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THE TRIBUNE.

Letters from Europe....No XXX.

Foreign Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

GENOA....ITS STREETS....HISTORY....PEOPLE....MODE MODE OF LIFE, &c.

GENOA, Oct. 20.

I HAVE been three weeks in Genoa, and first and foremost I suppose I must give you what is called a *general* description of the city. This I dislike most of all things—first, because it is indefinite; second, because it is uninteresting. Genoa, as I stated in my former letter, lies in the form of a segment of a circle, and rises like an amphitheatre from the sea. The ground on which it rests is irregular, and there is not a *level* or a *straight* street in it. They wind and twist about like alleys in every direction. Hence a stranger has peculiar sensations in first wandering over the city. Unable to see out at either end of the street, and from the immense hight of the houses, rising 80 or 90 feet on either side, unable to get an *upper* view, he feels at first as if threading the narrow passages of some dungeon, expecting every moment his path will open into daylight and freedom, and yet finds himself ever encompassed with dark gray walls. One, however, very soon gets accustomed to them, for they are flagged the whole width and kept almost as clean as the halls of the palaces. This is also true of the larger streets that admit carriages, and I believe that Genoa may be called one of the cleanest cities in the world. In some of these streets the sunlight never reaches the pavement, and in most of them the bats are flying at our dinner hour, which is 3 o'clock. Strada Balbi, Nuovo and Nuovissimo are magnificent streets, and lined with palaces almost the entire way.—The wealth that built these was won from the East. During the Crusades Genoa acquired extensive possessions and gained great Commercial advantages there. She is called the City of Palaces.—With the exception of Venice there is probably no city in the world superior to Genoa in its palaces. She, Venice and Pisa were three great Republics, and in the time of the Crusades had more Commerce in the Mediterranean than all Europe besides. Successively ravaged by Mago, brother of Hannibal, the Goths, Saracens and Lombards, she rose each time from her former ruins, and though her Commercial power is weakened and her independence is gone, she is still Genoa '*la superbà*.' There is but one public promenade, called the Agna Sola. It lies on the verge of the city and is a beautiful place of resort. It is elevated above the surrounding streets, covering several acres, and looks out upon the Mountains of Piedmont and the Gulf of Genoa. The whole city is surrounded by two walls; one circling the city proper is six miles in circumference, the other going over the hills is thirteen miles long. The gates are strongly fortified and constantly guarded. The shops of the town possess scarcely any beauty: the largest could well-nigh be put in the bow-window of a Broadway store. The basement stories of magnificent palaces are let out for hatters' shops, livery stables, and indeed every thing. A main entrance only is reserved. The upper rooms alone are occupied. Genoa contains about 100,000 inhabitants, one-seventh of whom are soldiers and priests. The common people are generally industrious, and very few seem to want the necessaries of life. They are called the Yankees of Italy.—Their great fault is they *will* cheat. You cannot trust them. It has passed into a proverb that 'it takes *seven* Jews to cheat *one* Genoese.'

Of the nobility I cannot yet speak. They are now all out of the city. They leave in the Spring for the country and return the eleventh of November. The females of the ordinary classes wear no bonnets in the street, but in their stead a piece of muslin folded across the top of the head, and descending around the neck and over the shoulders in the form of a shawl. With only this protection, I have seen them lounging along the streets when the tramontane blowing fresh from the Alps made me shiver with my cloak wrapped close around me.—This tramontane or north wind is very cold, and blows so furiously that ships lying in port are compelled to heave out both a bow and stern anchor. But notwithstanding this and the vicinity of the mountains and the high latitude of Genoa, being above 44°, they have no snow in Winter, and the poorer classes do without fuel the year round.—This is partly owing to its dearness. Even the little necessary for cooking is hoarded with the greatest care. One day being in the country when a strong South-west wind was rolling a heavy surf on the shore, I saw groups of persons along the beach watching the approach of every wave and, rushing after it as it retired, snatch something from the water. I could not imagine what prize could create so much interest. On approaching near I saw that the objects of their eager struggles were small chips; some not bigger than half your hand, and small twigs the Sea was throwing ashore.—These they were gathering for fuel. So scarce and dear is it that none is used to heat water for washing clothes. They take all their garments out to the fresh streams, and on a pleasant day you will see groups of women from four to fifteen lining the creek on every side of the city. They tuck their dresses up above the knees and kneeling down among the pebbles take one large smooth stone for a *washboard*, wrap it up in the article to be cleansed and then begin to knead it. Although there is a great deal of wealth in Genoa, the poor are but little the better for it.

