

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST

AND

General Intelligencer.

WILLIAM HENRY BRISBANE, EDITOR.

Vol. I.]

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[No. 10.]

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

The Utility of Intellectual Philosophy.

Public sentiment has ever been unfavorable to metaphysical disquisitions. There is a prevalent disinclination to investigate subjects of such an abstruse nature. Rather than weary their understandings in researches, which, in their opinion, are of no practical utility, mankind content themselves with an entire ignorance of the operations and uses of their noblest faculties.

The mind, like the body it animates, possesses certain qualities susceptible of various modifications, whose successive momentaneous existences constitute the whole phenomena of thought and feeling. A philosophical analysis and classification of these qualities, with an ascertainment of their reciprocal dependencies, and of the laws of their succession, form an important branch of Mental Philosophy. But when we have determined the diversified affections of the mind, there is still presented an inquiry into the propriety of those affections, and of the conduct to which they lead. The mind may be viewed in yet more important relations. The relation we sustain to ourselves and to our fellow men—the relation we sustain to that Supreme Intelligence from whom our being came, and the relation we sustain to that unfading existence, of which life is but the first dawning gleam, these are the subjects to which the study of mind directs our attention and curiosity.

Of the grand divisions of this science, perhaps none has been generally deemed so devoid of practical utility as Intellectual Philosophy; of none, surely, has the progress been thus far so gradual. Few men can look within themselves, and survey the operations of their own intellect. Still fewer can reduce to any general laws, these extremely complicated and diversified modifications. Enough, however, has already been done, to demonstrate the vast importance of a thorough acquaintance with those immaterial instruments, which must be employed in the cultivation of the spacious field of science. An accurate mental analysis aids us in every investigation. It prepares us to bring all our faculties into active exercise; it teaches us the influences of mind when brought to act upon mind; it directs and facilitates our researches after truth; it tells us, that the limits to the power of the human mind are the only real limits to every science; it fits us to develop and stimulate the intellectual energies of youth; in fine, it is this, alone, which assures us what man is, and what he may become. The practical utility of this science, then, in an intellectual point of view, cannot but be obvious to those of even the dullest discernment.

The moral influence it may exert upon individual character, is, however, of perhaps less obvious advantage. It has been objected, that its tendency is to

foster a general scepticism. A just view of our mental constitution does, we confess, reveal to us many humiliating truths; it informs us that there are objects placed forever beyond the limits of our utmost reach. But it consoles us with the assurance that we can attain every thing conducive to our virtue and happiness. It points out, with discriminating accuracy, those boundaries of knowledge, within which, wherever we extend our researches, we shall increase our acquaintance with the great concerns of human kind, but beyond which all our investigations must result in darkness and perplexity.

Some metaphysical theorists, indeed, having taken extensive surveys of the various and contradictory opinions of mankind, the fondness with which they are embraced, and the resolution with which they are maintained, have inferred that truth and certainty are mere delusive terms. It is not, however, Intellectual Philosophy which tends to beget these sentiments. It is Sophistry,

"Who having nothing solid in himself
Wraps his thin form in reason's plunder'd robe,
And steals his title."

We here, once for all, most solemnly disavow the hypocritical connexion. An acquaintance with human nature, it is true, has a powerful tendency to suppress that implicit credulity which rests with a vain confidence upon others' opinions. It teaches us the strength with which early impressions cling around our affections, even when loosened from our judgments. It shows us how closely local prejudices entwine their roots with all the essential principles of the human conduct. It leads us to divest ourselves of these early impressions, and to eradicate these local prejudices. It bids us examine for ourselves the foundations of all those established opinions which are connected with the virtue and happiness of our race; to search into the rectitude of those principles upon which we have been accustomed to act; and to try the solidity of those truths which we have been taught to revere. The investigation of received opinions will doubtless induce us to disregard those whose foundation is unsolid, but it will also enable us the more firmly to rely upon those whose stability is immovable. If truth be not a word of imposture, it will not shrink from the search of philosophy. Surely nature has not abandoned us to sentiments which we must fear to examine, and illusions which we must dread to investigate! If reason be given us to pierce through those clouds which hide the light of truth from mortal eye, it is our duty to use the heavenly gift. The sole preservative against scepticism, is a thorough acquaintance with the basis and principles of human belief. Ignorance, not knowledge, is the fostering parent of sceptical sentiments. When we have searched no farther into our nature than to begin to doubt, Philosophy hath blessed us with only enough of her rays to shed a "darkness visible" upon the human

faculties; we must go still farther, would we approach her altar and pay our adoration to truth.

An accurate knowledge of our mental constitution, serves not only to suppress implicit credulity and general scepticism; it also shows the folly of intolerance and dogmatism. The Philosopher observes the numerous sources of prejudice, and of consequent error, to which mankind are exposed; and while he is sincerely thankful for the gift of his intellectual freedom, he looks with pity, but not with contempt, upon those who are yet groping amid the darkness of ignorance and superstition. A just view of our nature, teaches us enough of our strength, to permit us to rely, with manly confidence, upon the fair conclusions of our reason; but it also teaches us enough of our weakness, to make us regard, with compassionate deference, the weakness of others.

But were not these beneficial effects of this science so evident, it would still have a claim upon our attention, from its obvious tendency to raise the standard of moral character, by the habitual contemplation of the sublimest created object. In the study of the mind,

There is, indeed, an elevating influence,
That matches us awhile from earth, and lifts
The spirit in its strong inspirings, where
Superior beings fill the Court of Heaven.

It derives a yet higher claim, from the rich and unsullied enjoyments it affords the persevering student. In its prosecution, the *materials* upon which he operates, the *instruments* with which he operates, and the operating *agent* are the same. The whole universe of thought is within himself. He has only to direct his researches inwardly; no costly apparatus is here required; his own individual mind must be brought to observe, compare, analyze and classify the operations of its individual self. In the darkness of midnight, when all nature is hushed in silence, he can taste the high communion of his thought. When the material universe, with its starless sky is shut from his sight, in deep and voiceless musings, he can turn attentive to the secrets of his working mind; from dim oblivion call her fleet ideal band, and mark with philosophic accuracy the laws of their succession. In circumstances, which would present naught but a dreary loneliness to the vulgar mind, he can engage in the profoundest investigations in nature. To his searching spirit, science appears in its most attractive charms. His soul, enlarged by a consciousness of its superior dignity,

—Springs aloft, with elevated pride,
Above the langling mass of low desires
That bind the fluttering crowd; and angel-wing'd
The heights of science and of virtue gains,
Where all is calm and clear.

While others taste of baser joys at wisdom's shrine, he draws untainted draughts from her unfathomed well. There is, indeed, a pure, a hallowed feeling, in these mental researches; and it would, obviously, be promotive of the well-being of our kind, could we excite a general interest in the study of Intellectual Philosophy.

AMICUS.

FOR THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST.

Columbian College, D. C.

There are two sessions in the College Year; a winter session, commencing the first Wednesday of November, and terminating the first Wednesday of May; the Summer, the first Wednesday of July, and ending the first Wednesday of October, when the Annual

Commencement for conferring Degrees, &c., is held. After the Summer Session there is a Vacation of one month; after the Winter Session, one of two months, May and June. This arrangement gives Students the advantage of spending the sickly season on College Hill—a spot not surpassed in healthfulness by any in the Union.

COURSE OF STUDIES, TEXT-BOOKS, &c.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

The candidate must be well acquainted with English Grammar, Arithmetic, Modern Geography, the Grammar of the Latin and Greek Languages, be able to translate correctly and with facility, *Cæsar's Commentaries*, *Virgil*, *Sallust*, *Cicero's Select Orations*, the Gospels and *Jacob's Greek Reader*; and, for an advanced standing, he must be well versed in the preceding studies of the class to which he wishes to be admitted. He must also bring satisfactory credentials of a good moral character. Where the Text-Books mentioned have not been used, the Candidate must have studied works which the faculty deem an equivalent.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

The Latin and Greek Languages: Grammars; Latin, *Zumpt's*; Greek, *Valpy's*, (*Anthon's* edition) or *Robinson's Butmann*; Text-Books; *Folsom's* *Livy*; Selections from *Ovid* commenced; *Xenophon's Anabasis*; *Homer's Odyssey* First 12 Books commenced; Latin and Greek Composition; Written Translations into English.

Mathematics: Arithmetic, reviewed *Lacroix's*; *Euler's* Algebra in the Cambridge Course.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Languages and Literature of the Greeks and Romans: *Ovid* finished; *Horace's Satires and Odes*; *Homer's Odyssey*, 12 Books finished; Greek and Roman Antiquities; History and Geography; Written Translations.

Mathematics: *Legendre's* Geometry, and *Lacroix's* Algebra.

History, &c.: *Tytler's* General History; History of the United States; *Whately's* Rhetoric commenced; *Paley's* Natural Theology; and *Smalley's* Philosophy of Natural History, *Webster's* edition.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Greek and Roman Literature: *Æschines* and *Demosthenes* De Corona; *Euripides' Alceste*, or *Medea*; *Sophocles' Ædipus Rex*; *Homer's Iliad*, first 6 books commenced; *Tacitus' History*, *Germany* and *Agricola*; *Plautus Captivi*; *Horace's Epistles*; Selections from *Juvenal*.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; and the Application of Algebra to Geometry, particularly to Conic Sections. Mensuration of Heights and Distances, Navigation, Surveying, Levelling, and Nautical Astronomy; Cambridge Course. *Olmsted's* Mechanics and Hydrostatics.

Intellectual and Moral Studies: *Hedge's* or *Whately's* Logic; *Paley's* Moral Philosophy in part; *Abercrombie* on the Intellectual Powers; *Alexander's* Evidences of Christianity; *Whately's* Rhetoric, finished.

SENIOR CLASS.

Literature and Philosophy of the Greeks and Romans: *Iliad*, six books finished; *Xenophon's Memorabilia*; or *Plato's Phædon*; *Cicero's Brutus*; *Cicero De Officiis*, *Tusculana Disputations*, first Book.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: *Olmsted's* Pneumatics, Acoustics, Electricity, Magnetism, and

Optics; Herschel's, or Farrar's Astronomy; Bezout's or Bouchariat's Differential and Integral Calculus, Chemistry.

Political, &c.: Abercrombie on the Moral Feelings; Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, in part; Vattel, Federalist; Say's Political Economy.

Declamation, or Composition, each week. Orations written and delivered once in three months by the Senior and Junior classes.

