# THE HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1854.

☞ Advertisements must be handed in as early as 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning to insure insertion in the succeeding Friday's paper.

☞ VILLAGE SUBSCRIBERS wanting their papers left at their places of abode, are requested to give notice at the Herald office, either orally or by note, of their coming regularly. tf

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Rutland County Herald will be open on and after Saturday, next, at the Office of Fitting Kendall and Carpenter, "over the hill of Washington street." tf

—WHO SAYS.—The *Bellows Falls Argus* in a free and easy manner, charges the Whigs with total depravity, and would have its readers believe that "in Adam's fall we sinned all." After a general charge of rascality, it comes in particular after the Democrats:—

"It was the Whigs who delayed the organization of the House. Whig officials were the recipients of all extra favors granted—and it was the Whig members who combined with the local cliques and granted all the bank charters asked for."

The *Argus* refers to the action of the Vermont Legislature, last fall. The Whigs voted almost unanimously, at each ballot, for the man who had fixed for Speaker that held a seat in the House, viz: Geo. N. W. Grandey. The *Argus* says "the Whigs had a large majority." Why should they, then, a larger body, want a good candidate, and go over to a smaller party and vote for an each candidate? The Democrats chose to quit their candidate and vote with the Free Soilers. In so doing they elected a conservative Speaker, and thus occasioned one of the chief delays of the session.

"Whig officials were the recipients of all the extra favors granted," says the *Argus*. The worthy Clerk of the House, a Democrat, received an extra allowance for himself and three assistants. A. J. Rowell, of the Senate, received no extra allowance to pay for a winter's sickness. Was he a "Whig official?" Three thousand dollars were appropriated for a Geological Survey. Is a geological survey a "Whig official?" One thousand dollars were appropriated for the construction of the Bennington Monument. Is the monument a "Whig official?" These appropriations were all judicious, but it is folly to charge fault therefor to Whigs.

"It was Whig members who combined with local cliques and granted all the bank charters asked for," says the *Argus*. The Chairman of the Bank Committee in the House was W. H. H. Bingham, the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He reported in favor of all the Bank measures passed with one exception. He was supported by Gen. Chase, another member of the Committee, and a Democratic leader of the House. Messrs. Rice of Somerset, and Thompson of Wardsboro, the two prominent Democrats of the House, and acknowledged leaders in the party, strongly supported every bank bill which the House passed.—These bills for bank charters usually passed by majorities varying from forty to eighty. Still the *Argus* tells us that they were all "Whig measures!" Will the *Argus* please proceed?

SENATOR PHELPS' CASE.

On the 16th inst. this case was taken up in the Senate, after a three month's repose. Messrs. Mason, Toucey and Stewart opposed Mr. Phelps's claim, and Messrs. Foot, Geyer, Walker and Clayton supported it.

Senator Foot made a clear and forcible argument, and showed by many precedents that the claim was not a new one.

The Senate finally decided against his right, by a vote of 12 to 26. Yeas—Clayton, Dodge, of Iowa, Everett, Fessenden, Foot, Geyer, Morton, Norris, Sebastian, Wade, Walker, and Williams.

This case might have been settled at the beginning of the session, but it, with every other measure has been made to await the result of the Nebraska question.

The "vacancy" made by Senator Phelps is now "vacant," and we are curious to know whether there will be an attempt made to fill it by executive appointment. We apprehend Gov. Robinson will not make an appointment. So the State of Vermont must lose one half of its Senatorial vote, because the General Assembly could not agree on a Senator.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

"The result of the recent election in New Hampshire is particularly gratifying to the Democracy."—*N. Patriot.*

We do not know what the Democracy were expecting from this heedless house of President Pierce, nor with what they are "particularly gratified," unless it be that democracy is not annihilated.

Last year the Democratic Governor was elected by about 7000 majority. This year by less than 1000. Last year, there was but one Whig elected to the State Senate, and the Democrats had 20 majority in the House. This year, there is a majority in the Legislature of 9 against the Democrats!

The *Patriot's* joy is like that of the Irish editor. He penned a paragraph thus:—

"We regret to learn that Mr. John Rafferty was yesterday thrown from his horse whereby his neck was broken. But we are gratified to learn that he received no further injury."

The election in New Hampshire is a telling rebuke on the Administration for its support of the Nebraska measure. Great quantities of Nebraska documents have been sent into New Hampshire by Pierce and his Democratic friends, but even such shameful intermeddling could not cure the "Nebraska colic" in New Hampshire. If the Democracy are "particularly gratified" we rejoice with them.

—TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We wish to make an apology for any sins of omission during the last three weeks. From the first day of March to the present writing, we have been laid simply away by a fever where we could neither 'read, write, nor cipher.'

