Naturalization—such modification as shall lengthen the term of probation, exact greater care in the introduction to citizenship, and strengthen the securities against fraud. We say with all our hearts—all hospitality to the stranger, full privilege of holding land, full protection to property, full encouragement to his labor, but no privilege to interfere in the Government or Legislation of the nation until he has lived long enough in the Country to understand its interests, to resist the cajolery of demagogues, who would make him, through his ignorance, the instrument of the basest designs; and until he has sufficiently identified himself with our people to feel that their welfare is more important to him than the welfare of all others. Our laws, at present, do not give us these securities; and we may presume that there is not an intelligent, honest-hearted naturalized citizen in this Union who does not feel and acknowledge the necessity of this reform. To accomplish this great purpose it will be the resolve of the Whig party to stand by the cause of Religious Toleration, ever spurning the base attempt which has been made, and will not cease to be made again, to connect the Whig cause with the odium of Religious Persecution.

For these ends the Whigs need no new organization, no new name. That which we bear has been consecrated in many a battle of Freedom, and it will, I trust, long serve to rally the brave and pure spirits who stand up for Popular Right and Free Government in time to come. Let us not assume another.

What trials are before us, no man can now foretell, because no man can distinctly read the pledges of the party which has just been brought into power. If the late canvass, on the part of our adversaries, has not been a mere imposture, a piece of super-subtile hypocrisy, a trick played off upon popular credulity, we must have the Immediate Annexation of Texas and the Repeal of the Tariff. How the nation will receive these exploits we may conjecture. Its patience and its forbearance may be brought to some severe temptations. If the successful party, however—as there is good reason to suspect—have not the nerve to dare the fulfilment of these promises, what thunders of indignation, what threats of Nullification, what torents of vituperation for faith betrayed, may not await them from that fiery South whose lot it has always been to swell the triumphs of an unprincipled Democracy, and to receive its pay only in Dead Sea Apples—disappointed hopes and querulous requests! Unhappy may be the fate of the next President, standing thus between eagerly expecting factions, and condemned to the impossible task of gratifying both Loco Focoism may thus, in its own discord, meet its doom,—It will turn and rend its keepers. The thousands of deluded honest men whom it yet numbers in its ranks, will fly from it, and sober opinion, once more rising to the Judgment Seat of the Nation, will quell the frenzied zeal of party and bring the people back into the path from which they have departed. All good men, in this contingency, will thank the Whigs for having preserved a platform on which Patriotism may rally its votaries to save the Republic.

CONGRESS.

BY MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, communicates the following proceedings through the Magnetic Telegraph.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1844.

Mr Merrick gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. McDuffie gave notice that to-morrow he should ask leave to bring in a joint resolution for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Tappan presented the new Constitution of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Archer, Van Berrien, Geo.; Buchanan, Pa.; Morehead, Ky. and Choate, Mass.

On Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Maine; Crittenden, Ky.; McDuffie, S. C.; Huntington, Ct.; and Woodbury, H. H.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, Conn.; Barrow, Lou.; Woodbridge, Mich.; and Haywood N. C.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Simmons, R. I.; Archer, Va.; Miller, N. J.; Buchanan, Pa.; Upham, Vt.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Upham, Vt.; Bates, Mass.; Sturgeon, Pa.; Semple, Ill.; and Atchison, Mo.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Crittenden, Ky.; Benton, Mo.; Barrow, Lou.; Foster, Tenn.; Ashley, Ark.

On Militia.—Messrs. Barrow, Lou.; Ashley, Ark.; Semple, Ill. and Fairfield, Maine.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Bayard, Del.; Pearce, Md.; Huger, S. C.; Johnson, Lou.; Dickinson, N. Y.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Woodbridge, Mich.; Phelps, Vt.; Walker, Miss.; Jarnagan, Tenn. and Morehead, Ky.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Henderson, Ms.; Breese, Ill.; Pearce, Md.; Tappan, Ohio; Colquett, Geo.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Ind.; Johnson, Lou.; Sevier, Ark.; Phelps, Vt.; Benton, Mo.

On Claims.—Messrs. Foster, Tenn.; Dayton, N. J.; Woodbury, N. H.; Phelps, Vt.; Haywood, N. C.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Jarnagan, Tenn.; Clayton, Del.; Francis, R. I.; Colquett, Geo.; Hannegan, Ind.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Geo.; Clayton, Del.; Dayton, N. J.; Huger, S. C.; Walker, Miss.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merrick, Md.; Simmons, R. I.; Jarnegan, Tenn.; Niles, Conn.; Atchison, Mo.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter Mich.; White, Ind.; Lewis, Ala.; Breese, Ill. Semple, Ill.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Mass.; Sevier, Ark.; [illegible], N. H.; Foster, N. Y.; [illegible], Maine.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Miller, N. J.; Bayard, Del.; Woodbury, N. H.; Merrick, Md.; Semple, Ill.

On Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. [illegible], Va.; Porter, Mich.; Bates, Mass.; Sturgeon, Pa.; and Atherton, N. H.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Morehead, Ky.; Lewis, Ala.; Miller, N. J.; Huntington, Conn.; and Fairfield, Maine.

On Territories.—Messrs. Bagby, Ala.; [illegible]; McDuffie, S. C.; Clayton, Del. and Francis, R. I.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dayton, N. J.; Breese, Ill.; and Bagby, Ala.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Tappan, Ohio; [illegible]; and Porter, Mich.

On Printing.—Messrs. Simmons, R. I.; Fairfield, Me., and Upham, Vt.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Francis, R. I.; Bagby, Ala.; and Atherton, N. H.

On the Library for the Senate.—Messrs. Choate, of Mass.; Tappan, Ohio; and Pearce, Md.

On the Library on the part of the House of Representatives—Messrs. Burke, N. H.; Marsh, Vt.; and Lyon, Mich.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock.

Proceedings commenced with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Tustin. The Clerk read the proceedings of Thursday last.

The Speaker announced the following Standing Committees:

On Elections.—Messrs. Cross, of Ark.; Chapman, Tenn.; Newton, Va.; Hamlin, Me. Ellis, N. Y.; Davis, Ky.; Schenck, Ohio; Boyd, Ky.; Brown, Tenn.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McKay, of N. C.; Dromgoole, Va.; J. R. Ingersoll, Pa.; Weller, Ohio; Campbell Geo.; Barnard, N. Y.; Norris, N. H.; Rathburn, N. Y.; Davis, Ky.

On Claims.—Messrs. Varnce, Ohio; T. Smith, Ind.; Green, Ky.; Andrew Johnson, Tenn.; Bowlin, Mo.; Thomasson, Ky.; Strong N. Y.; Carey Maine; Ramsey, Pa.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Weller, of Ohio; Holmes, S. C.; Dunlap, Maine; Phœnix, N. Y.; King, N. Y.; Williams, Mass.; J. P. Kennedy, Md.; Labranche, Lou.; McClelland, Mich.; Morris, Pa.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Weller, of Ohio; Holmes, S. C.; Dunlap, Maine; Phœnix, N. Y.; King, N. Y.; Williams, Mass.; J. P. Kennedy, Md.; Labranche, Lou.; McClelland, Mich.; Morris, Pa.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Davis, Ind.; Boyd, Ky.; Hunt, N. Y.; Hubbard, Va.; Houston, Ala.; Clingman, N. C.; Jameson, Mo.; McClernand, Ill.; Patterson, N. Y.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, of Mass.; Collamer Vt.; Woodward, S. C.; Hudson Mass.; Lumpkin, Geo.; Ballinger, N. C.; Hale, N. H.; Mosely, N. Y.; Cranston, R. I.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, N. C.; Farlee, N. J.; St. John, Ohio; Brown, Pa.; Green, N. Y; Hays, Pa.; Henly, Ind.; Florence, Ohio; Dickey, Pa.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Tenn.; Thompson, Miss.; Foot, Vt.; Bidlack, Penn.; Hunt, Mich.; Baker, Mass.; Benton, N. Y.; Howes, Mo.; Vanemeter, Ohio.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Haralson, Ga.; Coles, Va.; C. Johnson, Tenn; Black, S. C.; McConnell, Ala.; Clinch, Ga.; McDowell, Ohio; Seymour, Conn.; Fish, N. Y.