The Students are permitted, occasionally, to hear the Arguments in the United States' Supreme Court, and the Debates in Congress.

The higher Classes are admitted to courses of Lectures on Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Anatomy, and Physiology, and Natural Philosophy.

The Charges for the Winter Session will be

Tuition,	\$26.00
Library, Room, Furniture, and Bed,	17.00
Table, Washing, Fuel,* Lights, and Servants,	
per week,	2.50

SUMMER SESSION.

Tuition,	\$14.00
Library, Room, Furniture, and Bed,	9.00
Table, Washing, Lights, and Servants, pr week,	2.50

The above are the charges to Students who Board in the College. Students not Boarding, are charged

FOR WINTER SESSION.

Tuition,	\$26.00
Library, Room, Furniture, Fuel,* and Servants,	18.00

SUMMER SESSION.

Tuition,	\$14.00
Library, Room, Furniture, and Servants,	8.00

A small charge is made for average damages. Students who enter a College class, pay a Matriculation Fee of \$10 on admission. For the French language, when taught, an extra charge is made.

There is connected with the College a Preparatory School, in which Students are fitted for admission to the Freshman and higher Classes; and for other objects.

Course of Study in English—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Latin—Latin Reader, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's Select Orations.

Greek—Gospels and Jacob's Greek Reader.

Algebra, Geometry, and other high studies, are also pursued in this School.

Charges in this School, per Quarter, to Pupils not boarding in College:

Tuition in Languages, Mathematics, &c. room,	
fuel,* and sweeping,	\$9.00
Common English Branches,	7.00

To those who Board:

Tuition in Languages, Mathematics, &c.	\$7.00
Library, Room, Furniture, and Bed,	6.50
Table, Washing, Fuel,* Lights, and Servants,	
per week,	2.50

This School has three Vacations in the year; the three last weeks in August, one week at Christmas, and the first week in May.

The necessary College expenses of a boarding Stu-

* 27½ Bushels of Coal, per annum, are allowed to each Boarder, and \$5 to each day Scholar. It is presumed that two will occupy the same room; if not, or the coal be wasted, more will be used, and an extra charge made.

The same charge for Board in Vacations as during a Session. When a Student takes a Room by himself, an extra charge will be made.

dent, exclusive of books and stationary, will not exceed \$167 per annum; of a pupil in the school, \$175 per ann., his time of Boarding being 8 weeks longer.

Students may be admitted at any time; the opening of the Session is preferable.

Bills payable in advance; half at the opening, the balance at the middle of the Session.

P. S.—The coat to young Ministers is only \$100 a year each.

College Hill, Nov. 1, 1835.

Brother Brisbane,

Permit me to request an insertion in your paper of the foregoing Circular of "THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA." I give the title of the Institution in full, because it is important that it should be familiarly known, particularly on account of legacies which are sometimes left to this College, that the same may be accurately devised. The concern has the prospect of being, ere long, free from debt, and appeared, when I was last there, and by all that I have learned since, to be decidedly looking up. Students of good character and promise—of substantial moral worth—were increasing; and Elder Chapin, the President, has assured me, that there is not an idle, nor a vicious youth among them.

Having mentioned the *Columbian College*, I can scarce refrain from adding, that the interesting memoir of its former President, the eminent Elder William Staughton, edited by Elder S. W. Lynd, has not long since come into my hands, and given me in the reading of it, both profit and pleasure in no ordinary degree. The editor has conferred a favor on the churches, particularly on young ministers, by producing this excellent work. Blemishes, no doubt, may be discovered by a careful and discerning eye, but the good sense of the writer, drawn to the subject, perhaps, by the suggestions of friends, will wipe them out, should another edition, which must assuredly be the case, be called for. It has been thought there is too much effort on the part of Elder Lynd, to praise and eulogize his deceased relative. This, however, is but natural, and would hardly have been noticed, probably, had he not been known to be the son-in-law of the distinguished individual of whom he has prepared so valuable a memoir.

After all, the highest eulogy of the excellent Staughton is found in his laborious and useful life, and in the specimens furnished in the memoir, and elsewhere, of the invaluable treasures of his mind and heart. Such as his missionary sermon at the triennial Convention of the Baptist denomination in the United States, held in Washington City in 1823—his welcome to Lafayette at the *Columbian College*—his Eulogium on Dr. Rush—his Sermon on the death of the Ex-Presidents, at the Capitol, by public request—his Sermon at the opening of a Meeting House, near Trenton, (N. J.)—his Address to a class of young Ministers, on their completing the course of study, and closing their connection with the Institution under his care—his various Letters, and other productions too numerous to be here recited;—these afford gems and pearls of great value.

I am sorry to find the term 'orator' so often applied to him—or applied to him at all—not because he did not possess, in a high degree those attributes which are denoted by that term; but because it fails of that sacredness of character and import, which ever ought to be uppermost in the mind, when contemplating

this man of God, in the attitude of pouring forth those powerful, heavenly, heart-moving effusions and fervors, which so often burst out from his full soul.

Recently, too, I have read with a most particular interest, the deeply affecting memoirs of our greatly beloved and lamented Missionary, Elder George D. Boardman, edited by Elder Alonzo King. He died, literally, at his post, amongst his converted Karens!—The contemplation of his devotion, his trials and his success, fills my bosom with indescribable emotions—with astonishment and delight.

In reading the memoir of the memorable Roger Williams, as I promised myself, from the well known abilities and industry of the writer, Professor Knowles of the Newton Theological Institution, I found rich and abundant satisfaction. It is a work that ought to be every where circulated and read.

The Memoirs of pious, pains-taking, useful ministers of the Gospel, cannot but regard as amongst the most beneficial works, particularly for the perusal of ministers, and especially in the early part of their ministry. And Elder Babcock, now President of Water-ville College, is entitled to the gratitude of the American churches, for his edition of the Memoirs of Fuller. I have long wanted to see a memoir of the greatly distinguished Elder Richard Furman, late of Charleston, South-Carolina, and regret that there has not appeared a memoir of the no less distinguished Elder Thomas Baldwin, late of Boston, Mass.

Most sincerely and respectfully,
Yours, &c.

LUTHER RICE.

Washington, Ga., 16th Jan. 1855.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

We have been permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Daniel Baker, to a clergyman in this city.

You would I suppose, like to know something about my journeyings, labors, success, &c. since I saw you last in Grahamville. Suffice it to say that I rode as a Missionary or Evangelist for nearly three years, visiting numerous places in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Ohio. I have been in more than one hundred protracted meetings, and have had the pleasure of seeing, perhaps something like two thousand young converts. My preaching has been considerable, averaging I suppose, two sermons a day, rather more, my sixteen sermons a week for two years. I have in general, had a delightful time of it, and have never regretted going abroad to preach the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ. My health has been good, and my voice sometimes hoarse, but always sufficiently strong. I have at last cast anchor in this port. Frankfort is the capital of Kentucky, and may have a population of 2,000 inhabitants. I have three congregations. I preach in the morning in the *Penitentiary*, at 9 o'clock; at 11 in the *Frankfort Church*. In the afternoon in the country, about 3 miles distant; and at candlelight in town again. This is my Sabbath day arrangement. The state of things is encouraging in all those places—more than 30 have been added to my church in Frankfort. In the *Penitentiary*, seven or eight have been happily converted—and in the country our meetings are very interesting. Several of the individuals recently converted here, will it is thought, devote themselves to the gospel ministry. I must mention one case. Dr. Thurston, a young man

of some considerable talents, debated one Sabbath evening whether he should go to church or to a dance! As the meeting that night was expressly for men of business—this decided him. He went to Church, and that night was brought under most pungent convictions—a few days after professed conversion, and I hope will make a burning and shining light. I have treasured up a great many anecdotes during my missionary tour. I have been requested to prepare them for newspaper publication—I have done so, and they are now coming out in the "Western Luminary," under the head of "interesting recollections." I hope the publication of these may do some good.

Last Sabbath a terrible deed was done in this town. One lawyer by the name of _____, shot another by the name of _____. The wound proved mortal, for Mr. _____ died the next day in great agony. His agony was both mental and bodily. As soon as he was shot, he sent for me, and the first words he said to me, were: "a dying sinner unprepared." These words struck upon my ears awfully. He certainly was a wicked man; it is remarkable, only a few nights before, he dreamed that he died, went to Heaven, but did not relish the place, although exceedingly beautiful and glorious—he thought he saw his wife there, and she told him that this was not his place, he must go to another. He told this dream, and I suspect it troubled him much when he found that he must die. Poor sinners! when will they be wise, when will they think of their latter end. Face ye to them, our friends salute thee, greet the friends by name.

Your old and very sincere friend,

DAN. BAKER.

Newton Theological Institution.

The Newton Theological Institution, at Newton, in the county of Middlesex, about seven miles west of Boston, is under the direction of persons of the Baptist denomination. It stands on an eminence, commanding a delightful view, not only of the surrounding country, but also of the city and the harbor. It has two principal buildings; the one a large mansion house, fitted up for various purposes of the establishment, including the apartments of the steward; and the other a commodious brick edifice, recently erected. This is eighty-five feet long, and forty-nine wide, three stories high, exclusive of the basement story; and has, for students, thirty-one rooms, to each of which is attached a bed room. It also contains a reading room, a chapel, for morning and evening prayers, and an apartment for the Library. Two dwelling-houses have lately been built for the use of Professors.

This Institution was begun in December, 1825, with three students; and it was incorporated in February, 1826. It is "adapted to the instruction of graduates, and others whose attainment enable them, along with graduates, to proceed profitably in theological studies." It is "open for the admission of those persons only who give evidence of their possessing genuine piety, with suitable gifts and attainments, and of their being influenced by proper motives in wishing to pursue theological studies, and who, moreover, present certificates from the churches of which they are members, approving of their devoting themselves to the work of the ministry."

No charge is made to any student for tuition, room-rent, and furniture, or use of Library. The expense of boarding at the Institution, does not exceed one

dollar and fifty cents a week. Washing is at the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents a dozen. For fuel and light, the sum of six or seven dollars a year is sufficient. It is the determination of the Trustees to reduce the necessary expenses as much as possible, so that the advantages of the Institution may be extensively enjoyed. They have also consulted for the health of the students; and as the farm contains about eighty acres, and has a spacious garden, they are making arrangements for regular exercise by laboring on the lands, when the weather is suitable, and by various sorts of work within doors, when the weather is unpleasant. For this purpose a large and convenient shop has been erected.