But friends have taken good care of the HERALD, and thanks to Providence, the doctor, the kindness of friends, and a frequent change of linen, we are again in our sanctum. We feel the sight of the inkstand, though the sanctum is the world. Each particular drop of ink seems to say—"at your service for an 'thing,'"—yet when fished up and a large q. rambling on the pen's point it tells "the truth and nothing but the truth." We hope to give it no rest for a long time to come.

—THE MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RUTLAND COUNTY at the Court House, last week, was called to express the public opinion on the Nebraska measure. The Court House was crowded with the "solid men" of the County,—men who are rarely seen at Conventions, but who, at this time, hold strong convictions, that the Nebraska measure is a fraud, as much, a violation of good faith, and an encroachment of slavery upon free labor.

It was no party gathering. Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers were there. It is idle to say that the freemen of this County are not strongly opposed to the scheme.

Some of the papers say that those anti-Nebraska meeting are failures. The meeting on Thursday last gives the lie to this assertion. Why do not these friends of slavery extension, call a meeting of the people of Vermont to express opinions in favor of this measure? We hope the experiment will be tried.

The meeting was addressed by members of all parties, and the speeches were received with great favor by the large audience. The chief speakers were Daniel Roberts, Esq., of Manchester, Col. Allen, of Pawlet, E. L. Ormsbee, Esq., and C. Greene, of Rutland.

Rutland County condemns, most emphatically, the deeds of her prodigal son, Stephen Arnold Douglas.

—By the latest arrivals from Havana, we learn that the "Black Warrior" is still in the possession of the Cuban authorities. It is certain that the *French Admiral has pledged himself* to aid the Captain General with all his fleet.

—There was an attempt made to get up a demonstration at Harrisburgh, in favor of the Nebraska measure. The *Telegraph* says it was a perfect failure.

—Miss McNeill, niece of President Pierce, was knocked down and robbed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday last, in one of the public streets in Washington. So says the *Union*.

—A terrible and destructive gale of wind prevailed over the southern part of New York and New England, on Saturday last. Many buildings were destroyed, and several lives lost.

—The Hoosac Tunnel bill has passed both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. The State credit is thereby loaned for $2,000,000.

—We call the attention of our patrons to the advertisement of Messrs. W. P. Tenny & Co. Their ware-room, over the Boston and Maine Depot, covers an area of nearly one half acre, and is probably the largest and best of the kind to be found in the country. The most of their samples are exhibited on one floor, thereby rendering it easy to examine their stock and make selections. It is really worth a visit to Boston to see this magnificent display of this desirable comfort of life.

—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune*, writing from Washington under date of March 12th, uses the following language:

"Senator Houston says he has opposed this fatal measure from the start, and that, so help him God, he will oppose it to the end. He declares that it was conceived in iniquity, that it is fraught with untold perils to the peace of the country and that discussion is at the bottom of it."

There was a great quarrel at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which does not appear on the surface. Forney was there, with Nebraska resolutions in his pocket, which were rejected by the Committee on Resolutions. A great rupture already exists in the party covered by a very thin epidermis, which will not hold over one election, if it does so long. Douglas and the President consider that they have suffered great damage by the failure of their trusty Lieutenant to bring the Keystone State up to the mark.

Several of the Senators who tied the mark in voting for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are considered as dead as poor Gardiner. The only difference in their cases is that Gardiner took strychnine and they took Nebraska."

—At a late Manchester meeting, Col. Rowell, of Allenstown, came upon the stand of his own accord, greeted the speaker and was introduced to the audience.

He proceeded to state that he was nearly seventy years of age, that he had been a democrat all his life, that he was with them in the war with Great Britain, in the Embargo, in the Missouri Compromise, in the annexation of Texas, in the Mexican war, that he voted for F. Pierce, and that he hoped to die in that party in which he had so long acted, but that he could not go to that account to which he must soon be summoned, with the guilt of the Nebraska bill upon his soul. He repudiated it, and the party which supported them.

The earnestness of the speaker, and his startling announcement, created the utmost excitement among the audience. And when the old gentleman proceeded to say that he had a son who went West, and that when he was about starting, asked, "Father, where shall I go to get out of the reach of slavery?" and that he replied, "Anywhere north of 36 30,"—that he had gone to Minnesota, where he supposed he would breathe the air of freedom, but where he was to be hedged still by slavery, in consequence of the Nebraska bill. The dense assembly was aroused to a pitch of excitement never before witnessed in that hall, and thunders of applause rent the air.

There are thousands of cases similar to this in N. H., and if they would but speak out, the nefarious scheme of northern traitors might be defeated.—*Manchester American.*

—A riotous affray took place between the students and some citizens at New Haven, Ct., on Thursday night last. It was renewed on Friday evening, and an Irishman was killed. Two cannon were loaded and aimed at the College buildings. The Sheriff managed to spike them.

NEW YORK, March 22d.

A Maine Liquor Law, to go into operation May 1st, passed the New York House to-day, by a vote of 78 to 42.

