THE FREE PRESS.

BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1856.

STATE CONVENTION.

The people of the State of Vermont without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are requested to choose TWENTY delegates from each Congressional District, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at Montpelier, on TUESDAY THE 3d DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of appointing SIX delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 17th day of June next, to present candidates to be supported for the office of President and Vice President of the United States; and we recommend that the several DISTRICT CONVENTIONS be called by their appropriate committees to meet on TUESDAY THE 27TH DAY OF MAY INST., to elect THREE delegates each to represent the District in the National Convention aforesaid, and to appoint the TWENTY delegates to the STATE CONVENTION as called above.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD,
JOHN PORTER,
BLISS N. DAVIS,
ROLLA GLEASON,
DAVID S. CHURCH,
JAMES S. MOORE,
H. G. ROOT,
State Com.

May 6, 1856.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The people of the THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are requested to send from each town one delegate, and one additional delegate for every fifty votes cast [illegible] at the last State election in accordance with the sentiments above expressed, [illegible] to meet in St. Albans, on Tuesday, the 27th day of May inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent the District in the National Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 17th day of June next, to present candidates to be supported for the office of President and Vice President of the United States; and for the further purpose of choosing twenty delegates to represent the district in the State Convention to be held at Montpelier, on Tuesday, the third day of June next, to elect six delegates at large to the aforesaid National Convention.

S. H. PARKHURST,
Chairman of District Committee.

May 8, 1856.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Freemen of the town of Burlington, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are requested to meet in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 24th inst. at 7½ P. M., to appoint 8 delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at St. Albans on the 27th inst.

C. F. HIGBEE, *Chairman of Town Com.*

The New Kansas Troubles.

The news from Kansas grows in interest as time goes on, and the plot of the pro-slavery conspirators thickens. From the New York papers of yesterday, and from Col. Emery, of Kansas, who was in town last evening, we have a quantity of late and interesting intelligence, of which we can but indicate the prominent points. The daring attempt of the Border ruffians to interfere with the investigations of the Congressional Commission is fully confirmed. The evidence of the most [illegible] fraud and outrage elicited thus far, has been [illegible] and astounding, and has been so conclusively sustained by the testimony of pro-slavery men, that the authors of the wrong, [illegible] by conviction and [illegible] of consequences, are striving, and with some success, to put a stop to the investigation. At last accounts they had not succeeded in breaking up the Commission and expelling its members from the Territory, an attempt to do which was feared,—neither had they succeeded in destroying the official record of the testimony taken thus far. The [illegible] [illegible] sensible of the dangers threatening around them, sealed up the [illegible] and placed it in the hands of Gov. Robinson to bring to Washington. When dragged from his state-room at Lexington, by the first pirates, Gov. Robinson [illegible] the dispatches [illegible] with them in safety [illegible] and unsuspected. She delivered them to Gov. Chase, of Ohio, and by a [illegible] they were placed in the hands of Speaker Banks. Gov. Robinson was arrested for the purpose, but of course they were not found. [illegible] whether much of the mass of testimony remaining to be taken, can be obtained, remains to be seen. Gov. Reeder, summoned before Judge Lecompte's Court, and his life threatened, has been compelled to withdraw himself for the present from the territory, and thus the Free State cause loses his valuable services. Gov. Robinson has been taken back to Lecompton, and, with all the officers under the Topeka Constitution, is under arrest, charged by the packed Grand Jury, (under instructions from Judge Lecompte, who acts, doubtless, as directed from Washington,) with *high treason!* It is stated that all the members of the Free State Legislature, and all the members of the Topeka Convention, will also be arrested. Thus the Free State Party lose their leaders, for treason is not a bailable offense.

The witnesses are harrassed by civil suits, threatened with violence, and if they venture to testify, run the risk of being shot down, as Mace was.

In the mean time, the ruffian forces are collecting. Buford's men, who have been loitering around, not attempting to secure claims, or showing any signs of settling, are to be organized as militia in the pay of the United States. They are to be supplied by Shannon with the U. S. arms sent out last Fall for the use of the Territory, and, with the United States dragoons who are encamped near Lawrence, compose a force ready to back up any new scheme of persecution and outrage.

Col. Emery is hastening to Kansas to take his share in the trials and labors of the cause. Mrs. Robinson will be under his charge from New York, on her return to her husband's side. In the following communication, written hastily before he left this morning, he mentions some additional facts of interest. His closing question, which is not his alone, but the appeal of Kansas—"will the friends of Free Kansas, by division and apathy, allow the last remedy for these enormous evils to fail them"—will, we trust, be carefully considered by the freemen of Vermont, before the next election.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE FREE PRESS.

By recent advices from a reliable source it appears that the crisis in Kansas hastens. Gov. Robinson's lady I yesterday saw in Boston, and she fully confirms the latest published accounts of impending collision. Reeder, Robinson and others have been of great service to the Congressional commission now sitting in Kansas, and hence the effort made to put a stop to their influence. When Gov. Robinson left his home, he knew nothing of any indictment having been found against him. He left intending to be absent not above four weeks on private business. Since his arrest his wife has had no word from him and as a matter of course she now feels the greatest anxiety about him. She will return this week to share his dangers and perils.

The individual members of the Commission have repeatedly expressed their utter surprise at the wrong, insult, and outrage brought to light by their investigations thus far. Mr. Whitfield has but little to say, as his own party, or that portion of it which resides in the Territory, fully corroborate the testimony given by the free State men. Mr. Oliver feels somewhat *blows* under the apprehension that his minority report, if he makes one, will be accompanied and interpreted by good and positive proof that he himself was a leader of one of the invading gangs, on the 30th of March, a year ago, and that he made speeches to them &c. It is on the programme now of the Pierce party of Kansas to *indict for high treason*, (Judge Lecompte has revived the odious doctrine of *constructive* treason—) all the prominent free State men, and lock them up, when the free State men will be very much crippled —for if there ever was a time in political history when sate and judicious, far sighted and resolute *leaders* were needed, it is so now in Kansas.

As a resident of that territory, *en route* for the same, I shall look to the triumph of the Anti-Administration forces of this country in the great Campaign before us, as our only ground of hope.— Shall we look in vain?

J. S. E.

Burlington, Vt., May 20th 1856.