A reading-room, supplied with the more important religious and literary Periodicals, is resorted to by the students at hours not interfering with their regular studies. The Library contains between two and three thousand volumes.

There are two vacations in every year, each of six weeks; the first commencing on the last Wednesday but one in August, and the second on the last Wednesday in March. At the end of each term there is an examination.

The anniversary of the Institution occurs on the last Wednesday but one in August. The examination in the studies attended to during the term immediately preceding, is to be previous to the day of the anniversary.

Under a deep impression of the importance of making the regular course of studies here as thorough and as complete as at any Institution, and of encouraging at the Colleges a due attention to one of the most interesting of the ancient languages, it has also been required that candidates for admission be acquainted with Professor Sturt's Hebrew Grammar, and the first forty pages of his Hebrew Chrestomathy. Those who may not be able at College, or elsewhere, to make this preparation, (and it is to be hoped that the number will be small) should, if possible, be in Newton as soon, at least, as the time of the Anniversary of the Institution, and employ the succeeding vacation in the most favorable circumstances for being prepared to enter at the beginning of the term. Special attention will be paid to their progress.

This Institution, at its outset, was an object of fervent prayer among several who felt deeply for the welfare of the Churches. It has now been in operation nine years; and the Churches are beginning to reap the benefits. More than sixty servants of our common Lord, who have been connected with it, have entered on their public labors, and are rendering valuable aid to the cause of the gospel. It is to be hoped that the spirit of confidence in God, and of dependence on him, and of noiseless moving forward in the path of duty, will characterize all the operations of the Trustees, and of the Instructors. They have undertaken a great and a good work. They look to the Head of the Church for his blessing; they look to their brethren for prayer and co-operation.

It has been resolved, that, while the regular course of study is vigorously sustained, suitable persons, though having only an English education, upon presenting the requisite certificate from the Churches to which they belong, may, in special cases, be permitted to reside at the Institution, (subject to its rules, and with the approbation of its immediate government,) for pursuing such a shorter course, as shall be adapted to their ages and circumstances, and as shall be

consistent with the regular duties of the Professors.

The shorter, or select course is, ordinarily, to be made up of a selection from the most important English branches of study in the regular theological course, namely, Biblical geography and oriental customs; general principles of interpreting the Scriptures; a series of theological subjects; Ecclesiastical History; and Pastoral duties.

The provision made for preparatory studies is designed to increase the facilities of becoming well fitted to enter upon either the regular course in the Institution, or a shorter one; and it is adapted to the instruction of those who, on account of their age and other circumstances, cannot pursue an entire collegiate course, and also of those who, after having been through College, may yet need, in view of the requisite knowledge of Hebrew, to make some special preparation. The employing of suitable instructors, and the general superintendence, are committed to the theological Professors. Those applicants only are to be encouraged, who give evidence of their possessing genuineness and suitable gifts, and of their being influenced by proper motives in wishing to be prepared for a theological course, and who, moreover, present a certificate from the Churches of which they are members, approving of their devoting themselves to the work of the ministry. Except either in special cases or for the study of Hebrew, no one is to be admitted to this department under the age of twenty-three years; and, as a general rule, candidates for admission must have prosecuted, at least, the studies commonly requisite for entering College.

It is gratifying to know that there are Colleges worthy of the special confidence of our Churches, and of the whole Christian community. There is also in almost every one of the Northern States, a first rate Academy, under the management and instruction of persons of our denomination. And the cheering influence of enlightened individuals and of the Northern Baptist Education Society, is beginning to be felt in every section of these States; to say nothing of the laudable exertions of our brethren elsewhere; so that it is hoped that no suitable candidate for the ministry will fail of being encouraged and enabled to commence his studies in favorable circumstances. There may be special cases where a shorter course, or even a mere English course, may be expedient; and there may be some in which it is best to omit the Latin, and devote the more attention to the Greek; but in all ordinary cases, the young man ought first to become prepared for entering College. He may rest assured that such a preparation will be highly useful, whatever may be his future course. Next, if his age and circumstances permit, let him repair to College, and receive the benefits of an entire collegiate course. And then he will find at Newton a Theological Institution adapted to his instruction. But if, when he is fitted for College, his age and other circumstances do not permit him to prosecute an entire collegiate course, he can prosecute such studies, selected from the collegiate course, as, in addition to his previous attainments, are the most needful in order to enable him, with satisfaction and with profit, to proceed in theological studies.

In this portion of our country, the arrangements for ministerial education are now complete. They need only to be prosecuted with vigor, in a Christian temper, and with humble and fervent prayer for the divine blessing.

MISSIONARY.

SIAM.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. J. T. Jones, to Dr. Bolles.

BANKOK, Oct. 20, 1833.

My dear Sir: I have lately made inquiries, of several persons, both priests and laymen, in regard to the probable number of priests in Siam. They concur in estimating them at 100,000. Some say more. This number includes all the yellow cloth men, who live on the alms of the people. The real number of priests, properly so called, is not so great; as many of these are only noviciates. Yet the people must supply them all with food and raiment. The latter article is not trifling, for a greater part wear silk or crape. The aggregate population is probably not half so great as that of the United States. Let those who complain of the hardships of supporting Christian institutions, make their reflections on these facts!

The Siamese often wish to know if I have any map or delineation of hell—saying they have many correct ones. They want to know what kind of instruments are used in the infliction of punishments there; whether they have burning rods, red hot pincers, flaming saws, &c. It is exceedingly difficult to communicate to them any ideas of spirituality. For 'conscience,' I cannot ascertain that they have even the name. I begin to converse a little on religious subjects, though with great imperfection. When questions regarding our religion, which they begin to perceive is different from theirs, and from Romanism, are proposed, I cannot help attempting to resolve them, though perhaps, sometimes at the risk of misrepresenting the truth through inadequacy of language.

JOURNAL OF REV. J. T. JONES.

BANKOK, Nov. 15, 1833.

Burman Tradition, concerning the Karens.

This morning my teacher related to me a Tradition common among the Burmans and Taliengs, regarding the origin of the Karens. In order to understand it, it is necessary to premise, that in their accounts of the origin of the human race Brahmas descended from the superior regions, and, when they began to eat the fruits of the earth, they lost the power of ascending, which they had previously possessed, and their gigantic forms gradually diminished to the human stature.

They were originally seven in number, four brothers, and three sisters. Three of the former married the three latter; and the other, in a fit of anger with his brethren on account of it, fled to the jungle, where he spent 20 years. When he returned, his brothers had numerous grown sons and daughters. He found the latter weaving; went round among them, inquiring which of them would weave him a *patso* (a kind of waist cloth worn by all Burman men.) After various rebuffs, one consented. He bore her off to the jungle, and from their union in the jungle, sprang the Karens a jungle people, while from his brethren proceeded the Pequans, Burmans, Siamese, and other civilized people.

Nov. 14.—To-day two of the Chinese worshippers, who have attended worship constantly for about a year, again petitioned for baptism. After examining them as well as practicable through *Bun-tae*, and considering their repeated request, as well as their irreproachable conduct so far as I can ascertain, though unable, through inadequate language, to ascertain so

well as I could wish their spiritual state, it seemed that I could not consistently with Scriptural examples, again decline the administration of the rite. The next Sabbath morning, is appointed for the ceremony. I shall do it with much trembling, lest they should hereafter prove to be a reproach, and not an ornament to the cause. Oh, for heavenly direction!

29. The Boodhists all consider themselves as forbidden by their religion to kill any animal. Some are very conscientious on this point, but the generality disregard it. To-day my teacher happened to remark that he knew where fowls were abundant. I asked him, if he would take my boat, and go and buy some for me. He replied, *Lhooa bep*, "I am afraid of the crime," i. e. of buying fowls, knowing they were to be killed. Yet the same man, not six days before, wanted to sell me two of his children. Thus they "strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."

The first Communion.

Dec. 1.—This afternoon for the first time in Siam, we celebrated the sufferings of our glorious Lord—that event which is the foundation of all our hopes of substantial benefit to the millions of immortal beings around us. The exercise was connected with a variety of contending emotions. We have been accustomed to unite with others, who we hoped were travelling with us to our heavenly home. We were now solitary! Will the time ever come when we shall unite with converted Siamese and Chinese, &c. in singing a Saviour's love around the elements of his "broken body and shed blood!"

The first Baptism.

Dec. 8.—This morning, after causing *Bun-tae* to read and explain in Chinese the concluding portions of Matt. and Mark, containing our Saviour's commission to his disciples, and the first part of the 6th Chap. of Romans,—I proceeded with the candidates to the river in front of our house, where, under the shade of a tamarind tree, I invoked the God of heaven, while they were kneeling around me. Then, in the presence of the boats passing on the river and a small company of spectators on shore, before the God of all nations, I baptized them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. We then returned to the house, and closed the morning exercises by prayers. There were three baptized, *Chok^o Bun-tae*, *Chok Peng*, and *Chok Seng-Seah*. Respecting the former I have already given the Board some information. He was instructed and hopefully converted by the instrumentality of Mr. Gutzlaff. He received further instruction from Mr. Abeel, and secured his confidence. He has been the regular conductor of Chinese worship ever since Mr. Abeel left this country. His circumstances are humble but respectable. His fluency and earnestness command attention, though his voice is not boisterous. He speaks Siamese, but not well, which remark applies to all Chinamen who were not born in the country, as they cannot pronounce *r* or *d*.—*Peng* is about 50 years of age, of a consumptive habit; was also with the others considerably instructed by Mr. Abeel, and for more than a year has regularly attended worship with *Bun-tae*.

Seng-Seah is about forty years of age, industrious, and has read most of the New Testament, and many other Christian books; otherwise the same remarks will apply to him as to *Chok Peng*. Though we rejoice over them, yet it is not without many fears. Our observation has taught us that perseverance and sta-

* This is a Chinese title used much like Mr. with the Eng.

bility of Christian character, among professed converts from heathenism, is a very different thing from what it is in a Christian country, where religious institutions have been long established. If they hold out, and adorn their profession, let us bless God for his grace. If they decline from the paths of wisdom, let us not be discouraged, "as though some strange thing had happened unto us."

The second Communion.

Dec. 15. Though but two weeks had elapsed since we celebrated the Lord's supper, yet, deeming it important to teach those who were recently baptized immediate obedience so far as practicable, I concluded to administer it to them to-day. *Buntar* read the account of its institution in Chinese, and I endeavored to explain its objects as well as our mutual slight knowledge of Siamese would allow. Praying and singing in English, I used Siamese in administering the elements. It was a solemn, and I hope, not a profitless event.

