

The Middlebury Galaxy.

"IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, THERE IS NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON TO GIVE US A GLEAM OF LIGHT, EXCEPTING THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—WEBSTER.

VOLUME XIII.

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1849.

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JOSEPH H. BARRETT, EDITOR.

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JUSTUS COBB, PUBLISHER,
BY WHOM ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING WILL BE EXECUTED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Poetry.

ROSALIE VANE.

I met her when bud and blossom were rare,
And the gems of the morning lay white in the air,
A song-like child on the bosom of Spring,
With a heart full of gladness and a bird on the wing,
And her sweet sunny eye was a charm against
Pain.

For a vision of gladness was Rosalie Vane.

I met her when nature was hushed with flowers,
And the glory of Summer enfolded her bowers,
With a wreath on her brow, and a smile on her lip,
Like a dew-dripped flower a bee loves to sip—
For eyes had bound her a bride in his train,
And the fairest and truest was Rosalie Vane.

I met her when waves that the wild Summer gave,
Had faded like mist on the foam-covered wave,
The angels had whispered "sweet sister, we come!"
And the trump from Heaven went back to her home;

The Winter passed over, and never again,
Should I see thee and love thee, dear Rosalie Vane.
—Hose Journal.

SANTA ANNA AND AMERICANUS DUX.

Faint Mexicans homo,
Santa Anna was his name,
Miles ferocious moli,
Dark complexioned, "whiskered,"
"Whole h e z," Mexicans were under
This bellows son of thunder,
Viginti thousand ragged lames,
Half starved, not clothed, at sine boots,
Fame, non fama driven on,
Miserimus set to look upon.

Santa Anna—ambitious,
(Homo qui never yet has licked us.)
Molina jarratus that he would
Split Taylor into kindling wood,
Marched boldly up—confiding in
Those twenty thousand swamps, to win,
The bloody pugnam, and to crack
Alike the head and hopes of "Zach."
Tum lile boy Santa Anna,
Of our lot, we boys, who never ran a
Way from Diddies half-steps;
March less from such half-started and tipsy,
Swarthy, diminutive Mexican,
Parabays whipped them, few or many.

Apud Sabillum Taylor fuit;
It seems that Santa Anna knew it,
So led his cogit straight up to it,
Et down on Taylor ille ruit—
Taylor—Americanus Dux,
(Prepared to give him some hard knocks.)
Andrus their old cracked drums rattle,
Made loving haste to give him battle,
Impiger homo vero he
The very man he wished to see
Was Santa Anna; though he had
Four times as numerous a squad!

In numero trusting, on he comes,
With squeaking files and kettle drums,
Muros Sabilli name appetit,
Firmly resolved to die or take it,
Sed Taylor fortiter stans his ground;
Cockfighting, Santa Anna found
A much more pleasant kind of game,
Quam in hoc modo, seeking fame,
Ours story's brevis—ille ran,
And in retreating led the van;
Relinquit aliquos on the field,
To most their long legs proved a shield.

O gallant Taylor is no fool,
Semper paratus—ever cool—
He's given the Mexicans to the pain,
Such charming fits, and will again.
Noster advice to Santa Anna,
Is that he go back to Havana;
Or if he is resolved to wield
His trenchant blade on battle-field,
Jactare less—pugnare more
Or he'll get flogged as oft before.

A NOBLE REPLY.—It was a beautiful turn
That was given by a great lady, who, being asked
where her husband was, when he lay
asleep for having been deeply concerned in
a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had
had him. This confession drew her before
the king (Charles II.) who told her that
nothing but her discovering where her lord
was, could save her from the torture. "And
will that do?" said the lady.—"Yes," replied
the king, "I give you my word for it."
"Then," said she, "I have hid him in my
hair; there alone, you'll find him!"

An "extraordinary surgical operation" was recently performed—which was the complete removal of the patient to another world. The physician is doing well.—Boston Bee.
All true but the "extraordinary."
The amount of California gold received at the U. S. Mint is only \$28,500.

MISCELLANY.

From Godey's Lady's Book.

JOHN THORNE.

John Thorne is dead. The announcement excites no emotion in you, reader, nor should it. If every tick of the clock is a knell of a "departing being's soul," your emotions would be strangely monotonous were you moved by the exit of every stranger.

And yet there were hearts to which that news brought sorrow—there was one, at least, that grieved deeply.

Had it come ten years earlier, a larger circle would have been saddened, and the news-prints would have scattered unstinted eulogy of his promise. Now it is simply noticed in a brief line. "Died, June 10, at Lima, S. A., JOHN THORNE, aged 34."

I have, it may be, singular notions of life. I had known John from his seventh year. We were students together. His career fell sadly short of the expectations of his friends, but I cannot persuade myself that his life was, in comparison with that of the mass of men, mispent. And yet no one thing that he pursued to accomplish, did he do. His soul was one of high aims, and what was perhaps singular, attainable aims. No one of them did he reach.