The Message on Nicaraguan Affairs

The nation has ceased to care for Franklin Pierce's opinions or professions. Unfortunately they are obliged to care for his acts, because his official position enables him to make the nation a party to too many of them. On the 15th, he sent into Congress a special message avowedly in answer to resolutions of the two Houses having reference to routes of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, through the Republics of New Granada and Nicaragua, and to the condition of our affairs with Central America. The only portion of this message which is worthy of notice, is the latter part of it, which is occupied with the announcement that a new Minister from Nicaragua (viz, Padre Vijil) had presented himself and had been recognized by him, and with the reason for his so doing. Col. French's connexion with the fillibusters made reason enough, he says, why he should not be recognized as Nicaraguan Minister, especially taken in connexion with the fact that it was not sure then that the government which he professed to represent, viz, Walker's, was a government *de facto*. Satisfactory evidence, he says, has appeared that the government which Vijil now represents, viz, Walker's, is one both *de facto* and *de jure*. What that evidence is he does not state. What has occurred within a few weeks to establish Walker's power on so sure a basis no one seems to know. In the Senate Mr. Crittenden truly said:

The government of Nicaragua, which the President has officially recognized, was a thing of yesterday, as it were. At any rate, the shoes were not yet worn out upon the feet of those who had wrought this new revolution, and already the Executive had become satisfied of its permanency and its capacity to discharge its duties as a nation in the great family of nations. This seemed to him a very hasty conclusion to arrive at in a matter of so much consequence, the revolution having been effected too, as the President admits, by the cooperation of our own countrymen, who went there contrary to the laws of this country.

Was this the national prudence which had hitherto guided our course? What said General Jackson when Texas long stood knocking for admittance into the Union, even after we were assured of her ability to govern herself, and when she had by repeated victories established her title to be considered one of the communities of the world? General Jackson's message gave a thorough, profound and patriotic rebuke to every principle of the present message. We mix ourselves up in the affairs of other nations as dangerously, sometimes, by recognising these communities suddenly rising into existence, as by entering into entangling alliances with foreign powers.

Mr. Mason thought the new government would do quite well. It was six or eight months old.

Mr. Pratt said that the government of Nicaragua, being recognized, our citizens would have the right to go there, and could make that a stable government, which was not so now. He thought that nineteen-twentieths of those who had established the government were Americans, who had gone there in violation of the neutrality laws.

This sudden determination of Mr Pierce to acknowledge the new fillibuster government in Nicaragua no doubt is an office seeking movement on his part. The fillibuster spirits from Soule to Rynders, have been on the stir lately, and Mr. Pierce became uneasy. The 2d of June is close by, and it would not do to risk their displeasure. Douglas had intimated his favor towards them already. Of the bearing of this step of the President's, the N. Y. Evening Post thus remarks:

Meanwhile we are drifting into uncertain and perilous latitudes. The news from Washington this morning is, that the priest who comes as Walker's envoy from Nicaragua has been received, and that the government of the day, set up by Walker, is fully recognized by the President. We shall now, doubtless, have adventurers rushing in crowds to join Walker in Nicaragua, and arms and munitions of war will be freely exported to that country. If by their aid Walker is enabled to sustain himself, it is understood that the invasion of Cuba will take place as early as the necessary preparations can be made. If Cuba is struck at, there is every indication that she will not be defended by Spanish arms alone; England and France may come to her help; and as the object of the invasion would be to annex her to the United States, we should find ourselves, with such men as we have at the head of our government, almost inevitably drawn into the war.

It will not at all surprise us if it should appear, when the Cincinnati Convention assembles, that Mr. Pierce has lost ground in South Carolina and Virginia by his hurry to adopt Walker's enterprise in Nicaragua. Whatever his chances of a nomination were before, they are diminished now, and those of Douglas also. It does not appear to us, however, that Buchanan is likely to gain what they lose. Buchanan was one of the authors of the Ostend Manifesto, and if his advice had been followed we should have had a war on our hands long ago. Buchanan is not of an enterprising disposition; on the contrary, he is rather quiet; he is excellent at acquiescing; but he associates too much with rogues, and being of a plastic temper his companions mould him easily to their purposes.

The present threatening state of our foreign affairs seems, therefore, to leave as little advantage to Buchanan as to his rivals, and increase the probability that a southern candidate will be nominated."

THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS of this state are all to be held on the 27th. That of the 1st district at Rutland; of the 2nd district at White River Junction; and of the 3d at St. Albans.

JONES, the Missouri bogus sheriff, is, it appears, not dead nor likely to die of his wound.

The New York Radical Democracy.

One hundred men, well known in New York State as active members of the Democratic party in years past, have just put out a manifesto of their political position, on the slavery question of the day. They admit that they voted to place Franklin Pierce in the Presidential chair, and they rejoiced when he gave to his country his solemn promise to resist all attempts to revive agitation on the slavery question. They felt assured that "in no possible contingency could any aggressive measure escape the ordeal of the Executive department of the government." But what followed?

Alas! for the mutability of human purposes, scarce had the ink of the Inaugural Message become dry, before there was concocted a measure of aggression, more bold in its assumption, more unblushing in its effrontery, than men in power had ever dared to hope for, far less propose. And this scheme, unasked by any portion of the community, undemanded by any public exigency, the deliberate violation of a plighted faith held sacred by all parties for more than a quarter of a century, the assured harbinger of a sectional strife more bitter and unrelenting than any which had ever preceded it, received the direct encouragement and official sanction of Franklin Pierce, the sworn defender of the country against slavery agitation.

Whether through weakness or wickedness, through ambition or cowardice, through chicanery or bravado, this act of treason against freedom and a northern constituency was accomplished, we shall not endeavor to determine. Enough that through its instrumentality the flood gates of sectional strife have been opened—sufficient, that by it the Democracy of the free states have been everywhere overthrown—enough, that by it the Temple of Liberty is threatened with destruction in the flame of anarchy and civil war. History has handed down to eternal infamy the names of men celebrated for deeds of folly or of crime; but if the scenes in process of enactment shall eventuate in fratricidal bloodshed on the plains of Kansas, there will be no more lofty or enduring pillory, no name more execrated in all coming time, than his who, with every conceivable motion for fidelity to the peace and prosperity of the country, yet chose to hazard both, in clutching after continued prerogative and power.

