

# The Middlebury Galaxy

"The consolidation of our Union—the greatest interest of every true American."—Washington.

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## The Middlebury Galaxy

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## Poetry.

### THE SHADOW OF THE PAST.

Oh! joy to the spring-tide sun,  
For it opens the buds to leaves,  
And it makes sweet climbers run,  
With their fragrance over the eaves;  
And it calls glad birds about  
To sing new songs of praise—  
Oh, joy to the spring! but it cannot bring  
The joy of by-gone days!

I think on the Past with a thought  
That paineth the bosom sore—  
A face, a form, to my mind is brought,  
Which my eyes can never see more!  
I hear a kind word said  
By a tongue that is mute and cold!  
I feel the clasp of a hand now dead  
And withering in the mould!

But the thought of a friendship changed  
Is worse than a dream of the dead!  
And I think of the dear estranged  
Till reason, with peace, seems dead.  
There are hearts that loved me once,  
There are hands that once caressed,  
That are colder now than the frosts on the  
bough  
That kilneth the bird in its nest!  
—*Tid's Magazine.*

## Agricultural.

### BUCKWHEAT.

In many cases this is a valuable grain. It can often be raised on light land, too poor for other crops; and it admits of later sowing than most other kinds of grain. It does not succeed well when sowed early. A good time for sowing, in this section, is from the tenth to the twenty-fifth of June. We should prefer from the fifteenth to the twenty-fifth.

Some crops have ripened well in this latitude when sowed as late as the fourth of July. In the Middle States, buckwheat is sowed late, so that it will have barely time to ripen before frost. The object of this is to prevent injury from the hot sun in August, when the plant will be in flower, if sowed rather early. Perhaps the hot sun in this region has injured the crop when blossoming during the heat of summer, and yet the cultivator may not have been aware of the cause of failure. We advise experiments on this subject by sowing a little rather early for trial.

Buckwheat is generally a cleansing crop, as it destroys most kinds of weeds. The weeds start with the wheat, but the wheat is so rapid and rank in its growth, that it destroys the most of them.

Buckwheat flour is valuable; and the meal is excellent for swine. The grain is fine for poultry, and for feeding pigeons it is regarded as the best grain. Some farmers sell their whole crop at a dollar a bushel to those who insure pigeons in nets.

Judge Hayes, of South Berwick, distinguished for his attention to agriculture, informed us that he ploughed about two acres of pasture land, and obtained a very good crop without manure, and with but little labor. The straw made good fodder, and the pasture land was improved by cultivation.—*New England Farmer.*

**THE POTATO.**—It is a fact perhaps not generally known to farmers, that there are two parts in the potato, which, if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table; eight or ten days sooner than the other. The small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part which produces the earliest; the middle or body of the potato produces late, and always larger ones. A farmer in the Amherst Cabinet says he always pursues this plan in order to obtain an early supply for the table, which are usually fine and mealy.—*Claremont Eagle.*

**YANKEE GALLANTRY.**—Irishmen are proverbial for their off-hand gallantry. Yankees, we believe, are equal to the best of them. A case in point:—Recently there came to our city, on a visit, a verdant youth direct from snow-dusted Green Mountain-land. His city connections are of some importance, and he was not long ere he had an invitation to an "upper ten" party. Dressed in his "Sunday-go-to-meetings," he was ushered into the parlor at an early hour. Among the company was a pretty and quite bewitching Miss, to whom the youth paid his special devotions. She is quite petite—she fully a "six-footer." When the company were invited from the parlor to partake of refreshments, the tall youth waited on the pretty, petite Miss. They took a position back of the table, where the crowd was large and room scarce. The youth invited his partner to step up on a stair which led into another apartment.

"Oh, no!" she returned, "I should be too far above you!"  
"Not at all," he replied, casting a significant glance at her, "men are a little lower than the angels!"—*American Courier.*

## Political.

### THE WEDDING.

From the Montpelier Watchman.

