

wo is me if I preach them not." I know not of but one proper effectual way to prevent this apprehended evil. It is for ministers to cease to uphold the Devil's politics—it is for them to do their duty and preach God's politics—and to be no longer "dumb dogs that cannot bark." With this change—this Heaven-demanded change—in them all the danger in question would vanish, and not only those even less fit, but myself also, would cease to be preachers of this neglected, this unpreached part of the gospel. I freely admit, that my education, my habits, my pursuits unfit me for preaching the gospel; and that my only justification for preaching the part of it which teaches righteous politics, is that they omit to preach it who are chosen and competent to preach the gospel.

So the gospel is politics, and politics are gospel, according to this lay preacher's notions! It may be so, but if so, both politics and the gospel have been very imperfectly revealed and interpreted to us. We have never heard Mr. Gerrit Smith preach, yet, however, and thus has it chanced perhaps, that we are in such utter darkness on these topics.

Next to Fourierism, Dialism, Socialism or whatever "the new social revelation" is most properly denominated, we have had occasion to comment upon nothing richer in their several ways, for sometime past, than Mr. Smith's abolition sermons, and Mr. Burritt's lunatic speculations. But seriously, how can men of this stamp be content to make such noodles of themselves?—Troy Whig.



FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA:—SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Ireland.

The State trials have been adjourned until the 15th of January, and O'Connell has retired for a while to his "mountain home" at Derrynane. He is to take Linnekin on his way to the "far west," where a dinner is to be given on Monday next to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, one of the members of the county, a recent convert to repeal, at which the agitator presides.

Reports are in circulation that the trials will be abandoned; and amongst the parties who have hazarded that opinion, not even, but frequently, is Sir John Lubbock, as far as opinion goes on the subject. Sir Robert Peel, it is said, seeing the protracted time over which the trials will extend, several months probably, and the uncertainty, from the nature of the circumstances, respecting a conviction, has determined to apply to parliament for summary powers to put down the agitation.

That measures of amelioration are in progress is undeniable. The commission, which will commence its sittings in Dublin immediately, to inquire into and sift the workings of the landlord and tenant question, is, in its appointment, a proof that the government mean to do something in the way of redressing all practical grievances.

Every thing shows that repeal has taken strong hold of the nation's feelings, and however the prosecutions, if continued, may terminate, whether in a conviction or an acquittal, the minister must satisfy the people of Ireland.

In court, on the State prosecutions, no new point has turned up.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 29th, Mr. O'Connell began the proceedings by saying that not a moment should be lost before they expressed their veneration for the Right Reverend the Catholic Prelates of Ireland. He read the resolutions, recently passed by the archbishops and bishops, repudiating a state provision, and proceeded to eulogize the hierarchy.

He moved resolutions, which were carried unanimously, expressive of the veneration and gratitude of the Catholic laity of Ireland to the hierarchy for their refusal of the "filthy mummery of the world."

Several receipts were handed in from the United States. O'Connell still continued to cheer on the Repealers at the meetings of the Association, and to urge perseverance.

A seizure of fire arms has been made in Dublin, which has caused some stir. They were sent from Liverpool to be forwarded by a vessel to the coast of Africa.

O'Connell has issued another proclamation to the people of Ireland, exhorting them earnestly to avoid everything tending to disturb the peace of the country. He announced in severe terms upon Ribbonism, and the practice of lighting bonfires upon frivolous occasions, and concludes with the following language:

"Whatever may be the event of the pending trials, let every man stay at home in quietude, and be not tempted by any body to any species of breach of the peace in any way, of mine and of Ireland. This is my advice. No Ribbonism. No 'Billy Smiths.' No bonfires! Peace, quiet, tranquillity, and within twelve months the Repeal of the Union will be at hand."

Greece.

A letter in the Augsburg Gazette, dated "Frontiers of Poland, 25th October," says:—"I can now announce to you, without the fear of contradiction, that the Emperor Nicholas has formally expressed his displeasure at the Greek Revolution; and that he has deprived M. Katakazi (the Russian Minister) of his situation, and ordered that his conduct in having manifested too lively a sympathy in the new order of things, be submitted to a court of inquiry. It is added that the troops concentrated at Kiew, for Greece, at which they declared on the part of their respective governments, their recognition of the Greek Government, as settled by the revolution of September."