It is not our purpose to analyze the various and contradictory reasons by which northern men have sought to palliate, if not to justify, this act of aggression upon the rights of the free states. There is but one true reason that can be given, and that reason is in direct hostility to the settled convictions of a vast majority of the Democrats of New York, as reiterated through their conventions during the last ten years. *Its sole, its self-evident purpose, was the extension of Slavery.* That institution had been excluded from Kansas and Nebraska by a law enacted under circumstances which gave it the character of a solemn compact. By it Kansas was free, and must ever remain so. No further legislation was necessary. It required no "interference" on the part of Congress to accomplish this result. Free by the action of a previous generation—free by the acquiescence of all parties during a quarter of a century—free by the same power which secured that blessing to Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. Under a similar law these States had all been organized without excitement, without violence, without any alleged breach of constitutional rights, and with the entire concurrence of southern representatives.

THE BREADTH and tone of color which appears throughout the address, is seen in the extract which we have given. The degrading inconsistency and servility which the party has been made to show in New York, in bowing down at the shrine of the modern Moloch of Slavery extension, and the corrupt means by which it was brought about, are shown at length. The signers of the address declare their uncompromising hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory. By such hostility only, say they, can our republican institutions be preserved. The address must produce a great effect on the minds of thousands in that State and elsewhere.

The Homicide in Washington.

In the House of Representatives, on the 15th inst.,

Mr. Knowlton, of Maine offered a preamble setting forth the difficulty which occurred at Willard's Hotel, on the 8th inst., between Mr. Herbert, a member of the House, and Thomas Keating, a waiter at the establishment, resulting in the death of the latter, by a pistol in the hands of the former; that Mr. Herbert was taken before Judge Crawford, and by him held to bail in $10,000 to answer to the charge of manslaughter; and that the Constitution gives either House the power to punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member; concluding with a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary take the matter into consideration, with the power to send for persons and papers, and report to the House, at their earliest convenience, what action this body should take in the premises.

Southern members objected at once, and Stephens of Georgia offered a resolution to lay Mr. Knowlton's resolution on the table. This prevailed by a vote of 79 to 70.

It was understood that in that way a stop was put to the investigation. 68 of the 70 who were for the investigation, were Republicans. The 79 who were against it, were Democrats and Fillmore Americans.

The Providence Journal suggests that the Union must be in danger when things have got to this pass that one of the chivalry cannot carry loaded pistols in his pocket to breakfast,—tell a waiter "to go to hell," and threaten to kill him; and finally shoot a man dead in the breakfast room, without being hauled up before a court, and put under bonds to answer for his conduct. The suggestion in Congress, that an inquiry should be made into the matter, must be put down as a dangerous piece of fanaticism.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE sent by Gov. Robinson the large quantity of testimony taken by them, inclosed in a sealed package, addressed to the Speaker of the House. A despatch from Washington says:

On Gov. Robinson's detention in Lexington, Missouri, his wife, at his request, continued her journey. At Columbia, she handed the package to the Hon. C. K. Wilson, who on the 17th inst. delivered it to the Speaker privately.

The Congressional Commissioners request that the package remain with the seal unbroken, until their return. This is the testimony which the Missourians threatened to destroy.

It appears by official documents communicated to the House to-day, our Government has taken efficient measures to prevent traffic in Coolies, considering it replete with immoralities, revolting and inhuman atrocities, strongly resembling those of the African Slave Trade. It is not permitted by any treaty, and is, therefore, illegal, and Americans in China are warned to desist; otherwise they will not only forfeit the protection of this Government, but render themselves liable to heavy penalties.

Among the papers is a letter from Mr. Crampton, dated last April, informing Mr. Marcy of the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the African Slave Trade to Cuba. Mr. Marcy replies he will use the information for the prosecution of the Americans concerned therein.

☞ The meeting called for Saturday evening to appoint delegates to the District Convention on the 27th, ought not to be overlooked nor forgotten. Eight delegates are to be appointed by the meeting. The appointing them ought not to be left for anybody or nobody to do,—as is too often the case. Just remember that Vermont ought to send fifteen able men to the National Convention of June 17th,—men who will truly represent the free sentiment of the State. To reach that result men of like character must compose the District Conventions. The matter is an important one. We hope there will be a large meeting of men who feel deeply in the cause, and who are ready and anxious to do their duty in it.

THE SALE WEDNESDAY.—The sale, advertised for the 14th inst., of the real estate which belonged to the estate of the late Henry Leavenworth, Esq., went off with great spirit and success. The executor, Francis Wilson, Esq., had made good arrangements to produce such a result. The several lots had been distinctly marked out and numbered, a neat map of the property had been prepared and freely distributed, and the sale had been fairly advertised. The services of a competent and gentlemanly auctioneer, practised in sales of that kind, Isaac H. Wright, Esq., of Boston, had been secured. Carriages were liberally provided for the conveyance of all who wished to attend, and to save inconvenience and delay, a generous dinner for all who wished to partake was provided in the open air on one of the pleasant lots of the property. The weather was also auspicious.

The entire amount of sales was nearly $40,000. Though in some instances the prices brought was not quite what those interested in the estate would have been glad to receive, on the whole, we understand, they were gratified with the result. The lots lying on the face and top of the hill, and so southward towards the ledges, brought from $150 to $400 per acre. Some favored spots brought something more. The principal purchasers were D. D. Howard, H. P. Hickok, S. Wires, D. B. Buckley, W. H. Root, and Ira H. Allen, Esqrs. The farm in the north part of the town was bought by J. B. Wheeler, Esq., at a low rate, $23 per acre. The principal buyer of the property in the heart of the village was W. C. Root, as agent for another party. The property is worth double the price it was bid off for. He bought the Leavenworth Block for $7000. The new Store now occupied by Mr. Doolittle as a Hardware Store, was bought by L. C. Ferris, Esq., of New York, for $3000. That purchase must prove a valuable investment to the owner. Mr. Kern bought the house in Catlin's Lane and two acres on Cliff st. The property was well distributed, and from seeing into whose hands some of the property has fallen, we look for an accession of good inhabitants to the town before long.