Banns having been duly published, the late Locofoco and Abolition parties met on Thursday last and became one. Wednesday night was spent in active courtship, with a spice of lovers' quarrels, we are told, which however ended in kisses, the marriage settlement and the precise form of popping the question having been duly agreed upon by the papas and mammas of the parties interested. The details of the highly interesting, unique and ludicrous public performances of Thursday are as follows:

### THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

#### THE BRIDEGROOM.

Met at the Grand Jury Room, at 10 o'clock A. M., and organized thus:  
Paul Dillingham, Chairman—the gentleman whose anti-slavery professions have been practically exemplified by voting for the annexation of the Slave Territory and the admission of the Slave State of Texas to the Union.  
George H. Paul and A. J. Aiken, Secretaries.  
Mr. Paul is the reputed editor of the Burlington Sentinel, which paper of the 24th of May, declared that the locofocos would adhere to their old principles and do nothing to divide the Northern and Southern Democracy. Of Mr. Aiken, we know nothing: "A. J." probably stands for Andrew Jackson, and permits the inference that he is an old line locofoco.

Having organized, nothing remained but to proceed according to the programme of the previous night. Said programme or platform was therefore presented and agreed upon, and when the signal came that the bride was ready, the Locofoco bridegroom repaired to the bride's dwelling to consummate the match.

### THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

#### THE BRIDE.

At 10 A. M. the late Free Soil party met in Convention at the Free Church, and was called to order by E. D. Barber, (loc.) and temporarily organized by appointing Stephen South, Chairman, and E. A. Stansbury, Secretary—who was among the very few persons present who once acted with the Whig party, and who never did act with the old Liberty party. C. B. Harrington, (loc.) rose to address the chair, but was interrupted by the President, who called upon the Rev. Mr. Smith to open the Convention with prayer.

Mr. Harrington then got the floor and inquired whether any correspondence had been had with last year's nominees.  
E. D. Barber (loc.) said he had been corresponding with gentlemen in various parts of the State for some months, and among the rest with those who were on the free soil ticket last year. The upshot of the matter was, that Messrs. Shaffer and Stansbury declined running again, and Mr. Poland (Lake P.) had been translated to the bench of the Supreme Court—so the coast was clear for a new ticket.

High Henry (loc.) has Judge Williams been consulted in the affirmative, and said that Judge Hutchinson declined.

Judge Hutchinson (Liberty) was glad to hear this. He said the Liberty party went down hill so long as Judge Williams was their candidate; indeed, they never did have, and never would have, any confidence in him.

Joseph Poland (Liberty) had seen a letter from which he inferred that Judge W. would not decline if nominated.

Judge Hutchinson said that was a good reason for his objection to the Judge; he didn't wish to have him run.

Charles Kason (loc.) couldn't agree with Poland; he had seen a letter in which Judge W. said positively that he could not consent to run on their ticket.

Palmer, perhaps I ought to say that the letter to which I allude was not from Judge Williams.

Here there was a cry "to lay Judge Williams on the table," and that put an end to the scene.

Next came a resolution for a permanent organization; but Mr. Barber objected, remarking that it had been agreed in caucus last night that both parties should come together, provided the platform could be agreed to.

### THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

After some suggestions from Judge Briggs, (John Tyler's Collector), and Sumner A. Walker, the question was raised upon the following platform:

1. Resolved, That Liberty is a right inherent and inalienable in man, and that herein all men are equal.

2. Resolved, That to secure the blessings of liberty was one great object for which the Constitution of the United States was ordained.

3. Resolved, That as Liberty is the clearest right and dearest interest of the individual, and its security the highest duty of the body politic, we declare, as the first point and article in this organization, that American Slavery is a great evil and wrong, which ought to be repented of and abandoned.

4. Resolved, That we claim no authority in the Federal Government to abolish slavery in the several States, but we do claim for our constitutional power perpetually to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into territory now free and abolish it wherever under the jurisdiction of Congress it exists.

5. Resolved, That this power ought immediately to be exercised in prohibiting the introduction and existence of Slavery in New Mexico and California, in abolishing Slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, on the high seas, and wherever else, under the Constitution, it can be reached.

6. Resolved, That no more Slave States should be admitted into the federal union.

7. Resolved, That the government ought to return to its ancient policy, not to extend, nationalize, or encourage, but to limit, localize, and discourage slavery.

[So far, these resolutions are almost as good as those the Whigs of Vermont have sustained for years, while these locofoco gentlemen were working with all their might for Slave-erratic Presidents, armed with the Veto power for the protection of Slavery, and the War power for its extension. Upon some of the rest we may hereafter remark.]

