EASTERN TIMES.

Bath, Thursday, April 10, 1851.

STATE OF MAINE.

Executive Department,
Augusta, March 20, 1851.

An adjourned session of the Executive Council will be held at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next.

Attest:—JOHN G. SAWYER,
Sec. of State.

Position of the Whig Party.

The whig party of the country, at the present time, is fast assuming a *fragmentary* character such as it never possessed before, and which is indicative of the general overthrow which it must soon experience. Every thing is tending towards this. The elements of discord are within itself—it has sown and nurtured, and must now reap the harvest. Upon its elevation to power, the whig party presented a singular anomaly. It had succeeded, through the *availability* of the man that had been forced upon it as a candidate—the support of whom was only justified at the time, by a large portion of the party, on the ground of *necessity*, or from the "*choice of evils*" policy.—*Power* was the primary object to be acquired, to which *public policy* or national welfare was but secondary. While the democratic party had emblazoned its principles upon its banners, and selected as a standard bearer a true and known exponent of those principles, how was it with their opponents. They had forced upon them a candidate, of whom the most could be said was, that he was a *no-party man*, but had *whig predilections*—that, although he had *never voted in his life*, still had he taken any part in politics, he should have acted with the *whig party*—a man whose acknowledgement of incapacity and disqualification were generally acquiesced in by his political friends.

Success, under these circumstances, produced a *revolution* in the whig party, ere it had become conscious of its victory. A *whig triumph*, it was generally conceded, had been achieved in the *defeat of the democracy*—but a class of politicians had been warmed into life, in the ranks of the successful party, that threatened any thing but a harmonious enjoyment of the *spoils*. The *originals* and the *old standards* were soon arrayed against each other—but the former succeeded in obtaining the controlling and dispensing power, and after helping themselves to the "first pick," turned over the "leavings" to their no less hungry, but unfortunate fellows. Many of the most prominent and distinguished whigs of the country, it was very apparent, withheld their councillings and were shorn of their influence with the *Galphin cabinet* of Gen. Taylor. This may or may not have accounted for the notorious inefficiency and *weakness* of the administration—a fact so notorious that Mr. Bulwer, the British minister, in his diplomatic correspondence, alluded to it as "a *weak* administration, that is incapable of sustaining itself much longer."

At this juncture of affairs, Gen. Taylor died, and the country was fortunately relieved of the bad management of his advisers. The whig party proper began to take courage and hope for a better state of things under the new dynasty. Mr. Fillmore realized their hopes in calling to the State department the present able incumbent. This act indicated the policy to be pursued by the administration. Mr. Webster was an advocate of the compromise measures for which he had but just incurred the almost united censure of the *whig press* of the North. But lo! he is raised to power, and *presto*, change! The guns are soon turned on the enemy, and quarter only granted on a total and complete surrender.

The mode of tactics resorted to by the "powers that be," in order to bring about a change of public sentiment, varies according to circumstances. Those of the *press* that have been favored with government pap, that are not wise enough to see what is required of them—or, being wise, have self respect enough left to *continue consistent*—have the "by authority" summarily withdrawn from them, as has been the case with the Portland Advertiser, and the Kennebec Journal, in our State, and with several journals in other States. In some cases, the patronage has been withdrawn from a *political* and given to a *religious* paper—as, for instance, from the *Portland Advertiser* to the *Christian Mirror*. Our Tribune friend, as it never had anything to lose, has been no sufferer—but, as it is now getting to be quite *loyal*, we think there is a good prospect of its getting a slice or two. It keeps very quiet in relation to the significant movements above referred to, and it may be, thinks that the muss raised thereby, will soon blow over, and the "breaches" be healed. The Advertiser, in a lengthy leader, evinces considerable choler and pluck, and gives it to the "god-like" about right.—The concluding paragraphs are so caustic, that we append them, as follows:—

> "But we are making this a long story, which we intended should be short. We cannot close, however, without noticing the fact which must be gratifying to the friends of the Hon. Secretary—that in this, as in several other transfers of the department, he appears to manifest, in these, his declining years, much more anxiety for religious than political support.—May he better deserve it, and be more successful in obtaining it.
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> The Advertiser will continue to be published as usual. It has been published in a loco foco state, without patronage state or national, for many years. Under Tyler, it was cut off very soon. This time it has fared a little better. But it has steadily supported the whig party and whig principles, and will continue to do the same. Those who have been elevated to high places, may kick out from under them the ladders by which they have ascended, if they choose. But the proudest edifices cannot be erected without bricks and mortar, and our services as "hodmen" in the whig party will still be needed, notwithstanding we no longer publish laws "by authority."
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> It would have been a very simple thing for us to have retained the patronage. We understood perfectly well *how* it could be done, but self respect would not permit us to adopt the necessary course. We sell our papers, but not our principles."

