

## ADDRESS OF KOSSUTH, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

An address of Kossuth to the people of the United States has been transmitted to this country. It is introduced with a note from Major Toehman, of Washington, to the following effect:—

"In the month of February last, Gov. L. Ujhazy, late of Hungary, sent me a proclamation of the Hungarian leader Louis Kossuth, addressed to the people of these United States, requesting to cause the same to be published and to deposit its original, written in the Magyar language, in the archives of Congress.

When that valuable document came to my hands, a negotiation was pending, having for its object the liberation of Kossuth from the Turkish custody. This consideration induced me to consult confidentially with a number of distinguished citizens, occupying high and exalted stations, whom I knew to be the truest and warmest friends of the Hungarian cause, and their great leader, and finding that each of them concurred with me in the opinion that the publication of that document at that time might have defeated the object of the negotiation, I informed Governor Ujhazy of it; whereupon he authorized me to retain in my possession its original until it could be safely published.

This time has now arrived. The Hungarian leader being already under the protection of the stars and stripes, and approaching these hospitable shores, there is no necessity of withholding it longer from the public eye.

Having set forth the foregoing explanation of reasons why the proclamation referred to, was not laid sooner before the people of these United States, to whom it is addressed, I respectfully beg for it the liberality of your columns.

The original of the proclamation will remain in my possession until the next session of Congress when it will be respectfully deposited within the hands of the representatives of the people."

The Address commences as follows:—

Two years ago, by God's Providence, I, who would be only an humble citizen, held in my hands the destiny of the reigning house of Austria.

Had I been ambitious, or had I believed that this treacherous family were so basely wicked, as they afterwards proved themselves to be, the tottering pillars of their throne would have fallen at my command, and buried the crowned traitors beneath their ruins, or would have scattered them like dust before a tempest, homeless exiles, bearing nothing but the remembrance of their perfidy, and that royalty which they ought to have lost through their own wickedness.

I, however, did not take advantage of these favorable circumstances, though the entire freedom of my dear native land was the only wish of my heart. My requests were of that moderate nature which, in the condition of Hungary and Europe, seemed best fitted for my countrymen. I asked of the King, not the complete independence of my beloved country—not even any new rights or privileges—but simply these three things:

First. That the inalienable rights sanctioned by a thousand years, and by the constitution of my fatherland, should be guaranteed by a national and responsible administration.

Second. That every inhabitant of my country without regard to language or religion, should be free and equal before the law—all classes having the same privileges and protection from the law.

Third. That the people of the Austrian Empire that acknowledged the same person as Emperor whom we Hungarians recognize as King and the same law of succession, should have restored their ancient constitutional rights, of which they had been unjustly despoiled, modified to suit their wants and the spirit of the age.

He then speaks of the treachery of Austria:

"The King and royal family granted these requests, appealing to the sanctity of their oaths as a guarantee of their fulfillment; and I, weak in myself, but strong through the confidence of my countrymen and the noble sympathy of the Austrian people, proclaimed every where amidst the raging storm of the revolution, 'that the house of Austria should stand, for by the blessings of the Almighty, it had begun to move in the right direction, and would be just to the people.' It stood and stood too, at a time, when, whatever might have been the fate of Hungary, the revolutionary tempest under my direction would have been to antiquate and helpless dynasty, like chaff before the winds of heaven.

I not only preserved the house of Austria, but placed in its hands the materials of a long and glorious future—the foundation of an indestructible power in the affection of thirty two millions of people. I tendered them the fidelity and assistance of my own heroic Hungary, which alone was able to defend them against the assaults of the world. I afforded them the glorious opportunity—more glorious than had ever been presented before—of establishing an impregnable barrier to protect freedom, civilization, and progress against the Cossack power which now threatens Europe. To attain this honor, this glory, one thing only was necessary—that they should remain faithful to their oaths. But when was it that Austria was not treacherous? We look in vain for as much honor as is found among robbers in the Hapsburg family.