The Gazette Universelle de Leipzig, gives a letter, dated Athens, Oct. 21, in which it is stated that the English and French Ministers Sir E. Lyons and M. Plessier, had had an interview with the King of Greece, at which they declared on the part of their respective governments, their recognition of the Greek Government, as settled by the revolution of September.

"The accounts received from Greece by the Levant mail, state that the elections have gone very much in favor of the constitutional party. Among the 225 members of which the Assembly is composed, 190 only belong to the Russian party, while 135 belong to the party which advocates the constitution. Of the constitutional party, about 80 consider M. Colletti as their head. The enthusiasm in favor of the Revolution appears in no way to have diminished. The supporters of the constitution are everywhere received with the most marked applause, while the Russians and Germans are glad to escape observation. General Colletti appears to be particularly

high in popular favor.

A letter from Athens of the 21st October, states that the Russian Ministers had left that capital for the frontiers. Former persons were employed in drawing up a form of the constitution for Greece, and copies of the constitutions of France, England, the United States, and Belgium, have been laid before them, for the purpose of enabling them to assist their decision. The Belgian constitution is considered the most complete, and will form the foundation of the Grecian Constitution.

CONGRESS.

Disposal of "the Protest" of the General Ticket Case (for the present).—Mr. Adams—Petitions, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 20.

The resolution of Mr. G. Davis on the subject of the rights to seals of the general ticket members, modified at the suggestion of Mr. ELDER, so as to instruct the Committee on Elections to inquire and report on the certificates of elections or other credentials of all the members returned to serve in the House, and whether elected in conformity to the constitution and laws, was taken up.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

The resolution was then, under the operation of the previous question, adopted, by Yeas 148, to the following Yeas:

Nays—Messrs. Atkinson, Edward J. Black, James A. Black, Bower, Bowlin, Boyd, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Aaron V. Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burt, Caldwell, Callin, Chappell, Cobb, Cullom, Harlan, Hughes, Jameson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Kennedy, Lumpkin, McCausler, Macley, McDowell, Reding, Robinson, Simpson, Slidell, Stearns, Stiles, Taylor, &c.

Mr. Biblack gave notice of a bill for the construction of a National Foundry.

Mr. Barnard's amendment to the Journal to insert thereon his protest and the facts accompanying, again came up. Mr. Dromgoole's question of reception pending. A motion of Mr. Stearns to lay this on the table prevailed by nearly a party vote—Yeas 116, Nays 59; thus finally disposing of the matter, suppressing and excluding from the Journal even the record of the protest. The presentation of petitions was then resumed from Saturday, Mr. Adams having the floor, and the scene of excitement and uproar usual on like occasions being repeated—Southern Members on their feet in all parts of the hall, intently watching the "old man eloquent" and "venerable" (and formidable on such occasions to his comrades and to the Speaker, for the exercise of whose powers of discrimination and nice construction there is frequent occasion), as he takes from his drawer and presents one by one the petitions, upon which they are ready and eager to pounce and dispose of by the application of the 21st (and 25th) rule, by motion to lay on the table, &c.

The petition of Mr. A. from citizens of N. Y. asking to be separated from all connection with Slavery (which on Saturday had been decided to be excluded under the rule) the Speaker, having more fully examined the precedents &c. on the case, now decided was not embraced within the strict letter of the rule, and the rule being restrictive, he did not feel justified in excluding it.

Mr. Cave Johnson raised the question of reception. He could not any at time consent to the reception of a petition for the dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Adams said it was not a petition for the dissolution of the Union, but for the adoption by Congress of an amendment to the Constitution, perfectly consistent with the continuance of the Union, and, indeed, depending upon it.

Mr. Thompson of Mi. moved to lay the question of reception on the table; carried—Yeas 97, nays 80, and thus this disposed of.

After one or two on French Spoliations, &c., came another obnoxious one praying for the abolition of slavery in the United States and in the District of Columbia.