Obstacles to the Spread of Christianity.

Dec. 25. Having lately made some inquiries about a place for permanent location,* my inquiries led me to some reflections on the obstacles which oppose the efforts to spread Christianity here. Some of the most important proceed from the influence which has been exerted by those who are called christians.

I. Foreign traders, knowing the cupidity of the people, and thinking that they could more easily execute their own purposes by great appearances of liberality, have been accustomed to pay large prices for trifling articles, and make numerous presents. By these means they flatter the people to purchase foreign commodities at enormous prices, and sell by the wholesale at a very reduced rate. As these traders stay but a short time, this answers their ends. But the people have hence got the impression that all foreigners must give exorbitant prices for all the small articles they want, i. e. double what the natives themselves give, and make presents wherever they go, whether they gain the above advantages or not; and they consequently stigmatize one who does not meet their wishes in these respects as niggardly, and shun his society.

II. Most traders use ardent spirits freely, and freely dispense them to the natives. Consequently, there are few questions which I have been asked so often, as whether I have any spirit? If I deny having any, they are incredulous, and exclaim, "What! a Farang not got any spirits?" as much as to say, "credat Judæus!" and then begin to tell me how such and such a foreigner treated them.

III. As very few foreigners have ever been attended here by their wives, it has been a usual practice to take some native woman to supply her place.

Such are the Siamese views, that such a woman regards herself as wife *ipso facto*, and, so far from being attended with disgrace on her part, she proclaims herself, even after her gentleman's departure, as his wife; and her title is universally recognized; i. e. till she is taken by somebody else. These women are generally purchased by paying the parents 50 or 60 teals. One of the first questions asked a foreigner, therefore, is, "*Ms Meer ru?* Have you got a wife?" "If he replies in the affirmative, the business does not rest there, "*On ik!* take another!"

* The person previously mentioned as having offered to build us a house has gone to the war, and the result of his offer is a matter of great uncertainty:

When I have been out where I was not known, such inquiries and suggestions have been frequently made to me. While on this subject, I cannot forbear recording a fact that occurred last night.

A woman lives in our compound, who was formerly purchased of her mother, by a foreigner, but left free on his departure from the country. Her mother was last night detected in attempting to sell her again. It occasioned a quarrel, and I was obliged to interfere. I found the old woman screaming out that she had a right to do what she pleased with her daughter; and the daughter, with equal effort of lungs, that she did not belong to her mother—that she had sold her once, and got her price—that she was now the property of her purchaser, not of her mother; at which the old woman was so angry, she immediately began beating her with both fists, and I was obliged to expel her forcibly from the house. This is by no means an unusual example of the affection here subsisting between parents and children. Those who live in Christian countries, will, I hope, appreciate it. But, what foreigners encourage such things, it will be difficult to impart a better spirit to them.

IV. One of the most important obstacles to the operations of one who should reside long in the country, is the impressions which have been made by the Catholics. They arrogate the titles both of European and Christian. The time was, when they possessed much influence; and one of the fraternity became Prime Minister of the government. No sooner had they placed themselves in a situation in which they supposed themselves able to do it, than, as they have always done, when they had opportunity, they entered into a deep plot, to overturn the government, and betray the country into the hands of an entire Catholic government. When these designs were discovered, those who were engaged in them, were severely punished; but their descendants, a mongrel race, part Portuguese, part Peguan, part Cambodian, part Siamese, despised by every body, a disgrace to all their race, and to the name of christians, still live. They are the greatest thieves and drunkards in the country, and yet they are always proud, and careful to inform strangers that they are not *natives*, they are *Christians!* These circumstances, together with the ignorance of the native, makes them exceedingly jealous of all foreigners. They are therefore averse to a missionary's securing a residence among them, and place every obstacle in the way of his acquiring any influence. No native dares sell a white foreigner a house, or rent him a piece of ground, more than he would dare to burn the king's palace, unless he has express permission from Government to do so; and such permission the government will seldom give. What I shall ultimately do, in regard to a location, is uncertain.

These obstacles, added to the influence of an almost innumerable priesthood, and the natural alienation of man from the truth, are formidable; but, thro' the power of God's grace, they shall be surmounted, and Siam yet become a delightful portion of the Redeemer's empire. For this glorious object, let unceasing prayers be offered.

Burman theory of Eclipses.

29. Two days ago, there was a total eclipse of the moon. As soon as it had fairly commenced, the whole place was made to resound, from one end to the other,

* The Portuguese Consuls must be exempted from these marks.

with the beating of *tom-toms*, clanging of gongs, and firing of guns. On the day following, many inquiries were made, whether it portended good or evil. I generally took occasion, when I thought the inquirers in any degree capable of understanding it, to explain the cause of eclipses. Some appeared pleased and satisfied—others doubted. To-day a priest called with his inquiries; and, when he understood my explanation, he gave one from their sacred books, which the Deity himself has given.

There is a mighty *Day-wah*, (Nat) the joints of whose little fingers are a yoozana (a yoozana, according to Burman authority, is very nearly 13-12 English miles) in length, and the distance between his eyes 3 yoozanas, and his proportions otherwise correspondent. His name is Athooring. He sometimes plays with the sun and moon, grasping them between his fingers, stuffing them in his nose, putting them into his mouth, or ears, and thus concealing them from the gaze of mortals.

Let theorists learn from this theory of eclipses, how easy it is to make theories. It is not so easy to give them a base to stand on.

Review of residence at Bangkok.

31. Nine months of my residence in this country are now elapsed. We have been greatly blessed. Though brought to the gates of death, we have been spared. Though called to part with a beloved child, the grief we feel on that account reminds us of the gratitude we ought to cherish, that the life and health of our remaining child are continued. In the midst of a degraded and semi-barbarous people, we have been unmolested, and have even had many religious opportunities of doing good to the bodies or minds of our fellow travellers to eternity. Separated from all civilization, we have a degree of enjoyment, and supply of blessings greatly exceeding our expectations. No foreign vessels have arrived here for more than six months. About 15 months have past, since the last communications we have received were dated in America. As this country is now in a serious war with Cochin-China, human prophecy, in regard to our situation here, is vain. One thing is sure,—the purpose of the Lord, *that shall stand*, and his purpose is, that "his Son shall have the heathen for his possession," whatever becomes of us or our labors. Relying on his gracious guidance and protection,

I am, as ever, yours,

J. T. JONES.

MR. BENNET'S JOURNAL.

RANGOON, JAN. 1. 1834.

Another new year's sun shines upon us, and finds us, unlike any former one,—situated in the midst of the heathen, in a truly heathen land, and where the great multitude, though the most of them have heard of heaven, and what Christ suffered for poor sinners, still continue mad on their destruction. What soul, possessing only common sympathies, can look upon the people without feelings of compassion, and cherishing a desire that their moral and spiritual culture may be increased.

7. To-day a party of Karens from Manbee came, accompanied by Taunah, who has been itinerating among his brethren according to the flesh. They give the most flattering account of the work in their vicinity, and say that there are more than 30 who have broken off drinking,—who do not work on the Sabbath, but gather together with those who have been baptised, and here the scriptures, &c.; and that they

are very anxious some teacher should visit and baptize them. We have seen several, and they give very good evidence of grace.

9. The poor Karens left us, this morning, for their native wilderness, where we hope the Lord is at work among them of a truth. Those who accompanied Taunah this time, are very good inquirers, and we hope will have grace given them to live lives of holiness.

12. Lord's day. Though the church are so timid that they dare not assemble for worship on the Lord's day, yet there are many encouraging appearances; and we have seen several promising inquirers of late, of whom we knew nothing, previous to the imprisonment of Ko Thah-a.

14. Ko Thah-a called this evening; being the first time he has ventured out, since his call by the Ray-woon. He is excessively frightened, and seems to have a peculiar faculty, also, of frightening the disciples. Only one (he is in our employ) dares as yet come near us. Many things, however, cannot be denied. That they have some reason to fear, is true; but they make more of it than the case seems to require. Ko Thah-a said, to-day, that he had a friend, who was an underwriter in the Government, who reports that the Ray-woons say, "As the king has not given his permission to the new religion, they will not &c." Notwithstanding all the timidity of Ko Thah-a, there are several who are anxious for baptism; some of whom, I have no doubt, would receive it, were there an administrator. But Ko Thah-a says he dares not baptize; so they must wait the will of the brethren at Maulmein.

Feb. 7. The A Thong-Kan, from Ava, who has been several times mentioned in my journal, called to-day, to say, he should in a few days leave for Ava. He is in the service of the King's brother, who told him to procure, for his own reading, a copy of the New Testament; but he must not let any one know that he (the king's brother,) wished it. I gave him a Testament, bound in green morocco, with several other of our tracts and books for the prince, and also several for himself and attendants. I feel a peculiar interest in this man, and do hope he may be saved at last. He is evidently convinced of the folly of worshipping idols; but I fear he does not as yet feel the evil nature of sin, and the necessity of a Saviour, to redeem from its condemnatory power. I have, since I have been in Rangoon, become acquainted with many who seem to be in this same state.

15. Burinese worship-day. People are much astonished that so few have come to the annual festival, and say that in former years there were thousands, where there are now only hundreds. O! that we could have the pleasure of knowing that the chains of idolatry were broken, and that the multitude were hereafter to be governed by reason and truth.

19. Bro. and sister Webb arrived this morning, and have an extensive field before them. May they have grace ever given them to sustain them in their labors. Ko Thah-a called in the evening, and says he has just heard that the semi-atheist teacher of Shwaydoug has been seized, and taken up to Ava in four pair of irons, with thirty or forty of his disciples, merely because they will not worship the pagodas, nor support the priests. If this be true, it will probably affect our operations; but how, or where time must determine.

21. This evening 14 Karens from Manbee came in, three of them disciples, the others good inquirers, and who have asked for baptism.

Lord's day, 23. This evening, bro. Webb administered the Lord's Supper to fifteen communicants, 11 of whom were natives—after which four Karen women were received to be baptised. Others presented themselves for examination, but the lateness of the hour forbade their being heard.

25. Visited the Woongee with bro. Webb, to take my leave, as I expect to go on board ship to-morrow. We were well received, and I have always found him sociable and pleasant. I presented him a globe, which I had made, (though rather imperfect) the land laid over with gold leaf, and the water black, letter in Burmese characters. He seemed much pleased with the present. He turned it round, so as to bring America on the under side, and then said, "Burmah is on the top and America under." I replied, "Yes, but by and by, when night comes, then Burmah will be under and America at the top;" at which he burst into a hearty laugh, and was joined by those who were sitting around. Being of rather a humorous disposition, he made his remark evidently as a joke, and seemed much pleased that the laugh was against him. He inquired which way the earth turned, and several other questions on geography.