On Militia.—Messrs. Dean, Ohio; Florence, Ohio; Mosley, N. Y.; Bower, Mo.; Hubbard, Va.; Foot, Vt.; Hays, Pa.; Lyon, Mich.; Hamlin, Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Parmenter, Mass.; Murphy, N. Y.; Barranger, N. C.; Chapman, Ala; Simpson, S. C.; Peyton, Tenn.; Stewart Ct.; Atkinson, Va.; *Marsh*, Vt.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Jameson, Mo.; Rhett, S. C.; White, Ky.; Dawson, Lou.; Hammett, Miss.; Semple, Ind.; Bailey, Va.; Winthrop, Mass.; Ellis, N. Y.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Hopkins, Va.; A. Kennedy, Ind.; Grinnell, Mass.; Stiles, Geo.; Hardin, Ill.; Dana, N. Y.; Reed, N. C.; Rolfe, Mo.; Jenks, Pa.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Stetson, N. Y.; Hale, N. H.; Jones, Tenn.; A. Stewart, Pa.; Stephens, Ga.; McCauslin, Ohio; Petit, Ind.; Summers, Va.; Douglass, Ill.; Brohead, Pa.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Davis, N. Y.; Lucas Va; King, Mass; Stone, Ky.; Smith, Ill.; Dickey, Pa.; White, Maine.; Senter, Tenn.; Preston, Md.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs Clinton, N. Y.; Mathews, Ohio; Wright, N. J.; Fuller, Pa.; Purdy, New York; Grider, Ky; Sykes, N. J; Johnson, Ohio; Yost, Pa.

On Private land Claims—Messrs. Slidell, Ka; Catlin, Conn; Dillet, Ala; Brown, Ind, Cary, N. Y; Potter, R. I; Yancey, Ala; Severance, Me; Rogers, New York.

On Territories—Messrs. Brown, Tenn; Duncan, Ohio; Goggin, Va; Daniel, N. C; Payne, Ala; Tyler, New York; Wentworth, Illinois; Black, Georgia; Pollock, Pa.

On Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Seymour, New York; Wright, Indiana; Brown, Tenn; Hoge, Illinois; Robinson, New York; Potter, Ohio; Giddings, Ohio; Herrick, Maine; Severence Maine;

On Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Ohio; Russell, New York; Ashe, Tennessee; Morris, Ohio; Tibbets, Kentucky; Smith, New York; Nes, Pennsylvania; Collum, Tennessee; Spence, Maryland.

DECEMBER 10th.—ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE GAG.

On the 10th instant among other proceedings was the presentation by Mr Adams of a Petition from citizens of New York praying for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. On the test question shall it be received, yeas 107. nays 81.

Mr. Adams shen moved to refer the Petition to this Committee on the District of Columbia which was carried.

In Senate.—Mr. McDUFFIE offered a joint resolution to annex Texas to the United States. On motion of Mr. ARCHER it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BENTON gave notice that to-morrow he would submit a bill for the Annexation of Texas.

Mr. RIVES' resolution calling upon the President for additional communications on the Texas question, between Mexico and the United States Government passed.

Then it will be seen there is to be hot work on the Texas question.

Where is Birney and the Third Party·

Cant they help the Whigs who alone stand in the Thermoplyae which seperates us from Texas, against the locos who feel themselves in duty bound, because the people have so decided, to perpetuate the existence of slavery. Oh Abolitionism, what crimes are committed in thy name and how basely have thy leaders betrayed the genuine friends of negro emancipation and of the rights of humanity.

DECEMBER 11TH.

In Senate Mr. Benton introduced a bill providing for the annexation of Texas, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The Vote on the Gag rule.

For receding this rule the votes stood by states as follows (Slave states in Italic.

YEAS.

States.	*Whigs.*	*Locos.*
Maine,	2	4
New Hampshire,		1
Vermont,	3	1
Massachusetts,	8	2
Rhode Island,	2	
Connecticut,		3
New York,	8	18
New Jersey,	1	3
Pennsylvania,	13	6
Maryland,	3	
North Carolina,	1	
Kentuky,	1	
Ohio,	8	7
Indiana,	2	6
Illinois,	1	1
Michigan,		2
	—	—
	53	55

Tot'l 108.

Northern Whigs who voted Yea,	48
Northern Locos " "	45
Southern Whigs " "	5
Southern Locos, " "	0

NAYS.

[Free states with votes for the gag in italic.]

States.	*Whigs.*	*Locos*
New Hampshire,		3
New York,		2
Pennsylvania,		2
Delaware,	1	
Maryland,	1	
Virginia,	3	9
North Carolinia,	2	5
South Carolnia,		6
Georgia	1	5
Alabama,	1	5
Mississippi,		1
Louisiana,		4
Tennessee,	4	4
Kentucky,	3	5
Ohio		3
Indiana,		2
Illinois,		4
Missouri,		4
	—	—
	16	64

Total 80

Southern Whigs who voted Nay,	16
Northern Locos " "	16
Northern Whig " "	0
Southern Locos " "	48

Absent or not voting, 10 whigs and 20 locos.—The whole number of whigs voting was 69—ayes 53, noes 16, showing more than three-fourths against the gag.