Burlington has suffered for many years from the fact, that large amounts of land, advantageously situated in the place, have been held by persons who believed it quite too valuable to sell at hardly any rate. Every step towards getting it into more hands—hands who will either improve it or sell it reasonably for others to improve, will work for the public good.

FIRE.—A severe fire occurred in our village Saturday morning. About 5 o'clock the Steam Saw and Planing Mill of H. N. Ballard, at the foot of College st., took fire and was entirely consumed, together with a considerable quantity of Lumber. The fireman of the mill kindled the fire under the boiler at the usual hour. Probably he filled the fire-box too full of shavings, which were used as fuel, at any rate, according to his own account, the furnace-doors were thrown open before the draught became fairly established up the chimney, by a sudden burst of gas or steam within, the flames caught a pile of shavings on the hearth, and from them spread over head, so that the upper story was almost instantly in a blaze. It took some minutes to give the alarm, and no help arrived till it was too late to save any of the machinery or contents of the mill, and in a very short time, the whole structure was a pile of smoking ashes.

The Boxer and Volunteer Engines and the Hooks & Ladders were shortly on the ground and directed their efforts mainly towards saving the Lumber around and preventing the spread of the flames, and in saving the dock on which the mill stood. In this they labored well and with good success.

The cost of this mill was about $11,000. Messrs. Ballard did not pay that for it, but had enlarged it and added to the machinery so that an estimate of its value at $14,000 is not too high. The engine, which cost $4,500, is not entirely ruined. A small part of the machinery also, may perhaps be repaired. The dock is mainly saved. The rest, with some $1,500 worth of lumber, is a total loss. Of this Mr. Barnes, who rented half the mill, loses some seven or eight hundred dollars, almost entirely in lumber. He has, we believe no insurance. Mr. Ballard has some $5,000 insurance, about equally divided between the Vermont Mutual and the Farmers Mutual, to offset a loss of we suppose at least *ten thousand dollars*.

Not only is the private loss severe—the community is a heavy loser. This was one of our most active manufacturing establishments, employing from twenty to thirty hands constantly, and often more, and the conveniences it offered to our mechanics were great. We trust it may be soon rebuilt.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, 1856.—The following will be the exercises of the coming Commencement.

Address before the society of Religious enquiry, Sunday evening, Aug. 3d, by REV. WILLIAM JAMES, D. D., Albany, N. Y.

Inaugural Discourse of President PEASE, Tuesday, Aug. 5th at 10 o'clock A. M.

Celebration of the Literary Societies, 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday. Oration by Rev. J. P. Thompson of New York; Poem by J. S. D. Taylor Esq of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Junior Exhibition, Tuesday Evening.

Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 6th.

GEO. GILLSON, a young Frenchman, was arrested in Rockingham Center, last week, charged with stealing horses both in this State and in Connecticut. He was delivered to the officers from Conn., who happened to be in the village in pursuit of the same man.

At South Woodstock on Monday, Mr. James Anthony was thrown from a horse, and his back was broken.—The body of a new born female child was found dead in the vault of the privy of the Railroad Depot in Bellows Falls on Sunday last.

THE TROY CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Burlington sometime the coming month. Besides the ordinary business of the session, the usual Conference Anniversaries will be held—all of which are intended to be occasions of general interest. The time assigned for the different exercises will be seasonably announced either before or during the Conference week. Like other similar bodies, the Conference is wont to enjoy the hospitality of the community in which it holds its session. Our citizens will of course see to it that the character of Burlington for hearty and open hospitality is maintained on this occasion. Those who feel free to open their doors to any of the two hundred clergymen who will be in attendance, are requested to send their names to Rev. B. O. Meeker, or Rev. S. Marshall, of this place.

SUICIDE.—A Mrs. Osborn, of Chelsea, committed suicide last week, by hanging herself. No cause is assigned for the act. Her health and spirits had lately been good, and the night before committing the deed, she watched with a sick neighbor.

MR. C. TOWNSEND, who lectured with acceptance in Concert Hall some five years since, is expected soon to deliver a course of Phrenological and Physiological Lectures at the same place; he is now lecturing at Whitehall.

XXXIV CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, May 19th. Two Messages were received from the President, vetoing the bills for the improvement of the the mouth of the Mississippi and the Flats of the St. Clair River. The President returns them because he regards them as parts of the general system of internal improvement, and refers to his Message of 1854, vetoing the River and Harbor bill.

MR. SUMNER'S KANSAS SPEECH.

Mr. Sumner commenced speaking on Kansas affairs.

You are now called to redress a great transgression, in which is involved not only the liberty of a distant territory, but the peace of the whole country. Against Kansas a crime has been committed without a parallel in the records of the past—worse than any thing done by Verres against Sicily. Are you against sacrilege?—I present it for your execration. Are you against robbery?—I hold it up to your scorn. Are you for the protection of American citizens?—I show you how their dearest rights have been cloven down, while a tyrannical usurpation has sought to install itself on their very necks. For the sake of political power has force been employed in compelling Kansas to the pollution of Slavery. There is the simple fact, which in itself presents a wickedness that makes other public crimes seem like public virtues. This crime hazards civil war. Already the muster has begun; even now, while I speak, the fury of the propagandists of Slavery and the calm determination of their opponents are diffused from the distant Territory, and the whole country foreshadows a strife which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war—fratricidal, parricidal war—with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals. Such is the crime which you are to judge; and the criminal is the Slave Power of our Republic. Justice to Kansas can only be secured by the prostration of this influence; for this is the power behind—greater than any President—which succors and sustains the crime.