26. This evening, embarked on board the Phaeton for Maulmien.

March 1. This evening arrived at Maulmien. Bro. Brown and Hancock came off with the boat, and received us. We found all well.

C. BENNET.

REV. MR. MASON'S JOURNAL.

From Tavoy to Mergui.

PAGA YA, January 14.

In my present excursion, I have a companion, in a pious captain of the army, who cares for the souls of the heathen. We have made but a short stay to-day, owing to my want of strength from late indisposition.

"How long have you felt thus?" I asked, addressing a travelling Karen, after worship this evening, who had been professing his attachment to Christianity.—"Ever since my wife died," he replied. "She died, trusting so firmly in the Lord Jesus Christ, and with such peace of mind, that ever since that time, (six months) I have believed and loved the Gospel." This was a case of which I had never before heard. God grant that there may be many such.

Wa-gung, 16. The Karens have a scattered settlement here, among the mountains, of about ten houses, but inhabited by the most sottish, stupid, and wicked of their nation. The Gospel does not appear to have made the least impression on a single individual, tho' they all, as one told me to-day, by way of apology for his inattention, "have heard Jesus Christ's law from the first."

This region was formerly inhabited by a wild tribe called Wa; and hence the name "Wa-gung, the hill of the Was." They spoke a language unknown to the Karens, and had no proper dress of their own, but wore Burman or Karen clothes, indifferently, as was most easily procured. They were not numerous; and when the English came on the coast they all fled into Siam, where they now dwell. The Karens, on the contrary, hailed the surrender of Tavoy with joy. "We trust," said they, "the prophecies our fathers, left us are about to be fulfilled." It is beyond dispute, that they have had among them, for a succession of generations the following singular prophecy: "Children and grandchildren! the powerful will continue to demand of the weak. When they come by land, mourn;

when they come by water laugh. "Now," they observe, "the prophecy is fulfilled." We still have to pay taxes, but our situation under the English who came by water, is such, that we may laugh, while we ever had cause for weeping under our oppressions, when governed by Burmans, Talings, or Siamese, who came by land.

Musta-myer, 17. Among the people at worship to-night, were two persons from a neighboring village, who, for the first time expressed hope in Christ, and requested admission to the ordinances. They give good evidence of having passed from death unto life, receiving confirmation also from the fact, that they are from a neighborhood of opposers to religion.

A Siamese Karen was at worship to-night,—one of a large party of Siamese now in the province. I saw him here two years ago, and several of the Christians have visited him in his own village, where he is head man. He says there are many Karens in Siam, who are believers in Christianity, and that they are anxiously hoping to see the teacher come among them.—Twenty persons in his neighborhood have abandoned offering to Nats, through the preaching of a prophet that has lately arisen among them. They cannot come here, he added, because the Siamese governors compel all the people on the frontiers to swear most solemnly that they will not leave the country without permission; and the oath is repeated every three or four months, to keep its penalties fresh in their minds.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 6, 1835.

ERRATUM.—In our last paper, the word *them* should have been inserted immediately after the words "recreant fathers, have sunk" in the account of the Temperance meeting at the Depository.

We have seen a letter from the Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, which states that there is a very pleasant state of religion in the District of Columbia at this time, and that many of the members of Congress, take quite an interest in the subject.

By a letter from brother W. A. Lawton, we learn that he baptized at the May River Church in Beaufort District, on the last Sabbath in February, sixty five adult believers. The whole number baptized since the commencement of the revival at that place, is 185. He also informs us that the prospects are still promising. May the Lord grant yet further success to his labors!

Marvin Marcy, Jr. convicted of having been concerned in the destruction of the Convent at Charlestown, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State Prison. A petition containing 9000 signatures had been presented for his pardon; among the signers were Bishop Fenwick, and the Lady Superior of the Convent.

The Speaker of the House in the Louisiana Legislature, was attacked while in the Chair, and during the session of the House, by a man named Grymes, who lodged two buck shot in his arm.

The corner stone of a Presbyterian Church has been recently laid in the Town of Hamburg, S. C.

Two or three attempts have been made recently to fire this City.

Dr. Davis is about to deliver a course of lectures on Chemistry, at the Queen street Medical College, in this City.

There was a fall of snow in this city on Wednesday night last.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.**Twenty-third Congress.—2d Session.**

SATURDAY, February 21, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Silsbee presented memorials from five or six hundred citizens of Salem, two or three hundred citizens of Marblehead, and many citizens of Beverly, all in Massachusetts, on the subject of our relations with France, and suggesting, as the most effectual measure to be adopted, a non-intercourse law. He moved to lay the memorials on the table, and print them.

On this motion an incidental discussion of about 10 minutes duration arose, in which Messrs. Calhoun, King, of Ala., Poindexter, Webster, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, and Leigh took part.

Mr. Calhoun deemed a war with France, in our present condition, the greatest of evils which could befall the country, while Messrs. King, Brown and Buchanan expressed the opinion that the loss of national honor was an evil of greater magnitude, and that we ought to be ready to defend that, at all hazards.

Mr. Poindexter attributed the position in which our affairs now stood with France, to the message of the President, and stated that there was no risk threatening our national honor, until that message provoked it.

Mr. Benton answered, that the fact shewed, that although the Chambers had been sitting forty-five days before the arrival of the Message of the President, the King had not sent in the appropriation bill; but, as soon as the message was received, the bill was instantly transmitted to the Chambers, which he considered as proof that the message would lead to the adjustment of the matter.

Mr. Leigh expressed regret that the letter of Mr. Livingston, on the subject of the tone of the message, had ever been published, and said that he had fears for the result.

The ground taken by Mr. Webster, in two or three sentences, was that the affair had ceased to become a mere question of debt, and that he viewed the crisis as a serious one, but deprecated any discussion at this time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

The bill repealing the law of 1820, which limits the tenure of certain Government officers to four years.

The yeas and nays being ordered, at the call of Mr. Ewing, this bill was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Kent, King, of Ga., Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., Knight, Linn, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—16.

The bill further to suspend the operations of the tariff law of 1832.

The Chairman, (Mr. King, of Ala.) stated to the Senate, that a communication had been made to the Chair by the Hon. George Poindexter, which he would request the Clerk to read to the Senate.

The communication of Mr. Poindexter was then read as follows:

WASHINGTON CITY, }
February 21, 1835.

SIR:—I address you as the presiding officer of the Senate, on a subject involving a criminal charge highly injurious to my moral character, and which, if true, ought to cause my expulsion from the august body of which I am a member. An article in the form of a letter, from a person in this city to his correspondent in New York, has found its way into the public prints, and has already been widely circulated throughout the country, alledging "that the Administration was possessed of depositions, taken from three individuals, who swear that Richard Lawrence, the assassin, was seen by them in the private room of the hon. George Poindexter, the two days immediately anterior to his attempting the life of General Jackson." No one, I presume, sir, can mistake the purposes for which these depositions have been procured. The evident design is to fix on me the most infamous of all crimes—that of having been an accessory before the fact, to an attempt to take the life of the Chief Magistrate, by the hand of an assassin! A charge, so monstrous, and so repugnant to the tenor of my past life, resting simply on the authority of an anonymous letter in the columns of a newspaper, might well be placed to the general account of the calumnies of the day, which have, of late been so freely cast on me, and as such would scarcely merit contradiction from me. But the investigation which I have thus far given to this conspiracy against my character, has enabled me to trace the authority on which the statement in the letter referred to was founded, to a member of the House of Representatives, from Rhode Island; and the depositions therein spoken of, have been taken at the instance of the President himself. Having ascertained these facts, I deem it to be a duty which I owe to myself, to my constituents, to society at large, and to the Senate to ask the appointment of a Special Committee, clothed with power to send for persons and papers, and to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charge imputed to me, having relation to the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, that if found guilty, I may no longer disgrace the seat which I occupy in this body.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your most ob't. serv't.

GEORGE POINDEXTER.HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Vice-President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1835.

Hon. G. POINDEXTER:

In reply to your note which I received this morning, I am at liberty to state, in answer to the interrogatory which you have propounded, "in whose hands did you see the affidavits of which you speak," that the affidavits were by me read at the house of the President of the U. States; they were handed to me in his presence by a friend of his, by me returned to the President, and were put into his hands by the affiants themselves, as I have been informed by him; and I am further authorized to say, that other testimony of the kind is expected.

Your very obedient servant,

DUTEE J. PEARCE.

The communication having been read.

Mr. Clay expressed the horror he felt at what he had heard—horror if the accusation were true, and no less horror if it were false and calumnious.

He would not readily believe it possible, that a President of the United States had been guilty of taking

secret and clandestine depositions and accusations against any individual; it was due to him that he should be vindicated from such an aspersion, for surely it must be an aspersion; it was also due to the hon. Senator, that this subject should be investigated, for, if guilty, he would deserve immediate expulsion from this honorable body; and, if false, he deserved immediate vindication from such heavy and grievous charges.

Mr. Clay concluded by moving that a committee be immediately balloted for, having all the powers necessary for the inquiry, which resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Senate unanimously referred the subject to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Tyler, Mangum, Wright, and King, of Ga.

The bill for the establishment of branches of the mint in Georgia, North-Carolina, and Louisiana, was then taken up, and after a very long debate, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported on the bill from the Senate, relative to the French spoliations in 1800.

Owing to the voluminous character and number of the papers and documents, Mr. C. said, the members of the committee found that it would be impossible fully to investigate them this session. He was, therefore instructed to move that the committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

He had also two statements on the subject; one drawn up by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. E. Everett,) in favor of the bill, and the other drawn up by himself, of an opposite character. He asked leave of the House to have both these papers printed; which was ordered.

MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1835.

Nothing of public importance in either House.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1835.

SENATE.

Mr. Waggaman stated, that the whole annual produce of the Southern Gold Mines, could not be less than \$2,000,000, and that the amount must rapidly increase.

The debate on the Mint Bill was continued 'till six o'clock, when the motion to recommit with instructions, was negatived by yeas 21, nays 22; and the bill was then passed, by yeas 24, nays 19.