This, the Speaker informed Mr. A. was excluded by the rule.

"Bring it back" said Mr. A. "I will put it with the rest; I have a house full which I am preserving for some future day; I have the petitions of hundreds of thousands of the people excluded from a hearing in this House."

The Speaker, "It is not in order to debate the subject."

Mr. Adams, "I do not. I submit with lamb like patience." [Laughter.]

Next came one, against the annexation of Texas, which, soon entirely lost sight of by the accumulation of questions of reception, points of order, appeals, &c., was laid over—

Mr. A. now said he had one from 226 citizens of Illinois, containing several prayers, some on grave and important subjects not within the rule, which he hoped might not be excluded on account of other portions of it. It prayed, first, that Congress pass some law containing a confession of national sin. [Laughter.] He hoped the House would treat it with respect; it came from persons no doubt of deep conscientiousness. Second, for the passage of an act of some nature, acknowledging the dominion of the Lord Jesus Christ; 3d, acknowledging the law of God; 4th, for an amount of the Constitution or some law, to secure to every individual of the United States the "self-evident" "truths" of the Declaration of Independence, the right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That said Mr. A. I am afraid the Speaker will declare within the rule. The Declaration of Independence, this House turns out of doors.

The Speaker decided that this was not excluded by the rule.

Mr. Harlan of Ga. raised the question of reception on this, as disrespectful to the House; and before the House had threaded its way out of another labyrinth of points of order, an adjournment was moved and carried.

In Senate, a communication was received from the State Department relative to the changes in the Commercial restrictions of other nations: laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Woodbridge moved the printing of 500 copies of Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson's Report (in the House, at the last session), on the State Debt. Laid over, at the instance of Mr. King.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 21.

In the House of Representatives, the sports interest and excitement connected with the presentation of Abolition petitions by Mr. Adams, and the adventurous attempt of Southern veterans as well as those less experienced to thwart him in his course, have to-day (towards the close of the sitting) given way to graver and more interesting debate upon the direct question of the reception or non reception of Abolition petitions and the course political and proper to be pursued thereon at the present crisis.

The petition yesterday presented by Mr. Adams from Illinois for the acknowledgment by Congress of the authority of Jehovah and the securing to each individual in the United States the "self-evident" "truths" of the Declaration of Independence, &c. came up, and amid many interruptions and much wrangling on points of order, with the general question of the right of petition, was debated by Mr. Adams at some length with his usual ability and power, and at times indignant and sarcastic eloquence. He urged upon the House the duty of receiving and giving a fair hearing and a report upon the petition, ridiculing the pretext (i. e. that it was disrespectful to the House—the point raised by Mr. Harlan of Ga.) by which its exclusion had been attempted. "A prayer for the acknowledgment of God an insult to this House!" (said he) "Why, he had heard of constructive reasons and he thought the framers of the Constitution had heard of them and of their cruel operation upon the people, but if this was constructive insult to the House, was it possible for the human imagination to conceive what would not be considered an insult to them?"

One of the many calls for order was made by Mr. Saunders of N. C. against the discussion of the 21st rule on the question of the reception of a petition.

The Speaker decided that it was not in order.

Mr. Adams, "According to the construction of some human skulls, nothing is relevant to the question but what agrees with their opinions; and it sometimes happens that the skulls of these gentlemen have a strong sympathy with the skull of the Speaker."

The Speaker, remarking, as it was incumbent on him to preserve decorum in debate, that he could not permit reflections of that kind to be made upon him or upon gentlemen upon the floor, called Mr. A. to order.

Cries of "That's right" from various quarters.

Mr. Adams, "That's right," says all the slave-representation in this House."

The Speaker, "The gentleman will take his seat." (With which Mr. A. complied.)

After a further long delay on many questions raised, Mr. A. was permitted to proceed, "in order." At the close of his remarks, on motion of Mr. Wise, the question of reception was finally laid on the table by Yeas 98, Nays 80.

Mr. Adams, still retaining the floor, presented resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to exclude the representation of Slaves; of which he moved the printing (which was carried) and reference to a Select Committee of Nine.