It is stated that the Japan Expedition is about to be recalled.

CINCINNATI, March 21st,

Nat. Taylor, Whig, has been chosen representative to Congress, in the place of Campbell, deceased by a majority of nearly 1100 votes.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING.

In compliance with a previous call the citizens of Rutland County and vicinity irrespective of party who believe that all men are born free and equal, and who desire to have our National honor and our National compacts kept inviolate met in convention at the Court House in Rutland on Thursday the 16th of March for the purpose of expressing their views upon the bill pending in the Congress of the United States known as the Nebraska bill—and were organized by the election of the following officers, viz:

HON. GEORGE T. HODGES, *President.*
HON. FREDERICK BUTTON, } *Vice*
DYER TOWNSEND, ESQ., } *Presidents.*
CHARLES L. WILLIAMS, & } *Secretaries.*
NATHAN D. PARKER, ESQ'S, }

The following resolutions and memorial were presented for the consideration of the meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

The freemen of the County of Rutland assembled in convention at Rutland the 16 day of March 1854 to consider the measure now before Congress which provides for the repeal of an act of Congress approved March, 1820 called and known as the Missouri Compromise act.

Do, declare and resolve as follows.

1st. That as citizens and subjects of a Free Republic the fundamental law of which asserts unequivocally that one of the purposes and ends of every government is and should be to secure the blessings of liberty to its subjects, and entertaining implicit faith in the truth of the doctrine avowed and enforced by our Revolutionary Fathers, that all men are born free and equal, we do now and ever, before high Heaven and our fellow men earnestly and most solemnly protest against any action whatever on the part of the servants of the people in Congress assembled, which shall in any manner whatever, authorize the introduction or existance of African Slavery in the territories which are the common property of the people of these United States.

2d. That we regard the act of Congress of 1820 known as the Missouri Compromise act, as being a contract fairly and deliberately entered into, at the time between the free and Slave holding States, that the considerations which gave force to said contract were regarded as mutual and declared to be satisfactory by the parties to the same and witnessed by the long and quiet acquiescence of the whole country, and that in our judgement the contract still remains in full force, a sacred and obligatory covenant and cannot without grossly outraging the plain dictates of honor, and common honesty, be repealed or abrogated except with the consent of the parties thereto.

3d. That the alledged averment by the South that the measure in question emanated from and is a free will offering of the North, is a degrading libel, upon the free States and as such we spurn the imputation, and that those representatives from the free states in either house in Congress who have brought forward, abetted, or sustained, the nefarious measure, are traitors, to humanity, liberty and their constituents.

4th. That in the act of Senator Douglas and those who conspire with him to break the plighted faith of the nation, we are forcibly reminded of the truth of the Proverb that "*Eternal vigilence is the price of Liberty,*" and if the Freemen of this country shall tamely submit to this high handed and flagrant violation of their rights and honor, this degrading and shameless outrage upon the rights of humanity, they will evince to the world that they are unworthy descendants of their patriotic sires, who venerated the principals of universal liberty and who nobly dared to strike for justice and humanity, nor would such degenerate sons be worthy of the proud title of American Patriots, for instead of the noble defenders of the rights of humanity and the principles of eternal justice they will have become the aiders and abettors in violating the plighted faith of the nation and of perpetuating and extending the most degrading system of chattel slavery that ever disgraced the annals of the civilized world.

5th. That though the South has frequently and sometimes almost unanimously tendered to us sectional issues, yet admonished by the sage and farewell counsels of the venerated Father of his country, and the still later exhortations of other and departed Patriots, we of the North have hitherto declined such sectional issues. But should the South persist in forcing this so called Nebraska bill with its repealing clause through the House of Representatives as they have already through the Senate of the United States; the North impelled by self respect and the rights of humanity, and to rescue the cause of Republican Liberty from the worlds reproach, should manfully resist the measure and never relax their efforts or cease agitation until the repealing clause, shall itself, be repealed, and the territory thus basely wrested from the grasp of Freedom, be restored to its embrace, and if disunion be the result let the guilty authors of this unnecessary measure be responsible for the consequences.

*Resolved*, Therefore, That we protest and solemnly remonstrate against the passage of said bill.

MEMORIAL.

The memorial of the Freemen of Rutland County and State of Vermont without distinction of political party assembled in convention at Rutland on the 16th day of March 1854.

Whereas the bill for organizing the Nebraska and Kansas Territories has just passed the Senate of the United States and is now pending before the House of Representatives which if it becomes a law repeals the Missouri Compromise act of 1820 and tends directly to do away the existing treaties with various Indian tribes and to destroy the plighted faith of the Nation and extend the area of Slavery.

Therefore, we do most solemnly protest against the enactment of said bill because since 1850 this country and its political parties have settled down into a comparative state of peace and quietness harmonising in nearly all the general measures and policy of government and no cause or reason now exists for the enactment of said Nebraska and Kansas bill or any other bill affecting the institution of Slavery in new Territories.

