tion the same admission. He says:

"For the another disposed through these Southern States was very great; so great as to render disagreable for itself, leave to another freedom enough to withstand the pressure of the British arms.—Vol. 2, page 474.

Surely, sir, this is enough, and more. Thus from authentic documents, we learn the small contribution of men, and the military weakness of the Southern States particularly of South Carolina, as compared with the Northern States; and from the very lips of South Carolina, on four different occasions, speaking by a unanimous vote, by one of her Representatives in Congress, by his Excellency, and by an eminent citizen, we have the confession not only of weakness, but that this weakness was caused by slavery. And yet in the face of this accumulative and unimpeachable testimony, we are called to listen to the American Senate, to a high flying boast from a venerable Senator, that American Independence was achieved by the arms and treasure of "slaveholding communities" as an assumption, inwoven as the fabric of a vision, in any way it may be interpreted; whether as meaning boldly that independence was achieved by those Southern States, which were the peculiar home of slavery, or that it was achieved by any strength or influence which came from that nursing source. For, I speak here from a commonwealth of free men, but I speak also from a cause which is more than any Commonwealth, even that which I represent; and I cannot allow the Senator, with his silver-white locks, to discredit either. Not by slavery, but in spite of it was independence achieved. Not because, but notwithstanding, they were "slaveholding communities," did triumph descend upon our arms. It was the inspiration of Liberty Universal that conducted us through the red sea of the Revolution, as it had already given to the Declaration of Independence its mighty tone, resounding through the ages. "Let it be remembered," said the nation, speaking by the voice of the Continental Congress, at the close of the war, "that it has ever been the pride and boast of America that the rights for which she has contended were the RIGHTS OF HUMAN NATURE!"—Yes, sir, in this behalf, and by this sign we conquered.

Such, sir, is my answer on this head to the Senator from South Carolina.—If the work which I undertook has been done thoroughly, he must see blame me. Whatever I undertake, I am apt to do thoroughly. But while thus repelling the insinuations against Massachusetts, and the assumptions for slavery, I would not unnecessarily touch the sensibilities of that Senator, or of the State which he represents. I cannot forget that amid all the diversities of opinion, we are bound together by the ties of a common country—that Massachusetts and South Carolina are sister States, and that the concord of sisters ought to prevail between them; but I am constrained to declare, that I have throughout this debate sought in vain any token of that just spirit which, within the sphere of its influence, is calculated to promote the concord alike of States and individuals.

Annexation of the Sandwich Island.

NEW YORK, July 20th.—A special despatch from Washington to the *Tribune* states, as a positive fact, within the writer's own knowledge, that a treaty is about to be concluded between Mr. Gregg, the U. S. Commissioner, and the government of the Sandwich Islands, for annexation to the U. S. forthwith. The only unsettled question in relation to the annexation is, whether the Island shall come in as a Territory or a State. Mr. Gregg insists upon the former.

The Administration here is perfectly advised as to the position of the negotiations. This is kept a profound secret in Honolulu to all out of the Court circle. The King and the Privy Council have the constitutional power to make the treaty and fearing filibustering or something else in the way of foreign invasion, they are exercising it. The native population is undoubtedly opposed to annexation, while the majority of the foreign residents desire it.

The Homestead Bill.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the Homestead bill was taken up and the debate renewed. A number of amendments were offered and rejected. Mr. Hunter of Va., moved a substitute, extending pre-emption rights to actual settlers for payments of graduated prices from one dollar and twenty five cents per acre; also allowing States in which the lands lie, to take them at the graduated prices for the purposes of internal improvement. After discussion, the bill was finally passed. Should the House concur in the amendments, it is thought the bill will receive the sanction of the President in its present form. The following are the material provisions relating to the homestead privilege:—

SECTION VIII.—That any free person who is at the head of a family, who has arrived at the age of 21 years, and who is capable of holding lands under the laws of the State in which they are situate, should from and after the passage of this act be entitled to enter one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands and no more, which may at the time the application is made be subject to private entry or a quantity equal thereto to be located in your county with the usual subdivisions of the public lands.

SECTION IX.—That the person applying for the benefit of the 8th section of this bill shall, upon application to the Registrar of the land office in which he is about to make such entry, make affidavit before such Registrar, that he or she is the head of a family, of 21 years of age, and that such application is made for his or her benefit, and does especially and exclusively, for the use of any other persons whomsoever; and upon making the affidavit as herein required and filing it with the Registrar, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quarter of land specified. Provided, however, that no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and until the person or persons entitled to the lands so entered, shall have paid for the same 25 cents per acre, or if the lands have been in the market more than 20 years, 12 1-2 cents per acre. Other provisions follow in case of the death of the settler before obtaining the patent, &c.

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR
STEPHEN ROYCE,
Of Berkshire.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
RYLAND FLETCHER,
Of Cavendish.

FOR TREASURER
HENRY M. BATES,
Of Northfield.