Besides this summary mode of punishing the *press*, for its recreancy, a system of proscription in relation to obnoxious and infected office holders is being carried on in some quarters. In New York several *Seward* men, or as they are significantly denominated, "Wooly Heads," have been removed, to give place to friends of the administration. Benodi Thompson, one of the latter class, has been appointed Postmaster at Buffalo, vice Harrington, (Wooly Head) removed—and this is also the case in a number of other important offices in that State. This, of course, suits the "Silver Grey" organs one of which discusses as follows upon the matter:—

> "The Union men from all parts of the country ask nothing of Mr. Fillmore but that he should, with *all possible despatch, sweep every 'wooly head' out of office*, from the Saco to the Sacramento. In all things else he gives unbounded satisfaction to the conservatives of all parties."

Per contra to this, we might cite numerous extracts from other journals, condemning in severe terms, this administration policy. The fact is, our whig friends are in just the prettiest little "muss," at present, that it is possible to imagine, and we are disposed to allow them the "largest liberty" that they may desire, and "room according to their strength."

Another Voice from the Bench.

At the opening of the United States District Court, in Boston, a few days since, Judge Sprague delivered a very able and luminous charge to the Grand Jury. He directed the attention of the jury, as the occasion requires to that part of the criminal code which relates to forcible resistance to the laws. He defined and illustrated the crime of treason, as it consists in levying war against the United States. This act of levying war is made treason by the constitution. And what shall be considered an act of levying war, was decided by the Federal Courts soon after the adoption of the constitution. If men assemble to effect by force a treasonable purpose, it is levying war. If the object be to prevent the execution of all laws in one place, or of any particular law in all cases, the purpose is treasonable; and all who are leagued in the general conspiracy are considered traitors.

The people by new legislation have added new sanction to their constitution. An act of Congress in 1790, provided for the punishment of any person who should resist any officer of the United States in the performance of his duty in serving any judicial process. And another act in 1831 would subject any person to indictment for unlawfully interfering with Courts and juries in the administration of justice.

The Judge then alluded to the fact that some have declared that Courts should be impeded in the administration of the law, and the Marshal obstructed in the execution of process on account of a recent statute providing for the arrest and restoration of fugitives from labor. But by this law no person is made liable to arrest who was not liable before to be seized and carried out of the State, by virtue of a pre-existing right under the constitution. Some safe-guards were interposed by the statute of of 1793, passed by the fathers of the constitution and approved by Washington: and similar safeguards are provided for the execution of the law of 1850, through the administration of officers and courts.

The constitution demands that such fugitives be delivered up. The Supreme Court have decided that Congress are to provide in what manner. Congress have enacted this law. It cannot be nullified by resistance.—The seventh section of this law subjects to fine and imprisonment those who obstruct an arrest, or attempt a rescue, or assist to escape, or harbor, or conceal, in reference to such fugitives. The Grand Jury are reminded of the importance of the duty which they have to perform under the oath which they have taken.

Judge Sprague then proceeds to remark upon the moral aspects of the subject as some of the Jury might have an impression that this law is morally wrong and ought to be resisted.

To show that this law is not morally wrong, he supposes the situation of a State to be what it would have been if no national constitution had ever existed. In that case a State might find it best for its peace and safety to interdict the arrival of certain fugitives within its borders. It might also under this conviction, stipulate with the government from which such fugitives should come to deliver them up.—And such a compact when made would be morally binding. But Massachusetts in adopting the constitution acceded to such a compact. Infinite wisdom has given to society the power to legislate upon such subjects, and the same wisdom consequently requires of individuals the duty of obedience to the laws of society.

To make it a matter of convenience to resist a law of society is to assume a personal infallibility. But man is not designed for such dissension. His appeal should not be to force, but to society. He is a social being, and his moral judgment should be affected by the embodied conscience of the community. In this view the law of the land is the will of God.

In cases of despotism, where oppression present and prospective is great, and upon calm deliberation men have good reason to believe that the permanent happiness of the community requires a revolution, the attempt may be conscientiously made.

But in a republic, where the laws are made by the people themselves through agents freely appointed for short periods and by frequent elections, no such reason can well be supposed to exist.

And in our own country, if the history of this people be compared with that of any other in any age of the world, and in any respect affecting the best interests of the human family, no one will desire to destroy our present system of government in the vain hope of establishing a better in its stead, unless he is "inaccessible to reason or remonstrance, and of that unfortunate class in whose minds judgment is dethroned and monomania holds usurped dominion."

After this charge the Grand Jury retired for the examination, it is supposed, of the cases arising from the rescue of Shadrach.

Rhode Island Redeemed!

The annual election in this State, has resulted in a glorious *democratic victory!*

Philip Allen is chosen governor by about Seven Hundred majority, William B. Lawrence, lieutenant governor, Asa Potter, secretary of state, Walter S. Burges, (the friend of Gov. Dorr) attorney general, Edwin Wilbur, treasurer. In the western district, Benjamin B. Thurston is chosen to congress by one thousand majority—a democratic gain. In the eastern district, George G. King, whig, is barely reelected. To the senate 16 democrats are chosen to 14 whigs—2 vacancies. House, 36 whigs, 33 democrats—3 vacancies. The Providence Journal says "the whigs have suffered a defeat for which there is *no excuse or apology*," although it is reported they offered fifty dollars in Cranston for a single vote.