We protest against it because by the Compromise Act of 1820 the extension of Slavery North of the line 36 30 was virtually prohibited, and in 1850 the same principle and measure if not the Act itself was confirmed by Congress, sanctioned by the North and the South, the honor and good faith of the Nation pledged, and it was justly deemed at that time to have settled at least for half a century this vexed question which has so long disturbed this whole country sent forth a spirit of discord, aggression and disunion in every part of it, and which now again threatens to rent as a mighty incubus on the honor, plighted faith and harmony of this Republic, unsettle what has been done by wise and patriotic Statesmen, and by mutual concessions, during the past thirty four years.

We protest against it because we regard the Act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, to be a Constitutional Act; a contract fairly and understandingly made between the parties in interest—that the consideration giving validity to said contract, was then considered mutual and declared by the parties to be satisfactory, and in our judgment, and also we believe, in the judgment of a large majority of the United States, said contract still remains in full force, and ought not to be repealed or in any measure done away.

We protest against it because it is fraught with all the evils that are consequent on the extension of slavery in new Territories or States, and opens a new market in a new free Territory for the sale and traffic of slaves, and puts farther off that distant day when hope shall realize all this land as a land of freemen.

We protest against it as an Act that will demonstrate to the world the instability of laws and mutual contracts between these sovereign States composing a sovereign government, and also the instability and weakness of treaties with Indian tribes, when they block up the pathway of the political aspirant or of the grasping and unjust demands and measures of party power.

We protest against it because the Indian, the original proprietor of the soil protests against it, and because there are no white men in that large Territory to ask for such a measure, and should the Bill become a law its provisions will not add to the strength or protection of our common country, and will add nothing, but will require much from the Treasury to organize and sustain a Territorial Government, to make new treaties with the Indian tribes and finally to remove them again to some other and still more distant hunting grounds.

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all proper means to defeat the passage of said Bill.

And the same, after having been discussed by Messrs. ROBERTS of Manchester, ORMSBEE and GRAVES of Rutland, ALLEN of Fairhaven and MARSH and DANA of Brandon, were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretaries and published in all the papers in the county, and a copy of the same be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GEORGE T. HODGES, *President.*
CHA'S L. WILLIAMS, } *Secretaries.*
NATHAN D. PARKER, }

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

In order to avoid misapprehension in the public mind in regard to the character, extent and effect of this decision, the undersigned, in behalf of the State Temperance Committee, have taken legal counsel upon the exact character of the decision, and have deemed it proper to make a brief explanation.

1. The decision was *exclusively* upon the 14th section and its dependent provisions and has nothing whatever to do with the other provisions of the law. The Court say distinctly that one part of the same statute may be valid and another part void.

The other provisions of the law have been sanctioned by the same Court and are therefore valid. The erroneous impression has quite extensively obtained that the whole law was overthrown. We have left in full force the prohibitory principle, the provisions for single sales and common sellers, with their cumulative penalties for the second and third offences, ending in the House of Correction, and the bonds against subsequent violations of the law.

The Committee find in those and other provisions left, a more efficent liquor law than any license system that could be desired.

2. The decision fully sustains the *principle* of the 14th section. The Court say:—

"We have no doubt that it is competent for the Legislature to declare the possession of certain articles of property, either absolutely or when held in particular places and under particular circumstances, to be unlawful, because they would be injurious, obnoxious or dangerous, and by due process of law, by proceeding *in rem*, to provide both for the abatement of the nuisance and the punishment of the offender, by the seizure and confiscation of the property, by the removal, sale, or destruction of the noxious articles."

This sustains the right of seizure, forfeiture and destruction, as plainly as language can do it; yet the report has been industriously circulated that the principle of the section was overruled. In remarking upon the objection generally made to the constitutionality of this section, that it makes private property for public use, without compensation, the Court say:

"We are of opinion, that that claim has no bearing, and no connection with this subject."

3. The Court decide—and this is the whole of their decision—that while the thing to be done is right, the mode of doing it is wrong. In the language of the Court, "the system of measures directed and authorized by the statute" are unconstitutional. It is quite apparent that the Court criticised the "system of measures" with entire freedom, and yet the *principle* came forth from the trying ordeal unscathed.

Now, the only question is, can a constitutional 'system of measures' be devised for applying the principle? The same principle has been repeatedly applied to other subjects, and that too under our own Constitution and Bill of Rights; and to suppose that it cannot be applied in this case, is to invest intoxicating liquors with a sacredness that belongs to no other article of property or possession. There is no cause of discouragement to the friends of Temperance.

On the contrary, if they do not suffer themselves to be deceived as to the exact character of the decision, it is quite clear they will stand on firmer ground than before; for the principle of the 14th section is now settled by the Judical Power, and nothing remains but to construct the details.