RUTLAND COUNTY TICKET.

For Senators.
ALANSON ALLEN,
IRA BUTTON,
LUTHER DANIELS.

Assistant Judges.
S. H. KELLOGG,
B. F. LANGDON.

Probate Judge.
A. WARNER,
HARVEY BUTTON.

State's Attorney.
EDWIN EDGERTON,

High Sheriff.
WM. M. FIELD.

High Bailiff.
GEORGE GRAVES.

☞ **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** changing their papers by carrier, are requested to give notice at the Herald office, if their papers are not left at their usual lodgings.

FOR SALE

At the HERALD OFFICE, a **Card Cutting Machine**, of the best design, nearly new, at a low rate.

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT RUTLAND.

For TROY & NEW YORK, via Bennington,	8.00 A. M.
For Boston,	12.30 P. M.
For Burlington,	12.30 P. M.
For ALBANY & NEW YORK, via Poultney and Fairhaven,	12.30 P. M.
For WORCESTER & BOSTON,	12.30 P. M.

Office open, until further notice, except when assorting and distributing mails, from 6.30 A. M. to 8.00 P. M.

JOHN CAIN, Postmaster.

Congressional Convention.

The Whigs of the First Congressional District will meet at the COURT HOUSE in MIDDLEBURY, on THURSDAY, the 31 day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a Candidate for REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, to be supported by the Freemen of this District at the approaching election.

GEO. W. GRANDEY,
JACOB EDGERTON,
N. B. HALE,
E. S. NEWCOMB,
} *District Committee.*

July 17th, 1854. —92w2

——We heartily rejoice that Gen. Walton has declined the nomination. He has acted honorably and generously, and every man in the State, who did not expect to be made conspicuous by his elevation, will honor him for the act. We rejoice, because the people had previously nominated a well-known, and truly able man, an inveterate opposer of slavery, an opposer of the Nebraska fraud, and a true and tried friend of the prohibitory liquor law. Because the Rutland Platform is broad enough and long enough for a union of all the anti-slavery strength in the State. Because distrust, discord, and bitter quarreling will be prevented. Because Gen. Walton was placed in a position not desired by himself, but to gratify the fanatical and blind notions of a very few men, who cannot make themselves sufficiently conspicuous unless engaged in a political row.

We have reason to believe, and do fully believe, that three fourths of the Free Soil men were satisfied with the Rutland Platform, and heartily desired the re-nomination of Judge Royce, at Montpelier. As a temperance man, and as a friend of the prohibitory law, the temperance men throughout the State were very generally satisfied with Judge Royce. In the event of an anti-temperance nomination, the Executive Committee of this County had voted to hold a meeting this summer. A large majority of the freemen of this county are friends of the prohibitory law, and so well satisfied were they with the State ticket nominated at Rutland on the 7th of June, and the County ticket nominated on the 21st of June, that not enough attended the Temperance Convention, called at this place, last week, to organize a meeting.

Now let there be an honest union of the people, rather than a fusion of parties, to oppose the aggressions of slavery. No sane man can object to the Rutland Platform that it is not sufficiently anti-slavery. It is better than the Montpelier Platform, because it is specifically opposed to the Nebraska measure.

No man can doubt, but that Judge Royce is an old and thorough going anti-slavery man.

We hope his name will be followed by that of Ryland Fletcher; which united with that of Mr. Bates will make a ticket which every man who loves principle more than strife and discord, and calm, practical action more than fanaticism and mad endeavor, will heartily support.

Again we say, we admire the letter of Gen. Walton, not only for the happy results which it will produce, but for its sentiments, temper and style. We give it below.

Gen. Walton Declines.

MONTPELIER, July 21, 1854.

SIR. Your letter of the 19th inst. giving me official notice of my nomination for the office of Governor, has been received. Such a nomination, by a numerously attended Mass Meeting, composed of intelligent freemen of all political parties, and with an unanimity seldom equalled, was as unexpected as it is complimentary, and demands and receives my grateful acknowledgement. It is known to my fellow citizens that I can cheerfully sacrifice more party names and ties upon the altar of Temperance and Liberty; but principles, moral or political, never. Names are nothing, principles everything. The principles promulgated by the recent Convention at Rutland, and in essence, if not in form, confirmed by the more recent Mass Meeting at Montpelier, are my principles, and in perfect harmony with my long cherished feelings of hostility to Slavery; and it is my purpose, whether in prosperity or adversity, at home or abroad, in public or in private life, to reduce them to practice. At this important crisis in our national and state affairs, bad as another candidate may be in nomination for the same office, known to cherish sentiments in union with my own, and in accordance with those adopted at the Mass Meeting, I should have so readily accepted the nomination as I now respectfully decline it. Permit me to express the hope that my declination of the nomination, which honored me altogether beyond my deserts, may lead to a more perfect band of union in the Brotherhood of Freedom.

