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THE RULER'S FAITH.

By Mrs. Sigourney.

"Come and lay thine hand upon her, and she shall live."—Matthew 10: 18.

Death cometh to the chamber of the sick; The ruler's daughter, like the peasant's child, Grows pale as marble. Hark, that hollow moan Which none may help, and then the last faint breath Subduing with a shudder!

The loud wail Of a fond father's heart. A withered flower Is there, oh mother, where thy proudest hope Solaced itself with garlands, and behold New bindings every now. "Peace, 'tis o'er!" That voice is silent which had been thy harp, Quickening thy footsteps nightly towards thy home, Mingling, perchance, an echo all too deep 'E'en with the tenor's wail, when the soul Should deal with God alone.

What stranger-step Breaketh the trance of grief?—whose radiant brow In meekness and in majesty doth bend Beside the bed of death?

"She doth but sleep; The daisies are not dead."

A smothered hiss Contemptuous rises from the wondering band Who beat the breast and raise the licensed wail Of Judah's mourning.

Look upon the dead! Hooves not the winding sheet. Those trembling lids, What peers between their fringes, like the hue Of dewy violet? The blanched lips depart, And then a quivering, long drawn sigh restores Their rose-like beauty! Lo, the cold hand Graspeth the Mother's, and with sudden spring That shrouded sleeper, like a timid fawn, Hides in her mother's bosom!

Faith's strong root Was in the parent's spirit, and its boon How beautiful!

O mother, who dost gaze Upon thy daughter, in that deeper sleep Which thro' the son's salvation, breathe her name To that Redeemer's ear, both when she smiles In all her glowing beauty on the men, And when, at night, her clustering tresses sweep Her downy pillow, in the trance of dreams, Or when at Pleasure's beckoning she goes forth, Or to the meadows of our earth's love Yields her young heart—be eloquent for her! Take no denial, till that gracious hand Which raised the ruler's dead, give life to her! That better life, whose wings surmount the tomb!

For the Watchman & Journal. 'Read, read, and I'll see your faces here. Look, look, how at themselves they leer!'

Perhaps there is no one class of men—we say class, for of a surety in the classification of animals they will constitute a distinct and most conspicuous class—they, the tobacco gentlemen of course we mean. Well, as we were about to observe, there is no one class of the animal creation, who are more frequently present to our thoughts, than the fraternity—for they are likewise a fraternity of tobacco eaters; a fraternity bound together by strong cords of 'pistol,' and the warm sympathies which naturally arise from reciprocally regaling their nasal organs from each other's snuff trays, but whose strongest bond of union, is their untiring perseverance in whipping up the salivary glands, and in the dissemination of smoke and nastiness. We say there is no species of animals—for they are a distinct species also—more frequently present to our thoughts. If we enter upon a filthy hour, we are instantly reminded of them; if upon a clean one our attention is soon drawn towards them. At every turn our ears admonish us of their presence, and our olfactory perceive them when afar off. When they enter our house their characteristic salutation is addressed to the neatly swept hearth, followed on the part of many by a most thorough fumigation of every thing not impervious to smoke. When they speak a set of russet teeth meet, if they do not delight our eyes, and the dingy hue of their lips, tells, as plain as lips can tell, that nothing which enters an entrance within need fear rejection; and when they whisper in our ear, the secret penetrates our very stomach.

Thus we have attempted, by presenting various phases of this fraternity, to guard against the possibility of being misunderstood; as those who do not recognize their own faces under one aspect, cannot fail to do so under some other. Presuming therefore that the class of beings to which these lines relate, is now sufficiently apparent, we will proceed with our address, after first putting a little oil into such wounds as we may have accidentally and unintentionally inflicted, by remarking, that in the foregoing attempt to designate the specific character of this particular kind of tobacco worm,* we have for the sake of perspicuity and to guard against misapprehension, made use of sundry terms for which we do not hold ourselves responsible, they being mere technicalities usually employed in describing the species. In what shall follow we pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of any word, or expression, which can reasonably be supposed to be offensive to the stomachs of any, who can stomach tobacco. And now you tobacco gentlemen let's have at ye—that is in a civil way. What induced you to become chewers, smokers, and snuffers of tobacco? you need not answer, we know what you would say.—Some will pretend that it was the teeth aching which drew them reluctantly into this habit; some cram their nostrils with its dust to clear the orb of vision; some use it for their stomach's sake, and some to scare away obesity.—Now this, as you well know, is mere pretence. The chief impelling motive was the puerile ambition in early youth to ape the customs of the adult members of the fraternity. Whatever you saw men do, you fancied was manly. To be like men was your first and highest ambition. And if you could not force your heads to grow before their appointed season, or coax into your voices the bass intonations of puberty, you could stick segars into your mouths, and quids of tobacco into your cheeks. And