This result may be considered as another evidence of the inevitable *disruption of whiggery*, that is now visibly at work all over the country. We rejoice in the victory in this case, because it will afford an opportunity to the democracy of doing justice to the persecuted Dorr, who has suffered such martyrdom in their behalf.

A man may oppose the extension of slavery into free territories, and still acknowledge his duty to the Constitution and laws which protect it where it now exists. The abolitionists are all "free soilers," but it by no means follows that "free soilers" are all abolitionists;—and the contrary is the fact in a great majority of cases.—*Bangor Democrat.*

The *free soil* party of '48 completely swept off the old abolition party, and it is well to preserve the above distitiction. All free soilers are not abolitionists, and multitudes who acted with the free soil party, because in favor of excluding *slavery* from free territory, have become satisfied with the Compromise of the last Congress, and have repudiated the old *abolition* issues of the Liberty party.

Hunting in Maine.—A man by the name of Curtis, a resident of Boxford, Mass., in company with a couple of hired Indians, on a recent hunting expedition along the lakes, and about the forests of the State of Maine, in four weeks took 49 deer, 5 moose, 3 bears, and about two hundred patridges. The entire weight was 5,200 pounds.

☞ Within the last eleven months, Johnson Rideout, Esq., of this city, has built and launched five vessels and one steamboat.

Railroad Extortion.

The Hallowell Gazette makes the following remarks in relation to the state of things existing between the two railroads running east from Portland:—

"The true cause of the difficulty at the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Androscoggin and Kennebec railroad for the purpose of leasing the Penobscot road, fully appears in a late number of the Waterville Mail. The difficulty was not upon leasing the Penobscot road, for it is believed a large majority of the stockholders are in favor of that measure, but it arose from the overbearing and extortionate policy pursued towards the Androscoggin and Kennebec by the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad. The last mentioned corporation had already voted to take the lease in connection with the A. & K. road, and were determined to have this meeting go off to their own liking. But their oppressive policy had waked up the stockholders in the back route, and nothing was accomplished. We copy a paragraph or two from the Mail to show how the matter stands. It is very evident that the life-blood of the Androscoggin and Kennebec road is sucked up to swell the vaunted receipts of the giant Atlantic and St. Lawrence, and it unriddles the mystery of the swelling tide of business which the two leading Portland papers publish every month, under the head of "Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad—*monthly receipts.*"

When the A. & K. road was opened in Dec. 1849, the terms upon which their passengers and freight should be carried over the Atlantic road were fixed by the latter. They were then complained of as extortionate and unreasonable. *They were just such terms as the Portland and Kennebec road would not submit to, and which drove them to the necessity of building an independent road from North Yarmouth to Portland.* But the A. & K. company have up to this time submitted, because, perhaps, at present, they have no other alternative, and because they have been hoping that their continued and persevering efforts might be successful in obtaining better terms.

I will state what those terms are. For each passenger carried by the Atlantic road to or from the A. & K. road, they charge *sixty-eight cents.* The A. & K. road charge for passengers from Waterville to Portland two dollars. The average cost of the transportation for each passenger is estimated at one dollar; which, together with the sixty-eight cents paid to the Atlantic road, leaves but *thirty-two cents* to the A. & K. We have twenty-seven and a half miles over their road, and fifty-five miles over ours, and furnish cars all the way.

But our great reliance on this road has always been on freight. Let us see how we fare in that. A ton of freight from Waterville to Portland pays two dollars. It costs us one dollar to carry it there. We pay the Atlantic road *ninety-cents*, and save ten for ourselves.—We furnish cars for the whole distance, and the only deduction from their ninety cents is the trifling expense of loading and unloading at Portland; but all we get for the whole transportation and use of our cars is the *ten cents a ton.*

It is believed that no other instance can be found in the whole country where the trunk exacts of the branch such exorbitant terms.

In view of the above, which the Mail justly calls exorbitant and extortionate terms, the stockholders in this road, the Kennebec and Portland, may see how much they are indebted to their directors in resisting this overbearing policy in building on their own responsibility an independent road into Portland. It was fortunate for us that the men on our own board of directors were not to be trifled with—they would not submit to such extortions—and therefore we have as the result, a thoroughfare to Portland and Boston, without being subjected to the grasping policy of a corporation which knows no mercy.

Contrast the above arrangement between the A. and St. L. and A. & K. in relation to fare, with the arrangements entered into between the Boston roads and the Kennebec and Portland. On the opening of the latter road to Augusta, one half of the fare between Augusta and Boston goes to the K. & P. road, or the fare is to be equally divided, and that too while the Kennebec road is only about sixty miles in length, and the distance from Portland to Boston is over one hundred. The Boston roads assented to this liberal arrangement because they considered a branch or extension as affording them some advantage over and above the advantage derived by the new road by connecwith them.

With the A. and St. L. it is the policy to abstract the life blood of the branches or extensions to build up the giant trunk. One branch, the Buckfield, is now absolutely worthless from the result of this policy. The Androscoggin and Kennebec is now bleeding profusely from the same cause, and we are glad to see the manliness and resistance now beginning to manifest itself.