10. Resolved, That the education of the children of the State is a matter of public concern, which the State ought to care for, and the property of the State to pay for.

11. Resolved, That we consider that the issues which formerly divided the Democratic and Whig parties in relation to a United States Bank, Sub-Treasury, and Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, have been settled, and that we are not disposed, in the present position of the political affairs of the nation, to countenance their revival, whatever may have been our individual opinions heretofore on those subjects.

12. Resolved, That we can support no man as a candidate for State or national offices, who does not sanction the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions.

13. Resolved, That we discover in the acts of the present Administration no indications of friendship to the cause of freedom.

14. Resolved, That we will adhere firmly to the principles here proclaimed, regardless of the "indignant frowns" of a slaveholding executive, and unawed by the fear of being disturbed in the defence of the fundamental doctrines of Republican freedom.

Mr. Barber moved that this platform be accepted as satisfactory, remarking that the locofoco had already agreed to it.

Milton Brown opposed the ninth resolution, unless it could be amended. It proposed an unequal surrender of all the rights of the old States—as hostile to their interests, and against every principle of right and justice.

Mr. Barber defended the whole platform, as being the Buffalo platform, with a little backing out. The ninth resolution, to which Mr. Brown objected, Mr. Barber thought was the most democratic of the whole, because aiming to reach the poor against the large landholders.

[Both gentlemen are partly right, and so good an opportunity to give a clear and correct understanding of the matter ought to have been improved. We were a little surprised that Brown, who usually waxes the last word, did not insist. The existing land system in theory is intended to encourage and protect actual settlers, as it ought to do; but it has been outrageously abused by the speculators and spoils hunters, who have at times swarmed under locofoco reign and with the connivance of locofoco officers at Washington, about as thick as the frogs of old time in Egypt. That they have speculated upon the emigrants, and that valuable sections have been locked up in land companies, is true; this, however, is only a part of the abuses which have prevailed. The lands have also been used as a locofoco capital to buy up States and corporations by large grants—have been squandered in some instances; and while on the whole a considerable revenue has been acquired from them, with a solitary exception under Whig rule, the just proportion of the old States has always been withheld from them, and so applied as to materially injure their interests in every respect. These monstrous abuses grew up rapidly under the long lease of locofocoism in the twenty years between 1828 and 1848; they are parts of the fruits of locofoco misrule; and if now the locofocos of Vermont are really anxious to reform, we very certainly are glad of it, and trust that the present administration will give them a chance to test their new professions. We agree that the lands should be held for actual settlers only—not for thieves, nor for speculators, who are the mere tools of speculators. We agree that the lands should be disposed of at so cheap a rate that every honest and industrious man should also be protected in this homestead; but there are two things which the old States have a right to insist upon: first, that the lands shall not be thrown away to the encouragement of a speculating, unsteady, hasty, and unhealthy emigration, depopulating and impoverishing the old States; and secondly, that the revenue, whatever it may be, should not go into the federal treasury, in defiance of the rights of the old States and for the disturbance of the whole system of revenue and protection. Put to resume.]

Judge Hutchinson was opposed to the form of putting the question, suggested by Mr. Barber. He wished to require that Liberty principles, and not to have it appear as if they were doing some new and great thing. This suggestion was approved.

Mr. inquired if the motion was to adopt the resolutions? The chair replied in the negative; it was to approve them, or re-affirm the Buffalo Platform (with variations).

Mr. Safford inquired whether the resolutions went for immediate emancipation? That was an important plank in the old Liberty platform.

Mr. Barber read the third resolution, and thought that sufficient.

Mr. Safford was not satisfied; that was not sufficient for the old abolitionists.

Mr. Barber then suggested the fourth resolution; but that was found to be limited to the exclusion of slavery from territory now free.

Mr. Thrall here came to the rescue, and said that immediate emancipation was a matter for the States only in which slavery existed. [Ah! then the old Slaveocratic say that "the North has nothing to do with slavery" is admitted to this extent.]

**POPING THE QUESTION.**  
The Buffalo Platform, as modified in the resolutions, was accepted or re-affirmed unanimously, and then the question was popped: Mr. Lewis Cass Democracy, commonly known as a plant and servile subject of King Veto to the Slave, proposes to wed the late Miss Liberty, alias Free Soil, taking her for better or for worse, endowed with all the goods and chattels she professes to own, to wit, the remnant of the Buffalo platform.—Shall the fellow come in?