The pay of a soldier is only a few pence per day, and even the officers, most of whom are poor nobles, receive but two francs or two francs-and-a-half per day. Notwithstanding all these difficulties the common people seem contented and happy. There are no anxious brows as with us. Life and its obligations seem to sit lightly on an Italian.—Each one being born into a rank, out of which it is difficult to rise, he makes no effort except to live. His anxieties seem to end with the gratification of his physical wants. He lives for the sake of living. He whistles care to the winds so long as he has food and clothing. With us each generation is placed on one grand race-course—the prize is for all. Hence life becomes one long fierce struggle for preëminence. The same reward being offered to the lowest that is extended to the highest lashes every man to his utmost energy. Existence becomes a feverish excitement and the generation passes through life like a storm.—It is true "mountains are leveled and seas are filled in its passage," but there has been no repose and but little contentment. This finishes my *general* description, and I can assure you it required no common effort to put off to another letter the incidents and details which interest me most. I have loitered through these gorgeous palaces, climbed these vine-clad hills, and floated over the beautiful bay. In my next you shall have it all. In the mean time I remain

Yours, truly, I.

Militia Reform.

The Militia System interests the whole people, as being the only legitimate and constitutional means of defence and protection of the citizen, against insurrection and invasion; and also as affording the best and surest guaranty of peace at home and respect abroad. No maxim is more true than that the chances of war, tumult and disorder are lessened in proportion as the preparation and means of defence are apparent and realized. Where all are armed, all are safe.

But the Militia Service should not in time of peace impose unnecessary and useless burthens upon the citizen. A proper and sufficiently efficient organization can be maintained without imposing such burthens upon the mass of the citizens. By annual enrolment and inspection, on one and the same day, of those subject to military duty, one great desideratum of the Militia System would be most effectually realized, viz: A knowledge of the real force and state of equipments that could be relied on by the State authorities in time of active service. Another great desideratum of the System is the instruction of officers and their efficiency in instructing the privates; and this too can be effected without burthen or inconvenience to the mass of the community, by the grant of sufficient remuneration to officers to induce the seeking of commissions and a willingness to bear the expense and loss of time in rendering themselves qualified for duty, by increased practical study.

Upon these principles the following proposed law has been framed and approved by many officers and citizens, and will be presented to the Legislature for consideration. A.

AN ACT

RELATIVE TO THE INFANTRY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. Sec. 1, Art. 1, Title 10, Chap. 10, Part 1, of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of the Militia and Public Defence," is hereby repealed.

2. The Infantry of the City and County of New-York shall parade by Brigades for the purpose of inspection and review, on the first Monday of October in each year, which parade shall be ordered by the Brigadier Generals respectively.

3. In addition to the meetings required by Section second, Article first, Title tenth of Chapter 10, of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of the Militia and Public Defence," all the commissioned officers of the Infantry of the said City and County, (except those attached to uniform corps,) shall meet for military improvement in some public place within the bounds of said City, twelve times in each year, viz: twice in each April, May, June, September, October, and November; which meetings shall be ordered by the senior Major General, who with the other Major and Brigadier Generals, or a majority of them, shall, before the first of April in each year, organize and make such regulations concerning them as they may think proper fully to carry out the intentions of this Act, subject to the following general regulations:

1. They shall organize the Adjutants, Captains, Lieutenants and Ensigns of the several Regiments late two Regiments of eight Companies each.