On the very day they signed the grant of those moderate demands of the Hungarian people, and solemnly swore before God and the nation to maintain them, they secretly resolved and planned the most cruel conspiracy against us. They determined to break their oaths, to desolate the land with insurrection, conflagration, and blood, that, feeble and exhausted under the burden of a thousand miseries, Hungary might be struck from the roll of living nations.

He adds in this connection:

We desired an honorable peace, and we were willing to submit to any reasonable terms. We many times tendered the olive branch. We asked the constitutional governments of Europe to interpose. They heard us not. The haughty imperial family, forgetting that they 'did not treat with rebels.' Aye, more; they threw our ambassadors into prison, and one of them—the noblest of Hungary's sons—was cowardly and impudently murdered. Still we hesitated to tear asunder forever the bonds that united us. Ten months we fought, and fought victoriously, in defence; and it was only when every attempt to bring about an honorable peace failed—when Francis Joseph, who was never our king, dared in his manifesto on the 4th of March, 1849, to utter the curse that 'Hungary should exist no longer'—when there was no hope of arresting the Russian invasion

by diplomacy—when we saw we must fight to save ourselves—from being struck off the earth as a nation—when the house of Austria, by its endless acts of injustice and cruelty, and by calling in the aid of a foreign power, had extinguished in the hearts of the Hungarian people every spark of affection—then, and then only, after so much patience, the nation resolved to declare its absolute independence. Then spoke the National Assembly, the words which had long been uttered by every patriotic tongue: 'Francis Joseph! thou beardless young Nero! thou dardest to say Hungary shall exist no more! We, the people, answer. We do and will exist; but you and your treacherous house shall stand no longer! You shall no more be Kings of Hungary! Be forever banished, ye peridious traitors to the nation!'

Kossuth thus refers to the noble struggle the Hungarians made:

Though we were inferior in numbers to the enemy, and could not compare with their well trained forces—though our arms were shorter than theirs—yet the heroic sons of Hungary supply the want of members by indomitable bravery, and lengthened their weapons by a step further in advance.

The world knows how bravely the Hungarians fought. And it is not for me, who was identified with the war—who, obeying the wishes of the nation, stood faithfully at the helm of government—to extol the heroic deeds of my countrymen. I may mention, however, that, while every day it became more evident that the heart of Europe beat to the pulsation of the Hungarian struggle, we maintained the unequal conflict alone, cut off from the rest of the world and all external aid till a year ago we laid the haughty power of the tyrant's house of Hapsburg in the dust; and had it not been for the intentional and traitorous disregard of my commands by one of our leaders, who afterwards shamefully betrayed the country, not only would the imperial family have been driven from Vienna, but the entire Austrian nation would have been liberated; and though by such treason this base family saved themselves from destruction, they were so far humbled in March 1849, that not knowing how to be just, they implored foreign aid, and threw themselves at the feet of the Czar.

The Emperor hoped that the Hungarian people could be terrified by his threatnings, and would prefer slavery to death; but he was deceived.—He sold his own liberty to Russia for aid to enslave his people. The choice of a coward is to purchase a miserable, ephemeral existence, even though at the cost of his honor and independence.

He then eloquently acknowledges the debt of gratitude the people of Hungary owe to England and the United States:

Among the nations of the world there are two which demand our gratitude and affection. England, no less powerful than she is free and glorious, supported us by her sympathy, and by the approving voice of her noblest sons and the millions of her people. And that chosen land of freedom beyond the ocean—the all powerful people of the United States, with their liberal government—inspired us with hope, and gave us courage by their deep interest in our cause and sufferings and by their condemnation of our executioners.

The President of the United States, whom the confidence of a free people had elevated to the loftiest station in the world, in his message to Congress, announced that the American government would have been the first to recognize the independence of Hungary. And the senators and representatives in Congress marked the destroyers of my country's liberty with the stigma of ignominy, and expressed with indignant feelings, their contempt for the conduct of Austria, and their wish to break the diplomatic intercourse with such a government. They summoned the despots before the judgment-seat of humanity; they proclaimed that the world would condemn them; they declared that Austria and Russia had been unjust, tyrannical, and barbarous, and deserved to be reprobated by mankind, while Hungary was worthy of universal sympathy.

