

H. BELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF TENTH VOLUME. Single subscribers, \$2.00. Mail subscribers, 2.00. Individuals and Companies who take at the office \$1.75 or \$1.50 cents if paid in six months. Those who take of Postoffice, \$2.00. If not paid in advance of the year 2, 25. Newspapers discontinued until arrangements are made except at the option of the proprietor. No contract with, or payment made to Carriers, cash, keeping, or otherwise allowed except as stated by the proprietor.

# The Galaxian

MIDDLEBURY, VT.—TUESDAY, DEC. 9, 1845

VOL. X. NUMBER 32.

THE GALAXIAN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, IN STEWART'S BUILDING, BY JUSTUS COBB, BY WHOM ALL ORDERS FOR PRINTING BOOKS, Pamphlets, HANDBILLS, Cards, Blank, &c. &c.

### SONG.

[From the Broadway Journal.]  
I  
Farewell! 'Twere vain to bid thee wear  
Mine image in thy breast—  
Thou art another shrine will breathe  
The vows that made me blest.  
Yet I know when thou art lonely,  
When a cloud lies on thy heart,  
O'er thy memory, like a sunbeam,  
Some thought of me will dart.

II  
And when low words of melody  
Shall chain thy raptur'd ear—  
When beauty's cheek beneath thy  
glance  
Is quick, pure blush shall wear—  
Though I languish all forsaken,  
Yet I know those tones, in thee,  
That kindling glow will wake  
Some memory of me.

III  
And when soft fingers clasp thy hand,  
When fond arms thee entwine;  
When thou seest thyself reflected  
In brighter eyes than mine,  
Oh, then from out the past my face,  
Though prized no more to be,  
Will beam upon thy memory,  
As once it beamed on thee.

MARY E. HEWITT.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Rose Maclean.

By Venetia.

Concluded.

A long interview followed in which the father learned of the deep affliction of which he had been so wisely ignorant, and listened patiently to the request of the stranger that he might claim the hand of Rose. It might have been humiliating to that proud soldier; but the prospect of a long parting, for he was about joining the army further north—had induced him to come now to seek an interview with one, whom but for being so dear to Rose, he might have despised as unworthy to do his principles—There seemed too much of heart involved in this affair for the loyalist to be over hasty, and with the tears of his child still moist on his cheek it was not easy to refuse. Moreover, there was a nobleness in the bearing of the youth and a light in his falcon eye that spoke well for the spirit which no man better than Gen. Maclean knew how to value. It was a pity indeed that one of such stately mien and graceful figure, should be a rebel; and between sympathy for Rose and admiration of her lover, the father might possibly have given consent, even at the risk of his dignity and reputation as a true loyalist; but some simple word, stirring the slumbering fire in his breast, led to sarcasms, which suddenly flashed with indignation, and in consideration of the years of the speaker.

### PHYSICAL NECESSITY OF THE SABBATH.

By Dr. Fane.

I have been in the habit, during a great many years, of considering the uses of the Sabbath, and of observing its abuses. The abuses are chiefly manifested in labor and dissipation. The use, medically speaking, is that of a day of rest. In a theological sense it is a holy rest, providing for the introduction of new and sublime ideas into the mind of man. As a day of rest, I view it as a day of compensation for the inadequate restorative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. A physician always has respect to the preservation of the restorative power, because, if once this be lost, his healing office is at an end. If I show you, from the physiological view of the question, and there are provisions in the law of nature which correspond with the divine commandment, you will see from the analogy that "the Sabbath was made for man" as a necessary appointment. A physician is anxious to preserve the balance of circulation, as necessary to restorative power of the body. The ordinary exertions of one day, the circulation of the blood, and the first general law of nature by which God (who is not only the giver but also the preserver and sustainer of life) prevents man from destroying himself, is the alternating of day with night, that repose may succeed action. But although the night apparently equalizes the circulation well, yet it does not sufficiently restore its balance for the attainment of a long life. Hence, one day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation, to perfect, by its repose the animal system. You may easily determine this question, as a matter of fact, by trying it on beasts of burden. Take that fine animal, the horse, and work him to the full extent of his powers every day in the week, or give him rest one day in seven, and you will soon perceive, by the superior vigor with which he performs his function, the object of his presence. Man, possessing a superior nature, is borne along by the vigor of his mind, so that the injury of continued diurnal exertion and excitement on his animal system is not so immediately apparent as it is in the brute; but in the long run he breaks down more suddenly; it abridges the length of his life and the vigor of his old age, which (as to mere animal power) ought to be the object of his present enjoyment. I consider, therefore, that in the bountiful provision of Providence for the preservation of human life, the sabbatical appointment is not, as it has been sometimes theologized upon, simply a precept partaking of the nature of a political institution, but that it is to be numbered amongst the natural duties, if the preservation of life be admitted to be a duty, and the premature destruction of it a suicidal act. This is said simply to a physician, and a not constantly doing this. All the great questions; but if you consider further the proper effect of real Christianity—namely, peace of mind, confidence in God, and good will to man—you will perceive in this source of renewed vigor to the mind, and through the mind to the body, an additional spring of life imparted from his higher use of the Sabbath as a holy day.