E. P. WALTON.

To G. C. SPARGUE, Esq.
Secy. of Mass Convention.

——Notice the call for a Convention of the people of District No. 1, at Middlebury on the 31 of August, to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress.

The people of this District, which embraces Bennington, Rutland, Addison, and Washington Counties, can easily meet in Convention, as the railroads pass through every part of it.

But there is no especial need for a great gathering at Middlebury, inasmuch as it is generally understood that Mr. MEACHAM, the present able and popular incumbent, will be nominated. He fairly and faithfully represents the interests of Vermont, and the wishes and sentiments of his constituents. Although ill health has prevented him from doing so much service on Committees as he otherwise would, he is a useful member and highly esteemed by the House. He is not ashamed of Vermont, nor does he apologize for the honest convictions of his constituents, although they do not always suit the slave-holding powers at Washington. Unlike Dillingham and Bretton, Mr. Meacham has been true to the people who elected him, and has not given the lie to the professions made before his election, as those Free Democratic worthies did.

Unlike too many whom Vermont has honored with a seat in Congress, Mr. Meacham is grateful to the people who have trusted and honored him. And we venture to say that whether he be re-nominated or not, he will not turn sour, and turn his back upon his firm friends. But we presume he will receive a unanimous nomination, and an election by a large majority.

——On the first page of the HERALD will be found the Japan Treaty and the Reciprocity Treaty. The latter needs close examination as it will affect the interests of the people of Vermont in the event of its ratification. It has been the object of certain persons in England and Canada, and also in the cities in this country, during the last five years, to remove the Customs establishment between the United States and Canada, in order to open a market for Canadian produce, and to increase the carrying trade of the U. S. It is a specious proposition but meets with indifference rather than favor from the people.

The adoption of this Treaty will open a market for the Marble and Slate of Vermont, but beyond that it is difficult to see what Canada will take of us in any large measure. The Provinces produce more grain, butter, and cheese in proportion to the number of inhabitants than any other country in the world. They will compete extensively in our markets with our farmers, but will open no new markets for our agricultural products or our manufactures. Of what use would be the free navigation of the St. Lawrence to us? Canada did not prosper with a monopoly of the carrying trade on this river. When we gave Canada the privilege of using our sea ports, duty free, then she began to prosper. No one thing ever operated more favorably to Canada than the carrying of bonded goods, duty free, through our territory. If the St. Lawrence is useless to Canada, what good will it do us? Will the freedom of fishing be of any great advantage to us, if we must allow British fishermen to fish in our waters, and sell their fish in our markets on the same footing as American fishermen?

However, reciprocity, as now proposed, *might* work well, but the reciprocity which we desire is ANNEXATION. If we cannot have that, then remove all duties and let our manufactured goods into Canada in return for its agricultural products.

——A NEW BEE HIVE.—We have seen the model of a New Hive invented by Mr. Sylvester Davis, of Claremont, N. H., and patented last year. It has taken several premiums at fairs, and received the first premium at the Crystal Palace.

It is designed to prevent swarming by adding new hives to the old one when the old one is too full. The hives stand in village of four on a platform made of wire-netting, through which falls the filth from the hive, and which allows of the free ingress of air. Above the hives are boxes where honey is deposited in the season of flowers, free from 'bread' and young bees. Beneath the wire net work are slides on which the filth is removed. Beneath these is a combination of drawers and slides to aid in feeding bees, and in ventilation. By placing the hives in contact and by putting small and late swarms together, we should think that the bees would suffer less from cold weather than in solitary hives. Sometimes the swarms die in the winter, even when they are well supplied with honey.—This may occur from suffocation, which the construction of this hive must wholly prevent. As the wire platform allows the filth to pass out of the hive, there is little chance for the moth, the great enemy of bees, to work within the limits of the hive.

As the hive is capacious, there is no need of the bees hanging idle from the hive in hot weather. By the arrangement of this hive, there will be no need of swarming, so that the stinging business of "hiving" is prevented, and nobody will be obliged to "stay at home from meeting to watch the bees."

The PLATFORM BEE-HIVE is very highly recommended by operators in this State, N. H., and N. Y. Mr. John Field is the agent now selling the right of use, the hives, and also a due proportion of material for feeding bees, in Rutland County and vicinity.

——MR. KELLOGG DECLINES.—Loyal C. Kellogg, Esq., who was nominated by the Rutland Co. Democratic Convention, for the office of State's Attorney, has written a letter to the Dem. County Committee, declining the nomination, on account of "private considerations."

By his sympathy we conjecture, with Nebraskaism, and we commend his example to the "distinguished consideration" of the other candidates on the same ticket.

——EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—We cannot get along without the one-and-a-half, and twenty-five dollars from our readers say more than rivers can flow without rain. For the HERALD, and for Legal Advertising, there is a large aggregate amount due us, which it is hardly possible for us to need more, at any time, than now. Our Agents will forward money to us, if it is first paid to them! Dear readers, send us a gentle shower, for we feel like "waste, wind, and a desert." Our Printer and Paper-maker cry out—"you ought to pay us," and we echo their call—"you ought to pay us."