The whole number of locos voting was 119—ayes 55, noes 64, showing a majority to be in favor of the gag.

TEMPERANCE.

For the Northern Galaxy.

In a Postscript to my late communication* on the subject of the call of a County Convention, to nominate candidates for County Commissioners who are in favor of a "well-regulated and judicious system of licensing" establishments for the sale of intoxicating liquors. I promised to examine the position which I understood had, in effect, been taken by that Convention, that the law makes it imperative on the Commissioners to give such licenses—that the only discretion they *can* exercise, under the statute, is, to discriminate between the applicants, so as to get the *best men* to furnish intoxicating liquors to the community for a beverage; and that they have no power so to exercise their discretion as entirely to withhold licenses for such sale.

My first remark is, that this construction of the law was not thought of by its framers. Every body, at all acquainted with the history of its passage, knows that the friends of Temperance, in and out of the Legislature, understood that the law, in effect, gave the Commissioners power to withhold licenses entirely; and nobody so much as hinted that it would admit of a contrary construction. Indeed all the discussions upon the subject of changing the authority to give licenses, from the Courts to Commissioners, went upon the ground that *the people* ought to have the privilege of deciding, directly, whether intoxicating liquors should be sold or not, in their respective Counties; and the Legislature supposed they had given the people that privilege. But behold! cunning lawyers have put on their spectacles, and professed to make the *discovery* that no such privilege is conferred on the people, but that the trouble and expense of appointing Commissioners is to result, not in banishing the *authorized* sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, *if the people wish to do so*, but only to have a "judicious" selection made of men to sell such liquors for such use! And this they profess to see very plainly, *on the face of the law*, when the makers of it never *dreamed* of such a thing. The plain common sense of this community, who hate tricks and quibbles, will be slow to believe that this *discovery* is entitled to much consideration. They will place more reliance upon the men who made the law, than upon those who have just now made this discovery. At any rate they will require it to be shown, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the law means what is now contended for, before they will help by their votes to defeat the well know intention of the Legislature.

And now let us see if it *is* so very clear that the law has the meaning contended for. The power of the Commissioners is declared in the 6th Section, which enacts, that "they shall have the sole power of granting licenses under the provisions of this act." Nobody disputes that licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage *may* be granted by the Commissieners; and they not only have the power of doing this, but the "sole power." Nobody else can do it. But does it follow that they must do it? Is giving the power of doing an act, equivalent to making it a duty to do it? Common sense answers, No. If the Legislature intended to make it the duty of the Commissioners to give the licenses in question, why did they not say so, as they might have done by a little change of phraseology? for example thus—the Commissioners "shall grant licenses under the provisions of this act. Or thus—the Commissioners shall be appointed *to* grant licenses &c. An intention to impose the duty of granting licenses for tavern keeping and retailing for a beverage, in every County in the State would naturally have been expressed by some such language as this; and to suppose that this natural language was avoided, and the expression—"shall have the sole power of granting licenses" was used, with the intention of conveying the same idea, is to suppose that the Legislature intended to deceive and mislead the people, or at least, to leave them in doubt as to their real meaning.

But that the legislature did not intend, by the 6th section, to make it the duty of the commissioners to grant general licenses to sell in every county, is further manifest from the 13th section, wherein it is enacted that "the commissioners may license one or more persons in each town in their respective counties, whom they may deem most suitable, to sell wine, rum, brandy, &c. for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes only, who shall receive from said commissioners a licenee for such sale and no other." Now if the 6th section really makes it *the duty* of the commissioners to grant general licenses to sell, what necessity for making provision for special licenses to sell for 'medicinal, chemical and manufacturing purposes only," since a general license of course includes a license to sell for such purposes, and therefore wholly supersedes, and renders absurd the giving of any such special license.

It seems appropriate to say, in this connexion that the suggestion so frequently made of late by those in favor of general licensing, that the opponents of such licensing are also opposed to licensing for medicinal chemical or manufacturing purposes, is, so far as I know or believe, entirely groundless. Gen. Strong, nominated as commissioner, it has been said is thus opposed. This is well known to be untrue; and besides, the resolution of the convention which nominated him, declaring that licences ought not to be granted, expressly excepted licenses for the special purposes referred to. The commissioners will, of course, in every county grant licenses for such purposes; which may quiet all apprehensions that wine and spirituous liquors cannot be obtained for medicinal, chemical, and manufacturing purposes.