*Further to guard against mistake, we will state, that the kind of tobacco worm, to which we wish it to be understood, we allude, differ from the common green worm, first, in color, being most generally of a yellowish hue; next, in the ordinary position of their bodies, frequently assuming the vertical position, though many pass much of their time in a recumbent posture; with what nature designed for their lower extremities, elevated a few degrees above the longitudinal parallel of their heads. In their habits they are greatly inferior to the green worm in cleanliness; and however abundantly supplied with the leaf they so well love to feed on, do not appear to fatten so kindly as the latter.

many are the coppers you have spent for limes, or lemons, or sour apples, and numerous are the occasions when you have pilfered from your mother's sugar balls, to quiet the murrers of your abused and nauseated stomachs. How much suffering you voluntarily submitted to, how indelibly you persevered, to acquire a pernicious and disgusting habit;—and from the sole stimulant of being likened unto men. It did not occur to your juvenile minds, that the grown up portion of your particular species could do aught creditable to the condition of manhood. It was an unfortunate misconception of their true character. It has likewise proved to too many a premature and fatal expenditure of those energies, which might have been so creditably and beneficially applied to, at least, some one valuable pursuit in after life. Perhaps the incongruous mixture of the humorous and serious in this article, may, without explanation, occasion doubts in the minds of some whether it is meant for earnest or is all a joke, we will therefore honestly explain,—for be it known that we habitually lean to the side of honesty. To confess the truth then, we cannot write uniformly in a serious strain on the present subject, for the reason that our indignation rises to an uncomfortable height, and needs that we occasionally intermit our gravity, to allow the subsidence of our ruffled bile. What we say in a pleasant way, oftener falls short, than exceeds, what we could honestly say in sober earnest. For seriously, we do not hold that the habitual use of tobacco is utterly indefensible in any case in a civilized community, only excepting where it is recommended by the Physician as necessary to the preservation of human life. If we have passed over somewhat lightly the pernicious effects of the use of tobacco upon the human constitution, it is not because we have any doubts on that head, for we do believe it to be exceedingly injurious, and that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred where it is habitually used for disorders of the stomach, its effect is to exasperate and confirm beyond all remedy the very disorder it was designed to relieve, and in which its occasional use might possibly have afforded temporary relief. But one reason why we forbear to dwell upon this part of the objection to the use of tobacco, is, that we do not pretend to belong to the medical profession. Another reason is, that people appear to be determined to destroy themselves by improper indulgence in many other things besides tobacco, and what we contend for is, that if people are determined to die by some slow poison, they ought to resort to something that will kill them with as little inconvenience to their families and friends as possible. He who spends twenty or thirty years in poisoning himself with tobacco, keeps perhaps three or four houses untenable, and fifty people uncomfortable, during the whole period, with his eternal smoking and chewing and spitting, and his insupportable breath. These are objections which we know how to appreciate without being a physician. And we will venture to predict, without any extraordinary pretensions to prescience, that tobacco will ere long be expelled the parlor or drawing room, and those who will still cleave to the unclean thing, must even follow it. To suppose that the use of tobacco can be tolerated in highly refined society, is to suppose an impossibility; for it would be totally destructive of some of its essential elements; one of which is a high degree of cleanliness—fastidious neatness if you please; another is, the entire absence of the least appearance of selfishness; and the tobacco gourmand is of all creatures the most selfish—palmily seeking his own enjoyment at the expense of all who shelter under the same roof. When we declared open hostilities against this formidable foe to clean houses, comfortable firesides, and pure atmosphere, we calculated upon finding able coadjutors in our neat, tidy and fair country women, and may we not venture to hope that we have not been altogether disappointed. We know that your ability to assist in this matter, consists, for the most part, in the degree of personal attraction you chance to possess, and we are aware also that unapplying for the cause in which we have embarked, you are at the present time, to a considerable extent shorn of those attractions which your sex has from time immemorial possessed, by that same instrument, which has like the besom of destruction swept over your heads and left them as bare as the pate of a newborn infant, or of an old gentleman's of four score and ten. But when fashion shall relent, and restore to you your brilliant and bewitching tresses, and with them, your wonted attractions and their attendant power, may we not expect that you will exercise that power, in assisting us to purify the persons of these smoky, tobacco stained, snuffing, ill-flavored gentlemen; being, as it is, an affair which more nearly and deeply concerns yourselves than all the world besides.