——Mr. Geo. Peabody, the American banker in London, has signed $1,000 in aiding the construction of the Washington monument.

——PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST is shroud, and it is a fine number. It is just the thing for the season. It contains 1, The Smithsonian Institute. 2, The Lightning rod men. 3 Israel Potter (continued.) 4, Confucius. 5, Spanish Matrimony, (a good article.) 6, To Lynn.—7, Stage Coach Stories. 8, Wood Notes. 9, West Point and Cadetship. 10, Ethiopian Nights' Entertainments. 11, The Lost Port coat. 12, Editorial notes, &c. For Sale by Tuttle & Co., Fenk & Co., and White.

——BLACKWOOD NO. 1, Vol. XXXIV.—Genial, sound, humorous, instructive, this Magazine is always welcome wherever the English language is read. This No. contains:—1, The growth and prospects of British America. 2, Evelyn and Pepys.—3, The secret of Stoke Manor. 4, The battle of Lepanto. 5, Clive's dream before the battle of Plassy. 6, The lesson. 7, God to nature. 8, The words of Schamyl, the prophet. 9, The European alliance and Russia.

Price of Blackwood, $3.00. This and the 4 Reviews, $10. Postage per year on Blackwood 24 cents, and 14 cents on each of the Reviews. L. Scott & Co., Publishers, 54 Gold st., N. Y.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VERMONT.

The undersigned owe an apology, or at least an explanation to the Whigs and people of Vermont for delaying so long a time to fill the vacancy of Lieut. Governor occasioned by the declination of Hon. O. L. Shafter.

Mr. Shafter informed the Committee soon after the Convention at Rutland that he had made engagements to go West early in the fall, to be absent a year or more, and must decline the nomination. The Free Soil and Mass Conventions were called at Montpelier about the time of the declination of Mr. Shafter, and the undersigned were unanimous in the opinion that inasmuch as the Whig State Convention had adopted the principle of nominating a Free Soiler for Lieut. Governor, we ought to carry out that policy, but that we would wait for the nomination at Montpelier, on the 13th inst., and then adopt that nomination with the expectation that Judge ROYCE would be nominated at the Mass Convention for Governor, but in that we were disappointed, and since that time we have been corresponding with each other in relation to filling the vacancy of Lieut. Gov., and notwithstanding the rejection of Judge Royce, we still adhere to our former views and policy; consequently we substitute the name of General RYLAND FLETCHER of Cavendish, instead of Mr. Shafter, and leave the question for the people to settle at the polls, whether the great and desirable demonstration to the propagandist of Slavery shall be given, by triumphantly electing the ticket of ROYCE, FLETCHER, and BATES, or by division or *la mort*, suffer the shame and disgrace of a defeat of an election by the people, thereby giving the Slaveocracy the opportunity of exulting that with all the anti-Nebraska sentiments of Vermont, she was unable to elect a Governor by the people.

JOHN POSTER,
JACOB EDGERTON,
ROLLA GLEASON,
G. F. HOUGHTON,
H. G. ROOT,
F. F. WOODBRIDGE,
J. L. BAWLES,
} *Whig State Central Com.*

July 22d, 1854.

PRESENTATION

To Mr. Hitchcock, late Station Agent at Rutland, by several employes in the Railroad office.

LETTER TO MR. HITCHCOCK.

RUTLAND, July 13th, 1854.

H. HITCHCOCK, Esq.,
Late Agent R. & B. R. R., Rutland:

Dear Sir:—Herewith we send a Silver Pitcher, which, we trust, you will accept as a testimonial of personal esteem from your friends in this place, and we would also express our sincere regret at parting with you in the official capacity in which you have so long acted. The pecuniary value of the gift is small, but with it, we would assure you of a personal regard which no pecuniary consideration can measure; and if it hereafter reminds you of that regard and of the kind wishes of its givers and our appreciation of the faithful and considerate manner in which you have ever performed the arduous and perplexing duties of your Station, the object for which it was procured will be fully attained.

We (the members of this Committee) feel peculiarly gratified in the part which we are called upon to perform. We have been somewhat intimately associated with you in the business which you have here acted, and have seen somewhat of its difficulties and responsibilities, and are happy in this opportunity of assuring you personally of our appreciation of the gentlemanly manner in which we and all others have ever been treated.

Should business call you elsewhere, you will ever have our best wishes for your future welfare, and whenever you may meet us hereafter, we trust you will find us warm and reliable friends.

Yours very sincerely,

S. D. WING,
Pres't R. & B. R. R.
Z. V. WILKINSON,
Agent R. & W. R. R.
H. E. JOHNSON,
Agent W'n. Vt. R. R.
} Com.

MR. HITCHCOCK'S REPLY.

