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POETRY.

'TIS ALL ONE TO ME.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one
Whether I've money or whether I've none!

He who has money can buy him a wife,
And he who has none can be free for life.

He who has money can trade if he chooses,
And he who has none has nothing to lose.

He who has money has cares not a few,
And he who has none can sleep the night through.

He who has money can squint at the fair,
And he who has none escapes from much care.

He who has money can go to the play,
And he who has none at home can stay.

He who has money can travel about,
And he who has none can go without.

He who has money can be coarse as he will,
And he who has none can be coarser still.

He who has money can eat oyster meat,
And he who has none the shells can eat.

He who has money can drink foreign wine,
And he who has none with the gout will not pine.

He who has money the cash must pay,
And he who has none says: "Charge it, pray!"

He who has money keeps a dog if he pleases,
And he who has none is not troubled with fleas.

He who has money must die one day,
And he who has none must go the same way.

Oh, 'tis all one to me, all one,
Whether I've money or whether I've none!

MISCELLANY.

☞ THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DISASTER.—A full list of the killed and wounded by the Gasconade catastrophe is given by the Western papers. *Thirty* were killed and *seventy* wounded. The following account from a correspondent of the St. Louis News, is deeply interesting:

"The moment before the long train with its load of life approached the fatal spot, many were intently observing from the windows the well marked line which separated the thick, turbid waves of the Missouri from the pellucid waters of the Gasconade; others looked out on the long bridge we were approaching, and remarked on its strength or its frailty. An old gentleman, whom we thought unduly cautious and nervous, wished he was out, 'for,' said he, 'I believe that bridge will break down.' We glanced out the window near us in a careless way, to see the structure, and turned round again without the shadow of a fear that we were doomed not to cross it. At that moment came the destruction. We could see nothing, but we heard everything. A sharp, piercing sound, as of shattered timbers, came from the front. We knew its meaning. The bridge had broken down. Then followed four separate, well-defined crashes, and our car took the inevitable plunge. At the first sound we sprang to our feet and started to run backward. It seemed as though the ruin was approaching us instead of our rearing it. Every man in the crowded car in which we were seated jumped up, as the shiver in front told of coming danger. During those few terrible moments in which we approached the precipice, the intensest silence prevailed. Not a word was spoken. We had given but two steps backward in the involuntary effort to avoid danger, when our time came to follow those who had gone before. Down, down, down, endlessly we seemed to go. We were not long falling, yet it seemed ages. The memory of railroad accidents we had read of, and the reflection that we were in the midst of one of frightful character; the question soon to be solved whether we would escape or be killed; the reflection that we might be killed the next moment, and the inward belief that we would not be killed at all; a chilling thought at the idea of being crushed by a beam or transfixed by a rod, or torn asunder by adverse forces—all these thoughts flashed across our minds while falling. Then there was a tremendous concussion, and we found that we were on the ground, under a mass of leaning timbers, which, however, did not touch us. Though in the midst of a crowd when the car commenced falling, we saw no one near us on the ground. We crawled out from under the wreck, and thanked God that we were safe. We sat down on a stone to recover from the shock. There was not a sound to be heard. Not a shriek, groan, or a cry came from the wreck. All was silent as death. After a moment we looked and listened. Men were creeping, crawling and hobbling from the shattered cars, some holding a leg, some pressing the arm, and some clasping the head. The scene baffles description, and freezes the blood in the contemplation. It was a terrible picture of blood and tears, of woe and sorrow, of suffering and fortitude, of silent agony and speechless grief, of life and death, which we pray Heaven we may never look on again."

THE EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL. The Washington *Argus* states that the work on the 'Capitol extension is progressing as rapidly as is judicious for the safety of the structure, which is designed to accord in its exterior architectural order and arrangement with the old building. For lighting, ventilating, and securing a steady transmission of sound in the Legislative chambers, the Superintendent has adopted an original plan, which it is believed will be entirely successful, and the chambers will probably be the best adapted to the purposes for which they are designed, of any of their magnitude in the world. Both wings of the building will probably be roofed in before winter, and both the chambers ready for occupancy before the second session of the coming Congress. The interior arrangement, it is said, will be convenient, and the architectural decorations beautiful. The marble is from different parts of the United States, and everything emblematic will be purely American. An artist is now at work frescoing one of the rooms as a specimen of the high finish of which the rooms are susceptible, should Congress so order it. Although the arrangement is what is called fireproof, yet the amount of carpenters and joiners work necessary for it is immense.