Judge Parry (loc.) moved to let him in, and the parents of the bride all shouted Amen. Whereupon, doubtless in order that the bride and bridegroom might have time to wear off their blushes and compose themselves for the trying scene, an intermission of fifteen minutes was considerably voted.

### THE MARRIAGE.

At the expiration of this time, the groom was ushered in, and proved to be a little old fellow, never very handsome at the best, who now bore evident marks of hard service and bad habits; the bride, however, graciously received him, albeit a little flustered, but evidently happy.

C. B. Harrington then moved that the marriage be pronounced to both parties on the marriage settlement—to wit: the platform—was put, and the platform agreed to, and with cheers and swaying of hats "the train were made one."

Mr. Bradley (loc.) now moved a permanent organization of the Convention, upon which some discussion ensued.

Judge Hayes (loc. of the Hunker tribe) had no distrust at all, and was willing to go on under the present officers, Smith and Stansbury.

Mr. Vilas (Hunker) said, but after all it was best to have a lot of Vice Presidents, and he would have a committee to nominate. A committee was raised and shortly reported the following list of officers, which was agreed to:—

**STEPHEN SMITH, President.**  
Vice Presidents.  
W. R. Shaffer, Whitfield Walker,  
D. P. Noyes, Asahel Peck,  
Wm. Hadden, Royal Hatch,  
Austin Fuller, Aaron Cleveland,  
Titus Hutchinson, Milton Brown,  
Daniel Roberts, Jr., Richard Smith,  
Henry Lester, S. A. Webber.

Secretaries.  
Jacob Scott, Geo. H. Paul,  
E. A. Stansbury, A. J. Aiken.

A committee, to be appointed by the delegates from the several counties, to nominate a State ticket was organized, and the Convention adjourned until half past one.

### AFTERNOON.

The Convention met, and after being no business, speeches were called for. Mr. Stansbury was called out and declined.—Next came

Levi B. Vilas [Hunker.] He took the platform cheerfully, and thought he was not inconsistent, even though last year he helped kick the Barnburners out of the locofoco party.—The first was, he said, that things had since occurred to warrant this change. First, Taylor's election by slaveholders, because a slaveholder, as he said; and to prove this assertion, he quoted the votes of the Southern States, showing that Taylor had gained largely upon Polk's vote in Pennsylvania. Second, the Calhoun Convention of Southern Members of Congress, which made slavery the great question, to the exclusion of other matters; but here Mr. V. forgot to say, that almost without exception, the men who signed the Calhoun address were his brother locofocos of the Cass school.

The next assertion of Mr. V. was that the Southern Whigs are for extending slavery—which is altogether too broad to be true.—In truth, there is a strong anti-extension spirit in the South, and mainly in the Whig party.—Hence the defeat of the Whigs in Virginia—hence the Locofocoery of the South (the "brethren" of Vilas and Co. in Baltimore) are rallying upon the Calhoun platform of Slavery and Disunion. Finally, Mr. V. protested that he didn't want to look behind, to see what they had been doing, but ahead, upon what they would do.

Mr. Hastings (Liberty) rejoiced that the Liberty tree planted at Buffalo was sprouting so abundantly during the spring rains.—(The best horticulturists recommend close pruning of the sprouts and suckers, though, in order to make trees bear well; you will have to top off some of the bad suckers, or they will grow up and shade the good ones.) Mr. Stansbury (Whig) finally consented to be called out, and among a mass of balderdash and abuse of his old friends, gave ready a cutting description of that spurious democracy which holds slaves. We thought that if any democracy was worse than this, it was that democracy in the free States which fraternized and sustained the spurious slaveocratic article. Mr. S. was careful not to say this, however—perhaps out of kindness to his own brethren.

Mr. Chittenden (loc.) reminded his audience that last year the Whigs complimented him for abandoning the Hunkers; he hoped they would be as complimentary now to the repentant Hunkers. As to the Whigs; he complained not at removals—in his opinion "to the victors belong the spoils," but he did complain that the Whigs had made removals when they had promised not to do so, and particularly that Free Soil men had been removed. [No such promise was ever made; moderation and justice were promised by General Taylor, and will be carried out.]