2. In every such organization, the association and rank of local commands shall be observed as far as practicable.

3. The various Brigade, Regimental and Company commands at such meetings shall alternate in such manner as shall be best adapted to give to each officer, from Major General to Ensign inclusive, at least one command in his respective grade within the year.

4. The officers at every such meeting shall be exercised as far as practicable in all the various battalion and field movements and maneuvres, as inculcated by the United States army regulations.

5. The uniform of those in command at every such meeting shall be according to regulation for officers; and of those acting as privates, the plume, sword, sash, belt and epaulettes shall be exchanged for powder, musket, bayonet and sheath, body and cross belts and cartridge box, unless otherwise ordered.

6. The commissioned officers of the Infantry of the City and County of New-York shall, after seven years' service and an honorable discharge therefrom, be entitled to all the privileges now allowed by law to the officers of the Artillery.

7. Every commissioned officer of and over the rank of Colonel shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars, for absence from the above meetings on the day of his command, and two dollars each for every other absence from said meetings.

8. Every commissioned officer below the rank of Colonel shall be subject to a fine of ten dollars for absence from the above meetings on the day of his command, and two dollars each for every other absence from the said meetings.

The Commander-in-Chief shall appoint, on or before the first day of April in each year, a Court Martial, (and detail a Judge Advocate therefor) to be composed of a General as President, a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Captain as members, to serve for one year, who shall try all delinquents under the several sections of this act except the second section thereof; and he shall also detail five supernumerary officers for the purpose of filling any vacancy that may occur in said Court.

10. The said Court Martial is hereby invested with all the powers now given by law to the Infantry Brigade Courts Martial of said City and County, and shall receive the like compensation.

11. All moneys collected from fines under this act shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the State by the President of said Court on or before the expiration of the year for which they shall have been appointed.

12. The sum of —— dollars shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the State to such person as shall be appointed by the said Generals to receive the same for the purpose of liquidating the contingent expenses of the above meetings.

13. The Commissary General shall upon the requisition of any Commandant of Brigade, furnish to every Commissioned Officer of such Brigade a musket, bayonet and sheath, and cartridge-box, for their use at the above parades or meetings.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR FEBRUARY. John Allen, 139 Nassau-street.

This most pleasant of the American Monthlies makes its appearance with wonted punctuality and presents its usual elegant typography, its tasteful and interesting original papers and the racy, entertaing gossip for which we never look in vain upon the Editor's Table. 'Boz at Idleberg' is one of the best articles in the number—successfully caricaturing the demonstrations which greeted Dickens on his arrival among us. 'The Polygon Papers,' a series full of value and written with more ability and care than are usually exhibited in articles of its class, reaches its seventh number, and the touching story of 'The Young Englishman' is carried through its third chapter. 'Tom Van Diddlemas' gives the first part of an amusing story and the 'Sketches from Constantinople' and 'Fortress of St. Mark' are instructive and excellent. The literary notices are copious and interesting. Beset though it is by scores of competitors, we have little fear that this sterling magazine will not maintain its high and established reputation.

SPARKS'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—This splendid work is now publishing in numbers. Each number contains a superb engraving. An additional supply just received at this office.

RELIGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following statement of the religious population of the United States, is derived from various sources—several of which are authentic:

Baptists, 4,000,000; Methodists, 3,000,000; Presbyterians, 2,175,000; Congregationalists, 1,400,000; Roman Catholics, 1,300,000; Episcopalians, 1,000,000; Universalists, 300,000; Lutherans, 540,000; Dutch Reformed, 450,000; Friends, 220,000 Unitarians, 180,000; Dunkers, 30,030; Mormonites, 10,000; Shakers, 6,000; Moravians, 5,000; Swedenborgians, 6,000.

Paper Circulating Medium.

