THE HERALD.

FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER [illegible]

[illegible] Advertisements must be handed in as early as 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning to insure insertion in the succeeding Friday's paper.

—REMARKS, OUTS, HINTS, AND OTHER UNVALUABLE WORDS, INTENDED FOR READERS ONLY.—We desire to commence the year 1854 with something besides dunning for subscribers, and "back coats," therefore we shall occupy a small space in this, the last issue but one of the HERALD for 1853, in talking about subscribers, money, and "cut p pet."

Rutland County has about 30,000 inhabitants, and about 6,000 voters, of whom more than 3,000 are Whigs. It should, can, and we believe will, support a County Newspaper second in size and appearance to no other paper in the State. How this County is advancing in population, wealth and material prosperity, all know. It is traversed by more miles of railroads than any other County in the State,—and the gangling of railways at its County seat shows the importance of this County as a producing and commercial region.

This County should come before the world in its Newspaper, and give it that support which its size, prosperity, and business demand. The newspaper is the miniature of what is done in its vicinity. The taste, skill, and ability of its editor is known on one page. The enterprise of the business men, and the extent of their trade and manufactures, are found on the other.

If there are no railroad advertisements, the conclusion abroad is that the Companies are 'slow'. If Patent medicines and Probate Notices monopolize the advertising columns, the conclusion is that men and women are given to sickness in that region, and that the undertaker is the most thriving of men.

This county is within a few hours ride of New York and Boston, and the City papers flood the country. Let them come, if they are worthy, but don't therefore starve the only paper whose interests are indentical with your own. While readers are careless about their home papers, and spurn them because the one dollar paper of the city can be had, the country paper can no more compete with that of the city, than the rivulet from the hill-side can withstand the tide of the ocean.

The city paper is paid for in advance, and no one pays for another's reading, therefore the city publisher can sell his paper cheaper than he of the country paper, because the latter must "trust," and of course lose much by bad debts.

It costs twice as much to publish the HERALD now as it did five years ago. It is much larger,—the price of paper is increased ten *per cent*,—the price of labor is much higher,—and almost every necessary of life has advanced *twenty-five per cent*.—Has the HERALD advanced in price? Not at all;—nor has the number of its subscribers increased with the growing expenses. Who are benefitted by these high prices? The Farmers—our Readers. We rejoice in their prosperity, and we would prosper alike with them.

We do not believe that the people of this County would have its paper die anomally, nor live "at a poor, dying rate."—They would not make a "slough of despond" of a publishing office, where money and labor, and honest effort, are sunk in vain. They would not hold a famine over the head of an editor, compel him to be mean and stingy towards the poor fellows who do office work, to cheat his creditors, and finally emigrate to find bread and boots.

When you have nothing else to do, dear Reader, just remember these things, and don't forget what we are aiming at. We wish to commence the year 1854 without being haunted with the ghosts of the unpaid bills of subscribers. We want the dark cloud of "running in debt" cleared away. All very natural.

We have not brought money into the HERALD OFFICE, but intend that it shall support itself, and ourselves besides. To do this, we want all honest readers of the HERALD to continue our readers,—and to adopt, so far as is practicable, the blessed system of *paying in advance*. We want (because we need them) five hundred new subscribers in this County,—not one less. We want those who owe the HERALD for Advertising and Job Work to pay us (for we have paid our predecessor for these debts) as soon as may be. This class of debts amounts to the snug sum of $600,—all accruing within the last year. We want those who are indebted for the HERALD for the last year should (in a good natured way) pay up. If they should do this, we should be $536.57 better off than we now are.

We want delinquents to pay up,—old subscribers to renew their subscription,—and new ones to aid us. We advise (for we know the evils of waiting,) all to prepay, but we shall by no means refuse to send a paper to him who does not prepay, —we shall only charge him a higher price. We prefer money, but Fire Wood, Lumber and Produce will be taken at market prices.

We have now fulfilled the caption of this paragraph, and hope we shall not be obliged to refer to such matters again for a twelve-month.

XXIV. VOL. VERMONT REPORTS.

The Publisher of this volume of the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Vermont, has left with W. T. Nichols Esq., a supply of copies for the Members of the Rutland County Bar. Price, bound in calf, $3.50; bound in sheep, $3.00.

—For the Maps which accompany Andrew's Report, we are indebted to Hon. James Meacham.

—*The Temperance Standard* is largely severe in its condemnation of those who voted to amend the Liquor law, and winds off by saying that "the law stands unimpaired in all its essential provisions, with the exception of the repeal of the 23d and 33rd sections." It also says that the law is better, even now, than the Maine law.—Perhaps then it is not best to feel very bad about it, and throw very large claims.

—The General Assembly, as usual, abolished the Statute law which orders the election of a State Supt. of Common Schools. It is quite certain that the people *do not* desire the election of this officer, and they do desire that the laws should either be repealed or obeyed.

—One of the last Acts passed by the late General Assembly was the one appropriating $1,000 annually, for three years for the completion of the Geological Survey,—the publication of the Report,—and the election of Prof. Zadock Thompson to complete the work. Prof. Thompson is a man thoroughly acquainted with the history of the State, its shape, composition, its birds, beasts and creeping things. He is a learned man in Natural Science, is an enthusiast in its pursuit, yet always laboring for some practical end, and actuated by an unselfish desire to benefit the people of Vermont by increasing a general knowledge of the agricultural and mineral resources of the State.