Newspaper Borrowers.

In justice to many of our subscribers, rather than interest we have in the matter, (although, we confess we have some) we feel called upon to say a word or two in relation to this interesting class of our citizens, who have in many instances become complete bores to some of our subscribers by their regularly weekly importunities. The annoyance in some cases is too great to be borne, as these borrowers lie in wait for the paper and seize upon it at its first appearance and monopolize its use, to the discomfiture of the subscriber.

One instance of the kind we have long been aware of. The borrower is a man of property, and is vastly better able to take the paper than his poor neighbor over the way; but notwithstanding this, he slips across and gets the paper as soon as the boy leaves it, so that the subscriber finds it at his neighbor's store almost invariably.

Several similar cases we could relate, but will only allude to one other gentleman who holds the Times in such veneration as to borrow it *every week* to read Sunday afternoon in preference to attending church!

The expense of having the Times left at one's house or place of business is a mere trifle, and besides, how much more independent and agreeable it is to have the reading of your own paper, rather than to sneak into entries and about store doors, sponging from your neighbors in loafer style, and hook the reading of papers paid for by others.

Postal Arrangement with Canada.—We perceive that an arrangement has just been completed between our Government and the Canadas, by which direct sealed mail bags will be made up for the chief places in Canada. The postage is to be five cents in each country for a letter not exceeding a half ounce, (or ten cents in both,) and may be prepaid, or not, at the option of the sender. Newspaper and pamphlet postage must be prepaid as heretofore.

Graham's Magazine for May, contains several splendid engravings, among which the "May Queen" stands preeminent. For sale by Sawyer & Magoun.

☞ The Portland Advertiser says:—"We have done the best we could, from the beginning, to support the administration, and make it appear as respectable and consistent as possible."

City Government.

In Common Council, }
March 26, 1851. }

Present—Messrs. Hayden, Blaisdell, Bradford, Coombs, Dearing, Edgecomb, Elms, Frye, Houghton, Jackson, Larrabee, Lincoln, Morse, Pattee, Robinson, Sewall, Standish and Swanton.

An order from the Board of Aldermen, fixing the compensation of Engine-men at *ten dollars per year*, and *five dollars* for the Hook and Ladder-men, was passed in concurrence.

An order relative to inquiring into the expediency of building a new Hearse-house, was passed in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, ordered, that the joint standing committee on finance be intrusted to ascertain and report the amount of money necessary to be raised and appropriated for the expenditures of the city for the fiscal year 1851. Sent up for concurrence. The Aldermen concurred.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, ordered, that the future meetings of the City Council be held every Wednesday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

The President of the Common Council was added to the Joint Standing Commitees on Finance, Printing, Highways, &c., and New Streets

Papers from the last City Council, came from the Board of Aldermen, and were referred to the appropriate committees in concurrence.—Adjourned.

April 2, 1851.

Present—Messrs. Hayden, Bradford, William Drummond, Elms, Frye, Harding, Houghton, Jackson, Larrabee, Lincoln, Pattee, Robinson, Sewall and Swanton.

On motion of Mr. Sewall, the joint standing committee on Schools and School houses were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repairing the old Academy, so called, on North street, or of erecting a new school house on the same and adjoining lot—with instruction to report the probable expense. Sent up. The Aldermen concurred.

The petition of Wm. Crawford and others to have the road improved at the Stone house hill, was referred in concurrence to the committee on highways, &c.

The petition of Isaiah Crooker and others for a new school house in district No. 2, was referred to the committee on Schools and School Houses.

On motion of Mr. Houghton, ordered, that the committee on Highways be directed to inquire into the expediency of repairing our roads and bridges by contract. Sent up for concurrence. The Aldermen concurred.

An order from the Aldermen providing that the Overseers of the Poor, Chairman of the Superintending School committee and Street Commissioner, shall give bonds to the Mayor and Aldermen for the expenditure of, and accountability for, all money they receive from the Treasurer, was passed in concurrence.

A claim of Richard Curry, for damages to his wife, from a defect in the highway, was referred to the committee on Accounts in concurrence. The claim is *one thousand dollars*.

The report of the committee on Burying Grounds, accompanied by an order providing for the building of a new Hearse house, at an expense not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, was passed in concurrence.

Voted in concurrence, to adjourn to Wednesday evening, April 16th, 7 1-2 o'clock. Adjourned.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The amended Constitution of the state of New Hampshire has been rejected by a large majority. The Concord Patriot has returns of the votes of 154 towns. In these towns the vote on the amendment in relation to the abolition of the religious test and property qualification, stood 27,122 nays to 9,862 yeas; on the amendment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General by the people, 19,869 nays to 7,316 yeas; on the amendment requiring the election of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, nays 21,447, yeas 5,182; on the amendment for deciding all elections by a plurality vote, nays 29,901, yeas 6,291. The vote on the amended Bill of Rights was, yeas 10,434, nays 16,753. A two-third vote was necessary in order to the adoption of these amendments.