I have divided my subject under three heads.—The crimes against Kansas, the apologies for the crime, and the true remedy. But before entering upon the argument, I must say something in response to what has fallen from Senators who have raised themselves to eminence upon this floor in championship of human wrongs. I mean the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler,) and the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) who, though unlike as Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, yet, like that couple, sally forth together in the same cause. The Senator from South Carolina believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. He has chosen a mistress, who though ugly to others, is always lovely to him, though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean the harlot, Slavery. For her his tongue is always profuse in words. Let her be impeached in character or any proposition made to shut her out from the extension of her wantonness, and no extravagance of manner or hardihood of assertion is too great for this Senator. If Slavery cannot have full power in the National Territories, power to compel fellow-men to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, to sell little children at the auction block—then, sir, this chivalrous Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union. Heroic knight! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second Exodus! This Senator calls the opponents of slave extension "sectional" and "fanatical." The men who strive to bring back the Government to its original policy, when Freedom, not Slavery, was national, he arraigns as "sectional." I affirm that the Republican party of the Union is in no just sense sectional, but more than any other party national, and that it goes forth to dislodge from the high places of the Government, the tyrannical sectionalism of which the Senator from South Carolina is one of the maddest zealots. As to fanaticism, I will not deny that there are persons among us loving liberty too well for their personal good in a selfish generation. In calling them fanatics you cast contumely upon the noble army of martyrs from the earliest day down to this hour; upon the great tribunes of human rights, by whom life, liberty and happiness on earth, have been secured.

As the Senator from South Carolina is the Don Quixote, the Senator from Illinois is the Squire of Slavery, ready to do all its humiliating offices. This Senator copies the British officer who, with boastful swagger, said that with the hilt of his sword he would cram the stamps down the throats of the American people. The Senator dreams that he can subdue the North. How little that Senator knows himself or the cause which he persecutes! He is but a mortal man; against him is an immortal principle.—With finite power he wrestles with the infinite, and must fall. Against him are stronger battallions than any marshaled by mortal arm—the inborn, ineradicable, invincible sentiments of the human heart; against him is Nature in all her subtile forces; against him is God. Let him try to subdue these.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of the origin and extent of the crime against Kansas, reviewing the history of the Missouri Compromise, its abrogation, and the efforts made to plant slavery in the territory after the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act. He alluded to the course of David R. Atchison, calling him the link between the President and the Border Ruffians.—At the session of Congress succeeding the passage of the Nebraska bill he came tardily to his duty, then, after a short time disappeared. Like Cataline, he stalked into the chamber reeking with conspiracy, then, like Cataline, he skulked away to join and provoke the conspirators, who at a distance awaited their congenial chief. Mr. Sumner, after showing how the territory was overrun, and finally subjugated to the slave power, proceeded to the second head of his remarks—the apologies which have been made for the crime. As the crime cannot be denied, apologies are made, but they are worse than the efforts at denial. They are first, the apology tyrannical; second, the apology imbecile; third, the apology absurd; fourth, the apology infamous. Tyranny, imbecility, absurdity, and infamy all unite, to dance, like the weird sisters, about this crime.

The first is the apology of technicality, founded on the mistaken act of Governor Reeder. The second is the apology of imbecility founded on the alleged want of the power in the President to arrest this crime. The third, the apology absurd, is founded upon the discovery of the Constitution of a society called the Kansas Legion—a society which existed only on paper. Yet its oaths have been quoted on this floor in order to extenuate the crime against Kansas. The fourth, the apology infamous is founded on false testimony against the Emigrant Aid Society, and assumptions of duty more false than the testimony. Defying truth, and mocking decency, this apology excels all others in futility and audacity, while from its utter hollowness, it proves the utter impotence of the conspirators to defend their crime. An association of sincere benevolence, faithful to the Constitution and the laws whose only fortifications are hotels, school-houses, and churches; whose only weapons are saw-mills, tools and books; whose mission is peace and good will, has been falsely assailed on the floor, and an errand of blameless virtue has been made the pretext for an unpardonable crime. Mr. Sumner then reviewed the history of the Aid Society, showing that it was organized before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, simply for the purpose of directing emigration Westward, and aiding in providing accommodations for emigrants after arriving at their places of destination. He explained the objects of the Society, and denied *in toto* the charges which pro-Slavery Senators had brought against it. The Company has never supplied arms of any kind to any person; has not chosen its emigrants on account of their political opinions; and has not even the honor of being an Abolition society, or of numbering Abolitionists among its officers.

Mr. Sumner had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House took up Mr. Wheeler's joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to despatch a vessel with provisions privately contributed for the Cape de Verde sufferers.

Mr. Kelly referred to the liberality of New York in aiding the starving people, appealing to the generous sympathies of the House to pass the resolution which asked for no appropriation of money.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, while deeply feeling for their distressed condition, was not willing, even in this trifling particular, to usurp a power not guaranteed by the Constitution. He considered the sending of a ship equivalent to the appropriation of money for that purpose. Adopted by 123 against 24.

Mr. Galloway asked leave to introduce a resolution, requesting the President to inform the House whether he has information concerning the murder of three American citizens named Dow, Barber and Brown, late residents of Kansas, and whether legal measures have been taken for the prosecution of the murderers; also whether he has information regarding the forcible abduction of William Phillips, and of his being carried across to Missouri, and there tarred and feathered, likewise with regard to the outrage on Rev. Pardee Butler, who was tarred at Atchison, also with regard to the shooting of Mr. Mace, whom an attempt was made to kill, after he had given testimony before the House Investigating Committee, and whether legal steps have been taken for the prosecution of the persons engaged in these outrages. Also that the President inform the House whether he has issued special instructions for the protection of American citizens in Kansas from violence and murder.

Mr. Smith (Virginia,) suggested and Mr. Galloway agreed to add a clause calling for information relative to the murder of Sheriff Jones.

Mr. Giddings—Better wait till he is dead.

Mr. Ruffin was opposed to such a string of nonsense, and objected to its reception.

Mr. Galloway moved a suspension of the rules, in order that he might introduce the resolution.

The motion to suspend was lost,—102 in favor, to 55 against—not two thirds.

(From the New York Mirror.)

AN INFAMOUS WAR. If at any period since the discovery of the continent, a war upon the Indian race, its original and rightful possessors, could be justified by the necessities of civilization or colonization, such war has not been justifiable since the American people rose to the dignity and power of an independent nation. Down, from the landing of the Puritans and cavaliers, through centuries of shame to us, the Indian has been crowded, defrauded, slaughtered and pursued, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, simply because he dared to affirm his natural rights, and, in defence of them, spill his blood around the hearths and graves of his fathers.