To the Editors of The Tribune:

Several schemes have been proposed, and one at least put in operation, to issue a paper medium of exchange based on something else than the precious metals. A *land bank* was one, a *tobacco bank* another: the latter was in Virginia, and served tolerably well. But agreements to furnish a particular commodity, whether land, tobacco, or gold, are liable to the objection that their values fluctuate; any one of them may be worth twice the labor at one time that it is worth at another.

Another kind of paper has been used to a limited extent, namely, the promises of dealers to pay in goods, out of their stores. These are liable to three objections: the dealers may cheat; they may not have the goods that are wanted; and they are not generally exchangeable, even when not distrusted. But if, in a large city, an immense bazaar were established, which should always adhere to one price—the market price—its paper would circulate in the neighborhood; and it might make many of its purchases with that paper. In times like the present, there are thousands out of employment who would gladly exchange with each other; the carpenter with the shoemaker, and so on; but it would be almost impossible to find out such persons as could combine in building a house, to be paid for in shoes. But if a man had shoes enough to pay for a house, in a time when he could not sell them for cash, or promises to pay cash, such an establishment might give him its paper, promising to pay in any goods it kept, or even in certain kinds of goods—say the produce of the country, the products of mechanics or whatever it chose to call first, second, or third class goods. If its stock of shoes were already large, it would not pay for more, unless from other stocks which were large, or from stocks which it could recruit by paying its paper. Promises to pay in flour, beef, potatoes, chairs and shoes—or in domestic articles—though tea and silks could not be got for them, would readily be taken by laborers out of employ. The lumber merchant would take some; perhaps the establishment would deal in lumber; the butchers, bakers, and people about town would take enough to make their own purchases; and if some cash would still be wanted, less would be required than when only a particular medial commodity is used, as the basis of paper promises.

The stocks of shoes, or other articles, when too much accumulated, could be transferred to the exporting merchant; sent to Cuba or elsewhere; exchanged for foreign products; and thus assist in keeping up the stocks of such articles as small establishments must pay for money. Such an establishment would be a *barter* establishment, but it would be barter methodized. In fact, all trade is barter, but money is the article for which each man barters what he has got, and which he then barters for what he wants; but if any such paper were afloat, from any establishment not suspected of roguery, it would, for local and immediate use, answer all the purposes of money. If when money is plenty, not much of it would be used; when money is so scarce that no prudent dealer dares increase his stock without some assurance that he can pay for the increase out of that stock, tradesmen, farmers, and laborers could obtain *some* articles; which would be bettter than idleness.

J. K. F.

☞ We publish the above, not as liking it, but because there is a good idea at the bottom of it. If we had some way in which those who labor could readily exchange their products with each other without requiring the intervention of Money, it would doubtless increase the regularity of Employment and the reward of Labor. But we are not sure the plan proposed will answer this purpose, and it seems inevitably liable to great abuses.

Ed. Tr.

MUTINY ON A BRITISH VESSEL.—The following is from a Hobart Town (Norfolk Island) Journal:—

A plan was laid by the boat's crew employed in unloading the Governor Philip to take the schooner Coquette, but this was defeated, and the parties were imprisoned on board.

On the morning of the 21st June, at 7 o'clock, the boat's crew were let out of the prison for the purpose of stowing the cargo of the launch, which was hanging to the stern of the brig. On reaching the deck, and seeing only two soldiers and the sergeant there, the crew took advantage of the absence of the other ten, of which the guard consists, and rushed on the other two sentries and threw them overboard; the sergeant immediately shot one of them, named Kelly, when he was knocked down by the others and severely wounded with a belaying-pin. One of the soldiers was drowned, and the other saved by a prisoner named Wolfe. The seamen were then ordered into the launch, except two, who were told to remain on deck, and one of them was placed at the wheel, with a prisoner of the name of Moss to assume the command. The captain, with his officers, happened to be below, and before they could proceed on deck the companion hatch was put on, the fore and main hatches were also battened down on the rest of the guard and crew, and the mutineers were thus in complete possession of the vessel, but without any arms, except the pistols and cutlasses taken from the two sentries.