WATCHMEN CLUB.—At a meeting of this Society, held April 3d, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing quarter:—

D. W. Standish, S. O.
J. M. Lincoln, J. O.
J. M. Hayes, R. S.
A. J. Potter, C. S.
Rev. Hervey Hawes, Chaplain.
R. Barron, T.
L. Walker, M.
P. R. Russel, A. M.

☞ The Lowell papers state that Dodge was arrested in that city on Tuesday, April 1st, on a suit of one of the Macomber sisters, for a breach of promise of marriage—damages laid at $6,000. Several newspapers have already "*been sold*," we notice. Dodge is no doubt singing still.

☞ At the last trial for U. S. Senator by the Mass. Legislature, Sumner lacked *twelve* votes of an election. After some discussion upon the expediency of another trial, the election was further postponed for three weeks by a vote of 175 to 123.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for April is beautifully illustrated with portraits of Washington Irving and Wm. C. Bryant; also a view of the Crystal Palace; four illustrations of the voyage of Sir John Franklin: seven humorous illustrations from Punch, and four of Spring Fashions. Its contents are rich and varied;—and many of the articles in this No. are original. Published monthly by Harper & Brothers, 82 Cliff St., N. York, at three dollars per year. Each number contains 144 pages. The circulation is already 60,000.

LARGE EGG.—Mr. Robt. Lewis, of this city, who has for some time past been engaged in the egg business, has lately added to his brood a species which he terms the Chickadehong.—We were shown the other day an egg laid by one of these hens, which weighed *three and a half ounces*. The eggs laid by these hens average nearly double the size of the common hen's eggs.

MERCHANTS, AND ALL OTHERS are reminded of the stock advertised by *Jewett & Prescott*, No. 2 Milk Street, Boston. It consists of Shawls, Silk Goods, and the like, in a variety of new styles that scarcely admit of improvement, and the prices are quoted as extremely favorable.

NEW STATE.—A movement appears to be making to separate Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan Island from N. York State, and to form a new State from these with some of the river counties to be called Manhattan. Among the reasons assigned is the hostility of the interior to the essential prosperity of the southern portion of the State.

☞ The panorama of the Kennebec is on exhibition in Bangor. A correspondent of the Whig says, the painting of Merrymeeting Bay is the flower of the whole, and he is "thankful its noble reality was on earth any where."

Maine Interests.

Among the closing proceeding of the last House, we find the following account ot the manner in which the bill was adopted to pay the State of Maine her interest on monies advanced by her for the protection of her frontier in 1839—40 and 41. The amount which the State will receive under this bill, will not be less, probably, than $150,000, and may be considerable more. Maine was fortunate, under the circumstances, in getting through the House amidst the pressure and confusion which usually prevail there on the last night of the session. It is creditable to her delegation that this result was so happily accomplished, at such a time, and to Mr. Littlefield that he had the confidence of the House to so great an extent as it was manifested towards him on this occasion. It was a happy conclusion to his Congressional term, during which he has faithfully represented the Democratic party and Democratic principles, that he was enabled to contribute successfully to the passage of a bill so important to his State, as that to which we have referred.

Mr Littlefield moved to suspend the rules, that he might move to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the further consideratiom of 'Senate bill authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to settle and pay to the State of Maine interest on moneys advanced for the protection of her frontier in the years 1839, 1840, and 1841,' for the purpose of putting the bill upon its passage.

Mr. L. said he seldom troubled the House, and now asked time to say that this bill had the unanimous assent of the Committee on the Judicary of the House. The principle was well settled, that where States had advanced for the General Government money for the payment of the expense of defending the territory of the Union, that they were to receive interest on the amount so advanced. Several States have received interest under similar circumstances. This money is fairly and justly due to the State of Maine, and if the bill should fail of a passage now, it would undoubtedly be paid at some future time. In consequence of the unfortunate loss sustained by the State by the partial burning of the Insane Hospital a short time since, the payment of this sum at this time would be a matter of great convenience to the State.

Mr. L. added, that he was about to retire from Congress, and as he had kept some interest in this bill for the benefit of his State, and as he knew the claim to be perfectly just, he would esteem it a great favor if the House would act on the bill now.—He would not further trespass on the indulgence of the House.

The question then being upon the suspension of the rules, tellers were demanded and ordered, and Messrs. Fitch and Stevens of Pennsylvania, appointed.

The question was then taken, and the tellers reported—ayes 109, noes 21.

So the rules were suspended.

Mr. Littlefield said he would show his confidence in the House, and his regard for the public interest, by consuming no more time—which was now so precious—and would move the previous question.

The previous question received a second, and the main question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The bill was then read the third time.

The question now being, 'Shall the bill pass?' it was taken and decided in the affirmative; and the bill was passed.