—Last year, the House repealed the Act which allows of an appropriation from the State Treasury for the "encouragement of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." But the Senate refused to concur. This year, a similar effort was made in the House, but after a full discussion, the bill for repeal was defeated by a large majority.—So long as this appropriation of less than $2,000 is made, it is the duty of each town in each county to take an interest in the County Fairs, and make a fair exhibit of its agricultural and mechanical products.

—A bill was introduced into the House, abolishing the offices of State and Town Superintendent of Common Schools, and ordering the County Courts to appoint County Superintendents. These County Superintendents were ordered to examine teachers and grant certificates for three years,—to visit every school in the County once in a year,—to hold teachers' conventions—and annually to meet at Montpelier and make a joint Report of the condition of the Schools. This Report was to be published and circulated through the State. The whole expense of this system of School Supervision would be about $3,000 annually.—It failed of a passage by 24 majority. It deserved a better fate, and the Schools deserve better usage.

—PROF. I. G. STEARNS, formerly of Middlebury Vt., and a volunteer in the Mexican War, is arousing the citizens of this place, by his experiments in Psychology, so called. He readily obtains control over his "subjects," by this novel and strange power. What this power is we know not, but have no reason to believe the experiments to be coupled with collusion or trick. What degree of knowledge or skill a man should possess in order to be a safe public lecturer or experimenter, it is difficult to say. It is a power which one human being has over another, that ought not to be trifled with. Prof. Stearns goes from here to Middlebury.

THE TEACHER'S VOICE.—A monthly publication of 32 pages,—edited by Z. K. Pangborn, and published at St. Albans, Vt. at $1 per annum.

The first number of this school periodical was issued last year, in order to see how the public would receive it. Arrangements are now made to have it published every month. This work is much needed in this State, and it will doubtless be welcomed by Teachers and others. Mr. Pangborn is an experienced and zealous Teacher, and is well qualified for a writer in a publication of this kind. Mr. Pangborn is deserving of success, and we hope Vermont will generously support a home paper devoted to Vermont Schools. The "VOICE" is handsomely printed at the *Messenger* office.

—President Pierce did not forward his message seasonably to any part of Vermont. Perhaps he don't think Vermont is much of a State. All right, Vermont don't think he is much of a President.

—MOUNT VERNON.—In the House of Representatives last week, Mr. Sage of New York offered a joint resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of Mount Vernon estate, provided the consent of Virginia be first obtained. A debate sprung up, in which all the Virginia delegation opposed the resolution.

It will be remembered that the present owner of Mt Vernon, Capt. John Washington, has been offered a large sum of money for his estate, by a company of private speculators who intend to make a place of public resort of this sacred spot, and a public tavern of the home of Washington. Capt. Washington has accepted the offer of this company, provided that this Congress, during its present session will not pay the same price for the estate.

When the resolution again comes up, Virginia will talk largely about preserving her territory entire, and beyond the control of the General Government. All sorts of abstract notions will be connected with the matter, a multitude of speeches will be made, and the resolution will fail of a passage, and Mt. Vernon will become a tavern stand, where will resort patriot pilgrims, idlers, seekers of pleasure, loafers, horse-racers, gamblers, &c., and where the solemn quiet of that sacred place will be disturbed by sounds of boisterous revelling.

The estate is fast growing up to bushes and briars. It has already become a wilderness waste. The house is going fast to ruins,—the Green House, built by Washington, has fallen down,—the garden is a brier-field,—the walls and grounds about the House are overgrown with weeds, —the tomb in which the remains of Washington were first deposited, has fallen in, and the new tomb is crumbling away.—An old, ugly apple-tree shades it,—and [illegible] will [illegible] by the side of it!

Virginia may claim the indefeasible right to hold jurisdiction over Mt. Vernon, but the 'Old Foggy Dominion' will not expend one cent to save the Home of Washington from becoming a tavern, and the tomb of the Father of our country from becoming a source of profit to a company of greedy speculators. Virginia is great in acres and in talk, but she has not greatness of soul sufficient to protect Mt. Vernon from spoliation. She will neither take care of it herself, nor allow Congress to have control over it. And there is but little hope that Congress will do anything towards purchasing two hundred acres of the estate, and rescuing it from ruin, and the country from disgrace. The project of rescuing Mt. Vernon from spoliation and making it the property of the Nation, is almost worthy of a second crusade.

RAILROADS.

The *Boston Journal* of the 10th inst., in its Money article has the following paragraph in reference to Railroad stocks and railroads in Vermont:—

"Trade in Railroad Bonds is now increasing rapidly. The great disparity in the market value of many of these securities, as compared with stocks which pay no larger dividends, begins to attract attention from shrewd buyers and the increased business of the roads themselves is gradually working a change in public opinion as to their stability and safety. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Ogdensburgh, Rutland, and Vermont Central have already become scarce, and the Second Mortgage bonds are advancing with firm steps. The Rutland and Burlington road is earning at a rate which will give a net product largely in excess of both First and Second Mortgage, and it is estimated that the Ogdensburgh and Vermont Central will earn nearly if not quite sufficient to pay the requisite amount. There is one feature in regard to these roads which is worthy of reflection, viz., the fact that under present circumstances the companies no longer pay enormous rates of extra interest. In process of time the advantages of this will be realized by both share and bond holders and although suspension of payment has temporarily an injurious effect, nothing is more certain than the ultimate benefits of measures which put a stop to the ruinous system of depletion so long suffered by the companies alluded to. It is of course to be regretted that any Railway Company should be compelled to fail, but as in the case of an individual who suspends, rather than to sacrifice his assets, the final result will be better for the creditors. We believe these companies are good for every dollar of their indebtedness, and it will not be long before the proofs in support of this opinion will be furnished, if present business can be relied upon as a test of capacity."