It is just what might have been anticipated.—There is a large amount of republicanism and conscientiousness in our citizens which only needed the opportunity now enjoyed, in order to the development now manifest. A large proportion of the intelligence and moral worth of this vicinity are now fully enlisted in behalf of truth, justice, humanity and impartial liberty. The opposition is dead.

The sin of slavery was held forth constantly, and the remedy too plainly pointed out not to address itself to the conscience and common sense of all.

We have only room to-day for the Secretary's journal of the proceedings. In future numbers we shall give letters, sketches of speeches, and extracts from the Report.

VT. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The third Anniversary of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society, was held at Brandon on the 15th and 16th of Feb. inst.

The Society convened in the Vestry of the Baptist Church, Rev. John Ide, one of the Vice Presidents in the Chair, and C. L. Knapp, Esq. Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Barber, voted, That a committee of one from each county in the State represented, be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. And Messrs. James Brown, J. W. Hale, David Burroughs, E. D. Barber, Enoch Hebard, John Ide, C. L. Knapp, James Milligan & Alvah Sabin were appointed that committee.

On motion of Dr. Hale, voted, That a committee of three be appointed to report resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the Society. And Messrs. Harvey F. Leavitt, Alvah Sabin and J. W. Hale were appointed that committee.

On motion of Rev. James Milligan, voted, That a committee of three be appointed to draft a Memorial to Congress to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and territories, and between the states. And Messrs. James Milligan, E. D. Barber & O. S. Murray were appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, voted, That a committee of three be appointed to make arrangements for the business and exercises of the Society. And Messrs. J. W. Hale, I. F. Merriam and E. Masham were appointed that committee.

Dr. Hale from the foregoing committee made report of the order of exercises for the afternoon.

Mr. Leavitt from the committee on resolutions reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That whereas the evil of slavery commenced in laying aside the Bible and prostrating its righteous claims to regulate the relations of life; therefore in endeavoring to elevate the character and ameliorate the condition of the slave, we should bear a sacred regard to the authority of God as expressed in his word.

Resolved, That the town and county anti-slavery societies of this state be requested to petition our next State Legislature to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to use their most strenuous exertions in accordance with the constitution to effect the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territory of Florida, and to suppress the slave-trade between the several states, and to oppose the annexation of Texas to the Union.

Mr. Milligan from the committee on nominations made report, and the following persons were appointed officers of the society for the ensuing year:

President, Rev. H. F. LEAVITT, of Vergennes.

Which was seconded by E. D. Barber, Esq., who addressed the meeting in its support, together with Doct. J. A. Allen, Mr. B. F. Haskell and Rev. A. Sabin, and the same was adopted.

Adjourned to meet at the same place at half past 6 o'clock.

Society met agreeable to adjournment, the President in the chair.

After prayer, and singing by the choir, a letter from Rev. Rowland T. Robinson, one of the Vice Presidents, was read, and

On motion of Mr. Knapp, ordered, That the same with other letters be published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

Mr. J. Coddington, agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That American Slavery in principle is under all circumstances a heinous sin; and that its practice it is necessary evil.

Which was seconded by Rev. N. Colver, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society—both gentlemen addressing the meeting in its support, and it was adopted.

The Society met after public exercises, in the Vestry of the Church, the President in the Chair.