But there is another argument, crawn from the 13th section, which is still more conclusive. In case of license for the special purposes referred to, it is provided that "on a violation of the terms of such license"—that is, on a sale of wine or spirituous liquors to be used other than for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, in other words as a beverage—the commissioners shall annul such license. So then, upon the construction by our opponents of the 6th section, combined with the plain provision of the 13th, the commissioners are required to perform these contradictory duties; first to grant general licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage; second, to grant special licenses to sell for medicinal and other purposes only; and third, if such purposes are disregarded, and the liquors are sold to be used as a beverage, then to annul such licences! So that the commissioners are required to license the sale of intoxicating liquors for a beverage, and at the same time, to annul licenses if they are used for that purpose! Such is the absurdity and contradiction involved in the forced construction of the 6th section, to which I have referred.

I close this communication by replying to an objection. It is said that the public accommodation requires houses of entertainment, which must be licensed, and therefore there must be licenses for selling intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage. I admit the premises, but deny the conclusion, because we may have *houses of entertainment* licensed, without a license to sell intoxicating liquors—the law in question making provision for licensing *Inns*, for entertainment, in distinction from *Taverns*—the former not being authorized to sell intoxicating liquors, while the selling of distilled spirituous liquors wine, ale or beer, in quantities less than one pint," constitutes a Tavernkeeper, according to the express declaration of the act. Wherever, then, a *house of entertainment* for the public accommodation, is needed, the commissioners will, of course, grant a license; while if they are true friends of temperance, they will refuse to license *taverns*; the only purpose of licensing Taverns in distinction from Inns, being to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors, with their mischievous and melancholly train of evils to the community. What friend of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people can desire to have houses of entertainment thus turned into taverns, with their bars filled with rum, brandy, gin, wine and strong beer, to curse the community? Let the friends of temperance answer this question at the ballot boxes on the first Thursday of January next.

A. B.

*. See commniestion on first page.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN ADDISON CO.

At a County Convention held in Middlebury, on the 10th inst., when the preceeding nomination of County Commissioners for the year ensuing was made, the undersigned were appointed to address the citizens of the County in relation to the ruinous consequences of authorizing persons to sell intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, or in other words to be drunken when not needed; and also to take such other measures as the interests of Temperance shall require.

It has been proved, that a system of licenses, even under all the prudential regulations, that Legislators have imposed, has not stayed the progress of intemperance; and that, in those parts of the country, where licenses have been withheld, the tide of inebriation has been wonderfully checked, and pauperism and crime greatly prevented. Shall we not derive wisdom from the experience of others? In this County the experiment of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors has been tried and the evils of intemperance, except as checked by other means, have become appalling. It is now proposed, as a remedy, to have licenses withholden, except for medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes, as they have been in Massachusetts, where the experiment was tried by a portion of the State, with such cheering results, that finally every County has adopted the system.

It is not our object the present week to call your attention to but few topics. We desire however as proposed by the Convention to call the attention of the various Temperance organizations & Temperance friends in the County. The time for action is short. In less than three weeks we shall witness a result, that will be most cheering, or, especially to a large number, whose friends or neighbors have suffered by the license system, most appalling. At such a crisis, it is expected that every Temperance Society and every Temperance man will "do his duty." Great care should be taken that none of the friends of Temperance are deceived and thrown over to the wrong side by false reports. It has already been said most untruly, that our object is to prevent the sale of liquors to be used even for medicinal, chemical and mechanical purposes. If there are any individuals in the country, cherishing such sentiments, we have certainly no sympathy with them. One of our number was a member of the Committee, who nominated the Commissioners, and well recollects, that, in the private session of that board, it was stated, in answer to a question on the subject, and apparently with the acquiescence of all present, that none of us thought of restraining the sale for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes. Such men were nominated, and one of them was present, as it was understood, would in every town, at least so far that the whole county should be well accommodated, license such sale; and also such inns as would afford to travelers everything they ever enjoyed except those liquors, which it is settled are never needful to persons enjoying full health, and cannot be freely sold, as a license, (except restricted as we propose,) contemplates and must allow, without jeoparding the interests of a certain portion of the community, whose welfare we feel bound to consult.