As to slavery in California and New Mexico, Mr. C. said that it must inevitably be excluded—there was no need of a Free Soil party to do that work; what was needed, to operate upon slavery at home. [But Mr. Thrall says the Slave States are to attend to that—so if both of these gentlemen are correct, the new party has nothing to do but to kick slavery out of its calculations and go back to the original elements of locofocoism.] In conclusion, Mr. C. congratulated the Convention that the horns of contention did not stick out so far as he expected.

T. P. Redfield (loc.) was next called for, but was missing.

Mr. Kason (loc.) next took the floor. He saw ample cause for encouragement. The Buffalo Convention had been felt in Congress—had kept slavery out of the new territory; the day of that convention was a great day—so was the day of John P. Hale's entrance to the Senate—the day of the Connecticut election—the day of Salmon P. Chase's election as Senator from Ohio—the day of Henry Clay's letter fixing a time for emancipation somewhere this side of eternity—and the day of Senator Benton's appeal; but the biggest day he thought would be that in which "the star that never sets" would at last rise.

Mr. argued very pertinently that slavery is opposed to education; and a couple of gentlemen from Randolph, Liberty men in 1840, whose names we could not get, rejoiced that their prospects appeared so much brighter than usual.—One of them suggested that if slavery was the only thing to divide parties upon, then all other questions like the Tariff, &c. &c. would be wisely settled, for the reason that the representatives of the people could act free from party restraint. [Very well, then, knock slavery out of party trammels, and that will be wisely settled, too.—Did it ever occur to this gentleman, that Gen. Taylor's platform against Vetoes and Executive power, does leave the people perfectly free to settle all these questions?]

Mr. Kidder (Hunker) made a few brief remarks, apologizing that his health precluded a speech. The point was that the books of Cass and Butler had been closed—he had entered his name in the new book, and was ready to support any body the Convention would nominate.

Elder Winch (Hunker) said he had nothing to brag of only that he was always a democrat; he had always been against slavery, too, but very cautious against uniting with the anti-slavery party, lest it should turn out Whig, which he abhorred above all things. He had come with misgivings, but the anti-slavery party had taken the Democratic tip, and he was perfectly happy.

The nominating Committee now came in and reported  
HORATIO NEEDHAM, for Governor,  
DANIEL ROBERTS, Jr. for Lt. Governor, and  
JOSEPH POLAND, for Treasurer; and the nominations were unanimously adopted and honored with three cheers each.

Mr. Needham was called out. Van Buren was killed off by slavery by the Polk Convention of 1844, and Mr. N. said he then quit the locofoco party and joined the abolitionists. As an anti-slavery man he was liberal, however, and might possibly in some circumstances bring himself to support even a slaveholder; but the case would be a very strong one. He was confident the union-to-day was not a coalition in the bad sense of the term, but all would act honestly up to their professions; he should at least be faithful to the platform, however much he might fall short of others in qualifications for the office of Governor.

Mr. Roberts also spoke; he had been long an abolitionist (though formerly a loco,) and spoke enthusiastically of the march of freedom all over the world.

Mr. Poland was called out, declined, and was then forced; he thought the force in his case, a sign that niggers are increasing (his own term,) but still he declined a speech, and promised to get good security if elected Treasurer.

The Platform was then formally adopted. The business now appeared to be over, and the members of the Convention began rapidly to disperse, when Mr. Barber arrested a few by offering a resolution—an afterthought, not embraced in the Platform—declaring that the Convention is in favor of a Tariff sufficient to raise revenue enough to pay the expenses of the government economically administered, and the interest on the public debt.

Judge Briggs objected; this resolution had cost them five hundred votes last year.

Mr. Barber insisted that they would be called free trade men if it was not adopted. For his part, he could not go free trade.

Judge Briggs said he would agree, if Barber would amend so as to declare in favor of incidental protection. That, he thought, might possibly do the party some good.

Mr. Barber refused, insisting that any duty, no matter what, would of course give incidental protection.

Mr. Stansbury said the resolution was just the thing as it was, and he would defend it against all the Whigs in creation—and that settled the matter, the dozen or two present permitting the resolution to pass.