The Hungarians, more fortunate than I, who were able to reach the shores of the New World were received by the people and government of the United States in the most generous manner—yes, like brothers. With one hand they buried anathemas at the despots, and with the other welcomed the humble exiles to partake of that glorious American liberty, more to be valued than the glitter of crowns. Our hearts are filled with emotions to see how this great nation extends its sympathy and aid to every Hungarian who is so fortunate as to arrive in America. The sympathetic declaration of such a people, under such circumstances, with similar sentiments in England is not a mere sigh which the wind blows away, but is prophetic of the future. What a blessed sight to see whole nations elevated by such sentiments!

Free citizens of America, you inspired my countrymen to noble deeds; your approval imparted confidence; your sympathy consoled in adversity, gave a ray of hope for the future, and enabled us to bear the weight of our heavy burden; your fellow-feeling will sustain us till we realize the hope, the faith, 'that Hungary is not lost forever.' Accept in the name of my countrymen, the acknowledgement of our warmest gratitude and our highest respect.

He concludes his address as follows:

Citizens of America! to you I declare honestly that my aim in the federation of Hungary with the smaller nations, was to secure the nationality and independence of each, and the freedom of all; and had anything been wanting which could have been justly granted to any or all of the races in Hungary, the Magyars had only to know it, and it would have been performed with readiness; for freedom and not power was their desire.

Finally, I declare that, by the declaration of Independence by which I was elected Governor of Hungary, I protest, so long as the people do not by their free will release me from that office, that no one can legally control the affairs of government but myself. This protestation is not made in a feeling of vanity or desire to be conspicuous, but from respect to the inherent rights of my countrymen. I strove not for power. The brilliancy of a crown would not seduce me. The final aim of my life, after having liberated my dear Hungary, was to end my days as a private citizen and an humble laborer.

My country, in the hour of danger, called upon me to assist in the struggle for freedom. I responded to its call. Others, doubtless, were more able, who could have won more fame, but I will yield to none in the purity of my motives. Perhaps it was confidence in my ardent patriot-ism and honesty of purpose which induced the people to give me the power. They believed freedom would be safe in my hands. I felt my weakness and told them I could not promise liberty unless they were united as one man, and would lay aside all personal, all sectional interest. I foretold that, if the nation was divided, it would fall. As long as they followed my

injunctions, and were united, they were unconquerable—they performed miracles of valor. The fall of Hungary commenced the day they began to divide. Not knowing the secret causes of this division, and not suspecting treachery, and wishing to inspire confidence, to give skill and all the elements of success to my army, and caring nothing for my own fame, doing all for the good of my country, I gave command of the forces to another. I was assured by the most solemn engagement, by the man to whom I gave the power, that he would use it for the welfare and independence of the nation, and that he would be responsible to me and the people for the fulfilment of these conditions. He betrayed his country, and gave the army to the enemy. Had we succeeded after this terrible blow, he should have met his reward. And even now he is not freed from his accountability to the nation, no more than I, in the moral right and sense, cease to be the governor of Hungary. A short time may reverse again the fate of all. The aurora of liberty breaks upon my vision, even at Broussa.

I have therefore, intrusted to Ladislav Ujhazy, Obergespam, of the Saros comitat, and civil governor of Comorn, the mission to be my representative, and through me the representative of the Hungarian nation, to the people and government of the United States, hoping and believing that so generous a people will not judge the merits of our cause by a temporary defeat, but will recognise Governor Ujhazy and his companions with the accustomed kindness.

May God bless your country forever! May it have the glorious destiny to share with other nations the blessings of that liberty which constitutes its own happiness and fame! May your great example, noble Americans, be to other nations the source of social virtue, your power be the terror of all tyrants—the protector of the distressed; and your free country ever continue to be the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Written at my place of banishment, Broussa, Asia Minor, 27th March, 1850.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.  
Governor of Hungary.

## WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The latest novelty in the shape of news, is the Women's Rights Convention lately held at Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, according to RUSKINS, is a great place for screws and machinery, and every sort of iron finds there an entity and habitation. Well, the married and single women had a Convention there the other day, and appointed a President, Secretaries, &c., and regularly organized for business. Its private opinion that there were more old maids, disappointed artful dodgers, who were mad with the men for not proposing, in that convention than sober married dames. Howbeit, the assembled, and some of the resolutions and addresses are funny things—here is one:

"That we deny the right of any portion of the species to decide for another portion, or of any individual to decide for another individual, what is and what is not their 'proper sphere'; that the proper sphere for all human beings is the largest and highest to which they are able to attain; what this is, cannot be ascertained without complete liberty of choice; woman, therefore, ought to choose for herself what sphere she will fill, what education she will seek and what employment she will follow; and not be held bound to accept, in submission, the rights, the education, and the sphere which man thinks proper to allow her."

We always thought women, the charming creatures, were angels in disguise not "individuals," but it seems we were mistaken. As regards the "proper sphere" &c., tastes may differ; some of these lady reformers may reserve to themselves the privilege of choosing the profession most agreeable to their inclination, may select an employment, possibly stage driving, brick laying, or the like, may usurp the privilege of wearing pantaloons and voting at the popular elections; all these are claimed as rights but then the question arises if these rights are allowed, what becomes of all the household duties, and who are to take care of the babies. Now, this is a very progressive age, and one novelty succeeds another in the onward dash of improvement with lightning speed, yet it seems to us, ignorant as we are of these experiences, that the "proper sphere" of woman is at home—out of sight, that the very acceptance of the position which man in this era of civilization and refinement assigns to her, constitutes a new and higher claim upon his affections.—Who wants a strong minded voting woman for a wife, certes not the "venerable" or "old" man. No! no! let the women mind their own business, around their own hearth fires; the circle is large enough for happiness; let them see that all the resources of domestic joy are kept bright for the anticipative future, and the serene routine naturally incident wedded bliss is not disturbed by unseemly jars or misunderstandings; these with the ordinary courtesies and friendships of life will make the time pass away, but if you please no voting,—no trowers,—they are our prerogatives and we want to wear them.—By the bye speaking of trowers, observing a well dressed friend promenading the streets with evident satisfaction, we inquired of him, the origin of his well fitting suit, and he remarked they were from SCOTT & BALDWIN, who keep an extensive stock always on hand in Market Street.—*Wil. Herald.*

SHOCKING MURDER.

The Rev. Robert McNabb, of Carthage, Moore county, N. C. was cruelly murdered on Friday night last, in his own yard. We learn verbally, that a neighbor sat with him till 9 o'clock in the evening, after which Mr. McNabb took his pipe and went into the garden to smoke before retiring for the night. He did not return, and his body was not found till the following morning at 10 o'clock, when, by following up the marks of blood from the garden, it was discovered in the woods, some 250 yards distant, horribly gashed, the head nearly severed from the body, with deep wounds in the side.—Three of his own negroes were arrested, of whom two men are now in jail, without any positive testimony against them; but some

suspicious circumstances, such as that a long knife and some clothing known to belong to one of them, cannot be found.—It is supposed that the object of the murder was robbery, as Mr. McNabb was known to have had about \$100 in his pocket, which has not been found.

A letter from Carthage says, "The deceased was a respectable Minister of the Baptist Church. He was a kind hearted and benevolent man, in the eye of those who knew him best, his walk was blameless before the world."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

## AGITATING SCENE IN CHURCH.

Our correspondent at Hanover, N. H. informs us that last sabbath, (Oct. 12th) at the morning service at the college church at Dartmouth College, as the clergyman had proceeded a little way in his sermon, the front door was suddenly opened, and a person in night clothes entered and walked rapidly up the broad aisle some distance, when he was arrested and carried out. His ghastly countenance and delirious look at once revealed the truth—that Thomas B. Mack, of the Senior Class, from Gilmantown, sick of typhoid fever, had escaped from his sick chamber, in the momentary absence of his attendants, and was on his way to his accustomed seat in the church. The agitation of the audience may easily be conceived. Order, however, was restored, and the services were finished in the usual course. The young man died on Monday night, at 11 o'clock, having been sick but five days.—*Boston Traveller.*

I see a light.—I'm almost Home.—The following is related of a young girl, whose journey of life was near its end.