Rely upon it, that the business on the Vermont railroads will take no step backwards. The products of the Vermont farms go to support life and not to minister to factitious desires. They are necessaries, and will always find market in that maelstroom of mouths, New York, or Boston. Such is the nature of our soil and climate, and the variety of our productions, that our farmers will send a large surplus to market of some kind of agricultural products.

Besides, the introduction of railroads has opened up new, immense, and exhaustless sources of mineral wealth. A few years since, and marble quarrying was an indifferent business. The transportation of marble by horse-power was a business too costly to be largely carried on. The immense quarries of valuable Slate were hid just beneath the turf, and nothing but an earthquake or a railroad would have disturbed them. But enterprise is stimulated. Capital finds a safe and profitable investment at home. Industry is hopeful, and finds its reward within the State. Emigration is checked, and productive labor finds a full reward.

The products of Vermont forests, farms, and mines will for all time furnish busy employment for the Railroad.

The people of Vermont cannot be too grateful to the pioneers of railroading in this State, and to those capitalists, whether living in, or out of, the State, who have expended the *fifteen millions of dollars* in our railroads. Suppose that our tracks were, to-day, torn up, the cars, locomotives, and station houses destroyed, the bridges torn away, the valleys cleared of the earth carted into them, and the gorges in the hills, made by Irish hands, filled up, and men were once more called upon to construct the Rutland and Burlington, the Vermont Central, Vermont and Canada, Western Vermont and all the other roads now existing,—who in Vermont, Boston, New-York, or any other place would dare attempt it? No man, nor company of men, after the experience of the last six years was told them, would dare to make the trial.

But a greater calamity could hardly visit Vermont than the destruction of her railroads. We should be out of business, out of cash, out of market, out of the world.

The introduction of Railroads into this State has done vastly more than adding to our wealth. Wherever it has increased wealth, it has done it by rewarding labor, and creating productive industry. It has decreased idleness. It has virtually transported the whole State half-way to the seaboard. It has added value to every acre and to every rock even. Its benefits are on every farm, and at every waterfall. Its good results are felt in every work-shop, and at every fireside. Hardly a man exists in the State, but wears a better coat, eats a better dinner, has a fuller pocket, and sleeps warmer at night, from the running of railway trains through this State. "Wish the Railroads were destroyed?" You might as well wish that July and August were stricken out of the year.—"Glad they don't pay?" But they do pay, and pay those who have never expended a dollar in their construction. Cease snarling at the weather and the railroad companies,—wish the latter good success, a happy New Year, and a good dividend, and keep clear of the track, and you will feel and fare better.

—The *Journal of Commerce* announces that the long foretold "Ericsson" is about to appear, and be put running between New York and Havre. Her ponderous engines are moved by hot air alone. This famous vessel has had the benefit of abundant prophecy, but the laws of nature have not yet been persuaded to yield to its fulfillment. Its operations have all been in the future tense, and doubtful mood. The price of steam engines has not lessened, and the power of hot water is more active than ever, and, in this region, the power of cold air is fast overcoming that of hot air.

—A mechanic in New York city has been preaching in a ship yard, against Roman Catholicism. A great crowd went to hear him, whereat the Mayor arrested the poor fellow, at the request of a mob,—Bishop Hughes issued a proclamation, the newspapers talked considerably, and got up a great excitement,—all about a poor man who talked in the open air, instead of air boarded up and warmed by a stove!

—Of the surplus of the $50,000 fund for the aid of needy churches, the share to be expended in Vermont is about eight hundred dollars, and is now ready for distribution under superintendance of a committee.

—Subscribers in this village will have their papers left at their doors hereafter.—If the carrier fails to leave the paper regularly, let information be given at our office.

—A MODERN CONTRIBUTOR FOR THE THIRD TIME.—Something during last Summer, an original and very pretty ballad was published in the *Rutland County Herald*, entitled—"Would You." It was written by A. B. Foote, of Rutland, and sent to the HERALD for publication without its author's name attached. It was extensively copied, and almost as extensively credited to ALFRED WARD. Mr. Ward does not claim to be the author of the ballad, and we have twice told our readers who was the real author. But it seems that our modest and worthy friend Mr. Foote, is still to be cheated out of the credit due him. Within a few days, Messrs. Reed & Co., publishers in Boston, have issued a sheet of Music for which "Would You" furnishes the words to be sung. The music will express the sentiments of the poem, and we are glad that it is published. But the poetry is still credited to Mr. Ward. Even the *Waverly Magazine* says—(we presume *Waverly* will correct the mistake.)—"From Reed & Co., we have received several popular pieces. "Would You?" is a fine Ballad, by Alfred Ward, a personal friend of ours, who has an original story in this number of our paper, a line or two of which will bring it to the mind of our readers which run thus—

"Baby creeping on soft knees,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
If you turned the 'baby,' would you?"

—BISHOP HOPKINS' LECTURE before the Young Men's Association in this village, on Wednesday evening, was attended by a large and attentive audience. As previously announced, his subject was "The Historical Evidences of Christianity." On such a theme he could speak as a scholar and a Christian, and such men alone ought to deliver popular lectures on such subjects. He did not speak as if standing in a pulpit, garbed in sacerdotal robes, nor use language too sermonical. He aimed to interest a miscellaneous audience, in a subject supposed to belong to Sundays and sermons.

