

American Telegraph.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Oct 30-dtf

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THE DUTES of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Corcoran's building.
In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the Counting-room or College.
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Descent Giles's Distillery, No. 5, opp. Centre Market. Temperance Anecdotes—Illustrated. Washingtonian, and recent Temperance Song Books. Temperance Tracts, from the New York Office. For sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 12-ly

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On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.
No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trustworthy waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to baggage entrusted to their care.
Good accommodations for passengers remaining over, at one dollar per day.
The proprietors' efforts will always be to please those who visit their eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.
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NONPARIEL Capers, Capotes, French Olives, just received and for sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 22-15v

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of all persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Presidents of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention of the undersigned as a committee of the meeting held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

(Circular.) WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.

SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d inst. it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving to the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that the increase of the weight of mail carried over the route of your road. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving to the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as may enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and carried over the route of your road. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments. Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased ad infinitum. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving to the United States the perpetual use of railroads; and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,
DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December, 1851.
At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations—Gen. Milton, of Florida, was chosen president, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of the extension of the railroad convention, and the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan, to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee.
Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.
Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.
ALEXANDER, Secretary.

Office of Correspondence, WASHINGTON CITY.

All persons having business in the city of Washington are informed that the undersigned has established here an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, for the purpose of giving any information desired by any person, in any part of the world. No business, whether public or private, if of an honorable character, will be excluded from the correspondence of this office. Persons wishing to know how to proceed in any business they may have before Congress, in the public offices, &c., will be discreetly advised; and where professional or other aid is necessary, the best will be procured or recommended.
The undersigned will regard all matters communicated to him in connection with this office as strictly confidential, and will, by himself and through such agents as it may be necessary for him to employ, use every possible precaution to preserve them inviolate.
Every letter of inquiry must contain a fee of five dollars, which will generally be the only remuneration required; but should it not compensate for the service to be rendered, the proper amount will be stated in a satisfactory letter in reply.
Address, (postage prepaid),
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY,
Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 16, 1852.

Mr. THOMAS C. CONNOLLY is known to us as a worthy citizen, as a gentleman of intelligence, and as a clear, accurate, and ready writer; and we regard him as eminently qualified for the able, prompt, and faithful performance of the useful duties connected with his new and original design of an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHARD WALLACE,
[U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.]
WALTER LENOX,
[Mayor of Washington City.]
JO. GALE,
[Senior editor of the "National Intelligencer."]
R. W. LATHAM,
[Banker.]
Jan 17-ly
[Intel. Repub. & Union—Th. & Sat. if 6m.]

MECHANIC'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
Office, Nos. 9 & 10 Foot's Building, Springfield, Massachusetts.

ACCUMULATED CASH CAPITAL, \$33,000
GUARANTY CAPITAL, 60,000
THIS is an Association of Mechanics and others, formed for the Mutual Benefit of each other in case of sickness or accident.
By the payment of the following Annual Rates, you will become a Life Member, and will be entitled to a Weekly Benefit during life, if you should be disabled, by Sickness or Accident, from attending to your ordinary business or occupation.

YEARLY DEPOSITS FOR MEMBERS UNDER FIFTY YEARS OF AGE.
By paying two dollars per year you will draw \$2 per week.
" four " " " 4 " "
" five " " " 5 " "
" seven " " " 7 " "
" eight " " " 8 " "
Those over fifty years of age will be charged 25 per cent. extra.

One dollar and fifty cents admission fee will be charged in addition to the above the first year, and must be paid at the time of making application, and the first year's deposit within thirty days.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.
R. CHORSEY, President, 111 E. DARLINGTON ST.
A. M. GALE, Vice, D. N. R. LITTLE, Treasurer.
FINANCE COMMITTEE.
A. M. GALE, E. W. DICKINSON,
Rev. H. H. CONNELL, Dr. S. GOODWIN,
C. WOODRUFF.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Edw. P. Little, Marshfield.
Hon. J. R. Garrison, M. C. N. Y.
Hon. Alpheus Fiske, U. S. Senator.
Hon. Seth M. Gates, M. C. N. Y.
Prof. B. F. Palmer, Philadelphia, Penna.
C. M. Neal, Esq., Philadelphia, Penna.
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Seth Rogers, M. D., Worcester, Mass.
Hon. Elias W. Middlebury, Mass.
In Springfield.

