engaged in this trade escape punishment in Cuba. If this was true at the date of the message, it is not true now; for since that time we have had conclusive evidence that the slave trade of the trade of the slave trade of expresses so much just abhorrence, is tolera-ted in the sense in which the President must have used that term, in this country. I allude to the lite importation of a cargo of slave into the State of Georgia. And it is slaves into the State of Georgia only a few days since I saw a notice in one of the newspapers that two more vessels, laden with slaves, were lying off the coast of Georgia or Florida, waiting a favorable opportu-

nity to land their cargors upon our soil. And sir, when our squadron shall be withdrawn from the African coast, and all British interference with the slave trade shall coase, and the fact is published to the world that southern juries refuse to convict parties engast in it, the trade will be carried on to this country in. this country just as long as it is found to be profitable; and in view of this fact, and that some friends of the Administration upon this some friends of the Administration upon this flor have so streamsly opposed the small ameropriation recommended by the President to ducate and maintain, for a brief period of time, the crew of the slaver Echo, lately transported to Liberia, the President might well despair of the christianization and civilization of benighted Africa.

One argument used by those friendly to the acquisition of Coba is, that the aggregate productions of the Idand are to be largely increased as a consequence of its acquisition.

productions of the Island are to be largely instated as a consequence of its acquisition.
This must necessarily involve a domain for
some increase of labor re, and this domain is
repeted to be samplied by slave labor.
So
it, instead of the anti-ipations of the Protent being realited, there is good a more
or that the acquisition of Caba would stiulate this trade, and strengthen the appasion to our acquisition of the acquisition
of the acquisition of the second stist; and if it did not eccutually procure
wir repeal, would become so powerful that
toy could not be intoreed.
It follows, almost as a necessary cons-

revenued not be interest.

It follows almost as a necessary consumere, that enlarging the area of slavery cust increase the demand for slaves; and the state difference in the state of the same times are to be a consumer. resident will find great difficulty to convin-ing the American people that the addition I more slave territory is calculated to lead to he abolition of the slave trade, or that any new legislative sanction of the system on his continent will tend to the civilization of

benighted Africa.

I cannot, Mr. Chairman, accord to the President any sincerity in his presentation of this subject. It seems to me rather, that knowing as he must, the deep-scated, strong, and increasing one sition of the people of this country to the whole slavery system, that this argument is put forth by him to furnish a plausible justification to those of his political friends in the free States, who re expected to aid him in the accomplishacut of the elect recommended.

But I have already spent too much time

upon this pertion of the message. This ar-ument, in connection with the description. The remarkable propositions of the Presi-dent and committee have filled the country

are no natural rights to things corpored in any civilized country, except those which are conferred and guarantied by law and this definition applies to nations as well as individuals. The rights of property are defixed, ascertained, and pest eted by law, and matter and thouse, and required and nations are as much bound to respect, observe, and enforce there laws as individuals; and the man who should pesistently claim a natural right to the preparety of his neighbor, because it between to be certificated by the state of the proposed by this bill? Now, sir, what is proposed by this bill? It is to est in the President the logarity to pay \$30,000,000 out of the meighbor, would say less the respect of all said have been ratified by one party, and

ing friendly relations with Spath, I would respectfully suggest to him, that he will be likely to effect that object by refraining from all forther attempts to purchase from her that which she has at all times refused to sell; and which he must know we have no money to pay for, and the whole world knows we do

State, informed the Spanish Government that as long as Cuba remained as a dependency or calony of Spain, this Government would be content; but that we would not consent that Cuba should be transferred to any other European Power. The President does not pretend that there is now any danger of its transfer; nor does be assign any reason for this apparent inconsistency in his conduct. He can hardly expect to retain confidence and respect, unless upon great national questions e can be more consistent in his action than e seems to have been on this question. I come now, Mr. Chairman, to a consider-

ation of the means which the President reproposed acquisition of Cuba. And lest I might be accused of doing him injustice. I will refer to that portion of the message. He

"The emblicity which has subject, and the more negotiations upon this subject, and the are appropriation which may be required to of-are appropriation which may be required. This is especially necessary, as it may be not indispensable to success that I should be in actal with the reason of making an advance of Spanish Government immediately after the ration of it by the Senate. I am east agest to make this suggestion by the crample of Mr. Joi. berson, previous to the purchase of Louisiana from France, and that of Mr. Polk, in view of the afquisition of territory from Mexico. I refer the whole subject to Congress, and commend it to their streful consideration."