Mr. Wise (who had been worrying himself and the House, not only during the day but for about three-quarters of an hour, in opposition to the reading of the petition [above]—upon which he himself finally insisted, but in a little different manner from that proposed) rose, and with a tragic-comical air remarked, that his part of the country had been wholly worsted in the fight, and that henceforward, to day and for ever he should cease the war in this House and oppose nothing, but let the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and those with him take their own course on this subject.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C. said on the contrary, from this day henceforward, he should renew the battle. He was not in despair of the Republic.

Much excitement here prevailed, and Mr. H. debate not being in order, was allowed to speak by a suspension of the rules. He agreed with Mr. W. that the action of the House had been any thing but auspicious to Southern rights, but instead of relinquishing any idea of giving battle, when it came with so much potentiality from Massachusetts, which had stood with them shoulder to shoulder in the mighty work of disenthraling from a foreign foe, that the South and their property were no longer to be represented on this floor, as by the compromise of the Constitution it had been provided, he would sound the tocsin, and say to his Southern friends, "give battle at once!"

Mr. Wise explained that he was not to fold his arms on the subject, but that this floor was not the proper battle-ground. The South was dwarfed by the census, and he intended to leave it to the majority of the House—to the non-slaveholding States—to determine their own action on the subject. From the oldest District in Virginia, he assumed the responsibility of saying: "Gentlemen, take your course; abide by the Constitution and we will abide by you; we desire to abide by you forever—to die by that Union which our forefathers established, consecrated by the blood of heroes and the wisdom of sages. Infringe it, and you infringe our rights; and I call on God to protect all."

Mr. Beardsley thought that the true constitutional course on this delicate subject, and that best adapted to promote peace and harmony in the Union and quell the excitement on the subject of abolition petitions, was to receive and lay them on the table if the House has determined to reject them, and if not prepared thus to decide, to refer them to a friendly Committee, and let them be responsible for a report upon them. It was a load they could not bear; when it came to an infringement of the Constitution or a dissolution of the Union, there was not a Northern man here or at home, who would hesitate to take the ground so gallantly occupied by Southern gentlemen. He would not trench on the rights of the South or their property represented here, but believed the best course was to receive and act upon these petitions. Adjourned.

Congress—the "Old Man Eloquent" in defence of the Right of Petition.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22, 1843.

In the Senate, nothing of interest was done in public. An Executive Session was held.

In the House, the unfinished business of yesterday was the consideration of the following Joint Resolution of the last Legislature of Massachusetts, presented by Mr. Adams, viz:

Resolved, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be and hereby is recommended to the consideration of Congress, to be acted on according to the fifth article. The 2d clause of the second section of the first article shall read in the words following: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which are or may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers of free persons, including Indians not taxed.

Which resolution Mr. Adams had moved to refer to a Select Committee.

Mr. Hudson of Mass moved a suspension of the Rules to permit Mr. A. to speak.

Mr. R. D. Davis claimed the floor, if any one was to have it, but the Speaker said no.

Mr. W. Hunt of N. Y. asked the Yeas and Nays on Mr. Hudson's motion, which were ordered and taken: Yeas 123; Nays 46—viz:

[Almost all the Members holding seats in violation of the law, voted against allowing Mr. Adams to be heard in his own defence, with four from this State; but not one Whig.]

So, two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the rules were suspended, and leave was granted to Mr. Adams to address the House. Whereupon—Mr. Adams said it had not been his intention, nor was it his desire, to trespass on the time of the House, nor would this be a fit return for the courtesy just extended to him. A proposition had been made to refer the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, presented by him last evening, to the Committee on the Judiciary; to such a disposition of them he should very willingly submit; and there had been another to refer them to a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State: nor had he any objection to that. He was willing that they should go to any appropriate committee. And if the House should send them to a select committee he was willing that the Speaker should omit his name, as being, under the circumstances, scarcely likely to act with perfect impartiality upon the subject; and, besides, he had no desire whatever to act in any way on these resolutions.