Beyond all question, in the light of truth and justice, the Indian has been, everywhere, the assailed and injured party. He has been provoked a thousand fold more than he has provoked. Receding before the bloody march of a Christian civilization, he now lingers on the Western verge of the continent, or in the jungles by the Gulf, unsubdued in his spirit of independence, striking back only under the most terrible provocation, and disdaining to yield to his pursuers and murderers, until the last of his race shall be slain, or driven into the Pacific. Surely as there is a just God, He cannot look unpitying upon the face of the Indian. Slain by greedy lust for empire, even while we have a million of square of miles unoccupied soil, his blood cries aloud for vengeance.

But of all the wars excited by the cupidity, or something more demoniacal in the spirit of the pale face, against the Indian, the one now being waged in Oregon, is the most infamous on our country's record. There is the amplest proof that this war has been forced upon the Indians by the whites, and that the appeals of the red man for peace have been spurned, or answered by the bayonet or bullet. It is a war of speculation, intended to plunder the public treasury of from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, and, that, too, while our north Pacific Territories contain more soil for the peaceful use of the white man than he can absorb in a century. These facts are known at Washington—they are patent to whoever will inquire into the matter, and yet Congress has voted a first instalment of nearly half a million to sustain a slaughtering crusade against the Indians of Oregon.

General Wool, the commander of our forces on the Pacific, having been ordered to Oregon to settle disturbances there, marched thither, and upon investigation found that there was no Indian war, but only a shameful war upon the Indians. With the spirit of a humane as well as heroic man, he refused to become a party to the wanton slaughter of the red men. His soul was filled with disgust and indignation towards the white wretches who had fomented a murderous quarrel in order to plunder the national Treasury. He has been assailed for his action, and has written a manly letter of defence. After picturing the internal schemes and doings of the whites, and the massacres of Indians, he sums up the bloody and shameful results and says:

"Such have been the results of one of the most unwise, unnecessary and extravagant expeditions ever fitted out in the United States, and for no other reason than to plunder the Treasury of the United States, and to make political capital for somebody. It could not have been projected for the defence of the inhabitants of Oregon nor the protection of Oregonians in Washington Territory, for none resided there. What, then, could have been the object? Nothing but a crusade against the Indians, and a long war to enrich the country. If such was not the object, Gov. Curry, instead of sending his troops against the Indians in Washington Territory, and beyond his jurisdiction, would have sent all of them to Southern Oregon, where the war raged, and no where else in his Territory. The Oregonians say that the war 'is a godsend to the country.'"

Speaking of the conduct of the Territorial authorities in this matter, Gen. Wool says:

"I regret that I am compelled to say that such conduct is too much encouraged by persons holding high offices under the Government of the United States; and because I have opposed this inhuman and barbarous practice, and the wholesale plundering of the treasury of the United States, which there one no circumstances to justify, I have been denounced by the Governors of both Territories and the Legislature of Oregon."

Gen W. declares that this Oregon Indian War, according to the programme of its getters up, will cost the United States from fifty to one hundred millions dollars, and imprint on the national escutcheon an indelible blot of infamy. Three-fifths, if not all our Indian wars, have been infamous; tolerable nowhere in the sight of Eternal Justice. It is evident that there is to be no cessation of the bloody game, until the last Indian is destroyed. Hounded from their homes by boastful civilization in the name of Liberty, their bones whiten the surface of a Continent, and still, even while they crouch for shelter in the gorges of the mountains, the cry of the white man is, "slay"—slay the Indian." God grant, that though scourged from the Earth, they may at last realize that Paradise,

"Where kindly nature to their faith has given,
Behind the cloud-topt hills an humbler heaven."

(From the Boston Atlas.)

"*If there is to be armed resistance to the laws in the country, and the constitutional rights of the South it might as well occur at this time, and in Kansas, as elsewhere.*"

This is said to have been the exceedingly sagacious and kind-hearted remark of the President of the United States, on the receipt of the recent startling intelligence from Kansas. A dispassionate hearer would have found it very difficult to discover any connection between the observation and the events. What were the incidents reported?

I. A peaceable citizen, (Gov. Robinson,) travelling through the State of Missouri, is seized by an irresponsible mob, and detained without warrant and against law.

II. An attempt is made to arrest a witness (Gov. Reeder,) while he is in attendance upon a commission of the House of Representatives, and thus to prevent him from giving his testimony before that commission.

III. A witness who had given his testimony is shot, and left "bait for wolves."

And the President of the United States, when he hears, about these things, can only talk about "the constitutional rights of the South!" Truly, we are a people nine times blest in our President—and nine hundred and ninety-nine times blest in the prospect of getting rid of him.

Capt. Borden, of schooner W. A. Griffin, from Baracoa, reports that on the 5th inst., at midnight, a colored seaman came crawling on board, over the bow, in a very mysterious manner. He could speak very little English, and when interrogated the following was gathered. That he fell overboard on Sunday, the 4th inst., from the mainboom of a Spanish brig, from Trinidad, the crew of which, threw him a plank, with which he succeeded in keeping himself above water during the remainder of the day and night, until the afternoon of the 5th inst., when he saw the schooner. He immediately commenced swimming for her, and succeeded in getting on board of her at midnight. He is about 25 years old, and had nothing on when reaching the W. A. Griffin but his pantaloons. He had been in the water a day and a half.

NEWS ITEMS

It is stated that Colonel Titus, who is at the Isthmus, has made a requisition for fifty Sharps' rifles, being moved thereto by the recent massacre of Americans in that part of the world. If the gallant Colonel had been a diligent reader of the *Post* and other democratic papers, he would have seen that instead of sending for fifty rifles, he should have sent for twenty-five Bibles, the display of which would convert all the assassins in the Isthmus into the most meek, forbearing, and self-denying of men—if the democrats are to be believed.

The news papers say that at Burlington, Iowa, while some workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Gov. Grimes's new building, they came upon an arched vault ten feet square, which, on being opened was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The walls of the vault were about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement or indestructible mortar. The vault is about six feet deep from the base to the arch. The skeletons are in a good state of preservation, and are the largest human remains ever found, being a little over eight feet long.

Mrs. Charlotte Pickles of East Boston was fined $1.00 and costs in the Police Court for disturbing a public school. One of her little Pickles got into difficulty with the teacher and of course got the benefit of a rod which was 'in pickle' for such cases. The maternal Pickle went into the school house to pick a quarrel with the teachers for pickling the juvenile Pickle; hence the dish of Pickles in the Police court.