It is said that the Superintendent has introduced great economy into every department of the work, by which it is probable the cost will be greatly diminished. The extensive use of steam has greatly abridged the labor otherwise necessary, and the iron work, the principal portion of the carpenters' work, and the sawing of the marble, is done by steam. Every piece of iron in the roof is tested by an immense hydraulic power, which ensures perfect security in its use. It is estimated that fifteen million days' work will have been performed on the building by the time it is completed. The *Argus* says in conclusion;

"As the works draws towards completion, we are satisfied, from close observation, that an enlightened judgment and correct taste have governed the operations on this great work, and that we shall soon have a structure, not only the most beautiful and chaste in its architectural proportions, but the best adapted for the uses to which it was designed to any in the world, and of which this great republic may well be proud."

Anecdotes of Children.

A little girl of our acquitance, not more than four years old, one day witnessed at church the ceremony of baptism by sprinkling. On the way home she was very inquisitive as to the meaning of the rite she had seen performed, and it was explained to her as well as might be, by her parents, and a description of Heaven according to Revelation, was given at the same time.

It chanced that on the afternoon of the same day the father of our little heroine was sitting engaged in reading, and was attracted by the tones of her infant voice in an unusually solemn cadence, which caused him to observe her quietly; and that was his surprise to hear the following dialogue, conducted solely by herself; she being perched upon a table before a mirror, with a cup of water in her hand, out of which she was baptizing herself with the water dripping from her tiny fingers.

'What is your name little girl?'
'My name is Ettie Kellogg.'
'Have you ever been baptized?'
'Father in Heaven, I baptized myself.'

Well done, little Ettie Kellogg; the Lord loves those who baptize themselves. You can walk up and down the golden streets.'

The father, who was not a professor of religion, arose and left the room with a full heart and moistened eyes, feeling that angels were there he had no communion with.

Major L. had a son of about the same age with Ettie, but upon whom religious training had a more doubtful effect. It was his custom to say his childish prayer each evening at his mother's knee. Observing with pain that her little son could not be made to preserve a certain decorum at his devotions, Mrs. L. one morning took the boy upon her lap, and explained to him the purpose of prayer, the necessity of being reverent in his deportment, and charged him upon the next occasion to remember her lesson to him. Accordingly when evening came, and the hour for the child's prayer, Mrs. L. called her little son and bade him repeat his devotions; a command he obeyed by making this preface, squeezing his hands and eyelids tight, that nothing earthly might remain in his thoughts: —'Good evening, God. I am going to be very *polite* to you this evening!'

Another little girl, perpetrated the following. After being out for some earnestly trying to ensnare the little fishes in a neighboring stream with a crooked pin and thread line, she came running into the house quite out of breath with excitement, and exclaiming, Oh, mother! I got it! I got it!' 'Got what, my child?' 'Why, I got the fish.' 'But I do not see any fish.' 'Why, mother,' answered the little angler, her voice suddenly changing to mournfulness: 'I got it, but it *un-hit and die!*'

One day I saw a little fellow with his arms about a little witch of a girl, endeavoring, if I interpreted the manifestations right, to kiss her. 'Tommy,' said I, 'what are you doing there?' 'Nothing sir, spoke the bright-eyed little witch, 'he wath tryin' to kith me, thur,' and she eyed him keenly. 'Why Lucy, what prompted him to act so ungentlemanly right here in school?' I asked anticipating some fun. 'Oh, he hitched up here and then he wanted me to kith *him*, and I told him I wouldn't kith thuch a thumthy boy as he ith, then he thed he'd kith me, and I told him he *didn't*, but he thed he *would* do it, and I told him I would tell the mather if he did, but he thed he didn't care a thnap for the mather, and he tried to kith me *tho* hard,' and the little thing sighed. 'Why didn't you tell *me* as you said you would?' I asked in a pleasant manner. 'Oh!' she replied with a *naiveté* I did not often see, 'I didn't care much if he did kith me, and tho I let im.' Here the whole school who had been listening intently, broke out in an uproarious laugh, while our little hero and heroine blushed deeply.