Mr. Littlefield moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed, and to lay that motion on the table: which latter motion was agreed to.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is offered by the Massachusetts Legislature for the discovery of a remedy for the Potatoe Rot. The following is said by the Post to be a veritable copy of one of several communications to the legislature on the subject:—

New York FEB 14th 1851

To the Honorable representatives of the House of Massachusetts I saw in one of our Papers that you have passed by A Vote A resolution offering Ten Thousand Dollars for A remedy for the Potatoe rot I have the remedy and am willing to make it known for the above ammount that I want the money the subsequent Fall That will be after you have time for it to be Thorrowly tested Pleas answer and Satisfy me that I can have the money as above stated and you can have the secret Yours with respect

T H MAIN No 40 South St N Y

☞ We would invite the attention of our commercial men to the communication of "H" on the first page. The article will be found to contain many important facts and suggestions in regard to the protective policy; and coming, as it does, from one of our oldest merchants, who is himself a whig, is entitled to an attentive perusal.

☞ The Commonwealth says:

"There can be no doubt in the mind of any sane man that the repetition of such scenes as we are now witnessing will lead to an organization of the people which will effectually resist the execution of this unconstitutional law by the same weapons as are now used to enforce it."

It is idle to attempt to resist the laws by force. Their supremacy will be maintained. If the struggle leads to bloodshed, upon the Commonwealth and its supporters will rest the awful responsibility.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The last No. contains an interesting article on Antarctic Explorations, from Chamber's Papers, a curious chapter on Bears, from Bentley's Miscellany, a notice of Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences, from the Edingburgh Review, and several other article of value and interest.

☞ A lady in Cambridge, Mass, died on Wednesday—so the physicians stated—and was robed in her winding sheets, but from the fact that the body still retained an apparent warmth, though there was not the slightest appearance of respiration, interment was suspended. Sunday the lady opened her eyes and called on her husband, "Albert, give me some water."

We understand Mr. George Hussey, of New Bedford, has contracted in this city for a ship of 700 tons, intended for the Calcutta trade.

☞ A Mr. Taft was killed in Gardiner last week, by a premature explosion, while engaged in blasting a ledge on the line of the Ken. and P. Railroad.

☞ We understand the steamer Secor is to be placed on the route between Augusta and Portland the coming season. The Huntress, it is rumored is to be placed on the outside route to Boston.

JURY TRIALS IN AUSTRIA.—The first trial by jury took place in Vienna, a short time since, and a large crowd was present to see how it worked.

OHIO.—Wade, the senator elect from this state, is said not to be a rabid free soiler, and that he will, on national questions, pursue a national course.

☞ The western democratic papers speak in favor of holding our next national convention at Cincinnati.

☞ The Kennebec is now clear, the ice having broke up on Tuesday.

Somerset and Ken. Railroad.

A large and respectable meeting of the corporators and friends of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad Company was held at Skowhegan on the 3d instant. The corporators organized at 10 o'clock, and chose Abner Coburn, Esq., Chairman, and A. Wyman Esq., Secretary. Hon. D. Farnsworth, David Bronson, James T. Leavitt, Thomas C. Jones and Charles B. Foster were chosen a committee to report a plan of organization. The meeting then adjourned to seven o'clock in the evening.

In the afternoon a mass meeting of the friends of the enterprise, assembled at the Town Hall. Calvin Selden, Esq., of Norridgewock, was called to the chair. Resolutions were presented and adopted, expressive of the sense of the meeting, and in favor of a connexion with the river railroad. The number present was unexpectedly large, considering the very bad state of the roads. A numerous delegation was in attendance from Augusta. Bath, Brunswick, and Vassalboro were also represented. Resolutions highly favorable to the objects of the meeting were read, which had been passed by the citizens of Augusta and Gardiner. Very able and interesting addresses were made by Hon. Ruel Williams, J. W. Bradbury, William D. Sewall, Abner Coburn, and others, in which the feasibility of making the road, its prospects, the wants of the public, and other matters connected with the project, were fully discussed and investigated. The speeches were good and well received, and the meeting adjourned with the best feelings and confidence in the success of the road.

The corporators met at the hour of adjournment, and the committee appointed in the forenoon, through Judge Farnsworth, the chairman, reported resolutions accepting the charter and appointing an executive committee of thirteen, to make all necessary arrangements, procure subscriptions for the stock, report byelaws, and do all acts usually performed by similar committees on other roads. The committee consists of the following named gentlemen:—David Bronson, Bath; Joseph Eaton, Winslow; Richard D. Rice, Augusta; Robert H. Gardiner, Gardiner; Edward McLellan, Skowhegan; William Conner, Fairfield; Samuel P. Shaw, Waterville; James B. Dascomb, Bloomfield; Ebenezer Frye, Vassalboro; Paulinus M. Foster, North Anson; William Rowell, Bingham; Charles Coffin, Sidney; and Thomas C. Jones, Norridgewock.

Some interesting remarks were made in the evening by Mr. Lang, of Vassalboro, and Joseph McKeen, of Brunswick, and the corporation adjourned to the 1st day of May at the same place. A meeting of the executive committee is to be holden at Augusta on Friday next, for the purpose of organization, and conferring with the Directors of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad Company. This project so important to the interests of all the cities and towns on the Kennebec, and to all owning stock in the K. and P. Railroad, is well deserving the consideration of our citizens, and it is to be hoped that they will thoroughly inform themselves in relation to it, and not suffer an enterprise so well calculated to advance their prosperity, to languish for want of their aid and support.