The Report of the Treasurer was received and was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Dr. Hale, Resolved, That the several anti-slavery agents be requested to keep a correct and minute account of all monies collected by them in this State, and furnish the Treasurer of the State Society with such account, also an account of all sums by them transmitted to the Treasurer of the American Society.

On motion of Mr. Barber, voted, That the Society raise the ensuing year, for the support of the cause, \$2,500.

Also, voted, That five hundred copies of the proceedings of the Society be printed in a pamphlet form, under the direction of the Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. Knapp, voted, That all editors of papers in this state, friendly to universal freedom, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Society.

Society adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Feb. 16th, 9 o'clock, A. M. Society met agreeable to adjournment, Rev. James Milligan, President pro tem. in the Chair.

Dr. Allen introduced the following resolutions, which were severally read and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to write a circular, expressive of our sympathy and thanks, to the abolitionists of Great Britain, for the deep interest they have taken in the great and good cause of universal emancipation.

And Messrs. J. Milligan, C. L. Knapp & J. P. Miller were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the late decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that a slave coming into that state with his master's permission, is free, is an event of congratulation and encouragement to all lovers of liberty and justice.

Resolved, That the clause of the constitution of the United States which declares that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without the process of the law," justly entitles fugitive slaves to trial by jury; and that the general principle of law, that every person shall be excluded from giving evidence in his own case, ought to be extended to those slave cases.

Mr. Leavitt, from the committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That a government of opinion cannot exist, nor popular rights be maintained, except by making the people the source of all power, and providing for an enlightened exercise of that power, by securing the most perfect freedom of investigation and discussion upon all questions of importance and interest to the public weal.

Resolved, That the government of the United States is so framed as to feel the play of public sentiment and body forth the public opinion, securing in this way the rights of the people, and accomplishing all those reforms necessary to their safety, well-being and happiness.

Resolved, That the public sentiment can be enlightened or changed only by freedom of inquiry and discussion, and there must be either a stagnant, tyrannical public opinion, or the widest scope given to the freedom of speech and of the press.

Resolved, That free discussion is the vital principle in any popular government, without which public virtue, patriotism and liberty must languish and die.

Resolved, therefore, That to surrender this right at the dictation of the mob, or the power of the government, would be a virtual surrender of the dearest rights of freemen, and a recreant submission to the approaches of the most odious despotism.

Resolved, That as abolitionists we stand pledged to the maintenance of this right upon every subject of public concernment—and that with it we will stand or fall.

Resolved, That Slavery, being an utter subversion of every principle of republicanism, as well as a most complicated system of iniquity in all its aspects, demands the untiring efforts of every republican, philanthropist and Christian, for its speedy and entire abolition.

Mr. Knapp introduced the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the manly and fearless course of Hon. J. Q. Adams in the Congress of the U. S., in vindication of the sacred right of petition, calls for a grateful acknowledgement from the friends of freedom throughout the country.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate this resolution to Mr. Adams, and to convey to him the thanks of this Society.

And Messrs. J. A. Allen, C. L. Knapp and E. D. Barber were appointed said committee.

Society met in the Church for public exercises.

Rev. Mr. Colver introduced the following resolution, which he supported at length, and which was adopted:

Resolved, That the objections to the agitation of the question of abolition at the North, and the emancipation of slavery at the South, have their origin in selfishness and worldly expediency.

Society adjourned to meet at the same place at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Society met agreeable to adjournment, Rev. John Ide in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Colver addressed the meeting, after which society met for business.

On motion of Mr. Murray, voted, That the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint delegates to the American Society and New-England Convention.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, voted, That the subject of Depositories be referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Allen introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be given to the Baptist and Congregational Societies in this place for the use of their houses of public worship during the present anniversary season.

Society adjourned.

M. D. GORDON, Secretary.

From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. A rumor, "important, if true," is in circulation to day. A treaty is said to have been concluded with General Santa Anna, as President of Mexico, while he was here, for the recognition of the independence of Texas and the cession of that territory, with the assent of Texas, to the United States, upon certain conditions.

Upon making some inquiry, I have ascertained, from an authentic source, that rumor represents fact this time,—and the following are the terms of the treaty.