Sammy went to see his grandfather, a pious old gentleman, who was wont to discourse much to young Samuel upon Divine things. The lad, while taking a ride one day is his grandfather's carriage, after sitting for a moment in silence, inquired—

"Is God every where?"
"Yes my child."
"Is he in this carriage?"
"Certainly."
"Then all I've got to say is, he's having a splendid ride!"

The grandfather lifted his spectacles, looked at Sammy, touched up the off horse, and said not a word.

Submarine Railway between England and France.

We take the following from the Boston *Traveller*:

We have already mentioned that for several weeks past some able hydrographers and engineers have been employed in surveying the coasts of Boulogne and Calais on the French side, and of Dover and the South Foreland on the English side of the Channel, and taking soundings, with a view of reporting as to the feasibility and advantage of forming a communication between the two countries by means of a submarine tunnel and railway.

A friend in Edinburgh has been kind enough to send us some details of the extraordinary project, which owes its birth to M. Le Favre, a distinguished French engineer. It may be necessary to premise that a metre is 36 inches, or an English yard, and a kilometre a thousand yards. M. Le Favre says:

"Our project consists in a tunnel of about 30 kilometres in length, formed under the sea, and offering as much security as a railway under the open sky.

The tunnel will be pierced in a manner so that the bed of earth which will divide it from the sea will never be less than 25 metres, even at the greatest depth of the Straits.

2. The tunnel will be lined with a double arch, the first to be of granite and of impermeable cement, the second of thin iron plate, pierced in different places in order to discover the least filtration.

The difficulties which appear insurmountable in a work of this kind consist not only in the extent of the tunnel, in tediousness of the operations—which, however, can be undertaken at both ends at the same time—but also in the clearance of the *debris*, which would seemingly have to be carried to the opening on either side.

In order to surmount these obstacles, we have established in our project 'wells,' constructed at different parts of the channel, which will afford the means of casting the encumbering earth into the sea, and of forming little islands around these wells. With these wells we can give to the works that celerity with which it is so desirable to carry them on; we can also ventilate the tunnel, and create islets along the coast. With the aid of this system it would only take five years to complete this tunnel."

As to the cost, he estimates it at 100,000,000 francs. That it will be a paying project if completed, is estimated from the actf that at present 200,000 persons travel annually between the two countries, and the quantity of coal alone that will be imported for consumption in France will reach 20,000,000 quintals, at a cost of as many million francs. M. Le Favre is not for making the course of the tunnel in a direct line from Cape Gris Nez to Dover, and for traction either steam may be employed, with the aid of such machinery as would prevent the formation of smoke, or the trains may be propelled on the atmospheric principle. The project, it is stated, has been received everywhere with the most lively sympathies, and an Anglo-French company will shortly be organized to carry it out.

Letter of Charles Lamb.

The following letter from Charles Lamb, before unpublished, appears in the London Illustrated News—

Twelfth day, '23.

The pig was above my feeble praise. It was a dear pigmy. There was some contention as to who should have the ears, but in spite of his obstinacy (deaf as these little creatures are to advice,) I contrived to get at one of them.

It came in boots, which I took as a favor. Generally these pretty toes, pretty toes' are missing. But I suppose he only wore them, to look taller.

He must have been the least of his race.—His little feets would have gone into the silver slipper. I take him to have been a Chinese and a female.

If Evelyn could have seen him, he would never have farrowed two such prodigious volumes, seeing how much good can be contained in—how small a compass!

He crackled delicately.

I left a blank at the top of my letter, not being determined which to address it to, so farmer and farmer's wife will please to divide our thanks. May your granaries be full, and your rats empty, and your chickens plump, and your envious neighbors lean, and your laborers busy, and you as idle and happy as the day is long!