S. Osgood, D. D., J. T. Rockwood, Merchant.
E. D. Beach, Esq., John L. King, do.
C. F. Kibbe, M. D., Rufus Elmer, do.
H. Foot, Merchant, Dr. S. M. Stone, M. D.
J. B. CLARKE, Agent,
7th Street, bet. 1st and New York Avenue,
Jan 16-1m Uttermerh's Row.

THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN GALLERY!
LANE & TUCKER'S BUILDING,
Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THIS subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington and vicinity, that he has opened the above rooms for the purpose of taking the likenesses of all who may wish to favor him with a call. He has spared no expense in making it the most complete and best GALLERY IN THE CITY.

And from his long experience as proprietor of several galleries in New York City, he is confident that his work cannot be excelled by any other. He will give his personal attention to each picture, and will suffer no one to go away dissatisfied. His apparatus is entirely new, and possesses all the latest improvements, having one of the most artistically arranged SKY-LIGHTS in the country.

He is willing to guarantee satisfaction or no sale. "G" A large assortment of new cases constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates.
Post-mortem cases promptly attended to.
Jan 21-ly E. C. THOMPSON.

WILLIAM WALL,
Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Pennsylvania Avenue, bet. 1st and New York Avenue, and near 2nd Street, Shanks's Row Building.

WOULD respectfully invite the citizens and strangers of the District to his large and elegant assortment of fine and superior Clothing, made to order, of every desirable style and quality, which he will be pleased to make to order at the shortest notice, and in superior style of workmanship.
Jan 21-dtf

LAW NOTICE.
Richard M. Young & J. McNeale Latham,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practise in the Supreme Court of the United States and the several Courts of the District of Columbia.
Jan 20-dtf

REMOVAL.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
THIS Subscriber, intending to remove from his present place of business to a more commodious store, offers for sale upwards of \$3,000 worth of goods, at greatly reduced prices, until the 15th of February.
Persons in want of goods in his line will find it to their advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
Dealer in Fruits, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Comestibles, &c. Pa. Avenue, three doors east of 14th Street.
Jan 14-dtf (Wash. News.)

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF.
DOCTOR HARTLY, AURIST, from the Ear Infirmary, 59 Arch Street, Philadelphia, begs to announce his return to this city for a few days. The number and importance of the cases under his care, on his recent visit, and the gratifying amount of success which attended his treatment, have induced him to expedite his return. His stay here will depend much upon circumstances; and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make an early call. Residence over Myer's Dry-goods store, between 9th and 10th Streets, Pennsylvania Avenue. Consultation and examination free, \$1. Jan 14-dtf

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and enclosing a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply.
REFERENCES.—R. Wallace, U. S. Marshal; W. Lenox, Mayor; Jo. Gale, of the "Intelligencer"; R. W. Latham, Banker. Address, Washington, D. C.
Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

EDITORS who place the above notice, with this note, among the business cards in their columns, may at all times command the services of this office.
T. C. C.
Jan 22-ly

Warranted Best Water!
York market. Price low. A. GRAY, Bookeller, Seventh Street.
Jan 5-ly

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS!
GOLD PAPER, plain and embossed; SILVER, COPPER, WHITE METAL, CHINESE, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultramarine; embossed, gilded, figured and tinted German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders, of all sizes; English and American Tissue, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by J. A. GRAY, Bookeller, Seventh Street.
Jan 5-ly

SHAVING APPARATUS.
RODGERS'S and WING BUTCHER'S best Razors, superior Metal Straps, Lather Brushes, and Shaving Cream and Soaps, of rare quality.
For sale by J. A. GRAY, Bookeller, 7th St., opp. Odd-Fellows' Hall.
Jan 22-ly

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

From the Savannah Republican.

DEATH.

It is said that Scudder's mother came to his grave, and twice called out his name. He answered, "This is my place of repose; why do you disturb me? Rather go and do good to the living. Make a great feast, and invite all persons who have lost no relation by death." She prepared the feast and published the invitation. None accepted; all had lost some relation. He replied, "Death is the lot of all; feel no grief for me."
Ten Years in Ceylon.—Rev. J. R. Eckard.

There is no clime where Death is not:
He rides upon the blast,
And gathers human souls to swell
His army of the Past.

A march with an ashy crown—
A rider strange and bold—
Before his pale white horse there bend
The young, the fair, the old.

Within earth's glittering palaces—
In hovel and in hall—
The king, the peasant, and the priest,
Before his sceptre fall.