Let them adhere to the other provisions of the law, which remain unimpaired by the decision, enforce them vigorously throughout the Commonwealth, and seek until they obtain an amendment of the 14th section.

WM. B. SPOONER,
JOHN J. BEETS,
ROBERT C. PITMAN,
LYMAN BEECHER,
B. W. WILLIAMS,
*For the Massachusetts Temperance Committee.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ELECTED.

*Rutland*,—SILAS W. HODGES, Temperance
*Chittenden*,— ——— GOODRIDGE, "
*Franklin*,—SETH P. EASTMAN, "
*Lamoille*,—HENRY STOWELL, "
*Windsor*,—WM. M. PINGREY, "
*Washington*,—ISRAEL GOODWIN, "
*Windham*,—GEO. FISHER, "
*Orange*,—elected HATCH, Tem., but he declined an election, and thus MR. CHAMBERLAIN, an opposer, will be elected.
*Addison*,—DAVIS RICH, Temperance.
*Caledonia*,—A. F. JUDKINS, "
*Orleans*,—DR. RICHMOND, "

## Vermont News Items.

—SUICIDE IN WILMINGTON.—Arnold Thom of Wilmington, aged 35 years, was found dead in his barn about 10, A. M., on the 7th inst.

It appears that he left his house an hour or more previous, and suspicion being excited by his absence that all was not right, a search was instituted. He was found on the scaffold of his barn, lying on the hay, with his throat cut, and his hand still clutching the razor with which the deed was done. The act seems to have been performed with much deliberation. He first removed his coat, vest and neckcloth, hung them up and then cut the jugular vein on each side of the throat without severing the windpipe. He had been melancholy several weeks and was unquestionably insane when he committed the deed.—*Brattleboro Eagle.*

—A HORSE THIEF CAUGHT.—A young man, an Englishman, drove a good-looking horse and buggy into this village on Tuesday, and put up at the Central House. His singular deportment during the day awakened suspicion that all was not right, and, in the evening the conductor of the Boston train having reported that a horse had been stolen in Sudbury, Mass., Mr. Sheriff Crandall took the young man into custody. He had upon his person a loaded pistol and a large dirk knife. The owners of the stolen property—Dr. O. O. Johnson and Mr. Geo. Goodnow, of Sudbury—arrived in the noon train on Wednesday, recognized the property and thief, and took both to Massachusetts.—*Ib.*

—The Springfield *Telegraph* says that a family of four persons, fugitive slaves, passed through Springfield recently on their way to Canada.

—EXCHANGE BANK.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Exchange Bank, held at the Black River Hotel in Springfield, on Wednesday, choice was made of the following as a board of Directors:

A. L. Thompson, J. W. Colburn, John Perkins, Samuel Alvord, Jr., Sylvester Burke, John Holmes, M. C. Richardson.

Shares sell readily at $2 to $4 premium.

—Mr Barber has written another of his everlasting letters to the editor of the Springfield *Telegraph*. Only two persons read them regularly, viz: the poor printer who sets them up, and Mr. Barber himself.

—SCHOOLS IN WINDSOR.—The annual examination of the schools in Windsor, took place a few days since. The examinations were creditable to all concerned, and were good evidence of the efficency of their present system—that of graded schools.

—SMALL POX.—A case or two of this disease has occurred in this town. Scarlet fever is also among us somewhat extensively.—*Telegraph.*

—Jacob Smith has been appointed Post Master at Bethel, in the place of Dr. J. M. Morse, removed. Dr. Morse belongs to the so-called Democratic party and was appointed Post Master by the President last Summer.

—Mr. E. Lewis has placed on the table of the Springfield *Telegraph* a hen's egg, measuring 8 inches by 6 in circumference.

—NEW POST OFFICE.—A Post Office has been established at West Castleton, Rutland County, Vt. Isaac T. Millikin, P. M.—*Castleton Journal.*

—TAKE A RIDE?—There are ten trains per day now running between this place and Rutland. No one need complain hereabouts, for want of Railroad facilities.—*Ib.*

—NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—The Rutland and Washington Railroad Co. have nearly completed a new Engine House on the site of the one destroyed by fire, in this village, last winter. It will be ready for use in a few days.—*Ib.*

—THE BURNT DISTRICT.—Laborers are now busily engaged in removing the rubbish from the burnt district, in this village, preparatory to laying the foundation for the new brick block. Large quantities of brick, stone, timber, and lumber are already on the ground, and the building will be commenced as soon as the frost will permit.—*Ib.*

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Royalton, on the 10th mt., the following board of Directors was elected:

William Skinner, Solon Danforth, D. L. Lyman, George Lyman, E. D. Briggs, P. C. Jones, Ziba Sprague.