Shortly after they had taken the vessel one, of the party proposed to Capt. Boyle to furnish them with provisions, water, arms, &c. on obtaining which they would give up the vessel to him and proceed to sea in the 'island" launch; but he refused to comply with their proposals, as he knew that the vessel must ultimately fall into his hands again, the prisoners being without provisions and water, to obtain which they they must necessarily expose themselves to the fire of the crew and military, who were well armed, and only waiting for an opportunity to get on deck. Captain Boyle then broke the cabin skylight, and watched for an opportunity of shooting the man who was at the wheel; and by a well-directed shot he at length succeeded, and killed him on the spot. On the fall of the two master spirits, the others told the seamen who were on deck that the ship was their's again. The hatch was taken off, and the ship's crew and the military rushed on deck; the latter fired on the surviving mutineers, killed three, and wounded two mortally. The sergeant of the guard shot the corporal in the scuffle, mistaking him for one of the prisoners.

The guard and crew consisted of twenty-eight men, exclusive of officers; and it certainly says little for their vigilance or prowess that such an attempt could have been made with any chance of success by a handful of unarmed men.

The total number of killed and wounded are; Military, one drowned and two wounded; seamen, one wounded; prisoners, five killed, and two severely wounded.

The seven remaining mutineers were fully committed to take their trial for murder and piracy.

☞ The Peoria Register states that there is no coffee in that town, except a little at one of the stores. The Editor, in announcing this piece of news, protests that he has not used a grain since the hard times set in. "We drink crust coffee at breakfast, and sage tea at supper, and do n't see byt that they are about as good. As for sugar, that is just about as scarce with us as the Java."

The Wild Woman.

It will perhaps be recollected that about a year and a half ago, the St. Louis papers gave an account of a woman who had been discovered in the woods near that city, almost naked and apparently quite wild. It appears that she had lived in this manner until lately, when the severity of the winter drove her to a human habitation, and there, being much exhausted for want of food and badly frost-bitten, she expired.

Previous to her death she became quite rational, and gave the following account of herself, which we condense from the St. Louis Organ:

She was born in New-Jersey, whence with her parents she had removed to Cincinnati, where they lived until she grew up to womanhood. A young man whom her father did not like paid his addresses to her and they eloped for St. Louis. At Louisville he persuaded her to take lodgings with him as his wife, promising to go with her to a clergyman and get married in the morning. He left her in the morning to go for a minister and never returned. All day she remained almost distracted with fear for the safety of her lover, whom she could not think had abandoned her, but finally she learned that he had taken a boat going down the river in the morning. The shock to her feelings was so great that she fainted and fell in the street. She was taken up by some kindly disposed person who, as soon as she recovered, paid her passage back to Cincinnati.

Her heart almost failed her as she approached her home. She could see her father's residence as the boat passed along up the river, and it was her intention to go directly home, and throw herself upon the mercy of her father and mother, and tell them how she had been deceived. On approaching the door of the dwelling, there appeared to be an unusual bustle in the house, and on entering she saw her father lying dead upon the floor. The old man had heard which way she had gone, and took passage on the unfortunate steamboat Moselle, which blew up at Cincinnati, and being one of the unfortunate sufferers, the body had just been recovered and brought home. As soon as the mother saw her, "There," said she, "there is your murdered father!" She ran from the house, but not before her mother's curse was upon her. She says it rang in her ears for many a long day and night as she wandered through the woods.

It was then summer, and at times severe hunger would induce her to go near the habitations of the people as she wandered along through the country; and at one time she slipped in and took the hoecake from the fire, while the farmer's wife was gone to the spring; at other times she caught the fowls from the fence, and devoured them raw. How she lived so long, she is unable to tell; but berries, nuts, fruit, and such game as she was enabled to catch, have been her food; and for two winters she lived in an old deserted cabin on the banks of the Missouri. She filled it nearly full of dried leaves in the fall, and would creep into them in cold weather. Somebody burnt down the cabin last fall, with some little stores of nuts and dried fruit she had laid up for winter; since which time she has been sleeping in a large hollow tree.