The sentiments of those who nominated the Commissioners were so well understood, that as honorable men they most unquestionably would have declined the nomination, if they had not concurred substantially in the views of those who proposed to sustain them at the ballot box. The sense of the convention would doubtless have been taken on this subject, had a suspicion been entertained by the members that their intentions would be misunderstood. So it was in regard to the law, as we are informed by both the Senators from this county, (one of them having stated his views to the Convention,) and by all the members of the House of Representatives of whom we have had opportunity to inquire. It is represented that no member of the legislature appeared to have a suspicion, but that it authorized the commissioners to carry out the wishes of the county, and exercise their discretion in regard to granting or withholding licenses. Hence when it was said, Section 6th, They shall have the sole power of granting licenses, it was deemed unnecessary to add "or withholding." We are informed by a member of the commttee, who finally reported the Law to the House and Senate, that no one ever appeared to doubt that the commissioners would be authorized, if the voice of the county demanded it, to withhold licences; and that several members voted against the law, because it conferred so much power on the commissioners. They wished to make it more certain, whatever might be the views of a majority, in a particular county, that licences would be granted as heretofore without restriction. Where in the law do we find any more discretion given to the Commisioners to determine among many whom they shall license, than to determine, except as they judge the interests of the community require, whether they shall license at all. And does any man say that every applicant sufficiently respectable to sell intoxicating liquors shall receive a license to sell in all or any of the modes prescribed in the law, provided he pays the requisite fees, and if a taverner furnishes the requisite accommodations. But we forbear to discuss this point, as it is understood that an active member of the late Convention, who can do the subject ample justice, will favor the public with a communication, which we hope all who have any question in regard to the meaning of the law, will read carefully.

Our temperance friends will doubtless consider it their duty, *without delay*, not only to shed light on this subject by a succession of meetings, and lectures, or discussions, in various parts of their respective towns, but by taking all honorable means, by committees or otherwise, to secure at the polls a full expression of those who sympathize with them on this subject. For should it be decided that unrestricted licenses shall be freely granted, and taverners and retailers multiplied in our towns almost at the option of those who desire to be enriched by the folly or indiscretion of their neighbors, will not the popular current, that now sets so strongly against the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, be checked? May we not expect that inebriation will more fearfully prevail? Will not every man who now drinks in secret places, be emboldened to quaff the intoxicating beverage in the face of the sun? Will not every person who has a friend partially or recently reformed, tremble in anticipation of a relapse? Will not every intelligent woman, as she cherishes her tender infant, sigh under the increased apprehension that that immortal being may become a victim of the fell destroyer? What unwearied efforts, then, may we not confidently anticipate, from all who harmonize with us in these views of the subject!

Thomas A. Merrill,
Philip Battell,
Charles P. Clarke,
Erastus W. Drury,
Aaron Angier,
James M. Slade.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

A Convention Called by the friends of Temperance met in Middlebury on the 10th inst. to Nominate Commissioners to be elected, on the first Thursday in January, to regulate licenses under the present License Law.

The convention was organized by choosing His Exc'y William Slade President and J. Meacham Secretary. The representatives from each town chose two of their own number as a committee to nominate commissioners. The committee was composed of the following persons Jonas N. Smith, Allen Smith, T. A. Merrill, William Dewey, H. F Leavitt, Byron Murray, Noah W. Porter, J. P. Atwood, James Minor, Harvey Munsell, Harvey Parmelee, William Perry, T. J. Mack, Joel Rice, J B. Huntly, Horace Janes, John Sanford, Clark Rich, Alonzo Burchard, Sumner Briggs, E. H. Weeks, William Nash, Sylvester Doud, Milo Stow, and Samuel James.

The chairman, Gen. Nash reported that the committee had selected

HON. HARVEY MUNSELL of Bristol,
DEA. CHESTER ELMER of Middlebury and
GEN SAMUEL P. STRONG of Vergennes,

and the Convention unanimously nominated them as candidates for county commissioners.

The following Resolution were introduced by the Hon. Peter Starr and passed, by the Convention.

Resolved that, in the opinion of this Convention, the time has come when licences for the traffic in Spiritous Liquors except for medicinal, chemical and manufacturing purposes, ought to be withheld.

The Hon. Enoch Woodbridge stated that, having aided in passing the License Law, he and the whole Senate under-tood that discretionary power was given to the County Commissioners by that Law, and that any obligation to general license was a new and unfounded interpretation. The Convention appointed Rev. Dr Merrill, P. Battell Esq. Rev. C. P. Clark, E. W. Drury, Esq Rev Aaron Angier, and J. M. Slade, Esq. a Committee to prepare an address to the people, to circulate information as to the intention and scope of the Law, and to use suitable means to obtain a full expression of the people in the election. It was recommended that all the Temperance Societies should hold meetings previous to the election.

It was voted that the proceedings of the Convention, signed by the President and Secretary, should be published in all the Newspapers in the County. After which the Convention was dissolved.