VIVE L'AGRICULTURE!

How do you make your pigs so little?
They are vastly engaging at that age.
I was so myself.
Now I am a disagreeable old hog—
A middle-aged gentleman-and-a-half,
My faculties, thank God! are not much impaired.

I have my sight, hearing, taste, pretty perfect; and can read the Lord's Prayer in common type, by the help of a candle, without making many mistakes.

Believe me, while my faculties last, a proper appreciation of your many kindnesses in this way; and that the last lingering relish of past favors upon my dying memory, will be the smack of that little ear. It was the left ear, which is lucky. Many happy returns (not of the pig) but of the New Year, to both.

Mary, for her share of the pig and the memoirs, desires to send the same.

Yours truly, C. LAMB.

Political Miscellany.

In the last Congress the House of Representatives stood, at the opening of the first session—Democrats, 157; opposition, 76; with one vacancy. The present House, when it meets, will find its relative position nearly the exact converse of the last. As nearly as it can now be ascertained, there are 158 opposition members, to 76 Administration.

The resolutions passed by the recent Democratic Convention at Montpelier, excite considerable mirth. The determination they evince to be "jolly," spite of everything, is pronounced worthy of Mark Tapley himself. The Springfield *Republican* says the resolution which declares "that we have the fullest confidence in the integrity of Franklin Pierce, and the most setled belief in the doctrine of popular sovereignty he has so earnestly promulgated and so nobly maintained," shows either an utter inappreciation of the meaning of language, or a great deal more of political depravity than was supposed to exist anywhere in New England, out of Massachusetts.

The Democracy of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Concord, on the 14th. Hon. Harry Hibbard was chosen President. Hon. JOHN S. WELLS, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor. A series of Resolutions was adopted with unanimity, repudiating Know-Nothingism and the Maine Liquor law; in favor of Popular Sovereignty; approving of the Administration's policy in all its details, and recommending Hon. Franklin Pierce as candidate for the next Presidency.

The American State Convention of Massachusetts met at Worcester on Tuesday. A motion to choose delegates to attend the free-state delegate Convention, which is soon to meet at Cincinnati, excited some discussion. Gov. Gardner and others advocated the motion in eloquent speeches, and it was carried. Eleven delegates, one from each district, were chosen, and Gov. Gardner and H. W. Benchly, President of the State Council, were chosen delegates at large.

A writer in the Richmond *Enquirer* endeavors to show "Why the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, should be a Southern man—what should be his qualifications—and the man for the crisis." Having proved to the best of his ability that the next candidate must come from the South, the writer proceeds to show that Henry A. Wise, the Governor-elect of Virginia, and he only, is the man for the emergency.—Mr. Wise himself makes a bid for the presidency in the same paper. He writes as follows:

"If the Democracy can again succeed, and cannot again unite upon a better man than I am, and they *will* unite upon me, I can only say that I will—*I'm made Jackson*—fervently and effectually rule Black Republicanism. *I will Rule, sure!* But the idea of ruling or not ruling them shall not turn me a hair's breadth from my own convictions as to what my duty as a patriot requires. I will write, speak, act as I think right, and leave the consequences to God and "the country," without thinking of the Presidency.

Of course our Northern democracy will find no difficulty in voting for a man so rabidly pro-slavery that he cannot answer civilly a request to lecture in a free state.

Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, says that the only terms upon which they consent to remain in the Union, is the Extension of Slavery into Kansas. If this is not permitted, his Excellency recommends measures preparatory to an immediate Dissolution.

The Washington Union is threatening disunion and other awful results, if Reeder is admitted to a seat in Congress. It declares that although the house may reject Whitfield on account of the illegality of his election, if that is proved, it cannot admit Reeder without overriding he Kansas-Nebraska act, which provides for the manner in which a delegate shall be elected.

Several know-nothing and republican clerks were dismissed from the departments at Washington on Saturday. It is said that the results of some of the recent elections have made the administration perfectly ferocious.

The N. Y. *Sun* overheard the following amusing colloquy, between a couple of "Mickies," the night after election.