Mr. A. would take the liberty to remind his good friend from South Carolina (Mr. Holmes) of this, and to express his hope that that gentleman would strip off the glittering armor in which he had clad himself cap-a-pie; and take off his sword—say, though it might be as great as that of Darius in ancient fable, or capable of even greater miracles than the far-famed sword of Orlando whether Innamorato or Furioso! [Much laughter.]

The gentleman surely must agree, on a little reflection, with the opinion of his friend from Virginia (Mr. Wise) that this was not the place to brandish that sword. Mr. A. said this because these gentlemen, and others who had spoken on the subject after this most terrific threat to prostrate the Union, had all resolved themselves at last into the position that they would stand upon the Constitution, and by implication seemed to intimate that the abolition petitions (for neither of the gentlemen referred to at all to the resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the reference of which was the question before the House) were violations of the Constitution—yes, the Constitution! for that was what it came to. The gentlemen, in the very midst of their military fury, all declared that they were most deeply, most devoutly, to the very bottom of their inmost souls, attached to the Union of the States, and seemed to intimate that the Legislature of Massachusetts, (though they made no direct reference to the resolutions of that body,) and more especially the abolitionists who sent their petitions here, were not attached to the Union. Sir, (said Mr. A.) I am not here to answer for the purpose or views of any abolition society, or of any individual abolitionist—though I am, in one sense, an abolitionist myself; in that sense in which Thomas Jefferson, in the seventy-seventh year of his life, deliberately committed to paper his opinion, which he addressed to all the slaveholders of the country, namely, that abolition must come; that the sooner it came the better; and if not, that worse would ensue. Whoever will read his life and writings, as they have been published by his grandson, will find in one of the volumes of that publication this sentiment avowed, word for word, as I have stated it. "Fate," he adds, "has decreed the freedom of that people."

"Fate has decreed"—I will change the word—the God of Nature has decreed the freedom of that people, and He will make them free in His own time—not, as I expect, in my day, but some day hereafter. In that sense, then, that Thomas Jefferson was an abolitionist, and was so all his life, I am one. I hope with all my soul that the day will come when "slavery" shall be a word without a meaning in the English language and in all other languages which there shall not be found a slave upon all the earth. This, in my judgment, will be the consummation of the Christian religion; that will be the long hoped-for day when the slave shall lie down with the lamb, and when all the glorious promises and prophecies of the Old Testament, promises and predictions repeated and confirmed by Jesus Christ, shall receive their complete fulfillment. In that day I believe that man will be a nobler, a purer, a more elevated being by far than we see him now; when he will approach much nearer to the angels. In that sense I am an abolitionist: in the sense advocated and avowed by any abolition society that I am now acquainted with, I am not, and never have been. I believe, however, that in these societies, and in many of the anti-slavery associations of this day, (and many of them have published most severe and unadvised denunciations directed against me,) there are men of as much intelligence, as much virtue, as high respect, and as ardent patriotism as is possessed by any man upon this floor: still, as to the measures they pursue and advocate, I think they are often and greatly mistaken. The tendency of their course

is to retard the coming of that blessed day for which they all sigh. They no doubt think just the same thing of me as I think of them. I have had little intercourse with these societies generally, and I hold communion with very few of them. The opinions I hold I hold from God and from my own judgment, as well as from the language of the Declaration of Independence, which still, I believe, is permitted to hang in this hall, however any portion of it may, in practice, be turned out of doors.

But while saying this, I wish to make no unmeaning, insignificant professions of attachment to the liberties of this country or the Union of the States. I wish, indeed, that the Union may last forever: and, as one important means of securing that result, I wish for the abolition of slavery throughout the Union. I believe this to be indispensable to its preservation, and so I think it will turn out. But, then, I wish it to be effected peaceably and quietly, by the will of those who now hold the slaves in bondage: as I believe they will be, that such an issue is much their own interest as it possibly can be of those who shall be disenthralled. I wish no interference whatever with the institutions of the South; I wish to have nothing to do with them. That is the prayer of many whose petitions are now before the Committee on the Judiciary. These petitions ask not that Congress should interfere with Slavery as it exists in the States, but only that they may be liberated from all connection with it. They ask to be delivered from the burdens that they feel to be too onerous upon them. For myself, I wish it to be clearly understood that I disclaim all purposes or desire to interfere with the institutions of the South. I claim to entertain as strong and ardent a desire for the continuance of this Union as any man in this House, or in this community; and such I believe to be the feeling of the great masses whom I represent, and of the people of the State of Massachusetts who passed the resolutions I have and the honor to present.