About her chamber glided gently the loved forms of her parents, and an only sister. She silently noted their movements with a mild expression of her dying eye, turning it from side to side. Arrested by her peculiar look, so expressive of affliction and patient suffering, they paused to look upon her whom they only saw now but dimly through their tears, and so soon should see no more.

A feeble effort to speak, a quivering voiceless movement of the lips, drew closely around the loving hearts of the sorrowing circle.

Mother, father, sister, all came close to her side. A playful smile lit up her countenance. She laid her little pulseless hand within her mother's palm, then closed her eyelids to the light of earth, and sank away. The cold damp air of death's shadowy valley seemed circling over her.—Slowly sinking down, she glided towards that river's shore which like a narrow stream, divides the spirit-land from ours. But see! the quivering lips essay to speak? "Mother!" O! how each heart throbbled now, and then each pulse stood still.—They listen. "Mother!" the dying girl breathes forth—"I see—a light—I'm almost home!"

Enjoyment of Life.—Two wealthy gentlemen were lately conversing in regard to the period where they had best enjoyed themselves. "I will tell you," says one, "when I most enjoyed life. Soon after I was twenty one, I worked for Mr.—, laying stone wall, at twenty cents per day."

"Well," replied the other, "that does not differ much from my experience. When I was twenty, I hired myself out at seven dollars a month. I have never enjoyed myself better since." The experience of these two individuals teaches, first, that one's happiness does not depend on the amount of his gains and station he occupies; second, that very small beginnings, with industry and prudence, may secure wealth.

A TRUE LADY.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th instant says—

The papers through the country are noticing with favor the verdict of ten thousand dollars lately recovered in Henry county, in this State, in favor of a young lady, in an action of slander, as a strong indication of the high moral tone of the community where the cause was tried. It may be proper to add that, so soon as the verdict was rendered, the fair Kentucky plaintiff, scornful to receive the money of the defendant—her only object being the vindication of her name from the calumnious aspersions of the defendant—directed her counsel to enter a remittitur for the amount of the verdict, save what would be sufficient to compensate them for their services.—Upon consultation they consented to be satisfied with five hundred dollars, and in accordance with the instructions of their client, released the defendant from the payment of the nine thousand five hundred dollars.

## SHARP UPON THEM.

The Albany Register is sharp upon the gentry who lately created the riots at the north, in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. That paper "talks like a book," as follows: If the shy and vengeful murderer, if the stealthy thief and midnight robber, if the lurking incendiary who fires his neighbor's dwelling are guilty of great crimes, and would be held up to execration and punishment as warning to others, much more ought those still greater felons to be, who combine together to subvert the government, and put down all order by forcible resistance to laws. The latter class of culprits have injured society vastly more than the former, and none the less because they profess to act in the name of religion and humanity.

The Syracuse Slave Rescues.—The evidence on the part of the Government against the Syracuse slave rescues having been closed on Saturday, Judge Conklin yesterday held them to bail for appearance at the next term of Court at Buffalo, on the 2d Tuesday in November. The offence charged is misdemeanor, not treason. More arrests are expected to be made.—*National Intelligencer.*

Hon. Bedford Brown addressed a great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia a few days since. The Pennsylvania says his speech was "a most dignified, able and effective appeal." That is news.

## THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1851.

The Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM who has been up the country to look after matters pertaining to the estate of the late James Graham, his only brother, in company with his Lady, arrived at the Rowan House in this place, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Graham looks well, and says his health has improved since he left Washington. He took leave of Salisbury early Wednesday morning, and is hastening on to Washington with the least possible delay.