The Judiciary bill passed, by a vote of 31 to 5. According to its provisions, the New-England States and New-York constitute two districts; New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the 3d district; Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina, the 4th; South-Carolina and Georgia the 5th; Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio the 6th; Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, the 7th; and Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana, the 8th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An angry debate arose on the Post Office question. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, having charged the department with corruption, from the highest to the lowest officer, was replied to by Mr. Beardsly, and others.

WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1835.

SENATE.

In the Senate on the 25th inst. the bill for the relief

of the District of Columbia, was passed by a vote of 27 to 14.

The bill makes a grant of \$17,500 each, to Alexandria and Georgetown, and \$70,000 for payment of a Dutch loan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Pinckney said, he was instructed by the Committee of Commerce, to move that a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the trade with Cuba and Porto Rico should be printed, as there was no time to act on the subject this session. Mr. P., considering the importance of the subject to the trade between the United States and these islands, moved the printing of 2000 extra copies of the communication, which was agreed to.

The Judiciary Bill from the Senate was committed to the Committee of the Whole.

OF REPORTS IN INTELLIGENCE.

We submit the following account of the proceedings of the Deputies on the introduction of the Bill for the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations of July 4, 1831.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 15th January.

The order of the day was the communication of the Government, announced yesterday in the *Moniteur*. Before the opening of the session, fixed for 1 o'clock, Marshal Mortier, President of the Council, and M. Humann, were in the ministerial seat, and a number of Deputies were present. M. Dupin took the chair at 1 o'clock. After the reading of the process verbal, M. M. Simperne, Nicod, and Blanchard, recently elected Deputies, delivered the ratification of their powers and were admitted to their seats—at this time the attendance was exceedingly numerous.

The President gave the word to the Minister of Finance. A profound silence immediately ensued.

M. Humann.—Gentlemen: Faithful to the accomplishment of its duty, the Government was disposed to submit anew to your deliberations the measures necessary for the execution of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. It had prepared itself to defend them in the name of justice, and in the name of the political and commercial interests of France, and it is hoped that you would participate in the conviction upon which they acted.

The message of the President of the United States at the opening of the American Congress, has suspended the execution of this design.—The Government had from that moment, to examine whether it still remained under the empire of the same duty; whether the dignity of France did not demand a different line of conduct—or, finally, whether there existed any means of placing the immutable laws of justice in accordance with the legitimate sentiment of the national honor.

The Government of the King, gentlemen, need not justify itself before you from the reproaches which the President of the United States has lavished upon it. Such a controversy would be alike without object, and without dignity. Nevertheless, in the debates which must ensue before you, all the necessary explanations will be given; and all documents which will be required will be submitted to the Chamber.

General Jackson has been misinformed as to the extent of the powers which the Constitution of the State confers upon us. But if he is mistaken with regard to the laws of our country, we will not fall into

a similar error on the subject of the Constitution of America.

The spirit and letter of that Constitution, alike forbid us to view the document to which I have referred, in any other light than as the opinion of a single individual, so long as that opinion has not received the sanction of the two co-ordinate powers of the American Union. The Message is an act of Government as yet incomplete, and which cannot therefore, hurry us to any of those determinations by which France usually replies to a menace, or an injury.

Gentlemen, we might wait until the resolutions of Congress should arrive to preacribre to us our conduct. But a temporizing policy, would neither have the advantage of ensuring the security of our commercial relations, nor of eventually placing them under the protection of reprisals. By the adoption, likewise, of such a system, the two governments would be compelled to wait mutually, (upon the proceedings of each other)—and from the great distance by which they are separated, the legislative session, both at Washington and Paris, would probably terminate—leaving this important question not only undecided, but irritated by fresh delays. In this state of things, the government has rejected a temporizing system.

The question of the national dignity has a right to its first solicitude. You are aware, gentlemen, how it has been provided for, yet, as the treaty of July has become neither less just, nor less politic than before, as the proceeding of the President of the United States has not availed to weaken the basis of equity and reason, on which the transaction rests,—the government has persevered in its determination to present the subject anew to your examination. This engagement has been made; the honor of France demands that it should be fulfilled.

In this important deliberation, the Chamber, we doubt not, while watching vigilantly with us over the national dignity, will keep in mind all the sentiments of good will and friendship which for sixty-years have united the French and the American nations. I will recall to mind those high considerations of commercial power, and of maritime force, which have ever caused our alliance with the United States to be regarded as one of the unalterable rules of our national policy.

In holding this language, we only wish to render homage to those truths which are of every time—to oppose them—to temporary impressions—and, above all, to declare, that France imputes, neither to the people nor to the government of the United States, the sentiments and the propositions which their President has expressed. We only wish to see in his Message to Congress, the inconsiderate act (*l'acte peu réfléchi*) of an isolated power, and the national honor does not the less command us to persist in the policy which has been always that of the King's government—**THE POLICY OF GOOD FAITH.**

Gentlemen—You will scrupulously weigh the motives which solicit the adoption of the treaty. It will be required of you, above all other things, that, in examining this question, you will divest your minds, as we have done, of every consideration unconnected with the subject itself. In other words, unconnected with **THE RIGHT AND JUSTICE OF THE CLAIMS,** and with the compensation we should offer for the commercial advantages which the treaty guarantees to France.

Impressed with these considerations, gentlemen, the government make me its organ of again laying

before you the project of the law which I shall now have the honor of reading to you.

It has been judged necessary to insert an eventual clause, of which, without doubt, you will acquiesce in the propriety. This clause forbids the payments to be made on the sum fixed by the treaty, until the intention of the American government shall be made known. It is our right, and our duty, gentlemen, to render that government responsible for every act which may tend to wound the dignity and the interests of France.

The following are the provisions of the project of the law.

Art. 1. The Ministers of Finance are authorized to carry to the Budget of each of the years 1835, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, the sum requisite to pay off in six equal terms the capital 25,000,000 francs which are due in execution of the treaty signed on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States, and the ratifications which were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February.

Art. 2. The sum of 1,500,000 francs, which the Government of the United States engaged to pay to France in six annual instalments in discharge of the claims of French citizens, shall be credited to a special article of the Budget as the recoveries are made. Credits to a similar amount shall be opened to the Minister of the Finances for the discharge of the claims that may have been liquidated in favor of the French claims.

Art. 3. The payments to be made on the sum of 25,000,000 francs, shall not be carried into effect till it shall have been ascertained that the Government, of the United States has adopted no measures injurious to the French interests.

The question was then proposed to the Minister that this project of law should be printed and distributed, and the day for discussion ultimately fixed.

This ministerial communication caused a strong and general sensation, which lasted for some time. A miscellaneous discussion followed and became general, when M. Pelet took the tribune. Gentleman (said he) the Chamber will readily believe, that I do not wish to anticipate a discussion on the project which has just been submitted by the government. I only wish to require the immediate printing of a document, which will not otherwise be in time to enlighten our opinion. The Chamber is aware, that besides the committee charged with the examination of this subject last year, there are other committees, named, expressly, to discuss the same question, particularly one nominated in 1831, and which made at that time a report on this important transaction. I think, then, that the printing of these reports should be ordered along with the present, that they may be enabled to examine the affair under every aspect. I therefore move that the printing and distribution of the report made in 1831 to the government, may be ordered—(seconded.)

M. De Rigny (Foreign Minister.)—In the speech of the Minister of Finances, it was announced that all the documents necessary for the elucidation of the treaty with the United States should be placed before the Chamber. If gentlemen should require the printing of any of these documents, the government had no intention of opposing the order.

M. le President: Is it perfectly understood that these documents will be laid upon the table of the Chamber—and not merely before the commission?

M. de Rigny answered in the affirmative.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27.

Latest from France.

The packet ship Independence, Capt. Nys, arrived yesterday, sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ult., and we have received papers of that date, with London papers to the 26th, inclusive.

The first subject of inquiry is, what is the news from France? We answer that things remained as they were, and there is no intelligence to alter the opinion that we have before expressed, that peace will be preserved.

We annex the following extract of a letter from the highly respectable American House of Messrs Welles, at Paris, dated Jan. 22d, addressed to Messrs. W. & J. Brown, of Liverpool, the copy of which was furnished by a passenger in the Independence. This letter doubtless gives intelligence that may be relied upon, as to the true state of the case.

"The American question is what we follow here with great attention, and we shall be happy to give you any information in our power upon that subject. The documents in this affair were laid upon the table of the Chamber of Deputies, and thence have been sent to the Committee. It is uncertain how soon their report will be made, but from present appearances, it may be in three or four weeks. We consider the great result is now before this Chamber—if they execute the treaty, in voting the subsidies, it will end there; if they refuse them, the consequence, at least, will be an interruption of the intercourse between France and the United States, and probably end in war. The Ministry here are making every effort to carry this question and our opinion is that they will succeed in doing it."

The Paris correspondent of the London Courier states, in a letter of the 20th, that it is perfectly well understood ministers will have a majority on the American question; and yet the same paper contains information, that on the preceding day war risks were taken at Lloyd's on ships and cargoes on French account, which were previously insured against sea risk only, at an additional premium of three per cent for three months. The language, however, of some of the ministerial papers differs from the Journal, and the editors entertain fears that the bill will again be rejected. M. Hyde de Neuville, by a letter published in the *Echo Francaise*, in opposition to the treaty, has aggravated the hostility to it, and it is supposed it may afford some trouble to the ministers to disprove his statements, which the *Journal des Debats* promises shall be done.

Several papers have been seized, one of them the *Quotidienne*, for an article in opposition to the treaty.

The *Paris National* of the 22d, containing an article adverse to the treaty, and reiterating the insinuation, that the King was interested in it, was seized at the office.

The *Journal des Debats* (Ministerial) has this paragraph, deprecatory of war with America,

"War between France and the United States.—We do not hesitate to say, that of all the wars practicable or possible for France, the most foolish, the most gauche, the most impolitic, that which would cause the loudest laughter at St. Petersburg, Berlin, and the Hague, and which would most afflict all the friends of liberty in Europe, would be a war between France and the U. States. Only conceive the cries of joy which the men, who labor to reanimate the party of the Holy Alliance, would utter, when they saw France employing

the forces and the power which she has acquired since the Revolution of July, in a struggle against the U. S. when they saw these two people, who, in the Old and New World, represent the cause of liberty, stupidly warring against each other. What intrigues would be set on foot against us at home, while we were occupied against brother freemen abroad."

The *London Times* of the 26th, publishes a letter from its Paris correspondent of the 24th, of which the following is an extract:

The claim advanced by the Emperor of Russia as King of Poland, in the name of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, against the present Government of France, in virtue of a convention for the reciprocal adjustment of claims and counter-claims between the two countries, concluded on the 27th Sept. 1816, is likely to become a stumbling block in the way of the settlement of the American question, from the fear that is entertained lest the recognition of the one debt should be regarded as a precedent for the acknowledgement of the other.