The Legislature.—We published a communication week before last, from an eastern member of the incoming legislature, expressing an opinion in favor of a very early adjournment of that body to January, and soliciting the opinions of others. We have since received communications from thirty-six members, coming from all counties but one. *Thirty* of them them are in favor of adjournment, and *six* opposed.—[Age.

Death of Another Revolutionary Soldier.—William Nichols, of Weathersfield, Vt., died on the 18th ult., aged 95 years. He was a soldier on Winter Hill, Mass., at the time the British burned Charlestown, and afterwards fought in the battles of Bennington, Saratoga and White Plains. He was a native of Holden, Mass., but moved his family to Weathersfield, Vt., sixty-two years since, where he resided to the day of his death.

Important to Telegraph Operators.—A bill has passed to its second reading in the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, making telegraph operators amenable to law for a breach of the trust in sending telegraph despatches.

Laborers' Strike and Murder—Batavia, April 1. A man named Robert McCaw, a workman on the Attica and Hornellsville Railroad, was killed in Alexander yesterday afternoon. Two others were also reported to have been killed in Warsaw on the same day. The cause of these murders is said to be a strike for higher wages by the workmen on the road.

A party of 600 Irishman are reported on the way from Warsaw to Attica, determined to drive all from the road who will not stand up for higher wages; consequently the citizens are arming. Several depredations have been committed, and others expected. The murderers have been arrested.

P. S. An express has just arrived here for two hundred stand of arms from the State Arsenal at this place. Reports state that three other persons are dangerously wounded, and that two of them are not expected to live.—*Boston Journal.*

The Packet Ship Ivanhoe.—It is now generally conceded that the wrecked stuff seen off Montauk Point, must have been the packet ship Ivanhoe, of New York, Capt. Edwards, which sailed for Liverpool on the 23d of February. She was probably wrecked near the South Shoal of Nantucket, within three days of the time of her sailing. She had only sixteen passengers, all of whom, Irish and Germans, were in the steerage.—The ship, valued at $80,000, was insured in New York; and the cargo, which consisted of cotton, fustic and flour, was, it is said, insured in England. The probability is that all on board perished, although it is not impossible that they may have been saved.—[*N. B. Mercury.*

Gross Outrage.—On Monday afternoon, as Miss Frances Kilgore, an employee in the lamp factory of Mr. Wm. Carlton, 12 Beach St., was leaving that establishment, another female who is yet unknown, threw a phial filled with vitrol at Miss G., and the phial striking her forehead, broke, causing the contents to spread over her face. The poor girl was instantly thrown into great suffering, and while the attention of those who witnessed the occurrence was directed to her, the fiendish female who committed the act effected her escape. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the outrage.—*Boston Journal.*

Niagara Suspension Bridge. A few days since, the suspension bridge, over the Niagara, from Lewiston to Queenstown, was tested in the presence of a large number of persons.—Thirteen wagons, laden with sand and stone, passed from each side, meeting in the centre; and at the same time one hundred persons on horseback and on foot passed over. The result was satisfactory to the parties concerned.

The Boldest yet.—A gentleman boarding in a genteel house in the city, retiring to his room a few evenings since, was surprised by the appearance of a fine healthy female infant, apparently about ten days old, abandoned by its mother. Suspicion rests in a respectable quarter. Remarks upon this most mysterious affair are withheld waiting further developments. The child has been well cared for.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Gold deposits for March.—The deposits of gold in the mint at Philadelphia, for March, amount to $3,000,000, making $11,000,000 since January 1st. The total coinage for March amounts to $6,250,000, and since the 1st of January to $14,000,000.

☞ Long dresses, with a heavy mud border are quite fashionable just now.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Baltic.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic, Captain Comstock, reached her wharf at New York, at a quarter before 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.—She left Liverpool at noon on the 22d ult., making the passage in a little less than 12 days.

England. The British parliament is engaged upon the eclesiastical titles bill, to the exclusion of all other business, so that the chancellor of the exchequer has not yet come forward with the promised new budget.—It seems generally admitted that Lord Palmerston will soon vacate the secretaryship of foreign affairs. His lordship gave a grand entertainment to the American minister and lady. Her majesty, it is said, will distribute the prizes of the crystal palace exposition. The committee at Lloyd's have proposed to admit free into the merchants' room during the exhibition, foreigners introduced by its agents, or by British ministers, consuls or bankers.

Ireland. Potatoes are likely to be grown to a far greater extent in Ireland this year, than in any year since the disastrous blight in 1846.

A fearful explosion took place at the coal pit of Mr. Cerats, of Nitshill, near Paisley, Scotland, from which 61 lives were lost.

From Spain and Portugal the news is unimportant.

France. The bill for continuing the national guards in their actual state until the adoption of the organized law, was on Saturday night adopted by a large majority.

A pamphlet entitled Le Banquet des Egaux giving an account of the recent dinner of the refugees in London, has been seized by the police. The printer and publisher are to be prosecuted. The Moniteur announces the death of Madam Degesnigny, mother of the minister of finance. The statistics of the national guard of Paris show that this body has been reduced from 250,000 to 56,000, without reckoning the suppression in the legion of artillery.