### DESTRUCTION AND SACKING OF SCIO.

By Rev. J. S. C. Abbott.

Scio was one of the largest, richest and most beautiful islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It contained at the commencement of the Greek revolution 120,000 inhabitants. Extensive commerce had brought to the island the treasures of the East and the West, and her opulent families, refined in manners by European travel, and with minds highly cultivated, forming the most intelligent and fascinating society of the East. Schools flourished upon the island and richly endowed colleges were crowded with Grecian youth. The traveler lured by the moonlight of that gorgeous climate to an evening stroll through the streets of Scio, heard from the dwelling of the wealthy Greek the tones of the piano and guitar, touched by fingers skilled in all the polite accomplishments. Many of these families were living in the enjoyment of the most refined manners, and polished manners rendered doubly attractive by all the establishments of wealth. The Grecian revolt extended to this island, and Sultan Mohammed resolved upon signal vengeance. He proclaimed to all the desperates of the Bosphorus that the inhabitants of Scio, male and female, with all their possessions, were to be entirely surrendered to the adventurers, who would embark in the expedition for its destruction. Every Turkish of Constantinople crowded to the Turkish fleet. The ferocious and savage boatmen of the Bosphorus; the scowling Christian-hating wretches, who in poverty and crime thronged the lanes and alleys of the Moslem city, rushed eagerly to the standard. Every man, woman and renegade upon the frontier of Europe and Asia, who could come with knife or club, was received with a welcome. In this way a reinforcement of about ten thousand assassins, the very refuse of creation, were collected, and other thousands followed on in wagons and sloops and fishing boats, swelling the number of the expedition. The fleet dropped down the Bosphorus amidst the acclamations of Constantinople, Pera, Scutari, and the reverberations of the parting rolled along the shores of Europe and of Asia.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### SHELTER FOR SHEEP.

Every one has, perhaps, heard of the man whose roof remained unrepaired, to the perpetual detriment of all dry articles and sound things within doors—because, when it rained he could not repair it, and when the weather was cold, he did not need the repair. For a similar reason, many flocks of sheep pass year after year unprotected, because shelters are not needed in the summer, and cannot be made in the depth of winter. To induce owners of sheep to adopt an improvement, and provide, in time, suitable shelter for their flocks, we wish to state a few facts in the case.

Lewis A. Morrell, of Tompkins county, N. Y., before he had provided a shelter for his flock of 1200 sheep, (1200 in number) lost from 70 to 100 during the winter, and once lost 150. For the four successive years after protection, (the average number wintered before 1830, the average yearly loss amounted to only 81, being less than 1/3 a per cent.

J. W. Childers, of the English Agricultural Society, brought his sheep to shelter at Christmas, and found that they did not eat so much as when exposed, by the proportion of five to three. When in the field, his flock required fifty baskets full of turnips a day; but when sheltered, they needed only thirty a day. "Yet such great progress," said he, "did they make, that you thought they had been eating fifty baskets a day, when shut up, and only thirty when in the field." In another experiment, which was accompanied by accurate weighing and measuring, where turnips and oil-cake diminished about one-third; while the increase of weight resulting from shelter was more than one-third. The editor of the English Agricultural Gazette inferred from actual experiments, performed by himself, that twice as many sheep might be kept in a fatting condition on the same quantity of food under perfect shelter, as under cattle exposure. If these results were obtained in the mild climate of England, what may not be expected in our severe winters?

L. A. Morrell is satisfied that at least one ton of hay to the hundred sheep is saved by protection, every winter. "Of oats, which I fed liberally before protection, the amount saved is equivalent to five hundred bushels each year, and yet my sheep have been in better order than when they were grazed; showing, notwithstanding the virtue of grain, that the more is more virtue in a warm shelter." The same successful manager has also found that the aggregate increase in four clips of wool from his flock, resulting from the protection, amounted to 1250 pounds; and that the increased number of lambs exceeded one hundred a year.

In view of these facts, we wish every farmer to make a calculation of the whole amount of food thus saved every winter, the increase in the weight of his sheep, the saving of life, the increase of wool, and the increase in the number of his flock.