But I am wearying you with moralities. I sat down to write his obituary. A history of little incidents, perhaps, in all its character common-place. You know how common things and incidents may be colored with richer lights than even glory romance. The simple story I would tell, sacred in my eyes, and rich in deep emotions, may derive all its attractions to me from my intimate acquaintance and warm attachment to the subject.

John Thorne was a native of Vermont. The little village where his infancy and boyhood were nurtured, was a quiet, unassuming hamlet. His father was a lawyer, a man of considerable intelligence, respectable in his profession, living comfortably but frugally upon a narrow income. His mother belonged to a family somewhat decayed, but of the highest respectability. She traced her line directly to one of the chief of those great men who founded the New England States. He had served with distinction in the Netherlands, and numbered Pym among his friends.

Mrs. Thorne was an amiable, intelligent woman. She was not given to boasting, but when occasion naturally introduced the subject, her faded cheeks would glow and her mild eye kindle, as she spoke of the American founder of her family.

John had brothers and sisters his elders, men of talent, and interesting women, who low filled respectable stations in the country.

He graduated at—College, at the age of 21, with honor. He had pursued his class studies thoroughly, and had extended his researches into a wide range of various literature. After an interval of four or five years, I found him settled in the practice of the law, in the thriving village of—N. Y. By the aid of some slight patronage in the way of petty offices, he was enabled for a few years to earn a meagre support. He discovered, however, in these years, what his friends had earlier prophesied—he had no talent at money-making.

His habits were good. He had no fashionable vices, but he had inherited a species of fastidiousness that unfitted him for success in his profession, in the place and circumstances into which he was thrown. He avoided vulgar society. He had no taste for vulgar conversation.

There was a deference in his manner, a pains-taking notice of those inferior to him in position, that gave him a kind of popularity—but the same manner to his equals and superiors in position, while it quieted envy and rivalry, detracted from his influence. He came by degrees to be looked upon as a man unsuited to his place, who could not rise.

Such was his position when he committed a great error. He married. Yet a shrewder and colder man than he might have been pardoned the error.

I will not attempt a description of his wife. She was said to be beautiful—but that was her least attraction. I knew of their attachment. I saw how, day by day, it engrossed the whole soul of my friend. I saw that the woman he loved appreciated his rare endowments. They married. The wedding day was blessed to them by the approval of friends, and the best wishes of a large circle. Yet years after, when he had known sorrow, and his hair was streaked with grey, he told me it was the saddest day of his life. That he saw, as in a glass, while the mirth and gladness were at their full, the coming years of sorrow.

of his wife. I knew that he was past comforting. I feared he could not endure the overwhelming complication of his ill; yet he met me with a calmness that seemed wonderful. He besought me to spend the night with him. He said he should watch by the bed of Mary, and that my presence would be a relief.

There was no insanity in his eye or language. He still talked connectedly and with his peculiar beauty and aptness of expression. The shock I had supposed would madden had sobered him.

In the course of conversation of that, to me, memorable night, he said: "You will not doubt that I feel deeply as most men could, the extent of my loss. You knew Mary, and can judge what it is to be left by such a comforter alone in this miserable world, and yet I rejoice that she has gone. She died in my arms. The last light of her eye was full of wondrous love. The last faint pressure of her hand recalled to me all the history of my brief union. I know that she loved me. I knew that my sufferings, not her own, were the last drop of overmastering agony before which her flesh and spirit failed. But I know, too, that she had lived, and that she had been a perpetual conflict with the wretchedness of poverty, and I thank God that her trial has been a brief one, and that she is now with the angels. Her mother will take care of our boy, and whatever may befall me I can bear. Do you remember my wedding night? It was the saddest of my life, sadder than this, with my Mary dead beside me. I saw then, as in a dream, all my past struggles with poverty. Thank God, I did not see this sight! I could not have borne it then."

He wept freely. He had opened his heart to me, and was relieved. I persuaded him towards morning to lie down, and watched beside him while he slept. Kind neighbors had taken our place by the bed of death.

He woke in the morning delirious, and lay for weeks in a low nervous fever. Finally he recovered. Some months after I heard of him in New York. How he lived for two or three years I do not know. I never met him after his recovery from his long illness. About a year since, I learned from one of his brothers, a clergyman of much respectability, that he was in South America.—"Since his failure in business," said his brother, "he has gone out as the agent of a mercantile company in New York upon a good salary, and is doing well."

Three weeks ago, I saw in the Herald the notice of his death, and, as there came up before my memory his sensitive nature, his early ambition early checked and thwarted, his wounded affections, I have fancied that death came to him as a rest. It may be that necessity hardened him to endurance, and that the struggle and strife of life that he once abhorred, became pleasing as excitement and stimulants. It may be so.