This time has been when, for presenting here a petition asking Congress to take measures for peaceable dissolution of the Union, I was brought before the House as a criminal, as a culprit, guilty of constructive reasons and perjury, or subordination of perjury. Was that an insult on the part of the South? It was a simple request to which the petitioners felt themselves reduced by the obstinate refusal of this House to receive their petitions: and if the South do not know it, I will tell them that this is one of the very causes which go to weaken the attachment of the people of the whole North and Northwest to the Union. It does weaken it; and I should therefore consider the abandonment of these restrictive rules against the reception of petitions as one of the most fortunate occurrences that can take place for the peace of the country and the perpetuity of its present form of Government. This would take out of the mouth of the enemies of both the insidious stimulation to sectional discontent which they can now whisper in the ear: Your petitions are refused even to be heard; your right of petition is denied; you are turned out of the doors of your own House of Representatives; what is this Union, or what can it be to you?"

Such suggestions, I lament to say, have a strong effect both at North and in the West. And no better support for them can be needed than the vote recorded on the journals on the second day of the session. There is a portion of the representatives of freemen in this House who still adhere to the restrictive rules.

Mr. A., in conclusion, said, I have already trespassed long on the patience of the House, and I will at present say no more; unless it be to say, that although I am not in the habit of making broad and unqualified professions of attachment to the Union, I am nevertheless devoted to the Union and devoted to the Constitution. My whole life hitherto has been devoted to the support of both, and all my remaining days upon earth, which in the course of nature will be but few, shall be in the same manner dedicated to support and sustain both the Union and the Constitution. But I do not, therefore, pledge myself not to present petitions either of my own or of my State's, to amend the Constitution. That is within the power of the House; but it is not within the power of this House to refuse to receive a petition to amend the Constitution in any of its parts.

The question being now on the reference, Mr. BEARDSLEY of N. Y. hoped that Mr. Adams would have just such a reference as he wished. Mr. KENNEDY hoped that the Committee would consist entirely of Massachusetts men, that we may see what they will do. Mr. JAMES, on thereupon withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee, and the motion for a select Committee prevailed, without a division.

A great number of petitions for Reduction of Postage, Incentive for France Spoliations, International Copyright, &c. were now presented, and the House adjourned to Tuesday next.

From the Boston Courier.

THE RAILROAD TO BURLINGTON.

FITCHBURG, DECEMBER 12, 1843.

Messrs. Editors,—I like your paper,—(start not, gentlemen,—) I like it for its independence,—for its freedom from the littleness that looks to personal interests, and which controls to many of our daylies. I am led thus to speak, from having seen in your paper, almost alone, an extended notice of the Fitchburg Railroad, and a disposition to lay fairly before the community, any information concerning its extension,—the success of which, I believe, is fair more important to the city of Boston, than even that of the Great Western.

My object now is to give your readers some account of a great meeting held at Brattleboro', Vt., on the 6th inst., in favor of the Fitchburg Railroad. It was a very large meeting, composed of delegations not only from the Connecticut and Miller's River valley, but from New Hampshire and the whole line of towns from the other side of the "great pass," in Vermont, viz: Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Middlebury, & Burlington. The result of the deliberations of this great body of intelligent men was, not to recommend or countenance the extension to Brattleboro', as was strongly pressed by the delegates on that route; but to choose committees to report,

at a future meeting, to be called by the central committee, on the best route, to the Mount Holly pass, where all the delegates concurred that the road must go, if it ever passes the Green Mountains. Those of your readers who have rather an indefinite knowledge of that part of New Hampshire and Connecticut, may be surprised if I should aver that the whole State of Vermont, except the village of Brattleboro', and the few mountain towns, in this vicinity, are altogether opposed to this route, and in favor of one through a part of New Hampshire, if a charter can be obtained. I will state a few simple facts, which lead to this conviction.