Thus ended the business of the day, in a manner well fitted to cast suspicion upon the motives of the managers of the whole affair. If they have no purpose to subserve on the great cause of Protection to the interests of the People of Vermont, other than to save the most votes and build up their party, it is but fair to suspect that their new professions for free soil are based upon no higher or stronger foundation. We speak of the leaders, who have but recently professed to be free soil men. Such were the leaders, as is evident enough from the record we have now given. Mr. Barber is the Magnus Apollo of the party; he managed the correspondence for months past; he arranged the wires; and he was the master spirit of the Convention. We give him credit for managing the thing very well. He was cautious to have as many as possible of the right sort of men for his purpose, and as few crooked sticks as possible. Hence, we think, it was that comparatively few of the old Liberty men were present,—very few, who ever have acted with the Whig party,—and these were pretty carefully stowed away as officers of the Convention.—The main body, it was perfectly evident to every intelligent observer, consisted of men who were always active in the locofoco party until June last, and who have now completely disposed of the old Liberty party by absorbing it. We have treated the thing as a marriage,—the locofoco party as the husband, and the late free soil party as the wife. Perhaps some would choose to change the relations of the parties. We don't object to that certainly: Put them as you will, our idea simply is, that the locofocos will wear the breeches in that family. We counted the number just after the Hunker Convention had joined: four hundred covers the whole, and of this number we estimate that at least three-fourths were locofocos up to June, 1848. They have the strength of the new party, and will know how to use it. In their State ticket the disposition is manifest: two of the three candidates were old locofocos. It is essentially now, what it was in 1840, the locofoco party.

But what of the coalition? Two good things, undoubtedly. The first is that Vermont is clearly anti-slavery for the present. There can be no contest, in Vermont, on that question, until the locofocos play false. They are prepared for that in case of necessity: the announcement of Mr. Thrall that the Slave States are to take care of emancipation; the announcement of Mr. Chittenden, that no free soil party is required to keep slavery out of California and New Mexico; the announcement of Mr. Needham that he can possibly vote for a slaveholder, and the excuse of Mr. Vilas that the Hunkers now go against slavery because the South did not elect Cass—all are just so many hinges on which they can take a new turn, whenever the interests of the party require it. Still, they are bound for the present

to anti-slavery ground, and that is good. Another good thing is, that there are now but two parties in the State—no triangular warfare—no contests without a victory one way or the other.—We like that: there is a chance for a fair fight, and a spur for an energetic one; and all we have now to say to the Whigs is simply this: put on your armor at once; quit yourselves like men; conquer, as you certainly can if you will—or else be prepared to receive a handsome defeat, for which you will have nobody to blame but yourselves. The locos have played their part well. The Whigs have only to do their part as well, and Vermont will stand even more surely and firmly Whig than she has done of late.

From The Woodstock Mercury.  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VERMONT.  
No. 6.

True it is that Vermont turns out gold. Her farmers and artisans and manufacturers are indeed gold diggers. The evidence of this truth bursts upon the eye of the traveller as he passes over the State. He sees in her villages, and over the country, that competence and independence, which show that the people have discovered the true philosopher's stone, which converts other things into gold. There is no one mine of gold, but the State itself is the mine, and its hills and valleys are teeming with the gold bearing products of the philosopher's stone which is possessed by every industrious, persevering and honest man.

The Geological survey was begun, in order to make more extensive application of this philosopher's stone, and thus to fill the pockets of the people. It will fail of this object and of its chief object unless the Final Report is made and the Survey brought to a successful close. The people will go on to dig up gold in this way, and prospered, I have no doubt, but they will not make it so fast, neither will they make so much of it in a given period. The citizens of the State have been losers so far by the Survey, and will be far greater losers if the Survey is not completed and the last finish put upon it.

The State Geologist is able to complete the Survey, so that it shall be an honor to the State. This has been done in other States, where the Annual Reports have been no more satisfactory than in this, and done also to the high honor and profit of the people. The Annual Reports of the Survey of Vermont contain ample evidence of the ability of the Geologist to bring it to a successful and honorable termination.

No other man can make it from this Survey already accomplished. It is impossible, because no other knows the things seen, or is able to make the necessary filing up in the notes of the Geologist made at the time and on the spot.—Some things might be reported by others; but the full, systematic, necessary report of the Survey,—the grand Final Report, can be made only by the State Geologist.

