aged about 30 years. An inquest was held, and the verdict severely censured the Company for not employing men to keep the track clear. Had they done this no accident would have occurred.—*Bellows Falls Argus.*

——MR. D. H. PIRIE, the former editor of the *Belfast signal*, extinct because the price of newspapers has not kept up with the price of paper and labor which goes to make a newspaper, is now editorially connected with the *St. Albans Messenger.*

We wish him success. We have been there and know. He is in good company and a thriving region, and among a generous people.

——At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Passumsic River Railroad, held at the junction on Thursday, among other resolutions, the following was passed:—

Resolved, That the Directors be instructed to receive proposals for the immediate construction of the Road from St. Johnsbury to Derby Line, and in their discretion to put the same under contract.

——Nearly all of the County Agricultural Societies in the State have held their Winter sessions. The reports show more than usual interest, and also contain valuable statistics which shows that Vermont is a superior state for raising cattle, horses, sheep, and most kinds of grain. There Societies of Farmers are doing much to encourage and advance profitable farming.

——FARMERS, BEAT THIS.—There was made on the poor farm in the town of Hardwick, in 1852, from eight cows, 1633 lbs. of butter, and the same sold to Delano & Co. at 22 cents, besides using all was necessary in the family, composed of eleven mostly old men. During said time, sickness and death was on the farm. The said butter was made by Mrs. S. Ward, besides having the whole care and supervision of the family, excepting five or six weeks of woman's labor.

And again, during the past season, 1853, made from the same cows, (and by the same hand, with four to six weeks additional labor) 1728 lbs. of butter, and sold to J. R. Delano & Co. at 20 1-2 cts., and on hand to inventory 60 lbs., making in all 1788 lbs., besides the family use, for eight persons. Not much less than 200 lbs. in addition is to be added to the profits derived from said cows. During the two years fatted 2668 lbs. of pork. The labor on said farm has been performed by M. S. Ward, except about 20 days in haying each year, besides making the farm an asylum for the poor and distressed, with all the cares and attention that could be bestowed to meliorate the condition of the unfortunate, by the worthy couple. The town has been able by such management to liquidate all debts against said farm and the expences of out side paupers, (not on the farm,) and one insane man at Brattleboro', excepting a few dollars.

We say to the farmers of Old Caledonia, who have or have not "poor" farms, go and do likewise.

S. SINCLEAR, Overseer.

Harwick, Jan. 30, 1854.—*North Star.*

——MISSIONARY MEETING AT ESSEX.—We have recieved says the *Free Press*, from Rev. A. D. Barber, Secretary of the Missionary Convention recently held at Essex, the statement made by Dr. Pomeroy, Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. Our limits not allowing its insertion, we give a brief abstract.

Dr. Pomeroy said the Board sustains between 600 and 700 missionaries and helpers, natives and foreign, and has in its 103 mission churches between 24,000 and 25,000 members.

The expenses of the year will probably reach, $340,000. The Churches in India do not tolerate caste among their members, and *never did*. There is now no case of polygamy, though long since an old man with two wives was a member, who said one was as much his wife as the other, and he didn't know which to put away. As to Slavery, there are now a few members of the Choctaw and Cherokee Churches who hold slaves. The Board has no right to interfere with the internal discipline of these churches. It however instructs its missionaries to strive to abolish the evil.—In the Sandwich Islands, the Board has effected the emancipation of 100,000 slaves in 30 years being, the whole population except the Chiefs. Rev. J. H. Worcester said that his brother, who is a missionary to the Cherokees, informed him that the continuance of slavery among the Cherokees depended on whether the Board withdrew its missionaries or not. If they sustained them, then Slavery would in time disappear.

——THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BLACK RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Trustees of said Bank, to examine into the affairs of said Corporation and make the usual settlement with the Treasurer, have attended to that duty, and submit the following statement of said Bank on the 7th of Jan'y 1854.

The amount of credited on Book to 423 depositors, is	$191,174,05
The total amount of Dividends of interest since July 1, 1848, is	$15,715,85
Two dividends of 2 1-2 per cent. each the past year amount, to	$5,369,00
An extra Dividend of 4 per cent. on the 4 years previous to July 1, 1852, has been paid amounting to	$1,806,95
The current expenses of the past year have been only $122,08 and the net earnings for the past year over interest, Dividends and Expences, is	$1,158, 45.
Resources as follows:	
Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate and approved securities,	99,038,21
Cash on hand,	651,72
Steel Safe,	200,00
Interest accrued on Loans,	2,861,65
Total,	103,260,48
Less liabilities, being amount due 423 depositors,	101,174,05
Leaves available Surplus,	$2,224,83

OFFICERS for 1854—Joseph Kidder, President; Josiah Gibson, Vice President; D. A. Heald Secretary and Treasurer.

Miscellaneous Items.

——CONVERSATION.—The most common one place in Christendom is said to be the town of Rotten Corner, Mass. There was neither a marriage, birth, nor death in it during the past year.

——SCALDED ON STILTS.—A bereaved husband, residing in a small village in the interior, thus announces the departure from his "bed and board" of his dearly beloved:—"My wife, Anna Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, anybody can do as they seen fit.—For I never pay my own debts, it is not at all likely that I will lay awake nights thinking of other peoples'.

——MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Saturday evening last, the body of the son of the late Malachi Wilson, Esq., of Danvers, Mass., was brought home a corpse, from the school at South Windham, in Connecticut. He was 17 years of age, and his friends and physicians believe that his death was probably occasioned by injuries received under the chastisement of his teacher.

——ADVERTISING.—The Charleston Courier expresses its gratification on being over its exchanges in the state, to see the number of local advertisements, because as it says, "it indicates a progressive spirit and a prosperous condition of affairs.—Indeed in our opinion there is no truer barometer of the degree of prosperity to which a city, town, village, or district has attained, than the advertising columns of the respective newspapers." The remark is a sensible and true one.

——HYDROPHOBIA.—Two persons were bit by a mad dog in Halifax, Mass., on the 20th December—one man named Cox, and a girl of seven years. The girl died of hydrophobia on Sunday morning last at the Massachusetts Hospital. The man is yet has good health. Both had their wounds cauterized at the same time. The *Commonwealth* says:

"This is the first case that has ever been treated in the Massachusetts General Hospital. Not more than a dozen authentic cases have occurred in this vicinity within the last twenty years. There never has any where been a well authenticated case of recovery after the symptoms have become fairly developed. After an individual, as in the instance of Mr. Cox, has been bitten by a dog known to be mad, his chance of taking the disease is only one in twelve. If such a person is attacked, it is generally within eighteen months after the accident."

——ONE OF THE TREES.—Mr. Peter Davison of Osgood, C. W., felled a pine tree about the 1st inst., which made a stick of timber 20 inches square, and 24 feet long and contained, besides a swarm of bees with 100 lbs. of honey, three raccoons, four squirrels, and mice "too numerous to mention."

—The following facts illustrating the effect of the liquor law in Maine were communicated to the Rev. Dr. Mandeville, in a letter which he received from an entirely responsible authority of that State.

"In the rural town of Fairfield in Kennebeck County, the uniform poor tax was $1,000. Immediately after the passage of the law it ran down to $300. The town immediately added $500 to the school tax, and the remaining 200 as a fund to prosecute any violation of the law!"—*Prohibitionist