—HON. TIMOTHY FOLLETT, of Burlington, is fatally diseased by softening of the brain. He is nearly insensible, and we regret to learn that he can live but a short time.

—ANOTHER RUM CASE.—Thomas Sullivan was taken before Justice Wales, on Monday, and it being proved that he dealt somewhat extensively in "not gut," he was fined $100 and costs, and for want thereof was jugged up.—*Free Press.*

—The town of Brattleboro has appropriated $15,000 for the erection of a new Town Hall.

—The State Temperance Committee have issued circulars and blanks for the raising the $250,000 fund.

—ROXBURY.—In the liquor case tried on Thursday, of last week, the law triumphed. This is an excellent start for Roxbury. With its superior marble, and its vast amount of lumber, just coming into market, Roxbury is in a thriving condition. Now is the time for cutting off the tap of the rum-sellers, that the town may have the most temperate, profitable, enterprising and reputable population possible. Laying new foundations, as it were for their town, let the people make morality, temperance, order and industry the corner stones.—*Watchman.*

—THE RUTLAND RAILROAD.—In relation to a published statement, that the Rutland Railroad Co. have stopped running their cars, we are informed by the Superintendent that five engines and four passenger cars were attached by the Bellows Falls Bank sometime since, and now remain waiting the decision of the Court. The Trustees have commenced an action for trespass, and have attached the funds of the Bank in Boston to the full amount of the value of the engines and cars. So far from the trains being stopped, the road is now doing a larger amount of business than ever before at this season, and principally with their own engines.—*Traveller.*

## Miscellaneous Items.

—The Temperance bill passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 21 to 11, the Senate being full. This strong vote is but an echo of the popular sentiment on this subject. The evil at which this bill strikes, is one that has grown so vast in proportions, that it has fixed the attention of every reflecting man in the State, and this great experiment of a prohibitory law, is now called for, by a stronger public opinion than has ever been enlisted in favor of any measure, involving such a variety of interests. We have no doubt of its passage through the House, by a strong vote, substantially as it passed the Senate.—*Albany State Register.*

—MILLIGAN, the Temperance Candidate for Mayor in Chicago, is elected by 1087 majority.

—The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the McDonough will, secures to the American Colonization Society about thirty thousand dollars per year for forty years.

An effort is now being made by the American Colonization Society to raise a fund of $100,000, or more, to establish a line of steamers or swift sailing vessels between the United States and Liberia.

—George W. Julian, late free soil member of Congress, was stabbed in the throat at Centreville, Ind., in a rencontre with Michael Wilson.

—SMALL POX.—A case or two of this disease has occurred in this town. Scarlet fever is also among us somewhat extensively; one of our type-setters has just come down with it. *Vt. Chronicle.*

—POST OFFICE LAW.—The Post Master General has decided that a publisher may *publish* his paper in as many counties as he pleases, but "it is entitled to free circulation *only in the County where it is printed.*

—The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a plurality law, so that in all elections hereafter holden for the choice of town, city, or county officers by the people, the person receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the New York *Courier and Enquirer* of Friday, says:

"Mr. Douglas and the Cabinet are in constant attendance in the House, working like drill sergeants. But the South has broken front, and the Nebraska Democracy is in open mutiny. *The Nebraska bill is regarded as dead.*"

—Dr. Wolfred Nelson has been elected Mayor of Montreal. Seventeen years ago "the hero of St. Dennis," as he has been styled, was brought into the city in irons, amid the insults and taunts of the populace. He was the admitted leader of the revolt of 1837, but subsequently pardoned through the influence of Lord Durham.

—REPUDIATION.—The Miss. House of Representatives have voted 73 to 7, that they will not recognize the debt of $2,000,000, which they refused many years ago to pay, by laying upon the table a resolution to devise some plan of paying this debt, incurred by an act of the Legislature. Most of the bonds were sold in England. No other State in the Union has taken the dishonest course pursued pursued by Mississippi.

—The democratic Legislature of Rhode Island, in imitation of the State in its worst days, have voted to restore "Gov. Thomas W. Dorr, to his full standing as a citizen, (and so approving of his open rebellion in 1842) by ordering the sentence recorded in the Supreme Court records to be *expunged* by writing across it, "Reversed and annuled, by order of the General Court, Jan. 1854."

—FAST DAY.—Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, with the advice of his Council, has appointed Thursday, the 6th of April next to be observed as a day of public fasting and prayer in that State.—In Connecticut, the Gov. has appointed Friday, the 7th day of April, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

—FUGITIVES IN CANADA.—It is stated that there are in Canada West four hundred slaves, who absconded from their masters living in Kentuckey. There are in Canada thirty-five thousand fugitive slaves, who are represented as in a flourishing condition just now, owing to the high price paid for labor.

—Ex-President Fillmore is making a journey through the Southern States.

—The bill limiting the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy railroad to fifteen years, and extending the charter without monopoly, passed the New Jersey House of Representatives on Friday, by thirty-four majority.