WILLIAM SLADE, President.
J. MEACHAM, Secretary.

Dec. 1844.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A County Convention of the friends of Temperance in form of a judicious and well-regulated system of licenses, was holden pursuant to notice, at the Town Room in Middlebury on Wednesday, the 11th inst.

J. M. Weeks was appointed President, and Edward J. Phelps Secretary.

The License Law passed at the last session of the Legislature having been called for, was read by the Secretary.

E. D. Barber Esq., then introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the object of the recent law relating to licences, was to provide for the granting of licenses, to sell spiritous liquors, to keep taverns &c., and to regulate the manner in which they should be granted, and that this law can be properly executed and carried into effect only by granting such licenses.

Resolved, That the only discretion which the Commissioners appointed under that law, have, is as to the *persons to be licensed*, including necessarily the place where they shall exercise the right conferred by the license and the number who shall be licensed.

Resolved, That we deprecate as earnestly as any of our fellow-citizens can, the evils of intemperance and that we do not consider that a well regulated license system is calculated to increase those evils.

Mr. B. addressed the Convention briefly in support of the resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Ozias Seymour Esq., a Committee of one for each town in the County was appointed to nominate candidates to be supported for County Commissioners under the new law at the election in January. The following gentlemen was appointed:

Addison, D C Goodale; Bridport, P Fletcher; Bristol, H C Soper; Cornwall, A Dana; Ferrisburgh, H Barnum; Goshen, J Clarke; Granville, Col. Lamb; Hancock, Royal Flint, Leicester, S W Stanley; Lincoln, Wm. Cunningham; Middlebury, O Seymour; Monkton, L C Keeler; New Haven, H Cook; Panton, ——; Ripton, A Cook; Salisbury, F Bump; Shoreham, O Russel; Starksboro, I Wentworth; Weybridge, W. Chapman; Whiting, A Brazee; Vergennes, P C Tucker.

After a short recess, D. C. Goodale Esq., on behalf of the Committee, reported the names of the following gentlemen as candidates for County Commissioners.

Jonathan Hagar Esq., of Middlebury.
Elisha Bascom Esq., of Shoreham.
Philip C. Tucker Esq., of Vergennes.

On report of Calvin Solace Esq., the report was unanimously accepted, and their nominations approved.

On motion of Hubbard Cook Esq., resolved that the said Committe of Nominations be appointed a Committee of vigilance to adopt such measures as they shall deem expedient to ensure the election of the candicates nominated.

On motion of E. D. Barber Esq., Resolved that a Committee of five be appointed by the President to fill any vacancies that may occur, in the Board of Commissioners nominated, previous to the election.

The President appointed, as such Committee, Hon. Horatio Seymour, and E. D. Barber, Chas. Linsley, Paris Fletcher, and Jno. Pierpoint Esqs.

On motion Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Northern Galaxy and the Vergennes Vermonter.

Adjourned.

JOHN M. WEEKS, President.
EDWARD J. PHELPS, Secretary.

To Selectmen, Town Clerks and Constables.

The Selectmen of the several towns will notice that it becomes their duty to warn the meeting, for the election of County Commissioners as provided in the 13th chapter of the Revised Statutes. Let it be remembered that notifications are to be posted in three public places in each town, at least twelve days, before the time of holding the meeting, which is on the FIRST THURSDAY IN JANUARY, being the 2d day. Town Clerks must be present, and a record must be made by him in the town books of the number of votes given for each person as Commissioner, and a copy of such record, duly certified by him, must be transmitted to the Clerk of the County Court, within ten days after the election.

The Constable or in his absence one of the Select men must preside at the meeting, and receive the Ballots.

REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, whose letters from Germany, Switzland, and Italy, are now publishing in the New-York Evangelist, has recently been appointed sole editor of that paper. He is shortly expected home.

MR. CLAY.—The ladies of Richmond, Virginia, have adopted prepartory measures for the erection of a statue of Henry Clay in that city.

A service of plate to Mr Clay is proposed by a lady of Philadelphia, who offers to head a subscription with $250

SUICIDE.—Mr A. C. Burchard, druggist at Saratoga Springs, committed suicide on Saturday, by taking oil of cedar. He did the dreadful deed under the influence of melancholy feelings, occasioned by the late fire Letters were written by him to three different persons, giving directions concerning his funeral, the settlement of his business, &c.