She says—"My clothing being almost entirely gone, the cold was very severe, and I thought I would come to a house and get them to bury me. How I have suffered no human tongue can tell, but I had made up my mind to die in the wild woods, and never again to suffer a human being to speak to me; but my resolution failed, and I am indebted to the kindness of this poor family for what little comfort they could afford me on my death-bed." [Pittsburgh Chronicle.

[Remember that the villain who by perfidy wrought all this ruin—the murderer of father and daughter—is shielded from all punishment, and is, in the eye of the Law, an innocent and honorable man! Who *make* such laws and resist their alteration? *Tribune.*]

ST. PAUL'S CLOCK, LONDON.—A writer in the Hartford Courant thus describes the clock works in the tower of this cathedral:—

The pendulum is fourteen feet long, and the weight at the end is one cwt; the dials on the outside are regulated by a smaller one within; the length of the minute hands on the exterior dials is eight feet, and the weight of each seventy-five pounds; the length of the hour hands is five feet five inches, and the weight forty-four pounds each; the diameter of the dials is eighteen feet ten inches, and the length of the hour figures two feet two and a half inches. The fine-toned bell, which strikes the hours, is clearly distinguishable from every other bell in the metropolis, and has been distinctly heard at the distance of twenty miles. It is about ten feet in diameter, and is said to weigh four and a half tons. This bell is tolled on the death of any member of the royal family, of the lord mayor, bishop of London, or dean of the cathedral.

The whole expense of building the cathedral was about a million and a half pounds sterling—in the United States currency about six and two-thirds millions of dollars.

CAUTION.—Yesterday a fine little boy, named Franklin Messerole, aged about three years, whose parents reside in Madison street, while playing in the kitchen, fell into a tub of hot water, which had been left on the floor by some of the domestics who were engaged in washing at the time. The child is so dreadfully scalded that he cannot survive. [Com. Adv.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the alarm of fire which occurred at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night was caused by the burning of the office of the Georgetown Advocate, which, we are told, was entirely destroyed, together with all the printing materials belonging to the establishment. We are truly sorry that such a calamity should have befallen our neighbors of the Advocate, and trust that they may be enabled at an early day to resume their labors. [Nat. Int.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Joseph Norton, aged about 18 years, was killed near Charlestown, Md, on Thursday night last, by his horse stumbling and falling on him.

SALE AND SACRIFICE OF PROPERTY.—The Worcester Ægis says the sale of machinery in the Dudley Woolen Mills, a couple of weeks since, illustrated most emphatically the condition of things in manufacturing districts. The machinery which cost $40,000—and most of it is said to be now in a good state—sold for about $4,000.

EASY METHOD TO FIND THE TIME OF HIGH WATER.—Take a cheap lodging in a cellar in Ratcliffe-highway. When the rats run out of their holes and over your bed, then the tide is rising; but when the flounders get into your pillow cases, and the bed is gently floated until your nose touches the ceiling, then it is high water. On the other hand, it is low water when you cannot afford to pay your rent; and it is then advisable to ebb yourself. [Punch's Almanac.

☞ The beautiful town at Culpepper Court-House, Va., has been visited with a severe affliction. The Bell Tavern, Major Lightfoot's, Mrs. Rosson's, Mrs. Thompson's, with a house owned by Mr. Ficklen, were all destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The village has never witnessed such a scene before. The above are all the particulars we have been able to obtain. [Fredericksburgh Herald.

Early Religious History.