A dreadful famine is raging in the Cape de Verd Islands, and meetings have been held in New York to provide means towards the relief of the famishing population. It is a terrible thing that, upon any portion of God's fair earth, people should die for the want of food. The prompt charity with which the United States have so often responded to calls of this kind, is one of the most honorable features in the American character. It covers a multitude of sins.

Barnum stated in his last examination at New York that his only occupation was "tending bar" and that he had been occupied in this business ever since the lawyers had been pulling him up to the bars of the different courts. The counsel for his creditor remarked in the course of the inquisition that "we are after the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table;" to which Barnum quickly responded "are you the dogs or Lazarus?"

The Montpelier Freeman says that at a social gathering in that vicinity, recently, a young gentlemen had the task of "getting a wife" imposed upon him during the evening's amusement, and with a young lady went through a mock ceremony, as they both supposed, of being married; but it was afterwards discovered that the person who married them was a *real* justice, and the matrimonial knot could not be untied! The parties are satisfied with their bargain, but are considerably nettled at the manner in which they were launched upon the sea of matrimony.

A friend of ours was visiting the White Hills in the Granite State last year and one day while passing a house observed a little child at the door, with what he considered a very dangerous plaything, viz. a chisel; and thinking it a kindness, stepped in to inform the parent. "Madame," said he, "are you aware that your child has got the chisel?" "Why, mercy on me," exclaimed the mother, "well I knew something was the matter, for the child has been ailing for a long time." Our friend left instanter.

Mr. Webster was fond of a practical joke, but only of a harmless one, and, generally, a benevolent one. He had in Northfield, across the river from his Franklin Farm, a small piece of sandy barren land with a poor house upon it, in which a very destitute family had been living some time without paying any rent. Upon one of his visits to the place, the good woman expressed her anxiety about being able to remain. She expected to be turned out & didn't know where to go. She hoped Mr. Webster wouldn't be hard with her. He heard her through, and told her, with great gravity, that he knew it was a hard case for her; he wished to consider her, and didn't mean to be unkind; but he had a great many to provide for. At the same time putting his hand into his pocket he took out a five dollar bill and handed it to her, saying he was sorry he couldn't do better by her, but if she thought she could afford to stay on the place another year for that he should be very glad, and rode off.

The owner of one of the princely palaces on Bleecker street, New York, some time ago leased it for several years for two thousand dollars a year. The tenant failed, and his surety wished the owner to resume possession of the premises, which he refused to do—whereupon the surety opened a fashionable negro boarding-house in the premises, stuck up a sign of "Colored People's Hall," established a restaurant for the colored population—and has balls thrice a week for the "upper ten" of sabledom. From these he is realizing a thousand dollars a year above rent and other expenses, and in his turn refuses the offer of the owner to take the premises off his hands. He won't pay rent until summoned before a court, when he appears just as a warrant of ejectment is about to be issued. The owner has tried to get the house but the neighbors won't complain of it as a disorderly house; they rather enjoy the fun, and many of them pay their 25 cents to see high life among the colored gentry.

HOPE IN THE DARKEST HOUR.—The loveliest valley has a muddy swamp, the noblest mountain a piercing blast, and the prettiest face some ugly feature. The fairest is most subject to freckles; and the handsomest girl is apt to be proud; the most sentimental lady loves cold pork, and the gayest mother lets her children go ragged. The kindest wife sometimes overlooks an absent shirt button and the fondest husband forgets to kiss his wife every time he steps outside the gate, and the best dispositioned children in the world get angry and squall, and the smartest scholar will miss a lesson, and the wittiest say something stupid; the wisest essayists write some nonsense, and stars will fall, and the moon suffers eclipse—and men won't be angels, nor earth heaven.

BACKBITING is all fair in society. Abuse me and I will abuse you; but let us be friends when we meet. Have we not all entered a dozen rooms and been sure, from the countenances of the amiable persons present, that they had been discussing our little peculiarities, perhaps as we were on the stairs. Was our visit therefore the less agreeable? Did we quarrel, and say hard words to one another's faces? No—we wait until some of our dear friends take their leave, and then comes our turn. My back is at my neighbor's service; as soon as that is turned, let him make what faces he thinks proper; but when we meet we grin and shake hands like well bred folks, to whom clean linen is not more necessary than a clean, sweet looking countenance, and a nicely got up smile for company.—*Thackeray.*

(From the New York Tribune.)

HAY COVERS.—A good set of hay covers will save twice their cost every season, and with due care will last a dozen years. Two months from now farmers in the vicinity of New York will be cutting their hay crop, and not one in ten has such a thing as a cover for his haycocks by which he can effectually secure the hay against injury from a sudden shower. Now is the time to get the hay-covers ready. Do you know how? Perhaps not. Then we will make this little item worth more to you that the price of The Tribune for a whole year. Buy a piece of stout, coarse, brown cotton sheeting, yard wide, or more, and tack it upon the sunny side of a board fence, or broadside of the barn, and paint it with the following composition: Linseed Oil 1 gallon, beeswax, 2 pounds—boiled together, to which add a quart of Japan varnish. Dry two days and cut the cloth into squares, and to each corner attach a round stone of six or eight ounces weight, sewed in a bag, fastened to the cloth by a string a few inches long, in such a manner that the weights can be easily taken off for convenience in packing away the covers when out of use. One of these thrown over a cock of hay hastily [illegible] together, will keep it quite dry [illegible] a sudden shower. A large cover for a wagon load or unfinished stack of hay or grain will be found one of the most useful implements on the farm. It is surprising that every man who hauls hay to market does not keep such a useful thing.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letter from Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, April 25th.