—The man who held out an inducement has had a sore arm ever since.

—Good butter is now but ten cents a pound at Cincinnati.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided the prohibitory liquor law to be constitutional.

—Two of the celebrated Black Hawk horses have been sold in Montpelier, for $2000 each. One was taken to New Jersey, and the other to Pennsylvania.

—It is shown by recent statistics that the present valuation of Boston is nearly three times that of the State of Maine, and about as much as that of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island combined. The expenses of the city government of Boston exceed those of the six state governments of New England.

—There is talk that Santa Anna will divorce his present wife if he can negotiate a marriage with one of the daughters of the Queen Dowager of Spain. His present wife was born in Westerlo, Albany Co., N. Y., and her maiden name was Lapaugh.

CHICAGO, ILL., 17th.

STILL ANOTHER EFFIGY OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Senator Douglas was last night burned in effigy in the public square, by an immense concourse of Germans.

—LACONIC, BUT UNSATISFACTORY.—The following is a copy of a dispatch said to have been sent to the White House by an intimate friend of President Pierce, when the result of the election was known at Concord:

*Dear Sir*:—Your old ward has been carried by the opposition, and even the State itself has gone to———!

OPINIONS AT THE SOUTH.

The Charlestown, S. C. Courier gives various extracts from Theodore Parker's discourse on slavery and the Nebraska movement, and remarks that a true Southerner can well afford to forgive his denunciations, in consideration of his tribute to the fidelity with which the south stands up in defence of its own interests. It proceeds to say:

There are frequent passages, in this strange exhibition of the mind parson, which in the main, *truthfully as well as strongly*, depict the various occasions on which Southern interests have obtained the mastery in Congress, or at least important advantages, which are well worthy the consideration of all who ceremonily suppose that the action of the General Government has been, on the whole, adverse to slavery. The truth is, that our Government, although hostile, in its incipiency, to domestic Slavery, and starting into political being with a strong bent towards abolition, yet afterwards so changed its policy that *its action, for the most part, and with only a few exceptions, has fostered the Slaveholding interest and swelled it from six to fifteen States, and from a feble and sparse population to one of TEN MILLIONS.* In confirmation of these views, the reverend declaimer undertook to demonstrate that the idea of Freedom had its *culmination* point, in time, about 1787—and "in space," at Faneuil Hall—"for up there," and he pointed to the portrait of Samuel Adams, "is one of the men who represented that idea; and that only twice, since the Declaration of Independence, had the idea of Freedom, in the Federal Councils, prevailed against Slavery; whereas the Slaveholding interest had triumphed no less than *nine times*, and was about, in the passage of the Nebraska bill, to achieve its tenth victory.

* * * *

In one or more of the foregoing extracts, we have shown how Parson Parker admires the fidelity of the sons of the South and its slave system. We now exhibit in contrast his very *flattering* portraiture of his cherished North, *where base cupidity and the servile truckling and subserviency to the South almost Universally prevail.*

*From the New Orleans Crescent, Feb. 24*

THE FINAL FINALITY.—The great argument which the friends of fresh disturbance and renewed agitation on the slave question are now employing in behalf of their pestilent Nebraska bill, is, that they disturb matters to prevent disturbance, and agitate us for quiet's sake. We humbly thank you, Mr. Pierce, illustrious promoter of Free Soilers! We are infinitely beholden to you Mr. Douglas, most disinterested of giants! But really, gentlemen, we do not enjoy the plan of letting you break our head, in order to have you plaster it.—We hate your cudgel; we abominate your slave. You shan't make for yourselves (as you hope to do) either your Presidential sceptre of that, or your unction of this. Your salve shall neither anoint our heads nor yours. We'll run no such risk to oblige you. We are very well as we are and choose to stay so.

But these two Presidential candidates urge us to have this one more disturbance, and then (they give us their word) we shall never be troubled again. In short, the present is to be "the very last" agitation. They told us the same in 1850; *that* was then to be the finality. Pray is a finality to be final or not?

The same parties want hugely to get rid of the Missouri Compromise; and the abolitionists (wise and consistent) are suddenly great lovers of that same Compromise. So they have both just exchanged parts. Isn't this a great country?

Hark ye gentlemen of the South! *When you were stronger, you got the old Compromise; now, when you are weaker, you had better stick to it.* Say stick to all the Compromises, for be assured that the *next* agitation—that is to say, this, if you are drawn into it—will, in all human probability, be the last. *There'll never be another Compromise*; rely on that easy prophecy.