We have received from Mr. Thomas Robbins, of Rochester, Mass., a letter of considerable interest, concerning the origin of Sabbath Schools in this country and the general attention given to religion by our Fathers. Its principal purpose is to controvert the statement of G. P. Disosway, Esq., of this city, that the first Sabbath School in this country was organized by Bishop Asbury, 1786, in Hanover, Va. Mr. Robbins finds notices of similar Schools, held as early as 1669, in Plymouth and at various subsequent times. We have not room for the extracts which he gives to support his position; but can only present the following passage concerning the early Ecclesiastical history of our country:—

The Ecclesiastical history of our country is very imperfectly known. The statements of books, made in a hurry, are to be received with caution. The records of Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies have been indifferently kept; many of them are lost; and there were no religious periodicals to preserve important facts. A weekly paper of eight octavo pages, called 'The Christian History,' was published in Boston in 1743 and '44, by Mr. Thomas Prince, and is a work of great value. I have not found that any other religious periodical was published in this country previous to 'The Theological Magazine,' in New-York, by Cornelius Davis, which commenced in July, 1795. Others followed a few years after.

But we know enough, and with sufficient labor ample documents could be obtained, to satisfy us that our fathers and predecessors were not inattentive to the great objects that are now so highly and justly esteemed. They encouraged and enjoyed religious Revivals; they promoted Pagan and Domestic Missions, the circulation of the Scriptures, Sabbath Schools, and the education of pious young men for the Gospel Ministry. In the Proclamation for the annual Fast in 1717, the Governor of Connecticut called on the people to "pray to God to favor all endeavors for the conversion of the heathen." The Governor of Massachusetts, in his speech to the General Court in 1732, recommended to them to make provision for the support of Missionaries among the Eastern Indians of that Province. The Monthly Concert of Prayer, so far as I am informed, was first proposed by President Edwards, in his 'Humble Attempt,' published in 1746. A Bible was printed in Philadelphia, "without note or comment," in 1781, patronized and recommended by the Continental Congress—*our only national act in behalf of the Bible.* The gratuitous distribution of religious tracts, and the temperance reformation on the principle of Total Abstinence—two measures worthy of all commendation—are essentially the privilege and the honor of our own times.

A DEAR AND DEER FIGHT.—The Illinois Free Trader gives the following account of a battle on the prairies:

A large deer was discovered from the window of a neat little cottage on the prairie, a few days since, by two young ladies, as it was passing from Bureau Timber to Lost Grove. They immediately pursued the noble animal with two small dogs, and soon caught it. The compassion of the ladies, however, was so much awakened on seeing the blood trickling from its ears, from wounds inflicted by the dogs, that they drove them off. But the animal, being crazed with pain and fear, very ungallantly reciprocated this act of kindness by pitching at the ladies with all the fury of a hunted tiger.—The crust on the snow, however, being strong enough to bear the ladies, but not strong enough to bear the deer, they succeeded in safely reaching the fence, from which they threw a rope over his horns, and, with not a little difficulty, tied it in the form in which ladies usually tie their head bands. One of them went ahead and led the deer, while the other followed, and whipped it along, until they got to the house, where they fastened it to the fence, and were in the act of "knocking it on the head" with an axe, when their brother came to their assistance.

INDIAN BONES IN CHELSEA.—In excavating a bank in Winnissimmet-street, Chelsea, on Tuesday, says the Boston Mail, about three feet from the surface, a large number of human bones were found, undoubtedly those of Indians. They were thrown in rather promiscuously, and consisted of the remains of persons of both sexes and all ages. Probably these are the bones of Indians who perished by the awful epidemic which existed among the Indians of New-England just before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The bones are in the possession of Dr. Toomy, of Chelsea, where the curious may see them.

COLORED PASSENGERS BY RAILROAD.—The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill providing that railroad corporations shall not make any rule discriminating between the accommodations of passengers on account of color, and making it a penal offence in agents who exclude or assault persons on that account.

A SUICIDE.—The Hon. Charles W. Ewing, formerly a member of Congress, in a temporary fit of insanity, shot himself at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 9th inst.

Cheap Works.

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My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the elbow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations and if arrested it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladies, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different being. The arm that *was to be amputated* has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardians as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent wish of their and your friend.

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I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK, Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering illness. †JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH, Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-street, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York. Dec. 14, 1842.

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