M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, has been heard within these few days to express himself very strongly against a ratification of the Washington treaty by the Chamber; and the idea seems to gain ground among the members generally, that a second refusal may be hazarded without any serious risk of a rupture with the government of the U. States. However erroneous this view of the matter may be, after the attitude assumed by the American President in his late message to Congress, the fact of its being so generally entertained may possibly lead to very inconvenient results.

On a question of this nature, the opposition is likely to gain, as formerly, a considerable accession of votes, from among the habitual adherents of Ministers. In the mean time, the Carlists and the Republicans are equally zealous in their endeavors to embroil the affair still further, by the suggestion of claims from other quarters to an indefinite and extravagant amount.

PARIS, JAN. 19.—It appears to be a settled matter, that the Committee on the Grant of the American Claims, will not be named 'till after the preparatory examination of the Budget, and the nomination of the thirty-six Commissioners on the Finance Law. These preliminaries cannot be terminated at soonest before Wednesday next. Meanwhile, Ministers are straining every nerve to carry the bill. The *Debats*, by way of a feeler, has published a letter, written last year by the late Gen. La Fayette, the only Deputy whose influence prevented the former majority against the American claim from exceeding 25 or 30. This time the departed "hero of three revolutions" will be missed, and for once, at least, the Royalty of July will sincerely deplore his loss. It is needless to dwell on the anxiety with which the approaching debate on the never-to-be-forgotten \$25,000,000 is looked forward to by all classes of French subjects. Besides, settling the pecuniary question at rest, the vote of the Chamber must necessarily decide the limit to be established between the legislative and the executive power; or, in other words, it must define the extent of the right of control, claimed by the Chamber, over the foreign relations of Government.

THE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 24.—The sales of Cotton during the week, ending last evening, amount to 18,693 bales, including 4450 Upland, at 8½ a 10½; 8200 Orleans, at 8½ a 12; 2480 Alabama, at 8½ a 11; 60 Sea Island, at 22 a 24; 50 Stained do. at 11 a 8½; 1350 Brazil, at 11 a 14.

The following intelligent review of the whole controversy with France, from the date of the outrages upon our commerce under the orders of Napoleon, until the present time, is from the correspondent of the *London Courier*. It will be read with interest:—

FRENCH AND AMERICAN DISPUTES.

To the Editor of the *Courier*.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

Sir:—The speech of the President of the United States has filled us with sorrow and regret—sorrow, that the Chief of the American Government should feel it his duty to express himself as he has done, with reference to France, on a question of twenty-five millions of francs, or a million sterling—and regret, that a foolish vote of the Chamber of Deputies last session should have justified the language which is now held. As however, it is very possible that the history of this transaction may not be familiar to you, I propose to supply you with a narrative of the negotiation, and of their results, to the present time.

In 1800, a commercial treaty between France and the United States was signed. It established the principle of free navigation, and the rights and obligations of neutral flags and states. This principle of maritime neutrality was again consecrated in 1803 by a treaty between the two countries, which had for its object the cession of Louisiana to America; and on the other hand, the granting of commercial advantages to France. The principle that the flag covered the merchandize, and that right of search should not be allowed, was adopted by secondary maritime powers for their protection; but England, as mistress of the ocean, would not consent to it, and, therefore, immediately after the treaty of 1803 had been signed, issued new orders in Council, submitting neutral flags to the right of search, and even to impressment, and compelled American vessels to touch at English ports, and discharge and recharge their cargoes, before proceeding to their future destination. Of these Orders in Council, it is unnecessary to pronounce any opinion, as they gave rise to a French and European war, and to a resistance upon which history has already decided.

In 1805, new orders in Council imposed new restrictions, which were again opposed, and in 1806, England declared all the ports between Brest and the mouth of the Elbe in a state of blockade. This continual blockade was met by the savage and odious decrees of Berlin and Milan, and the battle of Waterloo in 1815, decided the long contested disputes. In 1803 and 1805, the United States of America, submitted without hesitation to the Order of the Council. It is said that this line of conduct was dictated by the old federal party, which was always opposed to France, and which dominated in sea port towns, and in all the northern states. Napoleon, on the contrary, replied to these Orders of the Council by the decree of Berlin, which declared the British Isles in a state of blockade. In having recourse to this measure, Napoleon said to the Americans, "You always admit the pretensions of England; you suffer her cruisers to visit your vessels; you allow yourselves to be conducted into British ports, or you go there by her orders. Besides this, you pay a tax on the cargoes which you carry. Thus you constitute yourselves the vassals and subjects of England. The moment you so act, I consider you no longer as Americans. In my eyes, your ships are English ships—your cargoes are English cargoes—and, in one word, you have anti-nation-

alized your flag." The United States thus found herself placed between the menaces of France and the Order in Council of England, and witnessed, off the American coast, the impressment of sailors on American vessels, and the attack of the *Chesapeake* in 1807; the President, Jefferson, ordered all American ships to enter into American ports, and thus to prevent the meditated attacks on the independence of the American navy.

This order was made in ignorance of the decree of Napoleon, of Milan, but in knowledge of his decrees of Berlin. The execution of this order, issued by President Jefferson, became very difficult, and was eluded by many American vessels, which continued to convey English merchandize, to those German, Austrian, and Spanish ports, which were not occupied by French troops. The American Government subsequently issued an order, prohibiting American vessels from having communication with France or Great Britain, but re-establishing all relations with the other powers. When this last order of the American Government, prohibiting any intercourse with France, was published, Napoleon took into his head to consider this measure as a declaration of rupture between France and America, and founded his quarrel on the fact, that, as he had permitted American vessels, which were in the French ports, to return to the United States on the demand of Jefferson, now America had no right to prohibit the intercourse of American vessels with France.—This was most absurd reasoning on the part of Napoleon; for, inasmuch as he had complained of American vessels holding intercourse with England, and submitting to English search, &c. the moment the Government of the U. States declared that no intercourse should take place with either France or England, in American vessels, he (Napoleon) ought to have been satisfied; but he was not so, and he signed at Rambouillet a decree, ordaining that every vessel carrying an American flag, which should, from the 20th of May following, be brought into or enter a French port, or a port of any French colony, or of any country occupied by its armies, should be seized, sold, and the produce thereof be paid into the sinking fund of the national debt.

By virtue of this abominable decree, which was most outrageously unjust, various seizures were made in the port of St. Sebastian, and in other places of American vessels. In addition to this, at the epoch of the expedition of St. Domingo, several American vessels were burnt on the high seas by the French fleet, with no other object than to prevent, by that means, the secret of its expedition from being discovered. These seizures and this destruction of property are the basis of the American claims made to-day; claims which are most just and undeniable, and which no one who respects France and her national honor, can refuse to recognize. On the 2d November, 1810, the Government of the United States recalled its decree of "non intercourse" as far as France was concerned and required England to revoke her orders in Council within a short time.

In 1811 and 1812, when the relations between the two countries were established, and when negotiations were opened for the adoption of a treaty founded on maritime neutrality, Mr. Barlow, the American Minister, demanded of Napoleon 70 millions of francs, as an indemnity for past seizures and losses, and Napoleon went as far as to offer 30 millions. He thus recognized as far as America was concerned the injustice of his barbarous decrees of Berlin and Mi-

lan, and the flagitiousness of the burning of American vessels by the French fleet proceeding to St. Domingo. In the mean time the United States had declared war against England, and Napoleon then engaged in his expedition against Russia, invited Mr. Barlow to meet him at Wilna, in order to terminate the treaty. Mr. Barlow, however never reached him, and died on his journey. This matter remained in a state of suspense until the month of January, in the year 1814, when France was invaded by all her former allies, and when the United States alone continued their war against the British flag and British navy. Napoleon being desirous of standing well with America, directed the Duke of Vicenza to examine the claims made principally with reference to the burning of the American ships by the St. Domingo fleet, and these were said to be just and right to the extent of eighteen millions of francs. This did not include the claims for seizures of American vessels, by virtue of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.

Then arrived the restoration of peace, and although the annual Message of the President always referred to the subject, yet no direct negotiations were renewed until 1816. From 1816 to 1830, the question was always on the tapis: Delay was added to delay, and intrigue to intrigue, and in the meantime, the claims of the Merchants and American subjects were bought up by a few individuals for the lowest possible prices. Prince Polignac pretends that France owes nothing to America. At length came the Revolution of 1830. In 1831 the negotiations were renewed, and a treaty was signed by which France agreed to pay 25 millions of Francs to the United States. For a long time M. Casimir Perier endeavored to reduce the sum to fifteen millions, but America would not consent, and the treaty was signed. For three years this treaty was kept secret by the French Government, and it was not till 1834 that it was presented to the French Chamber of Deputies for its ratification.

The Chamber of Deputies refused its approbation, on the ground that a compensation had been granted, indirectly, for the seizures of American vessels in Spanish ports, by a treaty which was made between Spain and the United States, by which the former power ceded the Floridas to America, and, therefore, that France is not bound to pay any sum of money to the United States, that Government having already been indemnified for its losses in respect of seizures, by the Spanish cession of the Floridas. Still, at any rate, the burning of the ships by the St. Domingo fleet, remains to be paid for, and yet the treaty has been wholly rejected. This has led to the determination of the President of the United States, and it may end in another American war.

I am sir, yours, &c.

I. O. U.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mode of Extracting Wax from Honey-Comb.

Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and standing by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb close tied in a canvas bag, into the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick or large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag, and swim on the top of the water; skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the bag and skimming, every particle of wax

is obtained; when congealed on the cold water it may be taken off, and melted and cast into moulds of any convenient shape for sale.—*Glasgow Mag.*

Liquid Manure.

Our friend J. H. J., makes inquiries of us respecting liquid manure. Liquid manure is undoubtedly a valuable application, and quick in its operation, because the matter, which acts either as food or a stimulus to roots or plants, is already dissolved, and ready to be drawn up into the plants. Hence, it must be both more quick in its operation, and less durable in point of time, as it will be sooner taken up and exhausted. It requires, however, some more expense in managing it than the more solid materials. And in this section of the country, where so little attention is paid to manure of any kind, it looks strange to many that a man should think of saving liquid manure. If every farmer would make some arrangement on his farm, or around his barns, to save this valuable material, we doubt not that he would be amply compensated in the increase of his crops. A cistern built beneath the floor of his stable, with gutters leading into it, would preserve a large quantity of this kind of manure. Such a cistern should have a false bottom, perforated with holes, which would act as a strainer, and thus separate the more liquid parts from the thicker. Such a contrivance in necessities, would save much that is now suffered to sink into the soil, or be evaporated by the sun.