St. Augustine, as I said in my last letter, has its advantages, or rather its advantage, for there is but one, which however is great enough to counterbalance many a disadvantage, supply many a lack, and qualify many a discomfort. It is its delightful climate, which brings every winter numbers of invalids from almost every state in the Union, in every stage of pulmonary disease, from the first attack to the final overthrow of life. When under Spanish rule, Augustine was celebrated, not exactly as a watering place, but something similar, for the Habanese. The old histories, comparing it to the "sunny south of France," call it the "Montpellier of America," and the Spaniards used to resort here for their health, almost as much as Americans now. The air is damp, extremely so, iron rusts with great rapidity, sugar dissolves, silks spot and spoil; but the dampness does not seem to have any bad effect on delicate lungs, as would be expected at the North. The rains, though sometimes terrific, perfect *water-falls*, are soon over, bad weather rarely lasting three days; and as soon as the rain ceases, the clouds break, and an hour's sunshine on this sandy soil dries up the puddles,—indeed the best walking is immediately after a rain. Often showers may be seen playing round the horizon for hours together, but not a drop of rain falls in Augustine, and the sunshine is scarcely interrupted. On the St. Johns River, but 18 miles distant, much more rain falls in a year than here. Pleasant days are the rule, storms the exceptions; there is scarcely a day when even an invalid may not be out-doors with comfort. This past winter, indeed, as in many other parts of the United States, has been an exception; the rains have been severe, and the cold unequalled; but I speak of ordinary seasons. The change of seasons is as marked in kind, though not in degree, as any where; the leaves fall, the flowers disappear, and frosts make a thin cake of ice over the water bucket, perhaps two or three times, but the cool weather lasts but a month or two. Now, even after this unusually severe winter, summer clothing is indispensable, and fans highly conducive to comfort; the flowers and leaves are fully out, and, alas! so are the musquitos!

Instead of being confined to the house, if not to the bed, for months, lingering on in slowly-dying life, as is so generally the case North, invalids here may take exercise almost every day with comfort; seldom does one die here who has been confined more than a week, and often is one out walking but a few hours before being summoned to that land where no sickness is. It seems almost cruelty to send a sick person so far away from home and friends into a strange land where, comparatively, so few comforts can be had, especially when there is but little hope of restoration to health; better to die among those who love and care for you. Yet every season some die here, sometimes saying when they come, that they never expect to return alive; and physicians of experience have declared it worth while to come to Augustine to die, so much more gently is the silver cord loosened. And "while there is life there is hope,"—many who came here perfect shadows, have gone back, after a winter's exercise in the fresh pure air, with invigorated frames and strengthened lungs.

The hospitality on which Southerners pride themselves nowhere appears to better advantage than here, manifested as it is, in attention and kindness to the strangers who come among them, often entirely alone. Fruit and flowers, delicacies to tempt an invalid's appetite, and personal attentions, are freely and generously bestowed by more than one family here. If a sick man was to go from home alone and unattended, in no place would he be better cared for than in St. Augustine. It is a miserable looking place, its natural melancholy not relieved by the numbers of invalids to be seen in the streets, but its inhabitants make up for its deficiencies by all the means in their power, and endeavor by warm-heartedness and sociability, to render the stay of all who come among them, a pleasant one. Farewell.

Yours truly, *Ben.*

The Fashions.

FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE, keeps up its reputation. We are inclined to think that it is an expensive book for husbands and fathers to have in their families, but the wives and daughters *will* have it. The last number is a good one.

GODEY'S LADIES' BOOK, for June, [illegible] on hand, with fashion plates, patterns for embroidery, light literature, &c., &c.,—in its usual abundant variety. Godey's is an institution of long standing in the land, but it does not rest its claims to favor on the ground of "age before merit."

It is a false supposition that Rheumatic diseases are slow in being cured. Use the proper remedy, and apply it properly, and the worst case of Inflammatory or acute Rheumatism can be cured in less than one week. Of this you can be convinced if you have common sense, at the Depot of the Mountain Indian Liniment.

LIQUOR LAW IN BURLINGTON.—James Cussack, of Water Street, sold one pint of Gin to a Canadian who resides in Shelburne, and for so doing he was, on Tuesday of last week, ordered by justice Hollenbeck to pay a fine of $20, (it being the second conviction,) and costs taxed at $12.44

THE SEASON.—For a Spring Medicine, Arnold's Vital Fluid will stand foremost. No other preparation has its peculiar vivifying power and certainty of overcoming the lassitude and debility so apt to creep over one with the approach of warm weather. Its chemical vitalizing action produces a genial effect upon the feelings, and its pleasant taste will also aid and extend its popularity. The Globules should usually be taken in connection.

SPEAK KINDLY TO THE ERRING.—No bad man is ever brought to repentance by angry words, bitter and scornful reproaches. He fortifies himself against reproofs, and hurls back foul charges in the face of his accuser. Yet, guilty and hardened as he seems, he has a heart in his bosom and may be melted to tears by a gentle voice. Whoso, therefore, can restrain his disposition to chide, and can bring himself down to a fallen brother, will soon find a way to better feelings within. Pity and patience are the two keys which unlock the human heart.

MARRIED.

May 13th, at Mr. Weston's Hotel, Winooski Falls, by W. C. Harding, Esq., Mr. Alonzo Place of Hinesburgh, to Miss Harriet S. Wood of Burlington.

In this village, on the 14th inst., by Rev. B. W. Smith, Mr. Hiram H. Reynolds and Miss Julia Proctor, both of Burlington.

In Richmond, May 15, by Rev. C. F. Halsey, Mr. Samuel Miles, of Monkton, to Miss Phebe Ann Thompson, of the former place.

In New York, May 9th, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Place, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, Mr. L. B. Atwater of Grand Rapids, Mich., to Miss Annie H. Farnsworth, formerly of Manchester, Vt.

DIED.

In Richmond, on Tuesday April 15, in the 70th year of his age, HON. ELI BROWNSON.

He was one of the early graduates of the University of Vermont, having finished his studies in the year 1809; after which he was engaged for a few years in teaching at the West, and on his return studied Law. But his health failing, he settled down on a farm in his native Town, where he spent the most of his life, filling various offices with honor to himself and commendation of his fellow men.

He united with the Congregational Church in Richmond in January, 1837, and after a few years was chosen a Deacon, which office he filled to the edification of his brethren, by whom he was considered a consistent [illegible] Christian, and an example of [illegible].

The afflicted [illegible] reason to be thankful [illegible] Christ's precious Gospel, which sustained him during his protracted [illegible] years, under severe bodily pains, which he patiently endured until they ceased, a few hours before he slept in Jesus. May the infinitely merciful God raise up some one to fill his place.

[Communicated.]