The independence of Texas is to be acknowledged both by the United States and by Mexico. The boundary between the United States and Mexico, is to be the Rio del Norte.

The U. S., on their part, assume the payment of the claims of our citizens upon Mexico, estimated at two millions. They also pay Mexico the sum of three millions; and thirdly, they agree to allow grants of lands in Texas made by Mexico, in all cases where the conditions of said grants have been complied with; and to make a *pro rata* allowance to such grants as have, in part, complied with said conditions.

Texas, of course, is a party on the whole arrangement. If Santa Anna should succeed in reuming his power in Mexico, this treaty will be carried into effect. The Senate will be convened for the special purpose of submitting this treaty to them.

Half past 5 o'clock.—The House having obtained a quorum have resumed the Whitney trial. The question pending is, whether an interrogatory proposed by Mr. Bell shall be put to the following effect: "Have you (Mr. Fairfield) had any conversation with the President in relation to the conduct of Messrs. Wise and Peyton, during the present session?"

Have you not heard the President say that those gentlemen ought to be *houstonized*;—meaning, thereby, that they should be chastised in the streets?" Several members objected to the question. Mr. Bell supported it, on the ground that it was necessary to enable him to prove that Messrs. Wise and Peyton had ample reason to carry arms about them during the whole session. He said he could prove, if permitted, that the President had repeatedly recommended that they should be assaulted in the streets; and had used the particular term "Houstonized."

From the Western Presbyterian Herald. ALEXANDER HAMILTON. "Did you ever know Alexander Hamilton?" you ask. Yes, I knew him—nor can I even now recollect him without emotion. For

"He was a man, take him for all in all, I've'er shall look upon his like again."

I saw him in the supreme court in the city of New York. I knew that he was among the lawyers, and I eagerly enquired—which is Hamilton? I was shown a small man, about five feet seven inches high, thin and pale, sitting, wrapped apparently in profound thought.

"Deep on his front engraved 'Deliberation sat, and public care,'"

And this was the most striking expression of his countenance. His forehead was high and receding, his eyes small and deeply sunk into his head, overhung by rather heavy and knit eyebrows; his features were long and well formed, and the lower part of his face expressed sensibility, as the upper part did fortitude. When he arose to speak, his attitude was dignified and his action graceful. His voice was harmonious, but not loud or strong. He spoke much in the tone of conversation. He had neither the vehemence of Demosthenes, nor the pomp of Cicero; though, as an orator, he was hardly inferior to either of them. His was as clear and keen as a diamond! his powers of argumentation never, perhaps surpassed. He said every thing on a subject that ought to be said, and nothing more. Hence his speeches as well as his writings generally carried conviction.

I saw him afterwards in various situations; was partially introduced to him, and received from him marks of civility and kindness. In the social circle I observed that he was the soul and center of the company; when he spoke, attention watched his lips. From all that I saw and heard of him, I am convinced that he was one of the most amiable as well as one of the greatest men that this or any other country has produced. "Oh! he was mild and gentle," said one who knew him well, "in him was no offence or guile!" He was noble, generous and brave, and seemed to merit the epithet originally bestowed upon one who by no means deserved it, of all accomplished.

But alas! poor human nature—as does a fool, so did the great Hamilton! As a man I believe before wicked men, so fell he! He bethought himself his folly with his dying breath—expressed his entire belief in the truth and importance of the Christian religion, and his deep regret that he had not before made a public profession of it. He took the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and prayed earnestly that his sins, and especially his last and most deplorable sin, might be forgiven him. I hope and trust that he found mercy!

Let us add that Hamilton gave proof of great sagacity, and knowledge of men. On the 17th I will give two instances. When Washington appointed Arnold to the command of the important fort of West Point, though a very young man, he remonstrated strongly against it. "You are too suspicious," said the honest unsuspecting Wash-

ington to his youthful adviser. "I don't like that fellow Arnold!" was the pithy reply. This anecdote may be relied upon, for I had it from Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, who, I am under a strong impression, told me he was present and heard the dialogue. Be this as it may, it is well known that he acted an important part in that eventful period, and was familiar with both Washington and Hamilton.