A majority of the Committee on Foreign Mistre of this House have reported a bill, which is now lying on the table, appropriat-ng \$30,000,000 to enable the President to conclude, with the Government of Spain, a reaty of amity, and for the settlement of the old differences, including the cession of the Island of Cuba, to be used by him, if be should think fit, in advance of the ratifica-tion of the treaty by the Senate, provided said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two Governments, and duly ratified by the Government of Spain, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof, full and accurate necounts of which expenditure shall be by him transmitted to Congress at as early a day as practicable. The second section of the bill makes a very necessary provision in the present condition of the national finances, in giving the President authority to borrow the

The remarkable propositions of the President and committee have filled the country with just alarm for the permanency and elligent people. The argument upon which he President evidently most rolles, is that of the geographical position of Cuba, and its commoding influence upon the commerce of this country.

tational revision, which was intended for the protection of the citizens, by giving him, through his Representative, a free and unierce of this country.

It is said, Mr. Chairman, that Cuba nationally belongs to us, on account of its possible the President may make with other It is said. Mr. Chairman, that Cuba naturally belongs to us, on account of its position. This claim of natural right is of andern invention, and I apprehend will befound diff of application. I suppose, it, a we get Cuba, this same claim is to be used for the acquisition of Jemaica; for Jamaica is only about ninety miles from Cuba, while Cuba is one hundred and thirty miles from our caset; and so on until we add all of the West India islands to our possessions; and when there are no more islands to purchase or to conquer, the discovery will be made that Mexico naturally belongs to us; and when we have acquired Mexico, it will be assertained that we have a natural right to all the Central American States. And, last of all, the British and Russian possessions on this continent are to be brought within this operation; and this Cetty free and unbased, it is when they are called upon to not upon treaties. Treaties And, last of all, the British and Russian possessions on this continest are to be brought within this operation; and this claim of natural right is never to be satisfied, until there are no more land upon the continuation of natural right is never to be satisfied, until there are no more land upon the continuation, or in the occum, contiguous, left for it to operate upon.

I unless and, Mr. Chairman, that there are no matural rights to things corpored in upon recatics. Our fathers were so deeply impressed with their importance that they impressed with their importance that they wisely excepted them from the general rule which blads the Government, by a majority vote of the S nate and House, and required

seminative day once. In this it seems that the President was one in the straint: for in response to a more object of this appropriation was to enable a sensitive of any foreign Power, I should has some as the words are upon him by the Semate, since his a performance, and seems to have a sensitive of any foreign Power, I should has some as the words which he should have spoken should give the first intended to be a training to the first intended to be a training to the president was understand what his intention was, as sont t Corgres, he has talionally been to negotiate a treaty for the president has invited our training to the president has invited our training to the direct understanding that the first intended to be at midning to the him as soon as the words which he should have spoken should give the first indicate the response to a treaty of this appropriation was to enable to the president has invited our training to the direct understanding that ten the interrupt him as soon as the words which he should have spoken should give the first intended to her at midnight. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every entire of a new support three in the interrupt him as soon as the words which he should have spoken should give the first intended to her at midnight. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every enter of a new support three in the interrupt him as soon as the words which he should have spoken should give the first intended to her at midnight. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every enter of a new support three in the interrupt him as soon as the words which he should have spoken should give the first intended to her at midnight. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every enter of an experiment was the most support of the interrupt him as soon as the words. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every enter of an experiment was the midnight. In the intending that the president him to interrupt him as soon as the words. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every section of a new support three in the interrupt him as soon as the words. Now, Mr. Frinter, Laives every section

intercourse. And the fact that no portion of any of the money was used in payment of the amount agreed to be paid by the treaty of 30th April, 1803, for the purchase of Lurislana, gas far to prove that Mr. Jefferson did not understand that he had any right to apy the money to that purpose. But if this act will bear the construction