The great object to be attained in the extension of the Fitchburg Railroad, is to accommodate Vermont, and to increase the amount of trade to and from Boston, (certainly the latter would be one of the inducements why Boston capital should assist.) To effect both these objects, the road must be extended to the Mount Holly pass, lying above Bellows Falls, which is the great thoroughfare of those splendid countries in Vermont, lying along Lake Champlain to Connecticut River, and by which only the trade, which now goes almost all to New York, may be turned to Boston. All admit, therefore, that the road must be carried to Bellows Falls, or above them, to insure this trade. Its extension to Brattleboro' would not do this, and would not add a single pound of freight, or an extra passenger, to swell the receipts of the Fitchburg road, beyond what the road will receive when completed to Fitchburg. This your readers will understand if they will look at the map, and the contemplated route, down Miller's River, in a southerly direction, and up to Brattleboro', without making more than about twelve or fifteen miles progress towards the point to be attained—the Mount Holly pass. All the trade and travel from Brattleboro' and the mountain towns, in the vicinity, including the country of Franklin, Mass., and the valley of Miller's River, must necessarily, to Fitchburg. It can go nowhere else. Well, as I have remarked the road must be carried up Connecticut River to Bellows Falls to avail anything. What then is the distance, Messrs. Editors, from Fitchburg, via Miller's River and Brattleboro' to Bellows Falls? It is at least eighty-three miles; viz., to Brattleboro', sixty, by the survey, and twenty-three to Bellows Falls, by the stage route. This latter distance not yet surveyed, will prove more expensive than any part of the route from Boston to Burlington, I am informed. Now, from Fitchburg to Bellows Falls, by the stage route through Keene, N. H., is only fifty miles, a saving of thirty-three miles! This accounts for the fact before mentioned, that all the delegates from north of Brattleboro' to Burlington, are in favor of the route through New Hampshire. But this is not the only reason. As I remarked before, the Brattleboro' route adds nothing to the Fitchburg interest. It will lose us a large amount of business, from the towns lying along the eastern borders of Cheshire and Sullivan counties, in New Hampshire, which, in that event, would go now to the Concord and Nashua depots. Your readers, Messrs. Editors, are inclined, perhaps, to give much importance to Brattleboro'—a beautiful little mountain town, I admit, but of little importance in a business point of view. It has no water power, and the towns around it are mountain towns of little value. The towns in Cheshire county, N. H., including Keene, though only a direct route would pass a score of three times the value. Bellows Falls, Vt., alone is of ten times the importance of Brattleboro'. It has a water power greater than that of Lowell, in our State, with a canal already cut through solid rock, and the foundations laid for large factories, the building of which was suspended during the "hard times" and has not been resumed.

The great end and aim of Boston capitalists, is to add to the amount of their trade and travel to and from Boston. This can be done only on this route by extending this line from Fitchburg at least to Bellows Falls, and it should be in the straightest and best line possible. It will then at once insure a vast amount of the Lake Champlain trade and travel to Boston, which now goes to New York—much more than the public are generally aware of. Why, sir, the productions of the counties of Chittenden, Addison, and Rutland, which lie along the Lake shore, are about equal to all the rest of Vermont put to gether!—and this trade goes to New York because of the expense of reaching Boston. Should this road be carried through the Mount Holly pass, we open a connection through a vast plain country, to Whitehall, New York, on the west, by this route, and only 160 miles from Boston, (it is 230 from Whitehall to New York,) and on the north, to Burlington and Canada. This route taps New York in the right place, it taps Canada in the right place! and with a Railroad which we shall yet see built from Ogdenburg at the outlet of Lake Ontario, (a lake that is never frozen over during the Winter,) it will tap the Great West in the right place!

My object in this communication, is merely to ask investigation into this matter, by capitalists, who may be induced, under erroneous views, to lead their aid in a wrong direction, and before sufficient information is before the public. Let them look carefully into the matter, and see, too, I am wide of the mark in my statement, that the extension of the Fitchburg road is yet destined to be of more importance to Boston than the Great Western road is or ever can be.

FIRE.