Hamilton gave another proof of his knowledge of men, which alas! proved most fatal to him! When Jefferson and Burr were candidates for the two highest offices in our government, Hamilton on some public occasion, gave the following toast: "The Constitution of the U. States, may it never fall a sacrifice to the dreams of a Condorcet, or the principles of a Cataline."

By the former every body knew he meant Jefferson, and by the latter Burr. An intimate friend of Burr told me that he was with him when this toast made its appearance in the public prints, and that he never saw Burr as much nettled by any thing. "I do not, (said he) think it is very much like a soldier, for Gen. Hamilton to give me just that kind of an insult that he knows I cannot notice." I was convinced (added my informant) that Burr would seek the first opportunity to call him to the field!" This will explain what appeared so strange to many at the time, why Burr so eagerly sought a duel with Hamilton, when his correspondent, with him, exhibited such slight grounds for such a fatal contest. The toast—the cognomen of Cataline—rankled like a burning arrow to his side. This pointed toast, I have reason to believe, cost poor Hamilton his life! Yet every impartial judge will admit that it was perfectly correct; that Sallust's character of Cataline might stand by a mere change of name, for that of Burr.

Children—Babies. Of a truth, we are beginning to doubt whether there are any such things as BABIES, properly speaking, upon the face of the earth. Here have we been watching a little creature, hardly twelve months old, for the last half hour. After making mouths at herself in the glass, and trying to kiss herself—she has examined the back side—clearly in the hope of surprising somebody there. Her very look shows it. She is evidently disappointed; but means to see through the trick before she gives it up. There!—She has turned the glass almost quick enough to catch the little baby that is playing *bo-peep* with her. And there she has crept to a drawer, and pulled every thing out on the floor. And now! the poor little thing appears to have a pain—she clasps both hands before her—and begins to grunt, and grow red in the face. And now her mother's attention is attracted by her puffing and blowing, and the position of her hands. The little fool! She has found a blue gingham apron, which she used to wear, and holding it fast to her body with both hands, she is trying to make it stay there! Her mother can hardly believe her own eyes! It was not pain—it was no cholic—it was only a little woman trying to accommodate herself to a new fashion.

Mrs. Hemans. A monument to perpetuate the memory of this gifted lady, has been executed in England and will be soon conveyed to Dublin, and placed over the remains of the departed poetess. It is a small Grecian mounted tablet in statuary on a black ground—and is inscribed:

FELICIA HEMANS. Died May 16, 1834, aged 41.

To which are added the following lines from her own solemn effusion known as the dirge:

"'Calin on the bosom of thy God Fair spirit! rest thee now! 'E'en while with us thy footsteps tread, Her soul was on the brow. Dust to its narrow house beneath! Soul to its place on high! They that have seen thy look in death, No more may fear to die.'"

The London Morning Chronicle thus speaks of the United States. We are struck with the extraordinary fact, that the mercantile community of the United States have been able to sustain themselves in the face of the surplus revenue and the specie measures of the General Government, the like of which are without parallel in history. If the British Government had acted, or were now to act, towards their commercial interests for one month as the American Government has done towards their merchants for the last six months, all England would have been bankrupt, and a general revolution would have taken place long since.

The New York Herald recommends Congress to end the Florida war by offering a thousand dollars a head for the Seminole, and let every man be his own General, and fight on his own hook. It has been also recommended to let the War out by the job, to some Kentucky Wild Cat hunter.

Oil.—The oil of Indian corn is used in Cincinnati as a substitute for sperm or whale oil. It is said to produce an equal quantity of light, to be quite as transparent and free from disagreeable odour, in addition to which it is not subject to freezing, having resisted the greatest degree of cold during the present season—say 6° below zero. The yield of oil is said to be half a gallon to the bushel, without destroying the qualities of the grain for distillation.

A smart shock of an Earthquake was felt at Quebec, on the 9th inst. No material damage was done, besides throwing down some furniture. The shock extended to the country all around Quebec. The air was clear, and the thermometer about zero.

The wandering piper is playing to crowded audiences in Lexington, Ky.

SATIRICUS, REFORM & CO.

From the Vermont Telegraph.

VERMONT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Third Annual Meeting, held according to previous notices, was one of great interest.—The impression made upon our community was deep and salutary, and must be lasting.—