Rutland, July 15th, 1854.

Messrs. S. D. Wing, and others:

Gentlemen:—The reception of your very kind letter of the 13th inst., accompanied by a beautiful Silver Pitcher, was a matter of very great surprise for which you have my most sincere thanks. The part is a testimony that I have your confidence and friendship and I feel that a large share of the success attending my business here is to be attributed to the men with whom I have been associated and it was not necessary for you to perform this last act to convince me that you were my friends.

Master mechanics, engineers, conductors, clerks, and all connected with this place, have ever seemed desirous that I should be successful, and have ever cheerfully assisted me in carrying out my rules and regulations. May my future course be such as to preserve this confidence by a consistent and honorable walk. To me it will be a pleasant reflection to go back to the days of Dunlap, Litchfield, Bentley, Wing, Willson, Johnson, Davis, and Carpenter, and for yourself I shall never cease to feel the deepest interest. I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my feelings towards the citizens of Rutland. I came among you a stranger, and you have ever manifested towards me feelings of kindness and regard. When sickness was upon me and my family, kind neighbors administered to our necessities, and when death came to our household, in great sickness, you walked with us to the tomb and shed the sympathizing tear. Can any one hesitate for a moment to leave the associations of a beloved child in the midst of such a people? For all these things, you have my most sincere thanks, and may prosperity ever attend the people of Rutland.

Yours truly,

H. HITCHCOCK.

THE MISCELLANEOUS CONVENTION.

This Convention was called together almost exclusively by the efforts of the St. Albans *Tribune*, Montpelier *Watchman*, and the Brattleboro *Statesman*.

The Convention met, and being without unity, organization, or confidence, it became the easy prey to some bold and designing man.

Never did a Convention more signally fail of obtaining good will and support. Its efforts were all still-born, and not even those who originated it are willing to own it, or adopt its action.

Of all the papers in this State, only the St. Albans *Tribune*, edited by a nephew of Gen. Walton, a new streak of Borealean light in the political heavens, and the *Temperance Standard*, whose editor managed the whole machinery of the three Conventions, support the Montpelier ticket.

The Montpelier *Watchman*, whose editor was strongly in favor of the adjournment of the Rutland Convention, and is the son of Gen. Walton, uses the following manly and honest language, after he has been silenced and sold:—

"The *nine pledges of the Convention* are simply a summary of the resolutions adopted by the Rutland Convention, being the same adopted by the United Whig and Freesoil Conventions in Chittenden County: the *six general principles* embrace nothing which cannot be found in Whig resolutions, legislative and otherwise; and the recommendation of a general convention of the opponents of Slavery Propagandism was also made by the Rutland Convention. Thus far, then—the Platforms of the Whig State and Mass Conventions are alike. They harmonize *in principle*; and nothing is now needed but to *harmonize in candidates*, in order to secure a verdict from the freemen of Vermont which shall be the omen of a sweeping victory to every friend of Freedom in the land, and of defeat and disgrace to every foe. To every man who desires such a result; to every man who cares more for principles than for petty prejudices—more for his country than for his party—more for his conscience than for his will; to all such we say, "study the things that make for peace."

Let us not be misunderstood. We are not for parleying with impracticable men—with enemies in disguise—with mischief makers. No! just leave such men to take their own course, and to go their own way. Let them bolt, if they will. As bolters from the only course that can ensure success to the cause of Freedom, they will become the recognized enemies of that cause, and forfeit the favor of the people. As enemies, they will be harmless. From the first, we have anticipated opposition from such men in all parties. Slaves to their personal interests or prejudices, they are just the tools to do the work of Slaveocracy—and they are relied upon to do it. True to Freedom, as four fifths of the people of the free States are, the Propagandists of Slavery well understand that there is no way of carrying their point, but by *dividing the North*. Those men who have fomented divisions; those men who have repelled, and are now repelling, the noble stand taken by the Whigs at Rutland; those men who in the Mass Convention labored incessantly, and to some extent successfully, to prevent the Mass Convention from uniting UPON THE MEN as well as upon the PRINCIPLES proposed by the Rutland Convention, and who are now attempting to repudiate the Mass Convention itself, in which they acted and by which they sought in honor to be bound: we say distinctly, that all such men, whether they know it or not, are doing precisely the work desired by the enemies of Freedom. The case is clear: if the disorganizers succeed in fomenting divisions in the North, the North will inevitably be defeated. We say then to all the true friends of Freedom—Let the disorganizers alone. And to those who have agreed in every essential principle, in both the Rutland and Mass Conventions, we say—*agree on your candidates*. In such a union there will be confidence—positive strength—and an overwhelming victory.—It is absurd to split tickets, in the face and to the defeat of principles. In this instance there is no difference of principles to warrant different tickets; there is no ground for disagreement among those who wish to agree.