But if this act will bear the construction which the committee seem to have put upon it, some justification may be made for it from the history of the times. Louisiana had become an absolute necessity to the enjoyment of our possessions in the valley of the Mississity pi and its tributaries. Europe was in a state of war. Nations were leagued together against Napoleon Boneparte; and he held the consulate of France by and uncertain and doubtful tenure. Mr. Jefferson saw that that was the time, and perhaps the held the consulate of France of train and doubtful tenure. Mr. Jefferson saw that that was the time, and perhaps the saw that that was the time, and perhaps the only time to negotiate a treaty. And if there has ever been a time in our history when Congress could be justified in the exercise of doubtful constitutional power, that wa e time. But there can be no pretense that the existing state of things in Europe and in the existing state of things in Europe and in this country calls for the exercise of any such doubtful powers in legislation. The world is at peace; and Spala, once the proud sovereign of a large portion of this continent, is, to-day, better able to defend what little she has left from foreign invasion and from domestic dissensions than she has been before for a contrey. No threats are made by any or major but this against her indepen-ne and hyperity; and a danger is appro-oled that she is to transfer Cuba to any or major; and if of free from the medsome interference of other nations, there some reason to expect that she many some

The act passed March 3, 1847, and entitied "An act casking borther appropriations to bit of the existing war with Mexico to a post and honorable conclusion," resites that war then exist of between the Republic of Market and the United State, and expressed a desire type et that the President might be able to conclude a treaty of peace before the acts assumed of Congress; and made an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to enable on President to enclude a treaty of peace that the President to enclude a treaty of peace that the president to enclude a treaty of peace that its proposal to be concerned by and gave the President to be same right to use the money axis proposal to be concerned by an act, (4 aired States Statules at Large, volume 3, page 174.) The act contains the rad residence that we were minimary referred to in the act was to bounder; and the object of his appropriation so ms to have been in enappropriation soms to have been men the President to conclude that war and the only justification that can be made for it is based upon the necessities which war or it is dozen upon the necessities while we could be session of Congress, and there were strong and argent reasons for its passage. But there we revery many who thought it would be been a that public and private interests about a offer for a time, and even that war which they were sometions to bring a possible transmitten should be prolonged in a President code convent Congre-iet upon any tracty which its might make a that the Executive should be clothed with the dangerous power proposed to be conferred upon him by that act, and which is now used by the President as a precedent ation of proband power Sy far, Mr. ations of proband power Sy far, Mr. ations, from the President being sustainly presidents in this recommendation. I live that the whole course of our legislation is in direct opposition to the course he

w recommends us to pursu. There is another subject connected with shall, which, in my judgment, is deserve of careful consideration; and that is the of care but a neederation, and that is the mined power which it confers upon the ident in the disposition of the money it operates. There is no provision limit-tice amount which the authorized agent is traverum to may agree to pay for and all that is required to conduct the of the two Governments, and been ra-te two Governments, and been ra-spain. No matter what the terms except may be, the moment'll is ratio by Spain the moment is at the absolute only of the President. If he applies it be teasty, he will, no doubt, carry out try. oil may be so in corrupting the elective of a count get the law is powerless to

See the second problem of the proble

the Spanish Covernment will always know how to appreciate at their true value the deep interests which are committed to their charge. The question of the preservation of the Island of Cuba is for Spain no question of dignity, no question of honor. All the interest which it may have, all the All the interest which it may have, all the gold which it might heap together, would not be enough to procure from Spanish dignity the sacrifice of this glorious remnant of the precious discoveries, the surprising and magnificent conquests which our ancestors made throughout the world.

"The President of the United States makes a singular declaration."

a singular declaration:

'This course we shall ever pursue, unless circumstances should occur, which we do not now anticipate, rendering a departure from it clearly justifiable, under the imperative and overruing law of self preservation."

and overruling law of self preservation."

"No, gentlemen, the inexorable and emnipotent law of self-preservation of an individual as of a people has never demanded
the violation of the sterner principles of morals and of justice. The violation of these
principles would be a source of alarm and
perturbation to all the civilized nations. I
do not fear that there is any Government
who will inferiore them.

do not fear that there is any Government who will infringe them.

But you know, geatlemen, that when perils of this kind come, when questions of this nature arise, it is always important to an individual and a nation to have right and justice on their side. The Spanish nation will provoke no struggle, but it will fight it through if it is drawn into one. It will always endeaver to have right on its side, beways endeav ir to have right on its side, ans: the inexorable tribanal of the nation miges by that, and find gives the victory him who fights bravely in defence of justice. If the President wis d to renew negatia tion with Spain, he had the includited righ-to do so without the intervention of Congress I cannot believe, sir, that the President seel this appropriation to former any honorab negatiation, or that he thinks the money will be needed for any such purpose. There seems to to have been a design upon the part the President to thrust the question upon Congress and the country in the most ob-tionable form in which it could be put. think he hoped, by the magnitude and movely of the proposition, to divert public at common from the imbeddity and profligacy of his sinking and deemed Administration. If the President flattered himself with any such hope, he will seen find that the people will only regard it as a new evidence of his incompetency, and that he best more to a centralization of power in the Executive than

centralization of power in the Executive than
to the preservation of the rights of the Representatives of the people.