*From the Charlestown Mercury.*

THE END OF THE FILLMORE NATIONALS.—The article below, from the Albany *Register*, is deserving attention for more reasons than one. That paper was, in a peculiar degree, the representative and organ of the Fillmore Whigs—so called "Nationals"—the Union-lovers and Union-savers, who even went so far sometimes as to speak favorably of the Constitution, and the duty of adhering to it. The mask has been irksome for a long time, and they seize the first opportunity of throwing it off. They are now in language what they have been always in heart—the champions of Northern predominance. When, as in the case of New Mexico and Utah, they believed that object could be secured by a professed adoption of the principle of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery, they were zealously for non-intervention. When there comes up another case, in which they think it possible that this principle may work in favor of the South, they demand the interference of Congress, and take it as little less than an insult to be told that they have ever sanctioned any principle, or are bound by any principle, or that there is or can be any such thing as principle in their politics.—What they wanted was power and gain.

At this time they threaten us with a great Northern party, and a general war upon the South. If they were not mere hucksters in politics—with only this peculiarity, that every man offers himself instead of some other comodity for sale—we should surmise that they might do what they threaten, and thus bring about the real triumph of the South, by making a dissolution of the Union necessary.

But they will do no such thing. They will bluster and utter a word of swelling self-glorification, and end by knocking themselves down to the highest bidder.—To be sure, if they could make the best bargains by destroying the South, they would set about it without delay. But they can not. They live upon us, and the South affords them the double gratification of an object for hatred, and a field for plunder. How for they may be moved to carry their indignation at this time, it is impossible to say; but we may be sure they will cool off just at the point where they discover that they can make nothing more out of it, and may lose.

*From the Columbia (S. C.) Times, March 4.*

A GOOD REASON FOR PASSING THE NEBRASKA BILL.—There is a great deal too much importance attached to the Nebraska bill. It is well enough to expunge from the records of Federal morals the odious restriction ought never to have been put upon the Southern people, much less should they have tamely submitted to it, as they have done. Its repeal at this late day will, however, scarcely heal their wounded pride. They have suffered the odium for more than thirty long years.—What, then is to be gain ed by its repeal upon a point of honor? And as to any practical positive good it will do the South, we doubt whether any benefit will follow it. The most sufficient reason for support-

Mr. Douglas' bill is, that it succeeds in the bitterest opposition of the rant-headed fanaticism and Free Soilers. Anything that will excite their hostility is most to be supported. But further than this we think the South need not be much troubled about the passage of the Nebraska bill.

A NIGHT IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 4, 1854.

As I entered the Senate Chamber about 10 o'clock last night, I found the new Senator from Maine, Mr. Fessenden, making a most gallant onslaught upon the Nebraska conspirators. It was a speech that they will remember—manly, caustic and defiant. It was glorious to see the little band of faithful men in the Senate made bolder and stronger by such an addition, and doubtlessly actually, I know, are his compeers of its strength and encouragement thus brought to their ranks. All around him were the believing braggart majority flushed with anticipated victory, and some of them, I am sorry to say were heavily drunk. He nevertheless with undaunted courage met them all at bay. Twice Senator Butler of South Carolina advanced towards the Senator from Maine with clenched fists and flushed face, as if to commit a personal assault, but this only brought forth renewed and redoubled blows of eloquence and logic from the new Senator. He told the South, what they should have been told in 1850, that if they desired to leave the Union they need not delay their departure longer on account of the North. They were frightened up one to many times with bugaboos to succeed this time. Wilson, too, attempted to reply to some of the loose thrusts of Senator Fessenden. Its usual bombastic fourth-of-July style of oratory was heightened probably by the frequent visits to one of the anti-chambers of the Senate room. Even Douglas could not endure the eloquence of the California Senator, and at last compelled him to give way and yield the floor. Douglas commenced his speech about midnight and spoke till nearly three in the morning. The reports of his speech which will reach you will convey but a faint idea of its violence and vulgarity. It was made up of attacks, mainly, which gave it all the energy it possessed. Only those who know Douglas, or those who heard him, can be aware of his new "Short Bay" style of speaking. His sneering tone and vulgar grimaces must be heard and seen rather than described. To Senator Seward he said in return to a courteous exclamation, "Ah you can't crawl behind that free soiler dodge." He always uses the word "niggers" instead of "negroes," as appears in his printed speeches. To Senator Weller he said, in Bowery style, "Sit down Bill, this is my fight, don't mix in;" his whole harangue abounded with such specimens and with frequent colloquies with different Senators.

Among the Senators who were particularly *elevated*, were Messrs. Butler and Gwin. When Douglass arose to speak, Mr. Butler went to him and put his arm around his neck, and said: "Ah, don't speak, Douglas, to-night, it is too late, you can't do justice to yourself." His G—d—ns and by G—ds were heard quite distinctly in the gallery, amid his loud conversation.

Gwin insisted upon Weller's going on with his speech, against the entreaties and remonstrances of Douglas, exclaiming "My colleague shall speak. I don't care if the debate lasts a thousand years." "There's Seward," said Gwin, at another time, "he's got the worst princip