We regret to learn that the village of Thetford, Vt., has been visited by a very severe fire for the place. The store, out buildings and goods of Dr. Kendrick—the dwelling house, barn and sheds of Lovell Garey, Esq., and the law office of Abijah Howard Jr. Esq., were on Monday evening last consumed by fire. All insured by the Orange Co. Mutual in the sum of four thousand dollars.

TARIFF NEGOTIATION.—The Secretary of State has sent in a report, communicating a project of a treaty with the German customs Union, according to which we are to reduce our duties on German Goods, of Flax, Hemp, Silk, &c. and ask in return a reduction of duties on Tobacco. Let-

ters have passed on the subject between Mr. Webster, our minister at Berlin, and Mr. Whistler, our minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it appears that the parties are pretty well agreed. It would be an important and promising compromise.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY:

Wednesday Jan. 3, 1844.

NOT VERY IMPORTANT.

If we have never greatly admired the logic learning or mental comprehension of Jedediah Holcomb editor of the Voice, who has seen fit to constitute himself the expounder of the true abolitionism to the people of Vermont, we have till now ever regarded him as a very clever fellow, but unfortunately born under an ultra star, and for years so possessed by the single idea, as to be seldom able to arrive at any practical conclusion upon his favorite subject. We have not therefore heretofore deemed it of any avail to make any application of reason and argument to his frequent aberrations, altho we have been ever willing to give him credit for many good things he has done to the cause in occasional intervals of correct mental vision. Nor should we at this time have departed from our usual tract had it not been for the very disgusting and disconcerting manner in which he has seen fit to misrepresent us to the public.

Whether Mr. Holcomb has overthrown, or in the least degree shaken the strong positions taken by the author of Junius, by his long array of facts true enough perhaps, but having no just bearing upon the points under consideration, we shall not stop to examine. Our sole object is with that portion of the six columns which he has chosen to devote to the Editor of the Galaxy, in which we are designed to be exhibited to the public as an enemy to political abolition, by endeavoring to convince the people that they should wait 25 years before any move should be made in the north against slavery, and these conclusions he draws from the following extract from our editorial of the 13th instant.

ABOLITIONISM.—We have never doubted for a moment the propriety of agitating the subject of slavery in a land of freedom, of depicting its iniquity, and computing its evils nor would we ever vote for a candidate for Congress who we believe would shrink from braving himself against the advance of slavery in a single inch beyond what is conceded by the Constitution. But we never entertained strong hopes of abolishing slavery by appealing to the consciences of slaveholders alone. We have trusted more to ensue now in active operation, deriving their efficacy from self interest, which are slowly but surely undermining the horrid fabric of slavery at the South, and if we will patiently wait a quarter of a century, we shall behold it rapidly crumbling to its final extinction.

In scarcely a number of the People's Press since our connexion with it, have we failed to appeal to the public against the moral guilt and destructive consequences of slavery upon the prosperity of the country, the aggressions of the slaveocracy upon northern rights, and the truckling of northern localities to the dominating spirit of the south, and declaring our firm resolve not to sustain any man in Congress, who would not stand up bravely for every measure consistent with the constitution, and the existence of the union, which would tend to limit or remedy the evil of slavery. And we would ask the reader what is this extract from our former number but a repetition of the sentiments which we have long urged upon the public against slavery, with the expression of strong additional hopes that the world would witness its final overthrow in a quarter of a century, from causes now in active operation, deriving their efficacy from self interest, the nature and progress of which we attempted to explain. For when has the love of justice and religion ever relaxed the grasp of slaveholders? No one except the carping editor of Voice, who has doubtless long been pining for an opportunity of discharging his learned missiles against us would have had the cool effrontery of giving it any other interpretation.

If his object in doing so is to place himself before the people of this region as the sole champion of abolitionism we spurn the motive which prompts this false interpretation. We have ever stood on the broad ground not only of opposition, but of immediate action against slavery in every way in which it can honestly be done with any reasonable prospect of success. Nor do we believe that those who always appear in the most glittering armour and make the most boisterous claims to exclusive attachment to abolitionism, and transpire through the state