Shall it be done? Shall it fail to be made by the want of the small, but adequate appropriation? Shall the people suffer this loss, and there be no remedy?

C. R.

Dr. S. S. Fyfe.—The Scalpel, for May, contains the following allusion to this personage, which we copy, at the request of a physician, whose opinion, on this point, coincides with that of Dr. Dixon:

God pity the wretches, whether in or out of the profession, who trifle with human life and human feelings in this dreadful disease. There is in this city a miserable miserant, who deludes thousands with a book containing precepts of a truly admirable character, (gleaned from the writings of earnest and conscientious men,) so artfully mingled with his allusions to cures performed by his innumerable compounds, shoulder-bracs, abdominal supporters, breathing tubes, and other second-rate money-traps, that it makes one blush to think he is called a doctor. The fellow talks of his having discovered the use of the lungs! Notwithstanding such arrant absurdity, people believe and trust him.

A VOLUME IN A SENTENCE.—The Louisville (Ky.) Examiner says: "We are informed that a very interesting discussion upon the subject of Emancipation, was held recently in Woodford County between Rev. Mr. Waller and Thomas F. Marshall, Esq. Mr. Waller, who is a pro-slavery candidate for the Convention, undertook the somewhat difficult task of proving Slavery a divine institution. In his earnest advocacy of the sacred cause, Mr. W. labored to show that Slavery has the direct approval and sanction of Jehovah. Mr. Marshall rose to reply. All who knew his peculiar manner of speaking, can easily imagine the effect produced by his reply, as pungent as it was brief."

"The gentleman," says Mr. Marshall, "has attempted to prove that the blessing of heaven rests upon the institution of Slavery. I have too much respect for my God to attempt to defend Him from such a slander."

CALIFORNIA.—One of our Montpelier boys has just returned from an expedition towards "the golden regions." In the course of his wanderings he had three clear and distinct views of the elephant: first, in a gale, in the Gulf of Mexico, when the vessel was thrown over her beam ends, and driven far from her destined Gulf; next, at Panama, where he, with 3000 other Americans, lay four weeks under a tropical sun, amidst disease and vice, and rapidly diminishing purses, awaiting in vain for vessels to take them to the "diamonds"; and lastly, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, when seeking an overland passage, where he was attacked by the cholera, and held eight or ten days in its grasp.—*Montpelier Herald.*

A NEW FACT DISCLOSED.

We were not aware until recently that the books of newspaper publishers are consulted to quite a large extent, by people in business, to ascertain the pecuniary standing of persons. Debts for newspapers come due once a year; and persons who pay up regularly for their papers, are regarded as prompt men, and worthy of confidence.—We had a person come into our office a few weeks since, and ask, "Do you send the Eagle now to—?" "Well," we replied that we did. "Well," said the man, "he owes me about forty dollars, and I can't get it—I don't think he's good." We looked secretly at his account, and found him all paid. We then replied to the inquirer, "That man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he—"I have been in several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come to your office. That man is good; this is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what paper they take, and contrive some way to prep it up to their account. Men who are good, are sure to pay for their newspaper; and if they do not pay for these, we do not think them good." We were forcibly struck by the reply to the inquirer, "That man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he—"I have been in several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come to your office. That man is good; this is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what paper they take, and contrive some way to prep it up to their account. Men who are good, are sure to pay for their newspaper; and if they do not pay for these, we do not think them good." We were forcibly struck by the reply to the inquirer, "That man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he—"I have been in several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come to your office. That man is good; this is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what paper they take, and contrive some way to prep it up to their account. Men who are good, are sure to pay for their newspaper; and if they do not pay for these, we do not think them good." We were forcibly struck by the reply to the inquirer, "That man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he—"I have been in several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come to your office. That man is good; this is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what paper they take, and contrive some way to prep it up to their account. Men who are good, are sure to pay for their newspaper; and if they do not pay for these, we do not think them good." We were forcibly struck by the reply to the inquirer, "That man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he—"I have been in several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come to your office. That man is good; this is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what paper they take, and contrive some way to prep it up to their account. Men who are good, are sure to pay for their newspaper; and if they do not pay for these, we do not think them good." We were forcibly struck by the reply to the inquirer, "That man is good; your debt is safe; he may have forgotten it, or something else may have prevented his paying; but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he—"I have been in several printers