The objection with me to the acquisition
of Cuba, which is paramount to all others,
is the character of its people. The population of Cuba, as shown by the consus of 1850,
was 1,009,000, and was composed of whites
501,988; free cd or d 170,047; stay s 330,425
Among this relies of the 170,047; stay s 330,425
Among this relies of the 170,047; stay s 300,000 Among these classed as whites, were 90,000 Spaniar s, 20,000 Catary Islanders, 3,000 Frencis, 1,000 English, and 3,000 North Amoneums and other people. It will be seen by the above classification, that nearly all of to have republican insti-cus laws, and republican power and strength it a sed more by the intelligence of whally and a share in the minimistration; and the introduction of

are a population amost weaken instead of a thing strongth to the Republic. I object, Mr. Unairman, to the acquisition of Cuba, because it will make this Govern-ment responsible for the disposition of the slavery question there. Geatlemen upon the otherwise of the House seem to take it the other side of the House seem to take it for granted that when Cuba is admitted, she car in the disposition of the money it is granted that when Cuba is admitted, she strike - There is no provision limits be amount which the authorized agent is suggested by the content of the sound which it is required to contols the cart indicate the properties of the country for the past few years, they will see that no such result can follow. There is to-day a large majority of the propie of the country who are solemnly pledged to resist, by all constitutional means, the further extension of Slavery, and they will recurred may be, the moment it is fair. never consent that new slave States small formed out of foreign territory to be purchased with the common treasure of the country. And these who think that the acquisiention of the friends of the bill. But tion of Cuba will add to the political strength But | tion of Cuba will add to the political strength msion.

enough, in all good conscience. I therefore hold myself an American to all intents and purposes. This day I enter my 87th year.

GRANT THORNTERS.

1815. 1825.

New Haven News, February 18th, 1859. The Free Press

GEO. W. & G. G. BENEDICT. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS Far terms see last page.

BURLINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1859. For County Commissioner,

JAMES MITCHELL. of Burlington. But seven more working days remain of the Session, and if Mr. Buchanan holds to the declaration of his annual message that he would sign no important bill without five days to consider it, then in effect but two more remain in which to dispose of the great

measures before Congress. Thus far, but one important and really beneficent act to the country at large has been passed-Mr. Morrill's Agricultural College bill-and that it seems to be generally understood, is awaiting the deathblow of a presidential veto The bulk of the session has been wasted, and it shows the pitch at which we have arrived, that a feeling of relief will be the prominent one throughout the country, if Congress should adjourn without having done anything. The people would gladly accept inaction in place of the positive mischiel which may, and probably will, be crowded through in the last hours of such a body as the pre-

sont Congress. In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Collamer d Vermont, made a strong and able speech against the \$30,000,000 bill, showing that the asquisition of Cuba would stimulate instead of extinguish the slave trade, and replying vigorously to the various arguments of the supporters of the bill.

The votes in the House, on Monday, are apposed to indicate that that body is in favor of a tariff.

MR. ROYCE'S SPEECH.
On the evening of the 15th, the House being in Committee of the whole, Hon. Homer

E. Royes, of Vermont, addressed the Committer on the subject of the Acquisition of Caba, as proposed by the President in his Message of December, 1858, and on the proposition of the majority of the Committee on Foreign relations to have \$30,000,000 placed at the disposal of the President for that pur a pose. Mr. Royce's clear, methodical and s and speech will be read with interest. There is nothing ad captandum in it; but in dignity, force sterling good sense and clearess of expression, it seems to us to rank with the best specimens of Congressional oratory. The people of our district have reason to b

prossi of their representative.