He gathers, too, the fairest buds,
The feeble and the strong,
And human life to him is but
The chorus of a song.

He takes the infant round whose heart
Affection's tendril twine,
He takes the weary round whose path
Life's evening sunbeams shine.

Haunt horror, in his ghostly train,
Hath horrors of her own;
And while they rankle in the heart,
She laughs to hear us groan.

But not to all is death alike—
No terrors for the just;
They calmly give their souls to God,
Their bodies to the dust.

For them the song of Death preludes
The anthems of the sky;
They, dying daily, truly learn
How sweet it is to die.

RUSTICS.
Russell, December, 1849.

[Reported for the Daily American Telegraph.]
America's Mission, the Christianization of the World.

Rev. A. Given Carothers, a young gentleman recently licensed as a minister of the gospel by the Presbytery of the District of Columbia, on Sunday evening last appeared before the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 9th Street, (Rev. J. C. Smith's,) to lecture upon the important subject here indicated—America's mission, the Christianization of the world. He took for his text the second and third verses of the fourth chapter of Daniel, as follows:

"I thought it good to show the signs and wonders that the high God hath wrought toward me. How great are his signs! and how mighty are his wonders! his kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and his dominion is from generation to generation."
Nebuchadnezzar, (the speaker remarked,) in his rage and fury, commanded the most mighty men in his army to bind Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, and to cast them into the burning fiery furnace, because they would not serve his gods, nor worship the golden image that he had set up. The order was executed, but God delivered those whom the wicked king had endeavored to destroy.

This haughty monarch was thus made to confess that God ruleth in the kingdoms of men, and giveth them to whomsoever he will. He did more than make this confession. He published a decree unto all people, nations, and languages that dwelt in the earth, acknowledging the sovereignty of Daniel's God; and the text is a part of the salvation contained in that decree.

It is not the intention of the preacher to dwell upon the history connected with Nebuchadnezzar, nor to enforce any practical truth intended by the mere circumstances and facts accompanying the narrative; but he has thought it good to show the signs and wonders which the high God hath wrought toward our happy country, and also the great, grand, and glorious mission of America which these signs and wonders portend.

God presides over the destinies of nations. In our folly we forget this great elementary truth, and by forgetfulness rush blindly into the absurdities of unscientific reason. "Embarked as we are on the river of destiny, we are content, for the most part, with taking simply the course and rapidity of the eddies in which float our individual interests, or at most those of a party or section, while few mark the progress or direction of the mighty flood on which we are borne."

The world and all that it contains are theatres upon which, and by which, are exhibited the glories and benevolence of that God who so loved the world as to redeem it from the destruction of sin through our Lord Jesus Christ. And the preacher expressed a sublime truth who said "that this great globe we inhabit, spinning ceaselessly on its axis, as it keeps its way annual round the sun, a part of the great clock-work of the solar system, is leagued physically with the throne of God, the holy architect of all—that we call the attraction of gravitation invisibly controlling it according to the related harmonies of the planetary and sidereal universe. Awful is its order and increasing its motion, progressive and rotary, grand and glorious, and exact the perfection of its periods. And has it no sublimer league with the throne of God? The sin on its surface would induce us to suspect the contrary; that the curse of abandonment is to smite it with the tangent described alone of the force centrifugal, flying like thought away from its proper and peaceful centre, till regions of interminable night and eternal winter—the blackness of darkness forever—should alienate it from the holy universe, and sepulchre its being in the living death of horror and despair. But the plan of our God is gracious and everlasting. This very globe of ours is to be increasingly the selected theatre of his own clustering wonders and prodigies of philanthropy."

History is but the accomplishment, or rather the manifestation, of God's purposes respecting the salvation of man, and the ultimate and universal triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom. For

the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey him.

Since creation was celebrated by the joyful and united songs and shoutings of stars and the sons of men, never were people so situated, both in religion and in politics, as the people of America. Here emphatically we find a nation born in a day, and they who were not a people have become the governors and schoolmasters of the ancient and populous empires of the earth. God has made us the focus of a moral power, the development of which is seen in the illumination of principalities and powers upon the great and intricate problems of moral, social, and political economies—in the revolutions of human society, eager to restore its primitive but lost rights and blessings, and in the commotions and convulsions of the entire civilized and enlightened globe. The final issue, though delayed for a short period by the arts and stratagems of the Prince of this World, will still be inconceivably glorious, and will establish that destiny of America and of mankind now so plainly visible to the student of prophecy and of providence. The shaking of the authority and power of monarchs teaches a near approach of the revelation of the glory of the Lord, when all flesh shall see the salvation of God. "Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubabel thou shalt become a plain; and he shall bring forth the head-stone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it!"