It will cost one dollar per head to winter sheep by the ordinary way, then to winter 1000 would cost \$1000. One third of this saved would be \$333. The difference in loss by wintering, according to Mr. Morrell, would be a about fifty sheep, which, at \$2 each, would amount to 100. Putting the increased value of the sheep by increase of weight, at one tenth the value of the flock, 200. Increase in the fleece, say 100 lbs. 60. Increase in lambs, say 50 50. Equal to the total saving, every year, by the use of suitable shelter, at every moderate estimate, and which would abundantly pay for suitable sheds, if they required erecting every year.—*Albany Cultivator.*

### ADDISON COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society met at the Court House on the 25th ult.

The following list of officers were elected for the year ensuing:

President, REV. T. W. PEARSON, Middlebury. Vice Presidents, PETER STARR, Middlebury; HARVEY MERRILL, Bristol; SAM. P. STORR, Vergennes; IRA GUYTON, New Haven; HARMON SAMMONS, Cornwall; ISAAC IVEY, Whiting; CLARK RICH, Shoreham; DOCT. JOEL RICH, Bridport; MILO STONE, Weybridge; REV. C. E. MILLS, Addison; REV. CYRUS PRINGLE, Ferrisburgh; THOMAS GRANDY, Panton; WASHINGTON COOK, Rippon.

DOCT. S. P. LATHROP, Recording Sec'y. PHILIP BATTALL, Corresponding Sec'y.

Standing Executive Committee, REV. T. A. MERRILL, PROF. S. STODDARD, REV. AARON ANGER, REV. JAMES MEACHAM, JAMES M. SLADE.

The committee on resolutions reported the following series of resolutions, which, after animated discussions, were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That this Society has abundant cause to thank God and take courage; that He has so benignly smiled upon the efforts of those who in behalf of Temperance reform have cast their bread upon the waters, and that unto him be all the praise.

2. Resolved, That the cause of Temperance reform should attract the attention of the philanthropist, patriot and Christian that cannot be overlooked or disregarded. It is the cause of human life, human liberty and human happiness.

3. Resolved, That facts and statistics prove beyond the possibility of contradiction, that the use of intoxicating drinks is one of the most prolific sources of the wretchedness, pauperism, crime, taxation, misery and madness, under which our country and the world are now suffering; that in view of these alarming truths, it behooves every man who loves his country, his fellow, and his God, to use his utmost exertion to dry up the source from whence flow such desolating evils; that it becomes every intelligent Christian and healthful citizen to lend his energies, his talent, and if need be his purse to the prosecution of a design which has for its object the bestowment of incalculable benefits, upon every social, moral and political relation of life.

4. Resolved, That inasmuch as the law has thrown upon the people the stupendous responsibility of deciding whether licenses shall or shall not be granted, except for medical, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, it becomes of immense importance to spread information before them.

5. Resolved, Therefore as the season is approaching most favorable to meetings, that it is earnestly recommended to every town to have an efficient society, and to all town societies forego.

### CHARLES KEAN AND HIS WIFE.

Charles Kean and his wife are reported to be worth £50,000. Forrest, it is said, has invested upwards of \$100,000 in stocks and real estate. Maeready cleared something like \$60,000 during his recent visit to this country, and Anderson about the same amount. Ellsler and Celeste are both immensely rich, and so is Ole Bull, who is said to possess a larger estate than either of the foregoing.

### PERSON APPLYING TO THE JUDGE OF PROBATE FOR A LETTER OF ADMINISTRATION.

A person applying to the Judge of Probate for a letter of administration, walks up and raps; the Judge bids him "walk in," when the stranger enquires: "Do you own the Judge of Probates live here sir?" "I am the Judge of Probate, sir," answered the Judge.

### THE DARK EYES OF THE YOUNG VIRGINIAN.

The dark eyes of the young Virginian flashed with indignation as he said, "you know little of him you address, to ask him to jolly his name by such a dishonorable act, and even less of Rose Maclean, if you even dream that she would accept the hand of one who had proved a traitor to his country."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That Rose of whom you speak is but a simple girl, and will forget when an English power is again triumphant here, that she ever was brought to the cause of the rebel Americans."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"You may not know that Cornwallis is not gathering an army sufficient to crush all the forces raised by your utmost exertions you can raise. You have forgotten the reverses which have attended your arms—that Charleston fell without an arm in its defence. You have forgotten Camden, where the famed chivalry of the Carolinas quailed like reeds before the blast."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"Those are but tales of the past. When the country you are so proud to name, asks its place as an independent nation, think you of the English soldiers who were sent to crush you? You will not ask in vain for the hand of Rose Maclean."

### THE FATHER OF THE REBEL AMERICANS.

"That were an answer to nerve a patriot's arm, was the only remark of Rutledge as he turned away."