One with great earnestness, declared that he cared not a copper who had won if "Greely and the niggars" were only beaten. "But," interposed a companion "it's the bloody Know. Nothin's that's elected." "Oh! the devil a bit I care, when Greely's not elected," was the emphatic rejoinder. "It's them blatherin' nigger fellows that's always disturbin' the peace on the country and wishin' to give England her way wid us whin she crooks a finger, that I like to see licked.—They're the manest party iver was got up, and bad luck to them; I hope the Know-Nothin's hes licked them."

[From the Boston Herald.]

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*The Berkshire Train Demolished—The Killed, Wounded and Missing.*—Full particulars have come to hand of the fearful accident on Tuesday last, by which the Berkshire railroad train was thrown from the track and destroyed, and immense damage done to the passengers, and the employees of the corporation. The train had started at a full rate of speed for the depot upon Beacon Hill in this city, and when rounding a curve newly laid out upon the route, it came in contact with a large American wagon, which had on board a full complement of passengers bound for the same destination. The turnpike crosses the track at the curve mentioned, and it had been intimated that if the wagon and train should both proceed at the same time, there would inevitably be a collision.

The conductors of the train were determined not to wait for the wagon, and were rushing along at a rapid rate when that vehicle, which had reached the point just at the critical moment, struck the locomotive—the result has been the total destruction of the train, and the loss of many souls on board, killed, wounded and missing. The cars were thrown down an embankment, and most of the passengers were precipitated into the mud of the low, marshy ground in the vicinity. Many persons are supposed to lie beneath the surface yet, and most of those who escaped serious injury are in a sad plight since the accident. We give below a partial list of the injured:—

Henry Wilson, engineer of the train, was found with his head and shoulders planted in the mud, his brogans elevated in the air. When he was extricated from his position, it was found that his clothes were much torn, and that he had received internal injuries that will probably prove fatal. His senses have been wandering ever since the accident. He was conveyed to his residence in Natick. Wilson was considered a smart engineer, but was rather careless in reference to switches.

Simon P. Hanscom, fireman, was injured externally, and maimed doubtless for life. He was plunged into the mud to a very great extent.

Anson Burlingame, a conductor, received some severe sprains and contusions, which will cause him many sleepless nights before he is fully recovered.

Julius Rockwell was injured in the heels, and as returned to Pittsfield.

Charles Sumner, a leading director in the corporation, was on board, and was thrown upon his back with great violence, and stunned by the shock. Nothing but the great strength of his back bone saved him from fatal injuries.

George N. Boutwell, who got into the train at the last station, had his eye-teeth knocked out, and suffered an extensive abrasion of his pantaloons in the rear.

William Brigham was thrown into a deep hole, and received some internal injuries. Unless the matter is adjusted immediately by the corporation, he will commence a suit for damages.

R. H. Dana, Jr., one of the conductors, who was very active in starting the train, received such a severe sprain in his right wrist that he was unable to write a series of resolutions censuring the driver of the "wagon." He says that he should prefer sailing "two years before the mast" in a hide drogher to a trip on another Berkshire train.

The wagon received no injury, and arrived at the depot in due time.

This accident has spread a deep gloom over a portion of the community, but, strange to say, a large majority of the citizens of Boston and many other towns regard the catastrophe with much satisfaction.

It will be remembered that this train ran over the constitution last winter and that probably weakened the locomotive so much that it could not resist the shock of a heavy wagon.

FAMILY RECIPES.—*To dress poultry*—When the weather is very cold, if you wish to make your fowls comfortable, cut out and make for each of them a jacket and trousers. Put them on and your poultry will be dressed.

Bubble and squeak—Take a saucepan, half full of clean spring water, put it on the fire, and let it heat gradually for about an hour. Watch it carefully until it boils; the moment it boils it will bubble. Then put your finger in, and you will squeak.

To cure hams—First ascertain what is the matter with them. Then apply the proper remedies, and if you do not succeed in curing them, it isn't your fault.

To roast a goose—First find out the biggest fool you know. Chaff him. Persuade him he is the cleverest man alive; and go on in this style until the goose has been sufficiently *roasted*.