The Brattleboro *Statesman*, whose editor was the prime mover in calling this Convention, and who is so thoroughly disappointed in its action, says:—

"We publish the proceedings of the Mass Convention in part. It will be seen that Gen. R. P. Walton is put in nomination for *it*, for Governor, thus leaving two organizations still in the field, with opposing candidates. This was the result which it was an object of the Mass Convention to avoid; and if this state of things continues, we shall be no better off than under the regular Whig and Free Soil nominations. Of course, it accomplishes none of the objects which induced us to favor and advocate the Mass Convention. Unless Judge Royce declines, of which there is no probability, (and indeed he cannot honestly, without the consent of the party who put him in nomination,) and Gen. Walton accepts, it will show the opponents of slavery in the State, still divided, and those who went into the Mass Convention for no other object than to produce a union, will be at liberty to return to their former associations. We are sorry, however, that the error will be corrected. Gen. Walton is an ardent friend of union, and will not, we believe, allow himself to stand in the way of it. Indeed, we only saw an arrangement for peace of satisfying the resolution, was the condition that it should jeopardize all interests, and wrong about the union. As he declines, the State Committee will fill the vacancy, and the nomination of Judge Royce will go in full effect to the people of the movement.

It was sought to make the subject of temperance the controlling and end object of the Convention, and a purpose was shown by some altruists, to make every thing else subservient to their extreme notions on that subject. We may have something more to say of this hereafter."

The Woodstock *Mercury*, after setting forth the liberal and magnanimous action of the Rutland Convention in order to show the unfairness of the "Mass-convention" Convention of the 13th, says:—

"We believe that with but a *very few*, the general expectation and desire was, that the "Mass Convention" of the 13th inst., should ratify and adopt the Rutland nominations, and the platform of principles as set forth in the Resolutions there adopted. But the prime movers and wire-workers at Montpelier, *had an eye of their own to grind*, and that must be attended to, even though thereby, the opposition to the Nebraska iniquity, be divided, and weakened, to the great joy and satisfaction of the democratic party of the State, who are now entertaining strong hopes of success, by reason of the division of the opposition. Had that Convention contented itself with nominating some suitable person for Lieut. Governor, in place of Mr. Shafter, who is understood to have declined, and then resolved to leave given to the ticket, a firm support, it would have paved the way for such a victory in September as would have gladdened the hearts of the friends of freedom everywhere, and made Vermont the "banner State," in the cause of human liberty, and on the side of free labor."

The Bennington *Banner* remarks as follows:—

"We regret exceedingly that matters have assumed the shape they have, and that some Whig Editors could not have minded their own business; but it is as it is; and can only be remedied by Gen. Walton's withdrawal from the canvass, and leaving the vacancy to be filled by the two Central Committees conjointly—which we hope he will do at an early day. We did not sympathize with the late Convention, and therefore cannot be held or bound by its transactions; but should the committee agree upon Judge Royce for the office to which he had been named by a previous convention, we shall hold ourselves in readiness to yield our feeble aid to Mr. Fletcher—the candidate above named for Lieut. Governor. The candidate for Treasurer is the same as was named by the Rutland Convention. Mr. Fletcher is a member of the Free Soil party, and is a very worthy and estimable man. We once knew him, and from what we knew of him then, and from what report says of him now, we deem the selection a wise one. He can be elected, if all are disposed to do right."

The Brattleboro *Eagle*, in a very pointed article says:—

"In another column we publish an outline of the proceedings and results of the Mass Convention." The history of this hybrid is an anomaly in the politics of Vermont. It was conceived in the iniquity and cherished in the treachery of a few heartless Whigs, and ushered into existence under the professional auspices of Doctor Thomas E. Powers.

To people out of the State, as well as to large numbers at home, the necessity of a "Mass Convention, to nominate candidates for the approaching election," has not, at any time since the meeting of the Rutland Convention, seemed apparent. The great majority of the people of this State were satisfied with the nominations then made, and with the principles embodied in the resolutions then adopted. Both the men and the platform commanded the approbation of all honest opponents of slavery extension. Notwithstanding the considerable array of names, embracing those of Democrats, Freesoilers, Whigs and minors, published in connection with the call for a "Mass Convention," we believe that the people very generally acquiesced in the results of the Whig Convention. They saw no reason for any more nominations or any stronger resolutions. Much less could they discover why any participant in the Rutland Convention should so far stultify himself as to lend his influence in calling a new convention, and in nominating a new set of candidates."

We might quote from calm and able arguments from the Middlebury *Register*, Vergennes *Independent*, Castleton *Journal*, St. Johnsbury *Caledonian*, Irasburgh *Gazette*, and St. Albans *Messenger*, why this nomination was not only unnecessary, but positively injurious both to the Anti-Nebraska and Temperance cause, but the way is opened for a union of all honest and sensible anti-slavery and temperance men, by the honorable, timely, and generous declination of Gen. Walton.

GREAT NEWS AND SMALL AFFAIRS.