FOREIGN SCHMARY, -The Princess Fredrick William, of Prussia, gave birth to a son, January 27th. The event was announced to Que in Victoria, -who now becomes a grandmother at less then 40-at Windsor Castle, just six minutes after its occurrence -According to the last steamer warlike preparations were going on in France so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem to be a question of weeks and says. It is stated, however, that the Emporor of Austria has expressed to the directors of the Austria national bank his com plete confidence that an amicable arranged ment of the difficulty will be speedily effected between the two countries .- Princess Clothilde, the eldest daughter of the King liberal off r for Coba will furnish a sort of justification for its toerible seizure in a certain contingency. Six, in my judgement, any off r we may make will not justify the conneission of a great national crime. I am conneission of a great national crime. I am to Algeria and the Colonies) is said to be

chapel of every denomination.

fitted to advance in the higher branches, much ime must be lost in bringing them up to the ne cessary stand-point of theroughness in the foundahand, if the annual crop of teachers are sent down to the primary schools unfitted for the thorough training of the younger classes, the result is an infinite and ever repeating series of ill-qualified teachers and untaught candidates. One centiemes assured us that the advantages for acoutring instruction in the higher branches wejully equal to the wants of the community; that a young person had an appetite for literary at-tainment, and energy enough to make a liberal education of any practical value, such a one will gain his purpose, do what you will to hinder, and against and in spite of all the present surrounding obstacles .- while on the other hand, if we were ever so solicitous to aid those of indifferent telents and low ambition, he knew of no way to make ther proficients in education, or, (to use his own lan guage), to get an education into them, unless to cut a hole in the top of the head and pour it in with a tunnel; -most sadly misapprehending the meaning of the word source-to educe or draw out the latent energies and develope existing faculties -most emphatically voting himself and the rest of us poor purblind mortals, vainly striving to get

statement that we, as a community, are in some degree aware of our wide departure from the high est grade of social order and advantage, and exposed to still wider divergence by reason of the want of vitality in our social institutions, growing, a was suggested in a former communication, more or less out of our want of a common centre, that some of our most intelligent, wealthy and influential young men, impelled by this felt want and danger ad been induced to identify themselves with th nstitution of Freemasonry, so long quietly slum ering what seemed the sleep of death, hoping thu do some good battle for the right and true, cause some little flutter among some members of that fra-ternity present, and received a pretty severe retor way of reply, which, while charging uncharity leness on the speaker, overlooked the allowed fact that he who attempts to strengthen a community especially under a republican form of Government y building up a class and providing for the want of a portion of its members and thus creating a invidious distinction, while implying, like my friend of the sunnel, some kind of inability to pro wide for their own wants canally well with others s really neglecting the only true foundation and ource of security in not providing for the wants of he masses.

ome distant glimpses of the higher peaks of the

Hill of Science, as veritable mules or asses, incapa

An incidental remark, intended to illustrate th

ble of being elevated to any good degree of more

r intellectual refinement. Alas for us!!

Now, while your correspondent refrains from offering an opinion on the merits of the question still, in this land of free speech it is certainly no too much to ask an old and public institution t submit with a good grace to the criticisms of tha ame public whose interests it would save; and cannot but hope that all will realise that "Ope rebuke is better than secret love," and that while the "wounds of a friend are faithful, the kinses o an enemy are deceitful."

In conversation recently with one of our mo influential citizens, and one most emphatically identified with what some are pleased to term "lo sal prejudices,"-on the School question, allusio was made to the project of a Union Prayer Meet ing among us, as the only means likely to be po ential to arouse to the vital importance and pres ing wants of our Religious interests and I can out see the accuracy of the inference in its applisation to to our system of schools, and the whol machinery of our social arranged

Yours,

The Indiana Senator Case.—The debate in the Senate on Monday on the Indiana Senators was protracted to a late hour. The Republican Senators who participated in the debate were Messrs. Collamer, Seward, Trumbull, Hale, Fessenden and Harlan.—Messrs. Bright and Fitch were supported by Messrs. Green. Pugh, Bayard and Benjamin, who ignored the merits of the case, and contended that the case was already decided.—Mr. Seward is said to have made a masterly speech. The speeches of Mr. Hale and Trumbull and Harlan were scathing and unanswerable. THE INDIANA SENATOR CASE .- The deba

The sharpest set to was between Mr. Fessenden and Benjamin. The Tribune's correspondent says:

"The interest of the discussion, however,
rese to its greatest height over the bold,
clear demonstration of Wm. Pitt Fessenden,
who exhibited a fresh specimen of his remarkable qualities as a debater. For keen,
cogent, incisive, cut and thru-t gentlemanly
debate he has no superior in the Senate nor
anywhere else. Mr. Benjamin retorted in a
vigorous onalaughthopon the Republicans. Mr.
Fessenden came back upon him in an admirable reply, which was listened to with great
delight, especially by the galleries. Mr.
Benjamin sat on coals while it was being delivered. This debate cannot be printed immediately, owing to the pressure upon the
columns of the Globe. It was much demanded, and its renewal to-day was owing to the ded, and its renewal to-day was owing to the energetic determination of Mr. Collamer, who opened it with a speech of characteris-tic pith and power."