## NORTH CAROLINA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The next Session of this body is to be held in this town, commencing on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, at which time we expect an unusually large attendance of Ministers and visitors. We would call the attention of friends in the surrounding country, to the importance of bringing in their supplies of Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Ducks, Turkeys, Pigs, Pork, Corn Meal, Flour, &c., &c.—all of which, we have no doubt, will meet with ready sales, at fair prices, cash up and no grumbling!

## COMMISSIONERS MEETING.

On Saturday last at a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners, at which were present John I. Shaver, Intendant, H. L. Robards, Wm. Overman, T. T. Maxwell and J. J. Bruner, there were several matters of more or less public interest brought before the Board, to which it may be well to give a passing notice.

In consequence of Mr. Chas. Fisher declining his election as a member of the Board, in the first instance, and Dr. Whitehead in the second, there has been a vacancy in the North Ward up to this time. After passing over several items of a more ordinary character, the Intendant of Police adverted to the fact of this vacancy, and expressed a desire to have it filled. The names of several persons were mentioned, but Samuel Reeves, jr., being on that Ward and nominated by the Intendant, was elected. He was sent for immediately; and having qualified by taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States (?) and the Charter and laws of the Town of Salisbury, entered upon the discharge of his duties at once.

After this, the Board was called upon by the Intendant to vote upon the application of David Barringer for a recommendation to the Court, for a license to retail ardent spirits at the Mansion Hotel. Vote—Ayes, H. L. Robards, Wm. Overman, Samuel Reeves, 3. Nays, T. T. Maxwell, J. J. Bruner, 2. The applicant was successful.

Col. Robards then made application for himself. He stated that he had been refused a recommendation in the Spring, and he thought, as it had been granted to Barringer, he ought to have it; and requested that it might take effect backwards and forwards—"fore and aft," as the sailors say; and his application was accordingly framed in that way. This was warmly seconded by Wm. Overman.—Whereupon the vote being taken resulted as follows: Ayes—Wm. Overman, Sam'l. Reeves, jr., 2. Nays—T. T. Maxwell, J. J. Bruner, 2. The Intendant declared the result of the vote to be in favor of the applicant. But on being reminded that without his (the Intendant's) vote it was a tie, Col. Robards volunteered to vote for his own application, and thus relieved the Intendant of a responsibility which he expressed a wish to avoid.

The Intendant then drew from his pocket two papers, remarking, "well, here are two more which were handed to me just before coming in to the Hall,—Daniel Shaver and Anthony Bencini. They were seconded by Samuel Reeves, jr., and the following vote was taken upon them: Ayes—H. L. Robards, Sam'l. Reeves, jr., 2. Nays, T. T. Maxwell, J. J. Bruner, 2. So these applications were lost.

Many would like to know upon what principle of justice these persons were refused. There have been grog-shops at the stands occupied by Shaver and Bencini for years past. Why give David Barringer and H. L. Robards a monopoly of this business? Is it any less mischievous in their hands than in the hands of the former—any less to be dreaded? Shaver and Bencini, possessing the sympathy of all their customers, have to regret that they were not also Commissioners, for then they could have given that attention to their interest and their claims which the more fortunate applicants secured to themselves by their own votes.

But we would not attempt at this time to enter into this business as we should like to do. A want of time forbids it.—But after reading the foregoing proceedings and recalling to mind the fact that a large portion of the citizens of this town have been striving for several years past to put down this abominable traffic in their midst, the following petition, got up by several of

our young men and by themselves, circulated around town, may not be without some little interest, either for the views expressed therein, and so urged upon the Commissioners; or for the curious position into which they are thrown by its developments.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF SALISBURY. As Citizens deeply interested in the peace, morality of our town, we earnestly request you will use all the means in your power, as the citizens of Salisbury, to prevent the retaining of opium liquors in the Town. We are induced to petition to your board, by the fact that all societies are more or less injured by retailing children are lured by them into the most desperate and most loathsome vices. Our servants are deterred from doing their duty by the influence of these crimes that would never have entered the guardians of our town, what you permit us to deter you from pursuing what you consider to be the proper course in this matter.