My hearers, these general remarks have been given that, as we further elucidate our subject, we may have clear and comprehensive views of truth, and be prepared to appreciate the position that may be taken and the arguments that may be presented.

The United States embrace an extent of country reaching from the St. Lawrence and the lakes on the north to the gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande on the south, and having for its eastern boundary the Atlantic, and for its western the Pacific. The war with Mexico ended in the addition of California, New Mexico, and a part of Utah to our already broad domain. The territory of Oregon was brought into political connection with the government in 1848, and this territory, together with those possessions contiguous, occupies a tract of land larger than that contained in the original thirteen States that formed our confederacy. Our ocean boundaries give us direct access to Asia on the west, and Europe on the east. The enterprise of our people will show how highly we value this right of way and of communication with the civilized portion of the earth. The flag of our country floats proudly on the seas and in every port. American commerce invades every land, and the title American citizen consequently becomes the most respected and honored title known among men. What advantages arise from this position, and what bearing have these advantages on the Christianization of the world?

How small a portion of the earth, comparatively, is under the influence of the principles of our holy Christianity! We find this influence confined to Greenland, British America, the United States, and Guiana, on the western continent; to Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Switzerland, and several of the German States, in Europe; to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cape Colony, in Africa; while Asia and Oceania are vast and interminable Christian deserts, with only here and there narrow oasis upon which the genius of Christianity may display its elevating, enlightening, and heavenly power.

But how important the position of these countries with respect to the destiny of liberty and religion! They are the most enlightened—the best governed—the most powerful—because the truth has set them free, and because they are free to exercise their energies in bringing out the resources of nature, and to speak according to the dictates of their consciences. Switzerland is the barrier against Russian and Austrian progress on the one hand, and Spanish and French despotism on the other; while the bright and beautiful pages that her heroic and patriotic sons have written in her history give full assurance of hope of material and operative sympathy to those around her who are struggling for freedom. Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Prussia stand as a fortress in the Baltic, in the event of a great and universal demonstration in behalf of religious and national liberty, to prevent the hordes of pagans from overrunning the interior.

The conversion of these particular countries was not the result of ambitious conquest or blind accident, but it was the work of God, having an end in view to be accomplished by these means, which end, doubtless, will be the success of truth over error—of democracy over despotism—of Christianity over idolatry.

But there is Great Britain—a speck, as it were, on the earth's surface. Her institutions have justly been the admiration of her sons. Her arms have conquered enemies and nations. Her navy has controlled, until within a recent date, the sea. The question arises, What has given to England her weight and importance in the scale of empires? Certainly not her natural position; but we answer that her Christian institutions have given her the noble character she bears, and that her colonies have given her the political influence she wields. And here we arrive at an important conclusion: England's institutions have given her the noble character she bears, and her colonies have given her the political influence she wields.

What are these colonies? We will give those bearing on our subject. Cape Colony, on which is the Cape of Good Hope, an important point in the commerce of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, Australia, and, we may mention, Gibraltar, which secures to her the empire of the Mediterranean sea. The East India and China trade is in her possession. This trade has always attracted the attention of European emperors; and the great question for the solution of courts has been, How shall this trade be gained? Time would not allow to tell of the many enterprises that have been set on foot to secure it. Napoleon had an eye to it when he went to Egypt. The battle of Aboukir, however, frustrated his plans.

A war of necessity—necessity for it was self-protection, self-defence—caused England to make India tributary. The same dire necessity forced her to enter China. The tea of China and the spices of India have given untold wealth and power to Great Britain. Hence we see the importance of the East India Company, and also see that whatever nation possesses the trade that is now monopolized by Great Britain will have an unfulfilling source of national wealth, and must be powerful. Yes, more; as the world now is, such nation will make its history. In the providence of God we must shortly have this commerce, and our mission is to Christianize the world.

Let us look at a few statements.
The overland route—which follows the Red Sea to the Isthmus of Suez, across this Isthmus to the Mediterranean, and thence to Great Britain—requires from fifty-four to sixty days for its accomplishment. The journey around the Cape of Good Hope requires several months. We shall, when the Panama and Tehuantepec improvements are perfected, be able to leave China, and, by way of New York, arrive at England in from forty to fifty days.

From Liverpool, via Teh