To preserve apricots—Procure from Covent Garden market a small quantity of the finest apricots that money can purchase. Take them home, and, having first wiped them free from all dust, carefully lock them up, where neither your servants nor your children can get at them. This is the only way of preserving them for your own eating.

An excellent substitute for butter at breakfast (better than Marmalade)—Marry the nicest girl you know. You will then have her to preside at your breakfast-table, and, unless you are a sad dog indeed, you will not then require any *but her*.

At Paris, Tenn., is a lady who is now eighty-seven years of age, who has been the mother of twenty three children and prayed the Lord for one more, so as to make up a round two dozen. Besides, she has raised fourteen orphan children. She has educated thirty children—her own and a portion of the orphans—and many years sent nineteen children to school in Paris, and their dinner with them. She says that none of those she has reared and educated have ever disgraced her or themselves. The girl have all married well and are rich. The boys have all done well; one of her orphan *proteges* has been in Congress, several others in the State Legislature; there are sundry colonels, &c., among them, and all are highly respectable.

AN AMPLE APOLOGY.—A gentleman was called upon to apologize for words uttered over wine. "I beg pardon," said he, "I did not mean to say what I did; but I've had the misfortune to lose some of my front teeth, and words get out every now and then without my knowing a word about it." He was going on, when a friend pulled him down by the coat tail, saying, "Don't say one word more. Never was there a more perfect apology. If you add a word more you'll spoil it completely."

Punch gives the following as suitable Temperance toasts:—

May the pump always give us its succor.
The noblest work of man—the water works.
May sorrow find a watery grave.
May the good ship Britannia draw plenty of water.
Water—an excellent fellow in the main.
May confidence always break the ice, and friendship drink the water.
The brightest diamonds are those of the purest water.
Confusion to the pride that would keep its head above water.

ROMANTIC INCIDENT AT SEBASTOPOL.—A soldier who was present at the capture of Sebastopol, relates in a letter to his friends the following romantic story:

"A party of our men belonging to different regiments, were patrolling from house to house, in search of plunder. In one of the houses they came across a beautiful young female, about 17 or 18 years of age. Of course some violence was shown amongst the party, who commenced to drag her about, and would have used violence to her, had not a young man belonging to the 18th taken a musket and threatened to blow the first man's brains out that laid a finger on her; whereupon the young woman flew to this man, and clung to him for protection. She followed him all the way back to the camp; when in sight of his camp, he beckoned her to return—but no, she would not leave him. Whether she had fallen in love with him at first sight I don't know. But she came with him. As soon as he got there, he was instantly confined for being absent when the regiment was under arms. She followed him to the guard tent; and cried after him. The colonel of his regiment seeing the affection she bore him, released him, and sent both to General Harris, where an interpreter was got, and she related the whole affair to them. It turned out that she was the general's daughter worth some thousands. She was beautifully attired, and carried a gold watch and wore a set of bracelets of immense value. The young man is now about to be married to her. She will not leave him on any account whatever; and if he is not a lucky dog, I don't know who is."

——THE PACIFIC R. R. ACCIDENT.—Monday of last week was observed at St. Louis as a day of mourning on account of the disaster at the Gasconade, and business was wholly suspended. On Friday night a third bridge on the Pacific railroad, that at Moreau, four miles from Jefferson, and the only completed bridge upon the road, fell in consequence of a freshet in the stream which it spanned. Such a succession of calamities of the kind is unparalleled in the history of railroad enterprises, and is exciting wide comment. Mr. Melvin, one of the persons killed by the falling of the first bridge on the Pacific railroad, was found with a bowie knife, which he had on, thrust to the hilt into his body. Henry Chouteau, another of the killed, was so disfigured that he could be identified only by his invitation ticket.