MR TORREY has been convicted, as it was foreseen he would be, at Baltimore, and sentenced to 5 or 8 years in the Penitentiary on every count, some 5 or 6. It amounts to a sentence for life.—The Govenor might pardon him, but the Governor of Virginia has demanded him for trial there. Capt. Walker, charged with the same offence at Pensacola, has (it is reported) fared still worse—his hand branded S. S., then set in the pillory, and to serve a period amounting to life. With the knowledge of existing laws, it is surprising that a man's zeal should lead him thus to risk the tender mercies of slave governments. They will have laws to protect slaves as property, so long as they hold them as property.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on Monday the 25th of November.

The Legislature of Ohio assembled at Columbus yesterday.

The Legislature of Virginia, at Richmond, on the same day.

The Legislature of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, on the same day.

The Legislature of Kentucky, at Franklin on the same day.

The Legislature of Indiana, at Indianapolis, on the same day.

And of the Territory of Iowa, at Iowa city, on the same day.

MR. CORWIN is recommended, very judiciously, by the Detroit Advertiser, as a fitting man for the Senate. Webster in the Senate, Adams in the House, and Tom Corwin to help them, he thinks a strong Anti-Texas team.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1844.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' TICKET.

Against Licenses for Beverage.

Harvey Munsill, Bristol.
Chester Elmer, Middlebury.
Samuel P. Strong, Vergennes.

For Licensing.

Jonathan Hagar, Middlebury.
Elisha Bascom, Shoreham.
Philip C. Tucker, Vergennes.

Remember the Temperance Meeting this Wednesday Eve. at the Town Room--turn out!!

COMMISSIONERS OF LICENCES.

Our readers will find a well written article on the subject of Temperance on our first page. We wish it well understood that the Galaxy is free to communications of a respectable character on both sides and upon all questions connected with the Election of Commissioners. We publish the proceedings of both of the Conventions recently assembled, including the resolutions expressive of the views and objects of each and the seperate tickets presented for the public suffrage. The issue is thus fairly closed before the people, and they will now decide whether Licenses are to be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors for Medicinal and Mechanical purposes only, or to all persons who may be supposed capable of exercising the privilege in a judicious manner, without regard to the purposes for which liquor is to be used. We shall abide the decision of the people, believing that error, if any will be temporary and that truth is mighty, and must at last prevail.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Members of the Addison County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that the annual meeting of this Society for the election of County Officers and other business agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, will be held at the Town Room in Middlebury on the first Wednesday, in Jan. 1845: (be-ing the first day,) at 10 o'clock. A. M.

HARVEY BELL, Sec.

Middlebury, Nov. 17th, 1844.

UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

We regret that the state of our Journal this week will not allow us to publish the diplomatic correspondence between this country and Mexico. On the part of Mr. Calhoun by his minister at Mexico Mr. Shannon there is a most palpable attempt to stir up a War with that country. Mr. Shannon commences at once to protest in the most solemn manner against the invasion of Texas by Mexico and the manner in which it is proposed to renew it, referring to the barbarous instructions given to General Woll. He commits our government in the most embarrassing manner by proclaiming that the annexation of Texas has been the leading object of our Government for 20 years, and then claims that Mexico has no right to invade Texas while a treaty of annexation is pending, and declares any such attempts, will be regarded as highly offensive to the United States. The language of Shannon throughout is exceedingly insulting.

Senor Regon the Mexican minister replies with a manly spirit, and maintains the right of Mexico to Texas, complains of the offensive language of *Mr.* Shannon, alludes with becoming indignation to the extraordinary avowal that the government of the United States had in view for 20 years past the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Shannon rejoins, declares the note of Senor Regon as extremely offensive in charging his government with artifice intrigue and designs of a dishonorable character and shameless usurpation, &c., and demands that the offensive note be withdrawn.

The rebutter of *Mr.* Regon finds no motive to withdraw, but expresses a deeper conviction of the necessity of allowing it to stand in the terms in which it was transmitted.

And why should it not stand as it is? Was there ever adopted by any civilized nation on earth a baser system of usurpation than that which under John Tyler has been perpetrated on Texas. It is mean, infamous and cowardly, and deserves the execution of every honest American citizen.

POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

We have no room for the long report of the Post-Master General. It shows however that notwithstanding the extensive use of private expresses, the department has been able to meet its expenses out of its receipts.

The Post-Master examines at great length what he assumes to be the design of those who established the government; that the Post Office should always suffice to maintain itself without charge to the Treasury. He declines for that and other reasons which he gives to recommend a reduction of postages to the rates now established in England. But he renews his recommendation that the uniform rates of five and ten cents be substituted for the present rates.