The *Prometheus* arrived at New York on Monday evening with 382 passengers and $900,000 in specie. It brought the astounding news that the U. S. Sloop-of-War *Cyane* had bombarded the little village of Greytown, in the Musquito kingdom, and entirely destroyed it by fire! However, not a soul was lost on either side, and the insult offered to Mr. Borland, late minister to Central America was avenged.

Capt. Hollins sent word to the Greytown authorities to apologize or he would fire upon them the next day. No notice was taken of this message. He then sent boats to carry off those desirous of escaping, and at the precise moment fired upon the devoted hamlet and then burnt it.

——From Washington, we learn that on Monday—

Mr. Petit made a personal explanation in reply to Mr. Benton's letter, in which he (Petit) was referred to as "a great liar and a dirty dog." He said that if he did not show Col. Benton to be a wicked and malicious falsifyer of truth, an imbecile and a dotard, he would be content to deserve the epithets Mr. Benton had applied to him.

Mr. P. read from Mr. Benton's "Thirty Years" as to the addition of Platte Co. to Missouri. He said that Mr. Benton's speech on the Nebraska bill had been extensively circulated in Indiana, and that when he (Petit) went there a few weeks ago, he found those who had been the hottest in charging Mr. Benton with being a thief, with having stolen money and secreted it in his nightcloth in North Carolina, with having been guilty of the murder of Lucas, &c., were now most lavish in praising that speech. He continued till 12 o'clock, being frequently called to order.

Congress is getting to be a perfect hot-house since the hot days commenced.—Dear Servants of ours, adjourn quick!

By inserting certain words and omitting others, the bill already passed, giving lands to a Minnesota railroad, has been materially changed. It is a fraud, and a committee of investigation has been appointed.

The Fortification bill appropriating about $1,300,000 has passed the House. $150,000 is appropriated to carry forward the work on Fort Montgomery at the foot of Lake Champlain.

——THE WEATHER, &c.—After three weeks of hot, sultrious weather, the 20th rained hard suddenly and copiously on Saturday night. More rain and cool weather since have improved the appearance of outdoors considerably. The corn and vegetables have not suffered much from the drought and all the crops look well, except the grass crop which will be rather light. In some parts of Vermont the drouth is severe, and all crops are suffering.

Vermont News Items.

——Dividend Store No. 230 in Norwich was entered the night before the Fourth and goods to the value of $300 stolen.—The burglar or burglars proceeded very coolly to the work, borrowing a ladder and getting in at a chamber window, heating up matches and a lamp, and then making a choice selection of goods. *Inquirer.*

——THE FLORAL HALL.—That the Ladies—and by this term we include what Fanny Fern calls "the feminine"—of this State may have an opportunity of making a display of their skill and taste, and that the Fair may thus be rendered vastly more attractive, the Directors of the State Agricultural Society have set apart $200 for the Floral Hall department; they will also erect a suitable building for the reception of the articles which may be entered for exhibition or for premiums.

The Floral Hall, while open for the reception of artistical contributions from both sexes, is designed for, and will be chiefly appropriated to the use of ladies. And we earnestly call upon them for assistance in making this part of our fair creditable to their abilities. Those aid which heretofore has been invaluable and we trust will now be generously tendered. Contributions of needle work—plain and fancy, useful and ornamental,—paintings and drawings, bouquets of flowers, and the other thousand forms of beauty and utility which female ingenuity is capable of devising, will be thankfully received.

The Committee on the Floral Hall will use every exertion for the careful and proper display of all articles entrusted to their care, and from their known ability, we have the utmost confidence that they will do ample justice to all who assist in giving excellence to their department.—*Brat. Eagle.*

——R. S. Bates, of Brookfield Vt., has a cow seven years old, of native breed, which produced in fourteen days 556 lbs. of milk. After two persons had partaken daily of said milk, 24 1-2 lbs. of butter were made.

——NEW COURT HOUSE AND TOWN HALL.—Arrangements are being rapidly completed for the erection of a new Court House and Town Hall in this village, and in a few days the workmen will be upon the ground. The town has raised $5,000, and the Court has authorized the use of $4,0000 which sums will undoubtedly be somewhat increased by subscriptions. A beautiful and durable brick building will be erected; large and commodious, such as the wants of the county and town require.—*Ibid.*

A NEW OBJECT.—An application will be made to the next Legislature to have the counties of Windsor and Orange and the towns of Groton and Ryegate in Caledonia, Granville and Hancock in Addison, and Pittsfield and Sherburne in Rutland, made into three counties, or a new county made out of some of the more contiguous towns as above.

——Hannah Parker was tried and found guilty of infanticide, in Orleans Co., about seven years ago. Some exceptions were taken, that went to the Supreme court.—The case was continued from time to time, till at last it was remanded for trial. A new trial was had in the first days of July instant, when the former witnesses had forgotten the whole affair! The woman imprisoned during the seven years, was set at liberty, although she is too imbecile to know fully her situation.