THE POPE AND HIS SUBJECTS.

Since the year 1434, four hundred and fifteen years ago, no Pope, till now, has been expelled to live from Rome and the Romans; though, in the Middle Ages, this spectacle was by no means rare. From his lurking place at Gaeta, on the borders of the kingdom of Naples, the present Pope is sending proclamations to his subjects, who stabbed his prime minister, Rossi, on the public square, and who shot his secretary, Cardinal Alibi, in the Quirinal, and first of despots and excommunicated the terrors of intellect and excommunication have lost their once dreadful power, and will scarcely startle the ears of the Romans, unless their reverberations are echoed by the roll of the Austrian drums or the French artillery.—Yet, even if foreign bayonets could put him back into Rome, it is improbable that they could keep him there, except by continued foreign occupancy of the Eternal City. At the onset, the Romans, and all the Italians, would have placed the Pope place himself at the head of the democratic movement; and since it is found that he neither can do, nor will do, they are for a Pope no more. As a sample of the way in which the Romans have learned to talk to "his Holiness," we give the following, from the journal called *Il Popolano*:

"Fly, hapless Pope, thou symbol of slavery from blooming freedom! Fly, last of apostates, and first of despots from the counts betrayed, from the people thou hast deceived, and from the seat of Catholicism, which thou wouldst make the seat of criminal intrigues, the nest of corruption, the support of tottering thrones. Fly, thou king of the Jesuits, thou man of pious name and godless deeds—thou Jove without thunder, thou king without crown, and apostle without faith, thou betrayer of the Pope, place himself at the head of the democratic movement; and since it is found that he neither can do, nor will do, they are for a Pope no more. As a sample of the way in which the Romans have learned to talk to "his Holiness," we give the following, from the journal called *Il Popolano*:

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From the National Era.

SPEECH OF MR. WILSON,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1849.

The bill to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, being under discussion—

MR. WILSON addressed the Committee substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I deem it unnecessary to make any apology to the Committee for breaking the silence which I have studiously imposed on myself since taking my seat in this Congress. I propose to speak of Slavery, denouncing it, and not merely of the country, but of the whole Christian world—emphatically the question of the age, and its discussion upon this floor fit and proper, in reference to its influences and bearings upon our national affairs.

The honorable gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Hilliard,] the other day, spoke truly in regard to the effects of Slavery in the Southern States of this Union—that they are isolated, cut out from the sympathy of States and countries, and the result of that peculiar domestic institution. I concur entirely with the honorable gentleman in that opinion, and award to him high credit for his honest, frank, manly avowal of that truth upon this floor. I rejoice, sir, that the truth is known to Southern gentlemen, and proclaimed here by one of their number, of large experience and acknowledged ability.

It shall be my purpose, during the little time that I have at my disposal in this House, to speak on the subject of Slavery, as connected with the political affairs of the country, regarding it merely in a political view, without attempting to discuss the question generally, in its moral aspects. Upon this subject I desire to promise a few things, in order that I may be fully understood.

In the first place, I must say that I do not assent, to the fullest extent, to the charge which was sometimes made against me, that I was opposed to the amount of physical suffering which they inflicted upon the African race. I do not believe that the slaves of the Southern States are commonly subjected to those extreme physical sufferings, so often affirmed by the opposers of slavery; but, on the contrary, I believe there is a great deal of just and humane sympathy felt by the master for the slave, in most cases wherever the institution of slavery has prevailed in this country.

But there is another point upon which I treat my chief objection to the institution; and that is, that the condition of the slave is absolutely and irremediably fixed. There are no means of improvement left to the slave; he has no power—no hope of moral elevation. Now, in the Northern States, there is no man so poor that he is without this hope, either for himself or his children. It is often the case in the Northern States, that the son or the daughter of the poorest man in the district stands at the head of the class, and come home from school with the reward of merit from their teacher. The poor laborers of the North are constantly cheered with the hope of improvement and advancement in their children. But the laboring slave population of the country are cheered with no such hope.

Now, the great question before the country is, whether it be expedient for Congress to extend this institution of Slavery into the Territories recently acquired from Mexico? I am aware of the charge which has been made against me, and urged, reiterated here and elsewhere, in public speeches, and public documents, and papers of every class in the slave interest, that the North were constantly trespassing upon the South, because they would not consent to the passage of laws making more secure the right of the slaveholder to his property. I undertake to say that, for the last fifty years, the charge which has been made against me, and urged, reiterated here and elsewhere, in public speeches, and public documents, and papers of every class in the slave interest, that the North were constantly trespassing upon the South, because they would not consent to the passage of laws making more secure the right of the slaveholder to his property. 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