Religious Intelligence.

Rev. M. B. Bradford was dismissed from the pastoral care of the Congregational Church in Grafton, Vt., on the 7th inst. The Council recommended him to the

churches, as an able and devoted minister of Rev. C. L. Goodell was ordained, Feb. 2d, paster of the South Congregational church in

New Britain, Ct. Sermon by Rev. I. E. Dwinell of Salem, Mass. Ralph Waldo Emerson is now occupying

Rev. Theodore Parker's desk at Music Hall, Boston. A private letter from Paris says that it has been resolved to hold in Paris a weekly Union Prayer-Meeting, as well weekly Prayer-Meetings in every Protestant church and

NEW SHOE STORE .- The announcement by Mr. A. PROUTT JR., of the removal of his shoe store to now more spacious quarters at 154 Church street, has doubtless already caught the attention of our readers. We dropped in at the new store this afternoon and hastened to indicate our entire though unimportant approval of the change. Prouty's new place of business is one of the most spacious and pleasantest stores in town. It has been refitted and adopted for his husiness in a style of rich and substantial adornment, and is the picture of neatness and good taste throughout. It will afford ample accommodations for Mr. Prouty's large and growing business, and cannot fail to be a favorite shopping place with the community. It will be noticed that Mr. Prouty is "sell ing off to make room for a new stock.

ings of the death of Mrs. Mary B. Clark wife of Prof. N. G. Clark of the University of Vermont, has been received here. She died on the 11th inst., at Orange Springs, Florida. She had been in Florida on account of feeble health, for a year or more

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Freemen of Chitterden County, in fa for of the execution of the Prohibitory law. net, pursuant to the published call, a Burington, Feb. 22, 1859. The Convention organised by the choice of Hon. Francis William ion of Hinesburgh, as President, and G. G. BENEDICT, Secretary.

On motion, James Mirchell, of Burlington was unanimously nominated for re-election as County Commissi ner.

The following resolution was introduced by C. J. Alger Esq., and on motion was unanimously adopted by the Convention :

Resolved. That this Conven ion approves the Resolved, That this Conven ion approves the past efforts of the Commissioner to accure the procurement, by the Town Agents, of pure liques, for sale at their several agencies, and requests hir, in case of his reelection, to continue to take all proper care and precaution that the town agents surchass none but genuine and pure liques, believing that the sale of adulterated liquors by the agents has thus far proved of great damage to the cause of Temperance.

On motion the Convention adjourned since

Attest, F. WILLSON, Pres't.

G. G. BENEDICT, Sec'v. Burlington, Feb. 22d. 1859.

er of the Patent Office in refusing an application for an extension of M'Cormick's pa, tent for improvement in reaping machinessays that, considering that the essential elements of his machine were public property or perty of others before his patent was the protaken out that one part, the reaper's seat, still belongs to him, and can be enjoyed only on his terms-and further, that the profits on his patent amount to \$1,207,915, he, the commissioner, thinks M'Cormick sufficiently remunerated already. Others will think

HANDSONE COMPLIMENT .- We are informer that the citizens of Winooski have presented Mr. John O. McKeen, Principal of the Winooski School, with a beautiful silver box, inlayed with gold, as a token of their appreciation of his faithfulness and assiduity as a teacher.

An Awareward Fix. — The Brookville (Pa.) Jeffersonian of the 10th inst., says that a German nemed Carb, while out huntthat a German nemed Carb, while out hunting in Clearfield Co., came across a bear trap, he entered for the purpose of examining it, but unfortunately touched the trigger, and was shut up. In this predicament he remained two days, nearly dead from hunger and cold, when the man who set the trapcame to examine it, and found that, instead of a bear, he had caught a German.

Parents, look out for the cat. The Galesburgh, (III..) Democrat mentions the following narrow escape of a child —

A small girl, seven or eight years old, on the night of the 27th ult., came pretty near losing her life by a cat. Her mother heard a strange noise which awakened her, she hastened to the had where the child was iving strange noise which awakened it was lying, tened to the bed where the child was lying. and found the cat with her mouth close to the child's mouth. At first they took the child to be dead, but they soon perceived it seemed to eatch breath occasionally. After two or three hours she was restored to consciousness, but has been very stupid and un-well since. Parents should beware how they trust their cats to sleep with their children.