The Bishop gave an outline of the history and character of Moses, and of his laws, and then supposed him to be an impostor. What impostor ever undertook to perform *such* miracles, or to teach *such* truths. He performed the works of a good man,—he gave laws inimical to all falsehood and imposture,—he became at once the leader, prophet, and protector of more than two million of men. In his time were miracles wrought, that infinitely surpassed all the tricks and schemes of all impostors. To deny his claim to all the Bible represents him to be, would compel men to believe a thousand absurdities at war with human experience, and intelligence.

Christ and the Apostles taught none of the dogmas of impostors,—sought none of their rewards. They did exist, or else profane history is a cheat,—the present existence of a Church proves that they once existed. Christ uttered his self-denying doctrines, and predicted his own and his disciples death. He foretold as well the apparent failure as the success of his mission. His teachings had reformed every department of human science, art, and government. It had done for "woman, the strongest bond and brightest ornament of society," what no other religion had done. Plato said many wise and true things,—but "who is Plato but Moses talking Greek?" He then gave a fine description of the Greek and Roman Mythology. He claimed that the Bible was read and believed in by all the dominant nations now on the earth. There was no civilization nor enlightenment but what had sprung from Christianity. He answered the objections against the justice of the destruction of the Canaanites, and against Christ's miracles. He said that after many years of observation and reflection, it was a conviction of his that modern infidelity was mostly the result of wilful ignorance.

The lecture was worthy of the learned Bishop, and of the important subject treated upon, although our meagre outline of it may give no evidence of it.

—FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Eggleston, of Mendon, was felling a large spruce tree on Monday last when the tree lodged, in its fall, against another tree.—Mr. Eggleston struck one blow with his axe to clear away the obstruction, when the whole came down, and the unfortunate man was struck by the spruce tree and killed instantly. His age was about forty-five. He was a man of the highest respectability, and has left a large family.

WHAT THE FREE SOILERS SAY of the Truck-and-Dicker movement at Montpelier. The *Burlington Courier* has the following:—

"THE U. S. SENATOR LOST. LOOKING BACK UPON IT.—If any reflection can be bitter to men who take right views of the proceedings of those who bargained us out of a U. S. Senator, at the late session of our Legislature, it must be the thought that such a boon was spurned for the miserable pottage of speakerships, clerkships, doorkeeperships and such other little ships as are floated at the corner of the house, by children on a wash tub. Do not those little ships now look pitiful enough, as they disappear in the distance."

The *Springfield Telegraph* contains several long communications in reference to the "sell." It says:—

"The Montpelier coalition may now be regarded in the light of being on an informal trial before the public at large as Judge, and the Free Democracy of Vermont as Jury.

The indictment sets forth in substance, that a majority of professed Free Democratic representatives and Senators, principally through the influence of Edward D. Barber, deserted and sacrificed the true interests of the Free Democratic party of Vermont by refusing, in their capacity as representatives, to embrace a feasible opportunity to elect a United States' Senator by a Union with the Whig representatives for that purpose,—and that thereby, the Free Democracy has lost a Senator.

"DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Twenty or thirty years ago, say our best physicians, no such disease as *mania a potu*, or delirium tremens, was known. The disease is created principally by the poisonous drugs with which all wines and liquors of the present day are so abundantly dosed."

Reader don't you believe it. Physicians say "that liquor drinking produced Delirium tremens twenty or thirty years ago just as now it does," but men did not observe it so closely as now, and did not know the cause of it. Nothing but alcohol will produce delirium tremens, and among all poisons it is the most seductive. Don't for a moment imagine that there is any virtue in drinking "pure liquor," or that ten drinks of a "pure poison" is less harmful than one drink of "the poison."

Vermont News Items.

—We understand it is contemplated to locate a new Institution under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal denomination at Fairfax, in this county. The buildings for which purpose, it is estimated will cost about $12,000. Their flourishing school at Poultney has proved insufficient to meet their increasing demands, and the formation of one of like character has been decided upon. The people of Fairfax, who are always awake to their own interest and prosperity, are upon the point of constructing a Plank Road from their village to Georgia Station, a distance of about four miles. The facilities for its construction are unsurpassed, and every thing seems to warrant its speedy completion. [Franklin County Herald.

—The Sons of Temperance at Castleton passed a resolution, at a late meeting, thanking the members of the General Assembly, who voted for the Liquor Law Amendments, that they made the law no worse than they have made it. Another resolution was passed thanking Mr. Chester Spencer for his course in the House, in reference to the Liquor Law.

—In this town, last week, two men and a woman were arrested in the street for being drunk. They went to the County *confessional*, and told the truth. Those who sold the liquor were fined $30 and costs, which went into the town treasury. About 100 gallons of liquor were seized and poured into the gutter, without taking men there also, as it usually does.

—Tuesday morning a young man named Hicks, employed in the Wooden Ware Factory in the Pioneer Mechanic's Shop, while leaning over the Planing Machine which he was tending, lost his balance from his foot slipping, and fell forward, thrusting his right arm directly between the cutters. Before the machine could be thrown out of gear, which was done instantly, the revolving knives had cut to pieces the lower part of his arm nearly to the elbow.

Portions of the machinery had to be removed before the sufferer could be extricated, when he was immediately taken to Dr. Marsh's office, where the arm was skillfully amputated by Dr. Barber.—[Burlington Free Press.

—The Caledonia Co. Court commenced its session Dec. 6th. After one Jury trial, the Court adjourned on account of the illness of Judge Poland. For seventeen years, Judge Poland has not suspended professional business on account of illness.

—DEATH OF GEORGE B. SHAW, ESQ.—The Burlington (Vermont) papers announce the death of George Bradford Shaw, Esq., aged 53. Mr. Shaw commenced his practice in the legal profession at Danville, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. He was a gifted advocate before a jury, and was well known to many of our citizens as a man of talent and personal worth. After leaving Danville he located at Burlington, where he has resided ever since, part of the time being engaged in other than legal pursuits.