Thos. L. Cowan, J. J. Sumner, William Murphy, Cyrus W. West, John Thompson, Michael Davis, Wm. Rowzee, B. B. Roberts, W. T. Wilson, J. H. Jenkins, M. C. Caldwell, J. C. Caldwell, Mathias Boger, Chas. F. Baker, A. W. Brandon, R. B. Pendleton, Wm. H. Horah, A. M. Henderson, D. W. Parker, J. M. Brown, J. M. Horah, William Brown, Harvey B. Reese, J. D. Ramsey, Samuel Reeves, jr., E. Myers, J. J. Bell, Samuel Linn, S. W. James, M. C. Pendleton, J. J. Bruner, C. S. Brown, W. P. Stalling, Richard Fox, Thos. DeKoon, D. P. Nelson, A. J. Brown, Hinton R. Heifer, B. F. Frayle, T. T. Maxwell, John Stoker, W. T. Wilson, W. T. Shemwell, Moser Rorer, Amza Thompson, Ezra Casper, Lemmon Shell, S. R. Harrison, J. A. Weirman, Thomas Wainman, H. J. Pierce, H. James, William Overman, T. W. Haynes, M. Whitehead, John W. Ellis, Wilson Bott, J. R. McDonald, W. G. McNeely, P. M. Warren, Levi Brown, John Clark, John H. Harde, A. Baller, Franklin Horah,

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on the 9th May, 1850—present Jno. I. Shaver, Intendant; Wm. Overman, H. L. Robards, Wm. Overman, Wm. Barker, Thos. T. Maxwell, and J. J. Bruner; applications were made for a license to Isaac Lysterly. In compliance with express wishes of the citizens of Salisbury as we suppose on the subject of retailing spirituous liquors, all these applications were then refused; there being only one member (Col. Robards) who voted grant them. Since that time it is known that there has been any change of sentiment of the members of the Board, Mr. Overman excepted. The election of Mr. Reeves, to fill the vacancy in the North Ward, could not have been effected had been known before hand, as he since declared it, that one of the reasons for which he accepted the election was to vote for the several applicants on this subject.

But even with these additions to strength of the retailing side of the question, there is yet a majority in the Board who are determined to carry out what they believe to be the wishes of the majority of the citizens of Town. The result of the proceedings on Saturday last, be found in too causes; First, the scheme which was observed on the part of applicants and their friends until it was known there was a majority of men the right stripe ready to carry out the scheme. And secondly, in the absence of three members of the Board, to Messrs. Murphy, Barker and Bencini, whose votes, if thrown as in May would have produced an entirely different result.

We close this article by giving the following sections of the Town Charter.

Sec. 8. That on or before the Saturday after their election, the Intendant of Police and Commissioners shall meet at the town hall some other place agreed upon by them, shall there qualify, by taking each an oath to support the constitution and laws of the State and to discharge the duties imposed upon by law with fidelity and integrity and the best of their ability, which oath shall be administered to the Intendant of Police by some of the peace for said county, or by the Intendant of Police, and to the Commissioners by the Intendant of Police, or by a neglect or refusal by him, then by the Intendant of Police, or some justice of the peace for said county; and every person so elected Intendant of Police or Commissioner, neglecting or refusing to qualify, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars to any person who may sue for and recover the same before the Intendant of Police for said town or any justice of the peace for said county; provided suit be brought within months next after the cause of action occurred.

Sec. 30. That the court of pleas and sessions for the county of Rowan shall have a license to retail spirituous liquors by measure within said town, to no person shall not have first obtained from the clerk a certificate of the assent of said commissioners to his obtaining said license, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence to supersede the necessity of proof of fitness as now required. And it shall be the duty of said board of commissioners to cause said applicant to pay to the town clerk a sum not exceeding ten dollars, which said town clerk shall give the certificate of assent by the said board of commissioners.

The Legislature of Vermont met at Montpelier on Thursday last. There is a majority in both branches. Thomas E. Williams was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives; the Lieutenant Governor presiding in the Senate. A canvass of the votes cast in the late election shows the majority for Charles Williams, (Whig.) the present incumbent, be 959 votes over all other candidates, a plurality over the next candidate was 77