-Hall's Journal of health states a somewhat significant fact, if it be, indeed a fact, viz: that of 6000 persons tried last year, before the New York Court of Sessions, only 94 were sober when arrested.

A CONSCIENTIOUS BORROWER. A lady in Portland, Me., has just returned a few beets she borrowed fifty years ago of a neighbor, prom-ising to return them in a few days. Such an instance of punctuality is most remarkable

We were shown, the other day, says the Rutland Courier, five Spanish Merino ewes, which Mr. Nathan Button, of Shaftsbury, had purchased of Nr. Edwin Hammond, of Middlebury, for \$500. Their wool was very five and will reach him the state of fine, and will probably shear 10 lbs. each in

The Richest Man in Provinence.— How he lived.— The Hartford Post, in speaking of a Providence millionaire, recently deceased says he was worth when he died, some \$5,000,000, yet he lived poorer than most men not worth one thousand dollars. Salt codfish was a standard dish with him, and even in his last sickness, it is said that he upbraided those who had the care of him, for their extravagance in providing delicacies for him, assuring them that he could not afford it.

He was a bachelor and a souff-taker. His souff he kent in a large box and bought it by

snuff he kept in a large box and bought it by the cents worth. There was but one store in Providence, and that on India Point, where he could get his box filled for a cent, and the old man used to patronize that , store, more than a mile distant, whenever his box re-quired filling.

Mr. E. H. Byington has accepted a call from the Congregational Church and Society in Windsor, and a Council has been called for his ordination on the 23d inst.

The Baptist churches at Newport and Albany, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. N. Hovey, have been greatly refreshed and strengthened during the past Fall and present Winter. Thirty-six have been baptized, and it is hoped the work may still continue.

Ber M. B. Bradford was dismissed from

Thomas Hodgson, of New York, professes to have disc vered an article that will take the kinks out of a negro's wool, and make it perman-ntly straight and glossy. Such things must not be tolerated. By and by somebody will invent a bleaching process, and then there will be no means of distin-guishing the men who have no natural rights from ordinary white folks.—Springfield Re-mahlices.

Litchfield, Conn., seems to be a remarkable place for longevity. There are now living in the town, Phebe Ford, aged 90, Thankful Seymour, 99, Mary Peek, 93, (all of them widows.) Salmon Buel, 92, and Jacob Kilborn, 92. A list is also prepared containing the names of fitt, persons now living in Litchfield, between the ages of 80 and 90. With one exception, Litchfield is the highest town in Connecticut, and the soil is dry and gravelly.

Mrs. Catherine Judah, who died in New York a few days ago, in her 84th year, was the last member of a once wealthy and influential Jewish family, which was once connected with the great men of the Revolution. The lady was also the last of those elegant girls who on the afternoon of that memorable day when Washington took leave of the army. rived from that illustrious man a parting

FIRE IN WALFOLE.—The store of David Buffum & Son, Walpole N. H., was burned, with the most of its contents, on Sunday night, 13th. Mrs. Griswold occupied a part of the building as a millinery, and H. G. Wightman another part in the tailoring business, and it was from the room of the latter the fire took.

Our fair readers will observe the new feature introduced to-day at the Bee Hive. A sive warlike preparations including an it chance not only for " pulling and hauling " to their hearts content, but for getting goods at their own prices, is not offered to the la dies every day. It certainly shows a remarkable degree of confidence in the "deah queechahs" on the part of the young Bee

UNION OF THE PURSE AND THE

SWORD.

The weaker Mr. Buchanan gets in the ea timation of the people, the more extravagant he becomes in his demands. Finding his scheme for getting Cuba, by means of the \$30,000,000 asked for by his body guardsman, Slidell, (but not got, nor like to be), likely to fail, he came out a few days age with a proposition in a special message, that Congress should make over to him its constitutional war-making power, so far as the Governments south of us are concerned He says the Monarchical and Despote chiefs of the European governments have this power, that for want of it the U. S. Executive can't do saif as well in protecting the rights of our people abroad as he could if he had as much power as European momerche bave.

Monstrous as the proposition is, there are many of the Democratic magnates who think it ought to be acceded to. The Senate may go for it, though even that is doubtful. The House will do nothing of the sort.