—James Donelly was arrested in Springfield, last week, charged with stealing sundry articles of clothing, and the printer's mail. He flung aside most of his own clothing, and then escaped from the office.

—The Lowell road still persists in declining to conclude the arrangement with the other roads guaranteeing stock for the extension of the Passumpsic road, yet a plan has been hit upon by which the object will be as surely accomplished. The other roads interested, in addition to their own, guarantee the proportion which it was supposed the Lowell road would take. The Directors of the Passumpsic road held a meeting in Boston this week for the purpose of transacting business appertaining to the project of extension. They purpose, if possible, to put affairs in such a train that something may be done without delay. They desire to have operations commenced upon some of the hard points the present winter. [Caledonian.

—DR. CALVIN JEWETT died at St. Johnsbury, on the 11th Dec., of a disease of the heart. He was a much esteemed citizen, and a skillful physician.

—Messrs. Kilburn & Co, have commenced the manufacture of Chairs in the Pioneer Mechanic Shop, at Burlington, and employ 200 hands, and manufacture about 6000 cords of wood into chairs, a year. The *Free Press* further says:—"There are now in the Pioneer Mechanics Shop, a manufactory of iron wagon axles, a wooden-ware factory, a friction match factory, and a sash and blind factory, all flourishing. These, with the chair factory, fill all but about one third of the Mechanics Shop. The remaining portion of the building will undoubtedly be speedily let. There is also a forge and iron establishment soon to go into operation on the ground belonging to the Mechanics Shop Company, though not in the main building."

FIRE IN SHERBURNE.

MR. EDITOR:—The nearly new Saw and Grist Mill belonging to Jonathan Willson, Esq., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, the 7th inst., together with about 50,000 feet of lumber of various kinds, also most of the machinery which was nearly ready for manufacturing slabs into lath. Mr. Willson's loss, over and above the insurance, must be about $500. It is rumored that there was a large cauldron kettle in the mill with a few coals in it to occasionally warm cold fingers, but that the kettle was filled up with snow sometime before the workmen left, therefore the probability is that incendiaryism was the cause. B. M.

Sherburne, Dec. 19, 1853.

Democratic Split in Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Monday, Dec. 19.

The Free-Soil Democrats of Vermont are greatly excited against the Old Line Democrats. In Orange and Washington counties they have held Conventions,—in one, they resolved that those who by their votes elected JOHN S ROBINSON, Governor, and JEFFERSON P. KIDDER, Lieut. Governor of Vermont, should be held in utter detestation by all true friends of freedom. In the other, they resolved that those members of our Legislature who have given their support to a pro-slavery and drunken party, are traitors, and cannot be safely allowed on board the ship Freedom. They have also established a new paper in this city, called the *Liberty Standard*. The split threatens to rival in bitterness the war of the "shells" in New York.—[N. Y. Times.

—MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Amos P. French committed suicide at Burlington, on Wednesday of this week, by hanging. He was a stage driver between Burlington and Johnson. He was about forty years of age. The *Free Press* says:—

"No evidence of mental derangement, excessive depression, or a premeditated purpose to destroy himself was adduced, nor any reason assigned for the act. He was a single man, and represented to be of a still and reserved disposition."

Miscellaneous Items.

—By a recent investigation, the fact has come to light that there are full 30,000 Mormons in Great Britain, and that this number is being augmented daily.

—They are raising green peas at Macon, Georgia.

—On Saturday night, Michael Convey drank liquor in New York, till his money was gone, and then the grog-seller turned him *out-of-doors*. Convey flung bricks into grog-seller's window, and then grog-seller went out and shot Convey dead.

—A man got drunk on a Western steamer lately, and seizing a bowie knife, rushed through the company of passengers, stabbing right and left. A blow from a musket stopped him.

—Two or three men preached in the streets of New York on Sunday last, and the city is still standing!

—A large brick store in Boston, just erected on "made land," is fast settling. Reader, go and do likewise.

—It is rumored that Hon. Rufus Choate will soon resign his office of Attorney General, Hon. A. H. Nelson, of Woburn, is spoken of as his successor.

BRITISH PROVINCES.—Intelligence has reached Quebec that Lord Elgin, the Governor General of the British North American Provinces, will leave England on his return to Canada in time to be present at the opening of the approaching Provincial Parliament in Quebec. The Hon. D. G. Daley has been appointed Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in place of Sir Edmund Head, who is on a visit in England, and who it is said has had offered to him the appointment of Governor of British Guiana.

LIBEL SUIT.—A suit for libel upon Hon. George Ashmun has been instituted against Charles Stearns, William French and D. F. Ashley. The last two are editors and publishers of the Springfield Post, and the alleged libel was contained in articles written for that paper by Mr. Stearns.—These articles charged Mr. Ashmun we believe, with obtaining money of government by fraudulent pretences. The damages are laid in the suit at $3000 and the Post has been attached for security.—[Spring. Rep.

—At Washington, last week one of the "very hards" was congratulating himself in the presence of Mike Walsh, upon the cordiality with which the President treated him in a recent interview—"shaking him by the hand with an affectionate warmth," as he explained. He asked Mike whether it didn't look as though his Excellency might be coming round to the "Hards." "No," said Mike, "it looks more like the Sheriff shaking hands with a fellow after he has pulled the cap over his eyes."

—The *Boston Mail* of Monday says:—"Money in Vermont has never been so plenty or more easily obtained, which is always the case where no overtrading is done."