——SIX MEN were recently detected in the act of placing obstructions upon the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad, in Wisconsin, and it has been ascertained that a plot was laid some months ago to blow up a passenger train. The plan was to sink a joint of stove pipe filled with powder and stopped up at the end, under the track—to have a train of powder leading from the mine several yards along side of the track, mixed with percussion caps; so that when the locomotive crushed and ignited the caps and fired the train of powder, the passenger car would be directly over the mine, and suffer a destructive explosion. The annuals of villany hardly furnish a more dreadful instance of human depravity than this. Fortunately this plan was postponed till after one more effort of obstructions had been made. In that the scoundrels were detected.

[From the Rutland Herald.]

Vermont Colonization Society.

This Society held its annual meeting in the Brick Church, in Montpelier, on Thursday evening, the 18th of October.

The meeting was opened by the reading of an appropriate chapter of Scripture, and an earnest prayer by Rev. Mr. Barber, of Williston.

The President being necessarily absent, the Hon. Carlos Coolidge, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

The Report of the Treasurer was read, from which it appears that something more than $1800 have been contributed, although the full returns for the year have not yet been received.

The Report of the Treasurer was followed by the Report of the Secretary, Rev. J. K. Converse. The view given of the field both at home and on the African continent,—the progress made—the growing conviction in the public mind of the magnitude of the work—the world-wide sympathy for an oppressed race—and the dawn of ultimate triumph in the cause of humanity,—was heard with deep interest. The report was candid, well digested, able, and when published, cannot be read without producing a salutary effect. Extracts verifying this just commendation might be given, but as the Report itself will soon be before the public, the reader will be his own judge.

At the conclusion of the Secretary's Report, brief and off-hand Addresses were made by several gentlemen; which, though not so polished and logically arranged as is expected from orators specially appointed with time for preparation, yet the matter was more pointed and the manner more earnest. Several important resolutions were read as the basis of argument, and their importance urged by animated discussion. The most important resolutions was introduced by O. H. Smith, Esq., on the duty of recognizing the independence of Liberia by our Government. The discussion of this topic brought out animated remarks from the mover of the question and others. A Senator being present, Judge Collamer, he enlightened the audience by a brief exposition of the powers and usages of Congress in reference to the recognition of foreign Powers. He said the practice and principle was to acknowledge the sovereignty of any State that became such without inquiry into the form of Government, or asking how they achieved their independence or revolution. But this matter rested chiefly with the Executive Magistrate, and Congress had not much influence in the matter. It was easy to see why the recognition of the Liberian Republic lingered. It was embarrassing to the South. And yet no less than eight civil governments have proceeded us in this duty, viz: England, France, Prussia, Belgium, Brazil, Hamburgh, Lubec and Bremen—the three last recently. The U. S. that, for every reason, should have the *first*, is still the *last*. What reason for this delay of African colonization—is not its influence anti-slavery? Bondage tolerated by a nation professing liberty and equality for every man, is inconsistent, and too glaringly abused, if a part of the race recognized as a civil government, is kept in the chains of servitude. Brazil has faced this incongruity, but our Republicans at the South do not like such irreconcilable difference of profession and practice. Vermont, we believe, has taken the lead of Colonization Societies, in saying in Convention that, "The independence of Liberia ought to be acknowledged by our Government." Let other State Colonization Societies follow, and something may come out of it. We are twitched by the growing commercial interest in tropical Africa, and giving it to England, who performs also our mail service to that country.

The annual meeting was not so large as the enterprise of redeeming Africa, and saving America, demanded, but deep interest was manifested, and the laborers departed with higher confidence in the greatness and ultimate success of their benevolent efforts. The time is fast coming when all who aid in this stupendous charity will rejoice that they have done so, and they who stand aloof will look upon their indifference with regret.

M.

[From Walton's Daily Journal.]

Legislature of Vermont.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.
2 o'clock, P. M.

SENATE.

Special orders.—Bill in amendment of an act to prevent traffic in intoxicating liquors, for the purpose of drinking, amendments of Mr. Pierpoint adopted and bill passed. Relating to the extension of the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad from Castleton to Rutland; bill ordered to lie.

Reports.—By com. on Banks, against bill to incorporate the Cabot bank; rejected. By Judiciary com. in favor of bill relating to the justices of the peace in the town of Cabot, ordered to third reading.—Also against bill in addition to chap 36 c. s.; rejected. By committee on Banks, against bill relating to the duties of the Bank Commissioner; rejected.