In the department of Nievne there have been some very serious disturbances. These are ascribed to the socialists at Stanand.—The rioters held possession of the town for twenty-four hours, and kept the mayor and sub prefect in the greatest danger, and it was only after the arrival of the prefect with the chasseurs a cheval and four brigades of gen d'armes that the disturbance could be quelled and the ringleaders apprehended.

Paris, Thursday. The news from the provinces of a great progress of socialism, causes uneasiness to the government. The most remote rural districts are affected, and the peasantry are going over in large numbers to the reds. Nothing positive is known respecting the formation of a permanent cabinet.

Italy. Peter and Dominic Machiavelle have been condemned to death, and others to the galleys, all for political motives. The first sentence was executed on the 22d February, at the Castle of St. Peter, with regard to Dominic Machiavelle. Peter died in prison.

A furious skirmish took place in Rome a few days since between the native troops and a body of French soldiers, occasioned by the latter having quizzed the former about their habiliments.

Austria. Vienna, March. 12. Obstacles have again been thrown in the way of a council of the empire. The designated members are opposed to the policy of the cabinet.

Prussia. Our Prussian correspondence is of the 18th ult. The anniversary of the Prussian revolution passed off in perfect tranquility. The ministerial organs express their presumption that in a note which was lately sent from St. Petersburgh to Vienna, the Russian cabinet protests against the annexation of the non German provinces of Austria. It is stated that the Holstein fortress of Rendsburg will be claimed by the Germanic Confederation, and converted into an arsenal of the non German provinces of Austria.

Turkey. The insurrection in Bosnia is still far from being extinct. According to latest advices from Zara, of 14th ult., the insurgents of the Kiaina have combined with those of the Herz government. They have attacked the Seraskier, who being reinforced by the Turkish troops which Arad Pasha had brought up from Traraie succeeded in defeating them. It seems that though orders had been sent to Kintaga to set Gen. Dembinsky at liberty, the general had not yet arrived in Constantinople. Emir Bechir, the old prince of Mount Lebanus, has just died at Constantinople, aged 94. The porte has declared the island of Samos in a state of siege, because the Samians refused absolutely to accept as their governor, M. Conemenos, whom they considered as devoted to the former prince of Samos, the protegee of Sir. Stratford Canning, who is universally detested.

Egypt. The Cologne Gazette says that the mental aberration of Abas Pacha, viceroy of Egypt, increases—that the country is in a most wretched state—that it is impossible to get in the taxes, and that favorites are squandering what remains of the treasures accumulated by Mehemet Ali.

From the Cape of Good Hope. News from the Cape of Good Hope to the 2d of February, has been received in England. Two engagements, both of which terminated in the disastrous defeat of the Kaffirs, have taken place since the date of the previous advices. The most serious conflict took place on the 21st of January. A force of Kaffirs, estimated at from 3 to 6000, attacked the position of Fort Hare and the town of Alice. The defence was conducted by about 300 Fingoes and 100 of the mounted guard. After a contest which lasted five hours and a half, the savages were routed with a loss of from 100 to 150 men, and driven back to their mountain fastnesses. The governor, Sir H. Smith, had gathered together about 5000 troops of all sorts, and when his levies were completed he intended to commence operations on a great scale against the enemy.—The Cape colonists were confident that the government would quell the outbreak in six months at farthest; but private letters state that the contest will probably last twelve or eighteen months. The "extermination of the Kaffirs" is now the general cry in the colony.—*Boston Journal.*

Nullification. The bill recently introduced into the Senate by Mr. Buckingham is intended to nullify the fugitive slave act, and, as an exhibit of the worst ultrainsm, can be matched by nothing of a similar kind which ever originated in South Carolina. It forbids any officer or member of the volunteer militia of Massachusetts, at the command or requisition of a U. S. Marshal or deputy, to act as a part of the *posse comitatus* in the arrest or detention of any alleged fugitive slave, under severe penalties; requires all District Attorneys to defend arrested fugitives, and provides that a jury trial may be claimed by every fugitive not released, after examination by a U. S. Commissioner, or a Justice of any Court. There is but very little danger, we apprehend, that such a measure as this can receive the sanction of the Legislature.—*Lowell Journal.*

☞ The New Orleans Picayune says that rumors are afloat in that city of an outbreak in Cuba. One report says that the people had risen against the authorities, and another that there was a general negro revolt. The Picayune places some credit in the rumor.

Letters received at Savannah from Cuba say that a large number of soldiers had deserted and gone to the mountains, and that some twenty Cubans had gone to join them.

Launch. The "Witch-of-the-Wave," another clipper ship of about 1500 tons, (after the model of the Sea Serpent, enlarged and improved,) will be launched from the yard of George Raynes, Esq., this (Saturday) afternoon. Her lower masts have been put in on the stocks. Her length over all is 225 feet, 40 feet beam, 22 feet hold. She is owned by gentlemen in Salem, Boston and San Francisco. Good judges pronounce her a model.—*Portsmouth Journal.*