—PRACTICALITIES.—The New York *Dutchman* comments thus:

"A soiled shirt collar has ruined many a clever fellow; and a careless dropping of saliva upon his bosom cut off the brightest prospects. A friend of ours recently obtained an angel with an income of $10,000 a year, simply by the aid of a two dollar frill; and another is about to lead to the altar a $50,000 piece of Delaine, by studiously sporting four and six penny wrist bands. Happiness, clean linen, and spermaceti have close connection.

—Mr. Gay, a depot master at Quincy, Mass., was crushed between two cars on Monday, and probably fatally injured.

—It is a fact not a little remarkable, that Geo. W. Grandy, and W. H. H. Bingham, the Whig and Democratic candidates for the Speakership in the late House of Representatives, voted *against* the repeal of the Vermont Liquor Law, while Horatio Needham, the Free Soil Speaker voted for it. But the Free Soil Party are generally in favor of the Law.

—That prolific genius and oft quoted personage, a "Western Editor," says proof enough can be seen that people now-a-days don't live so well nor so long as in olden times, in the fact that we don't find any very old folks but were born a great while ago. He says the present has never furnished them, and he don't believe it can.

—Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. has left the editorial chair of the *Congregationalist* and been succeeded by Rev. Mr. Stone, of Park Street church, Boston. The reason given by Mr. Beecher for his resignation is the manner in which his work, the "Conflict of Ages," has been criticised by the *Puritan Recorder*, which he says has "fundamentally and perseveringly misrepresented its main argument, and conducted the whole discussion in a manner eminently and remarkably adapted to produce an undeserved popular odium against me, which would almost of necessity result in injury to the paper of which I was the senior editor."

—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary society was held in Cincinnati last week. The receipts for the year amounted at New York to $152,027 81; and at Cincinnati to $65,289 57; making a grand total of $217,-387 38. The contributions of 1853 will probably exceed those of 1852 by $50,000.

—The barque Lyman sailed the 22d inst., from Boston for Calcutta, having on board as passengers, Rev. J. L. Douglass, formerly pastor of the Baptist church in Fort Ann, N. Y., and the Rev. A. R. R. Crawley, of Nova Scotia, and a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union to Burmah.

—Of the 1,378 orthodox Congregational churches in New England, 227 are without pastors. Over 8000 members have been admitted to all the churches during the past year.

—An exchange paper says that the Hon. Henry A. Wise has recently married. To any dear bachelor friend still "halting between two opinions," we say, "Go and do like Wise."

—Never dispute with a woman; never challenge a hotel keeper's charges; and never quarrel with an editor.

—Montreal harbor is clear of shipping, nothing being visible except the ferry boats. No vessel can stand the formation and shoving of the ice at this season of the year.

—BURLINGTON GAS WORKS.—The manufacture of gas has already commenced, and we may expect in a few days to see "Burlington by gas-light," at least within doors, but we are sorry to say that the prospect for such a sight without, is not very promising.—[Free Press.

—Two Blacksmiths were at work on one anvil in this village on Wednesday, when the hammer of one accidentally hit that of the other, which glanced and hit one of the men in the forehead, wounding him dangerously.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the State Temperance Society holden at Rutland in January, 1853, the next meeting is to be holden at Montpelier, on the second Wednesday in January, 1854.

The Executive Committee deem it unnecessary to assign a long list of reasons why the friends of Temperance should punctually attend this meeting, and why it is desirable that every town should be represented, because they believe every friend of the cause, on a moment's reflection, will feel the importance of securing an attendance from all parts of the State.

The meeting will continue two days, commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January next.

The Railroad companies will, it is presumed, extend their customary liberality to members attending the Convention, and require fare only one way.

JOSEPH STEELE,
WM. C. KITTREDGE,
ZIMRI HOWE,
CHESTER SPENCER,
ALDACE WALKER,
H. O. HIGLEY,
JAMES BARRETT,
Executive Committee.

Castleton, Dec. 14, 1853.

THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

Early in the session, a bill, was introduced for the repeal of the Liquor Law of last year. It came up in the House on its final passage, and was passed by a vote of 114 yeas to 89 nays. We give the vote by Counties—Democrats in Roman, Whigs in *Italics*, and Free Democrats in SMALL CAPS.

BENNINGTON CO. Yeas—Messrs. Bacon, Blood, *Brackett*, Carpenter, Dudley, *Davis*, Elwell, *Gray*, Hitchcock, *Hurd*, Roberts, Stone, *Taylor*, Thompson—14.

Nays—Messrs. *Miner*, *Norton*, *Phelps*, —3.

WINDHAM CO. Yeas—Alexander, *Blood*, Burrows, BUTLER, *Carpenter*, *Durand*, FIELD, *Hunt*, Lyman, Mather, Plympton, Rice, *Sawyer*, Sumner, *Whitney*, *Warden*—16.

Nays—*Gorham*, JONES, *Harris*, SHAFTER, *Walker*, *Whitman*—6.

RUTLAND CO. Yeas—Adams, Bradley, Burnham, *Fish* of Ira, *Fox*, Francis, Gleason, Kelley, MATHEWSON, Merritt, *Ross*, STIMSON, *Rice*—13.

Nays—*Bliss*, *Bassum*, *Bromley*, *Cushman*, *Fish* of Westhaven, *Hitchcock*, *Joslin*, MANLEY, *Page*, *Pierce*, *Spencer*—11.

WINDSOR CO. Yeas—Baldwin, Cox, *Dean*, *Dodge*, *Everett*, HENRY, Hodgeman, Joslyn of Bridgewater, Joslyn of Plymouth, *Lyman*, Partridge, Richardson, *Ross* —13.