"Fuzzin & Wizzin." - The last West minster Review gives the following anecdote;

"A clergyman not long ago was carnestly pressing on the attention of a dying Lincoln shire boor, certain doctrines which have pre-sented difficu ties to clearer heads under more favorable circumstances. "Wut wi' faath, was the fain, response, given in the sick mans native Doric, "wut wi faath, and wut wi' the earth's turning round the sun, and wut wi,' the raitroads a fuzzin and wizzin', I'm clean muddled, stonied and bet"; and so saying he turned to the wall and expired.

Marcu Sares.—Were I an insurance agent I would make it an imperial rule that every house insured by me should be provided with metal or earthen boxes, in which matches. should be kept. They are often seen lying loosely up in the shelf or in the closet, where a careless servant, an unthinking child, or a a careless servant, an unthinking child, or a mischievous mouse, may produce disastrous results with them. A little incident has made me very careful in this matter. One day, when about closing my room, I hastily threw a key into a drawer where were several pa-pers and miscellaneous articles, and closed it; but just as it was closed, there was a glim-mer of light within the drawer which atract-day, trusting from its possity. Opening ed my attention frem its novelty. Opening it, I found that the key had struck the end of a match, fired it and and if not discovered the building worth many thousand dollars, would probably have been consumed, and no one could have guessed how it took fire. It is unquestionably true that many fires have originated from mice nibbling the ends of matches, and we know that many children have been poisoned by biting matches carciessly left within their reach. Buy or make a metalic or earthen match safe, and keep it in a safe place.—American Agriculturis!.

PAINTUL ACCIDENT. - Martin Flanagan, aged 14 years, in the employ of Mr. Law rence Barnes, at the Pioneer Mechanic's Shop, got his hand caught in the revolving knives of a planing machine, yesterday The belt had been thrown off and the machine was in motion only by its own momentum : but before it stopped, the arm had been drawn in above the elbow. The injured member was amputated by Dr. Carpenter, and we understand that the lad is quite com fortable to-day.

News of the Week.

By Telegraph to the Daily Free Free

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. The additional article to the Extradition treaty between the United States and France is officially promulgated. It extends to persons charged with the following crimes, whe ther as principal accessories, or accomplices merely :- Forging or knowingly passing or putting in circulation counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money, with intent to defraud any person or persons

infamous punishment. The President, in recognition of the satis factory manner in which John Nugent, Esq., discharged the duties of his special mission to British Columbia and Vancouver's Island. recently tendered him the appointment of Minister to Borota, which he declined, intending to take an active part in politics during the summer, his friends having induced him to become a candidate for Governor o

that State. ratified the Dacotah Indian Treaty, by which an extensive tract of country is ceded to the United States.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 16. The Over-land Mail has arrived here, with San Francisco dates of the 24th ult. No through passengers came with the Mail.

The news is destitute of general interest A newspaper of republican politics was about to be established at San Francisco, by Mr. C. A. Washburne.

Oregon dates are to the 15th ult. The Legislature had passed a bill changing the capital of the State to Portland. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17

The impression is very general that the President will veto the Agricultural College Land Bill. The Philadelphia Democratic members met in Caucus yesterday and decided to cast

their vote as a unit on the Tariff question If they fail to get the Bill before the House on its own merits they will endeavor to tacl it on some appropriation Bill.

FROM EUROPE, WAR-LIKE NEWS.

St. Jouns, N. F. Feb. 17 The Galway Steamship Prince Albert from Galway 5th inst with Liverpool advices per mail of the 4th and by telegraph of the 5th inst has arrived at this Port.

Warlike preparations were going forward actively throughout France but the Minis terial Journals were recommended to keep

silent on the subject. The political disquietude throughout Europe is increasing.

The British Parliament opened on the 3rd inst. The Queen's speech was very noncommittal and was silent on the war question, causing a decline in the funds both in Linden and in Paris. The speech threatens the sending of a force against Mexico. Letters speak of war symptoms being decidedly on the increase. Great auxiety is in .nifest ed for the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 7th. It is rum red that he is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain. The minister of the colonies has decided that the immigration of African

Rumors are current in England of exten crease of 30,000 men for the navy-The marriage of Prince Napoleon with

shall be superceeded by that of Chinese.

the King of Sardinia's daughter was celebrat-

The Braziltan Mail at Lisbon brings news Hire men, and a "rush" is the unavoidable that the Brazilian government had offered to act as mediator between Paraguay and the