HOUSE.

Reports.—By Judiciary com. against bills in addition to s. 25 and 26 c. 26 (relative to persons bound out to labor,) relating to actions brought before a justice of the peace—amending c. 15 relative to grand and petit jurors—dismissed.

Engrossed bill.—Explanation of sec. 7 of Farmer's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; passed.

The House resumed consideration of the bill in addition to the charter of the Rutland and Whitehall roalroad co. (for extension of road from Castleton to Rutland,) the question being on the motion of Mr Barnes to dismiss.

Senate bill for the relief of Stark bank was rejected, 93 to 51.

The House considered the bill for the relief of Railroad corporations and their creditors, when Mr. Lyman moved to amend by adding a proviso that nothing in the act shall be construed to release the Vermont and Canada road from the obligation to make a connection with the Rutland and Burlington R. R. Co., at Burlington, according to their charter—agreed to.

SENATE.—EVENING.

Resolution.—Relating to the sword, pistols and military dress of Ethan Allen; House amendments concurred in by Senate, and resolution adopted.

Bills called up.—To pay the Iroquois Indians, the sum therein mentioned; passed. An act in relation to justices of the peace in the town of Cabot.

Engrossed bills.—Extending the time for paying the capital stock of the West River bank. To repeal sec. 69, of chap. 13 c. s., relating to co. banks. In alteration of chap 104, c. s., relating to offences against private property; all passed. Adj.

HOUSE.—EVENING.

Reports.—By judiciary com., against resolution for a digested index of the laws; and it was rejected. By com. on banks, against bill to incorporate Wilmington bank, and it was rejected. By judiciary com., Senate bills relating to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and to light houses, &c. on Lake Champlain, and they were passed. By gen. com., against two bills relating to circuses, and they were rejected. By com. of ways and means, against bill repealing all acts for support of insane at the Asylum, and it was rejected. By judiciary com., Senate bill relating to depositions, and it was passed.

Special order.—Senate bill to establish a board of education; amended by a substitute by Mr. Blanchard; this bill was opposed briefly by Messrs. Field and Leland, and by Mr. Bartlett of L., in an elaborate and very effective speech. The ayes were 39, noes 165; so the bill was rejected.

The resolutions on slavery, &c., reported by the House com., were adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

SENATE.

Resolutions.—By Mr. Harisborn, that the Senate and House of Representatives meet in Joint Assembly this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a State Superintendant of Common Schools; adopted.

Reports.—By com. on manufactures, in favor of House bill to incorporate the Montpelier Mining and Quarrying Co.; passed. By com. on banks, bill to repeal an act authorizing the business of banking; rejected. By select com., in favor of House bill laying a tax on the co. of Franklin; passed. By gen. com., in favor of House bill in addition to chap. 23 c. s. entitled Railroads, providing for the disposition of unclaimed baggage; ordered to lie.

Special order.—House bill for the promotion of Agriculture, Horticulture, Household and Mechanic Arts, &c. Amendments adopted; passed, yeas 16, nays 11.

The resolutions reported by the select com. to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Slavery were called up and adopted. Adj.

HOUSE.

Bills passed.—Senate bills to annex Harris and Goshen Gores to Plainfield; to incorporate village of Northfield, (amended on motion of Mr. Powers so as to prevent abuses in bowling alleys and certain exhibitions;) relative to co. property. House bill making provision for support of government; (this bill contained a clause making an appropriation for expenses under the liquor law, which Messrs. Powers of W., Felton and Marsh opposed as unnecessary and insidious, and Mr. Field defended as proper; the bill was amended in this respect.) House bill relating to assignments, (so as for the benefit of all creditors in proportion to their claims,); yeas 124, nays 22.

Mr. Beckwith called up House bill for the relief of railroad corporations and their creditors, when Mr. Field withdrew his opposition, and the bill was ordered to third reading.

The Treasurer reported a list of towns in arrear on State taxes, when Mr. White offered a resolution ordering the Treasurer to issue extents for the