Nays—BARTON, *Buck*, *Graves*, *Hatch*, *Kendrick*, *Read*, *Washburn*, *Weston*—8.

ADDISON CO. Yeas—*Alden*, BARBER, *Bennett*, BUMP, *Capen*, NEEDHAM, SMITH, WHITE of Whiting—8.

Nays—*Bascomb*, BUSH, *Barnes*, *Dowd*, FOOT, *Grandey*, *Hawley*, *Haywood*, *New*, *Sanford*, SAYLES, *White* of Panton, WRIGHT —13.

ORANGE CO. Yeas—Bagley, Blodgett, Fellows, *Gilman*, Lane—5.

Nays—BRADFORD, FLINT, *Hale*—3.

CHITTENDEN CO. Yeas—Boynton, COOK, *Gleason*, Martin, NICHOLS, Saxton, SMITH of Jericho, SMITH of Williston, *Wright*—9.

WASHINGTON CO. Yeas—Gilman, Howard, *Kemp*, Mellen, Robinson, Spalding, Stewart—7.

Nays—BURNHAM, Deming, FOSTER, *Holden*, *Smith*, TEMPLETON, *Walton*—7.

CALEDONIA CO. Yeas—Bill, Chase, *Drake*, *Davis*, *Tyler*, Harvey, Huston, Leach—8.

Nays—*Adams*, *Bancroft*, Bradley, Goodwin, GORDON, JUDEVINE, MCLEAN—7.

FRANKLIN CO. Yeas—Cushman, *Drury*, Perley, *Shepherd*, Stevens—5.

Nays—*Hayden*, *Marsh*, KINSMAN, Soule —4.

LAMOILLE CO. Yeas—Benjamin, Herrick, Shattuck, Sturtevant, Warner—5.

Nays—Bingham, BORDMAN, HOTCHKISS —3.

ORLEANS CO. Yeas—*Gilfillan*, *Kendall*, Mason, Pease, Smith, *Streeter*, Somers, Young—8.

Nays—Barnard, *Buchanan*, *Cobb*, DWINNELL, Hitchcock, *Jones*, *Orcutt*, RAND—8.

ESSEX CO. Yeas—Follansby, Holbrook of Lemington, *Land*, *Rowbreed* of Guildhall, Schoff—5.

Nays—*Hartshorn*, Holbrook of Bloomfield, *Holbrook* of Concord, Wells—4.

GRAND ISLE CO. Yeas—*Hazen* *Phelps* —2.

Nays—Hall, *Macomber*, *Sweet*—3.

Absent—Messrs. Bean Blanchard, *Bidell*, *Cole*, Garey, Hitchcock of Westfield, *Holbrook* of Brighton, Smith of Victory, *White* of Washington—10.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It is said that the President has determined to call Chas. J. McDonald to the War Department, in place of Jefferson Davis, who it is believed will be elected Senator from Mississippi, notwithstanding the efforts of Gov. Brown, who is an open candidate for the position. This course has been determined upon to get McDonald out of the way of Mr Cobb, so as to allow the latter to come to the Senate from Georgia.

The administration will depend on Davis and Cobb in the Senate, who are to be duly installed as administration leaders, and it is hoped they will be able to drill both the Southern Union men and the Secessionists, and thus put a stop to the disaffection which prevails in that body.

Mr. McDonald was the President of the Nashville Convention, and is a fire-eater of the Jefferson Davis school; so that his elevation to the War Department will still leave the Cabinet a unit.

Another despatch says:

A plan is on foot to persuade Congress to lend its sanction to the Pacific Railroad in the following form:—The government to lend its bonds to the Company, taking the road as security for their payment to the amount of money paid in by individuals, and for every $1000 thus paid in by persons, $1000 to be loaned by the General Government. If 50,000,000 are paid by subscribers to the Company, Congress will be asked to subscribe the same amount.—Congress, I think, will not sanction this form of aid.

I can give you no idea of the magnificent finish of the White House, under the direction of the various New York artists, who had the direction of the appropriations. Mrs. Pierce's room or parlor, I think, surpasses all the rest in quiet elegance and luxury. It is on the right of the famous Green Room, both of which also have been beautifully refurnished. It was in the reception room that Mrs. Pierce, a few days since, had her first public reception—the party received being the foreign ministers and their ladies. The evening levees at the White House are to take place after the 1st January.

The present force employed on the new Capitol is upward of 500 men, including 75 bricklayers, 30 carpenters, 200 laborers, and some 200 stone-cutters and others, who are engaged on the marble work.

The *Tribune* has the following:

Gen. Cass is busy preparing a speech on the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty, and not on his present position.

The President is determined to crush the rebels in the Senate.

Secretary Guthrie while descending from the steps of the Treasury building last night about 8 o'clock, fell prostrate, and was painfully but not seriously injured.

The measure making the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury a Presidential appointment will most probably prevail. It is not an administration issue.

Gen. Wool is here and has been ordered to the command of the troops in California. Secretary Davis said to him he wanted an officer of high rank and distinction for that station. The Gen. readily assented.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier* sends the following:

I learn from an authentic source that the subject of Col. Davis' retirement has not been made a matter of consultation between the President and himself, consequently the President has not invited either Col. Clemens or Ex-Governor Cobb to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet which would be thereby occasioned. The friends of Col. Clemens for Col. Clemens is a high personal esteem, which has manifested in many ways since his inauguration and is a perfect confidence in the [illegible] of Gov. Cobb,—that the rumor in which I referred, a few days since, that one or the other of these distinguished gentlemen would be called to the Cabinet, as successor to Col. Davis, had the merit of probability.