In some parts of Europe they make great account of liquid manures, especially in Flanders on their flax grounds.

This manure, says London, is gradually collected in subterraneous vaults of brick work, at the verge of the farm, next to the main road.

They are generally forty feet long by fourteen wide, and seven or eight inches deep, and in some cases are constructed with the crown of the arch so much below the surface of the ground as to admit the plough to work over it. An aperture is left in the side, through which the manure is received from the cart by means of a shoe or trough, and at one end an opening is left to bring it up again, by means of a temporary pump, which delivers it into carts or barrels prepared for it.

They allow 2400 galls. beer measure, to the English acre. A large barrel with a tube in one end, and another tube attached to this at right angles to it, and perforated with small holes, would spread it equally over the surface of the land, if it is desired to use it in that manner.—*Maine Farmer.*

Receipts for the Southern Baptist.

The following persons have paid their subscriptions in full for 1835.—J. G. Brown, Dr. J. J. Evans, Wm. Cornwell, J. Darby Jonas Funderburk, J. P. Thompson, Uriah Blackmon, Rev. S. S. Burdett, Wm. Wingate, B. T. D. Lawton, Thos. Trowel, H. Jaudon, Chas. H. Lanneau, Matthew Allen, Cobb Allen, Gabriel B. Styles, John Broome, Charles Broome, Wm. Robertson, Aaron Powell, James F. Watson, Joseph Wardlaw, Sen. Leroy Watson, Stanmore Brooks, John T. Coleman, Mrs. Margaret L. McIntosh, Mrs. E. S. Moore, J. J. Robert, Benj. Jaudon, Rev. J. T. Robert, Isidore Lartigue, U. Bushing, B. R. Bostick, John H. Robert, J. P. Robert, I. A. E. Chovin, Henry Smart, E. Gifford, Frederick Kicklighter, Pearson Hardie, Sam'l. B. Webb.

Richard Wilks paid \$3.75; H. P. Woodruff, \$1; Rev. W. A. Lawton, \$1.

CHARLESTON PRICE CURRENT, MARCH 6, 1883.

ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.			ARTICLES.		
	¢	q. c.		¢	q. c.		¢	q. c.
BAGGING, Hemp, 42 in. yd.	20	a 24	American Cotton, yd.	35	a 45	OIL, Tanner's, bbl.	11	a 13
Tow and Flax	20	a 22	FISH, Herrings, bbl.	3	75 a 4	OSNABURGS, yd.	8	a 9
BALE ROPE, lb.	64	a 9	Mackerel, No. 1.	7	a 725	PORK, Mess, bbl.	13	50 a 14 50
BACON, Hams.	9	a 11	No. 2.		a 625	Prime,	10	50 a 11 00
Shoulders and Sides.	64	a 81	No. 3.	5	25 a 5 50	Cargo,	8	00 a 10 00
BEEF, New-York, bbl.	10	a 11	Dry Cod, cwt.	2	75 a 3	Mess, Boston,		
Prime	7	a 7 50	FLOUR, Bal. H.S. sup. bbl.	5	25 a 5 50	No. 1, do.		
Cargo	41	a 44	Philadelphia and Virginia,	5	25 a 5 50	PEPPER, black, lb.		8
Mess, Boston,	10	a 11	New-Orleans,	5	25 a 5 50	PIMENTO	9	a 91
No. 1,	91	a 10	GRAIN, Corn, bush.	69	a 70	RAISINS, Malaga, bun. box	2	50 a 3
No. 2,	101	a 11	Oats,	36	a 43	Miscel.,	2	25 a 3
BREAD, Navy, cwt.		a 31	Peas,	70	a 00	Bloom,		2 121
Flat,	4	a 71	GLASS, Window, 100lb.	41	a 9	RICE, 100lb.	2	121 a 3 431
Crackers,	7	a 71	GUNPOWDER, keg.	5	a 6	SUGAR, Muscovado, lb.	6	a 91
BUTTER, Goshen, prime, lb.	20	a 32	HAY, Prime Northern, 100lb.	85	a 90	Porto Rico and St. Croix,	91	a 91
Inferior,	124	a 15	IRON, Pig,			Havana white,	11	a 111
CANDLES, Spermaced,	31	a 32	Swedes, assorted,	4	a 41	Do. brown,	71	a 81
Charleston made,	16	a 16	Russia, bar,	4	a 4	New-Orleans,	6	a 71
Northern,	12	a 13	Hoop, lb.	61	a 61	Leaf,	14	a 14
CHEESE, Northern,	10	a 11	Sheet,	8	a 81	Lamp,	12	a 13
COFFEE, inf. to fair,	91	a 11	Nail Rods,	7	a 71	SALT, Liv. con. sack, 4 bu. 1	571	a 0 00
Good fair to prime,	12	a 13	LEAD, Pig and Bar, 100lb.	5	a 61	In bulk, bush,	25	a 30
Choice,	131	a 131	LARD,	61	a 7	Turks Island,	33	a 35
Porto Rico	13	a 131	Sheet,	61	a 7	SOAP, Am. yellow, lb.	5	a 61
COTTON, Uplands, inf.	14	a 141	LIME, Stone, bbl.	1	50 a 2	SHOT, all sizes,	71	a 8
Ordinary to fair,	15	a 151	LUMBER, Pitch Pine, rfs, Mf.	7	a 8	SEGARS, Spanish, M.	14	a 16
Good fair to good,	154	a 161	Shingles, M.	3	a 5	American,	1	85 a 1 871
Prime to choice,	161	a 171	Staves, Red Oak,	14	a 15	TALLOW, American, lb.	9	a 91
Sauces and Maine,	32	a 40	MOLASSES, Cuba, gal.	30	a 28	TOBACCO, Georgia,	31	a 4
Sea Island, fine,	39	a 45	New-Orleans,	25	a 28	Kentucky,	5	a 6
CORDDAGE, Turred,	9	a 10	Sugar House Tracle,	30	a 28	Manufactured,	8	a 13
Do. Manila, cwt.	11	a 12	NAILES, Cut. 4d. to 20d. lb.	51	a 51	Cavendish,	34	a 33
DOMESTIC GOODS.			NAVY STORES.			TEAS, Bohem,	18	a 20
Shirtings, brown, yd.	61	a 81	Tar, Wilmington, bbl.	1	621 a	Souchong,	30	a 40
Bluebed,	8	a 15	Turpentine, soft,	2	50 a	Gunpowder,	75	a 80
Shirtings, brown,	8	a 101	Do. Georgetown,	1	a 125	Hyon,	50	a 80
Bluebed,	101	a 17	Pitch,	1	75 a 2	Young Hyson,	65	a 75
Calicoes,	9	a 15	Rosin,	1	371 a 1 50	TWINE, Seine,	26	a 30
Stripes, indigo blue,	81	a 11	Spirits Turpentine, gal.	45	a 50	Sewing,	26	a 30
Chasins,	7	a 16	Varnish,	4	a 25	WINEs, Madeira, gal.	2	a 3
Flasks,	81	a 11	OILS, Sp. winter strained,	1	05 a 1 10	Teneriffe, L. P.	1	a 1 25
Fustians,	12	a 16	Fall strained,	90	a	Malaga,	45	a 50
Bed Tick,	13	a 20	Summer strained,			Claret Bordeaux, cook.	23	a 30
DUCK, Russian, bolt.	15	a 21	Linseed,	1	a 1 05	Champaign, doz.	8	a 15

BANK SHARES, STOCKS, &c.

NAMES.	Original Cost.	Present Price.	Dividend.
United States Bank Shares	100	106	3.80
South Carolina do	45	56	1.50
State do	100	105	3.00
Union do	50	58	1.50
Planters' & Mechanics do	25	33	871
Union Insurance do	60	84	4.00
Fire and Marine do	66	90	5.00
Rail Road do	100	96	3.00
Santee Canal do	870	00	20.00
State 6 per cent Stock	100	103	
State 5 per cent do	100	102	
City 6 per cent do	100	102	
City 5 per cent do	100	00	
U. S. 5 per cent do	100	none.	

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England, 5 a 51 per cent. prem.
 France, 5f. 35 a 45 per dollar.
 New-York, } 60 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.
 Boston and } 20 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.
 Philadelphia, } 10 days, 1 per cent. discount and int.
 Branch Bank rates of Exchange—Bills on New-Orleans, and Mobile, 8 and int.; Western Offices 1 per cent. and int.; North 1 per cent. and int.; Savannah 1 per cent. and int.; Checks on the North, per. do. South and West, 1 per cent.
 Savannah and Augusta Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.
 All other Georgia Bank Bills, 1 per cent. discount.
 North-Carolina Money, 1 per cent. discount.
 Spanish Doubloons, 151.
 Mexican and Colombian do. 151.
 Heavy Guinea, 25, and Sovereigns, 241 a 4 7-8.

Charleston Market.

Cotton.—The sales since our last report have been 2433 Bales of Uplands as follows—80 Bales at 171 cents, 857 at 17, 55 at 161, 47 at 161, 79 at 161, 266 at 16, 43 at 151, 349 at 151, 358 at 151, 41 at 151, 99 at 15, 45 at 141, 94 at 141, and 21 at 14 cents. In Long Cottons, Sea-Islands from 32 a 45c., and upwards for extra qualities; Males from 32 a 40; Santees 32; Saw Gin Stained 171; and Stained 16 a 25 cents. Our last advices from Liverpool are to the evening of the 26th January last, at which period the market was in a healthy state, and the stock by no means large for their consumption. Spinners had held back for some time in expectation of a reduction in prices, but finding holders firm, were obliged to enter the market, prices ranging from 81 to 101d. The unfavorable weather with us during the most of the week, has prevented, in some measure, further transactions than we have reported.
 Rice continues in fair demand; one lot, very choice, brought \$3.431; prime 331 a 331; and inferior to good, 221 a 23.

Terms of the Southern Baptist.

In advance for a single subscriber, \$3.00 per ann.; Payment protracted 6 months, \$3.50; Payments protracted over 6 months, \$4.
 All communications must be post paid or charges will be made accordingly.
 Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the Editor, and a certificate from a Post-Master will be a good receipt.
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