——UNDERGROUND R. R.—Last Friday, as we were returning from the Republican Convention, via. Vt. Central R. R., there was introduced to our notice and care, a fugitive, a female, (a woman you mean,) who was *en route* for Canada. The poor hunted girl is now safe in the Queen's dominions and we may, without danger to her, relate some of the facts in her case. She is 20 years of age, tall, well formed, with far more than ordinary intelligence, able to read fluently, a member of the Methodist Church, and *Daughter* of her *Master!* yes, she was running away from her own father, Ruffin Gilchrist, of Easton Md. because he *had sold her* to a South Carolinian for $1100. Charlotte, the fugitive, ran away, lay secreted in the woods eighteen days, found a friend in Baltimore, who sent her to a Quaker in Philadelphia by Railroad, by a mode we dare not tell, lest it should involve him in trouble. Her long exposure and dreadful journey to Philadelphia brought on a fever, from the effects of which she had not recovered when here at St. Albans. From P. to Boston by sea, thence to Maine, and then to avoid some blood hound Southerners who were on her track, she turned her steps this way, avoiding her pursuers with consummate address, and finding excellent friends all the way, good accomodations on the U. R. R., with the money given her here she went on her hurried way to the only land where she could breath free. God protect and guide her.—*St. Albans Tribune.*

——ROBBERY.—Three hundred dollars in money was stolen last night from the store of Mr. Lafountain at Winooski Falls. The money was in part, we learn, collected for the building of a school house.—The theft is supposed to have been committed by a young man who slept in the store with one of the clerks last night, and left by the early train for the North this morning.—*Burl. Daily Free Press.*

——WILLIAM P. WELLS of St. Albans, received the highest prize, $60, at the recent Commencement exercises at Hanover University, for an essay upon "The incorporation of the principles of equity jurisprudence into Common Law." Mr. Wells has superior talents, and is a thorough and brilliant scholar.

——"LIGHT WANTED" says the Brandon *Post*. We beg leave to refer the Post to the following extract from the *Swanton Herald*:

——CLEARED.—July 17, Sloop Minerva, Capt. Rood, light.

29, Schr., William Cook, Capt. Thomas, light.

——MIDDLEBURY COMMENCEMENT.—The anniversaries of the Societies connected with the College, will be celebrated on the 4th of August. John G. Saxe delivers an address before the Philomathesian Society, and Ann D. Smith of New York City, before the Philo Sophian. A poem will be delivered by J. Rankin of Andover Mass.

——FATAL CASUALTY.—Mr. P. Brigham, of this place, was killed on Monday by his horse, in Troy in two hours. He horse, which was leading by a line, became restive, and struck him with a whip; when the animal reared upon him, threw him down and then seized him with his teeth back of his neck. He was taken home, and medical aid called. Mr. Brigham leaves a wife and two children to lament the loss of a kind husband and father.—*Caledonian.*

Miscellaneous Items.

——NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New Hampshire Legislature adjourned on the 15th, after a session of nine weeks. After the business of the session was completed, the three Democrats from Stafford, finding not to have been duly elected, town is entitled to but two. The one from Berlin was also sent home, as no sort of business there from the Gov. Baker vetoed three bills, amend the Charter of Concord, and establish a sort of Maine law in the equality (one to incorporate the city of Dover and one that provided for payment for repairs or improvements on some of the State buildings.

——LACONIC, BUT TRUE.—A friend of ours, writing to a Democratic member of Congress, propounded the question, "What's the news politically, Northern and Congressionally?" The following was the response:

Things politically,
Look quite critically,
Because Nebraskally,
They are so rascally,
And so Congressionally,
We be long-sessionally.

That's the whole story in a nutshell.—*Indiana Journal.*

——The new Postage bill has been passed in the House by a vote of 84 to 67.

——William Hanford alias Orsal, of Sullivan, was brought before the Court on Saturday on a charge of having assaulted Richard H. Dana, Jr. Esq., on 24 ult. In default of bail in $[illegible] was committed for trial.

——HIGH TREASON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Consuls of Great Britain are directed to notify English residents in the United States that any Britons who are contributing to a loan raised in behalf of a Sovereign at war with Great Britain, will be guilty of High Treason, as adhering and assisting the Queen's enemies.

——WASHINGTON, July 22.—The funeral of General Towson was attended by the President and heads of Departments, a large concourse of citizens and the military companies. His remains are interred in Georgetown.

——The authorities of Baltimore declare that city free of cholera.

——Trust him a little who praises, and him less who condemns all—and least who is indifferent about all.

——Gavazzi is coming back to New York in August, about which time we expect a general revival in the street preaching business.

——It is as hard to tell where a drinking ends and drunkenness begins, as it is to tell when a pig ceases to be a pig and becomes a hog.

——APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—Secretary Guthrie's