—A precious youth of sixteen lately robbed a man in Barnet, Vt., of $180, and fled to Boston, to which place he was traced, and had arrested on Tuesday.

—At the circuit term of the Supreme Court held in this village in September last, H. H. Woodward and John Parker, two rumsellers in South Royalton, were sentenced to pay fines and costs to the amount of *six hundred and four dollars*, for selling rum in violation of the law of 1850. Our readers will doubtless recollect the account which we gave of it immediately after the trial before the Supreme Court, where the case had been carried on a bill of exceptions. Woodward and Parker were committed to jail in this village a few weeks ago, in default of payment of either fines or costs. On application to Gov. Robinson, these men have been pardoned out!—[Temperance Standard.

—RAILROAD DAMAGES.—A decision of much interest in relation to railroad damages, was recently made by the Supreme Court in the State of New York. It is the case of the "Troy and Boston Railroad Company vs. Lee," which may be found in the 13th volume of Barbour's Reports, thus given:

"In making appraisals of the damages sustained by a person whose property is taken for the purpose of a railroad, the true rule is, to determine what will be the effect of the proposed change upon the market value of the property remaining. The proper inquiry is, what is the entire property fairly worth in the market—and what will that part not taken be worth, after the improvement is made?" Had this rule been adopted in Vermont railroad damages would not have figured so largely in the cost of Vermont Roads.

—*Arthur's "Home Gazette" and "Home Magazine"* are among the cheapest and best publications for family reading. The matter is always excellent, and the printing is in good style. $2 per year in advance to single subscribers; reduced prices to clubs. Address T. S. Arthur & Co, 107 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

CHICAGO, 17th.

TERRIBLE RIOT AMONG RAILROAD LABORERS.—A bloody riot took place yesterday at Lasalle, among the laborers on the Illinois Central Railroad, owing to a reduction of wages. It began by an altercation between Albert Story, a contractor, and a party of Irishmen; during which one of the latter was shot dead.

Shortly afterwards, Story's office was attacked, and pillaged, and Story himself, who had fled to a barn, brutally murdered, his body being shockingly mutilated. Mrs Story was also fired upon, but escaped injury. It is reported that Mr. Dunn, Story's foreman, on the other side of the river, has shot nine laborers.

The sheriff of Lasalle county was present and succeeded in arresting thirty of the rioters, after shooting one dead and wounding two others. The ringleader has escaped.

INDIAN CIVILIZATION.—The Report of Mr. Moneypeny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, gives an elaborate and interesting review of the condition of the numerous Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, the number of whom at the present time is estimated at 400,000. We shall take an early opportunity to give a summary statement of some of the more important facts. His report concludes with the following rather discouraging statement of the progress of civilization among even the most advanced of these tribes.

On the important and deeply interesting subject of the civilization and improvement of our Indians, I have but little to say; less, doubtless, than may be expected, considering the flattering accounts of the "rapid improvement" and "rapid advancement in civilization" of various frontier tribes generally, contained in the reports on the subject of their condition and their prospects. Judging from those in past years, most of the tribes that have been under our immediate supervision for considerable periods, should by this time have attained to an advanced state of civilization and improvement; but, unhappily, this is not the case with any; yet, that many have made an encouraging degree of progress in acquiring the elements of a rude civilization, cannot be denied. The circumstance of their having abandoned the hunter state, with most of its wild habits and characteristics, and adopted the more peaceful and profitable pursuit of agriculture, is of itself a great and important step in the tedious process of civilization. And, to the full extent of the resources available for that purpose, every favorable opportunity has been seized upon by the government, and by most of the Christian denominations throughout the land, to introduce and multiply amongst them the means and instrumentalities of education and moral and social elevation.

Much has certainly been effected, but far more remains yet to be done to secure and accomplish the full and complete regeneration of this singular but interesting race within our borders; but the object is a noble one, and in all respects deserving of the attention and energies of the government and of a great Christian people.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 2273 Cattle, about 2100 Beeves, and 173 Stores.

PRICES.—Market Beef—Extra per cwt., $8.00; first quality $7.50; second do., $6.50 a 7.00; third do., $6.00; ordinary 5.00 a 5.50. Hides $6.25 a 6.50 per cwt. Tallow, $8.75 a 9.00. Pelts, $1.00 a 1.37 1-2. Calf Skins, 11 a 12c per lb. Veal Calves, $6, 7 a 9. Barrelling Cattle, $5 5.25 a 6.00.

Stores—Working Oxen—$72, 84, 89, 91, 112, 125, 135, a 162.

Cows and Calves, $24, 28, 32, 36, 39, 40 a 6?. Yearlings, $13, 14 a 15. Two years old, $18, 21, 25, 30 a 42. Three years old, $29, 32, 36, 39, 41, 51 a 160.

Sheep and Lambs—4820 at market; sales slow and hard to effect; extra, $4.7?, 5, 6 a 12. By lot $1.88, 2.00, 2.25, 2.33 1-3, 2.50, 3.00 a 4.50.

Swine—All large fat hogs. Still 5c 4 3-4, corn fed 5 1-4c per lb.

Number from each State.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.
Maine,	112	612	—	—
N. Hampshire,	405	1317	—	—
Vermont,	1255	2229	75	—
Massachusetts,	129	160	—	—
New York,	262	259	—	—
Ohio,	—	—	331	—
Canada,	110	212	—	—
Total.	2283	4820	408	—

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Reported for the Herald.

Rutland Prices Current.

[illegible]

New York Prices Current.

[illegible]