NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. V. NO. 215. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1845. WHOLE NO. 1459.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE IS PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, At the Tribune Buildings, corner of Spruce and Nassau-streets, opposite the City Hall,

And delivered to City Subscribers for NINE CENTS per week, or, when they prefer, they can pay in advance at the Desk for six months or a year at the same rate. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail subscribers Five Dollars per annum, in advance, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which it is paid. Subscriptions taken for six months. Three Dollars in advance required in all exchanges with Country Newspapers. Daily papers received at this office whose terms are higher than those of THE TRIBUNE, are not allowed any difference.

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☞ All Advertisements inserted in this paper appear both in the Morning and the Evening edition.

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A VERY LARGE PAPER FOR THE COUNTRY.

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THE TRIBUNE.

One Way to do Good.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Though I have no connexion with the "Female Moral Reform Society" of New-York, save by sympathy, and though my knowledge of its operations was very limited indeed until my attention was arrested by the difficulties it has lately encountered and the strange opinions of learned gentlemen on the *ex parte* statements of the dissenting minority, yet I cannot refrain from noticing one or two cases that came within the range of my personal observation two or three days ago—cases which, simple and unimportant as they may appear, emphatically portray the benefits that must result to society in general from such association of humane and philanthropic persons.

On passing along Nassau-street last Wednesday, I heard a genteel but simple looking girl inquiring the way to Wall-street. As I was going in that direction, I undertook to conduct her to the place.—She informed me that the object of her visit was to see after a situation for which an advertisement appeared that morning in a paper. I awaited the result of her inquiry, and found that the party had been suited. I learned from her that she had arrived in this City with her mother in May last, who after a protracted sickness died a few days previously, leaving her, young, artless, and highly interesting as she was, without friend or protector. She made me acquainted with her locality and other particulars that left no doubt on my mind of the danger which beset the poor orphan stranger. Silver and gold I had none, but my heart yearned over the innocent girl, and what to do I knew not, but commended her to Him that has promised to be a father to the fatherless: at length God suggested the F. M. R. Society, and I took her to 76 Park Row. She there told her simple tale, and anxious desire to obtain an honest living—There were many applicants on the books, but the lady saw the emergency, and, departing from the usual course in such cases, despatched one of the young women on the mission of love, who, after a considerable time, returned with success depicted on her countenance. A place was obtained, and the poor friendless stranger is now located in a pious family. Eternity shall only reveal the blessings that this promptitude conferred on that desolate girl, and the heart shudders at the idea of the misery, degradation and ruin that might have followed had there been no friend to throw the Ægis of protection over her. Fathers and Mothers, Brothers and Sisters! can your hearts remain unmoved, your sympathies unexcited, when, by your cooperation with this Association of females, you may be instrumental in rescuing "brands from the burning"? While you are sharing in all the social blessings that Heaven pours into your lap, hundreds of the young, the lovely, and the virtuous in your city are threatened by destruction, and will you not put forth your hand and save? What have you that you did not receive from the bounty of God? How will you render an account of your stewardship, if you "come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty?" Let not the partial disunion of the Society in question, mar your usefulness. You enjoy the comforts of warm clothing, a warm room, a comfortable bed; but when the chilling air even affects you in your comfortable condition, oht in pity think on the poor and the aged! There are in this City hundreds whose brows indicate many Winters, whose attenuated frames give evidence of decay, and whose destitution could be assuaged, whose misery could be alleviated, by the cast off clothes that moulder in your wardrobe, and by a little of that superfluous expenditure, that in neither calculated to promote your present or eternal happiness. At 36 Park Row, any article of clothing, or other assistance will be thankfully received; and will you feel your own comforts the less joyous by contributing to the comforts of the poor and needy? No. Every feeling of your soul will be enlarged, every enjoyment enhanced.

To this humble appeal I have been led *involuntarily* by reflecting on a circumstance that occurred while waiting in the office the result of the forementioned application.

A poor, old, decent-looking woman came trembling into the office, and without any of that whining cant that too much characterizes *imposture*, recited her wants—Her husband and only daughter had died some time ago. She lived with *poor* friends, who treated her kindly, and gave her of the best they had; but she had "*nothing*." (to use her own words) "to keep her old bones warm."—She did not complain of this to her friends, knowing that their inability to relieve her would grieve them—Her petition was granted—she got something to warm her poor bones," and never will I forget the holy ardor with which those withered hands and sunken eyes were raised to invoke the blessing of Heaven on the donors. Oh for the luxury of doing good!

Yours, respectfully, J. H.

New-York, Dec. 13, 1845.

[Mrs. Kean's Viola in Twelfth Night has won for her warm and deserved encomiums. The half-reluctant yet wholly devoted manner in which she does the Duke's bidding as his love's ambassador to Olivia,—the touching cadence of her voice when relating to him the blank history of her who "never told her love!" the tender attention with which she watches his movements and listens to his words; her trepidation in the duel scene, and the *naive* exultation with which she discovers Olivia's love for herself, and the cheerful self forgetfulness of air with which she pleads his cause with the fair mourner, are points strikingly effective and beautiful in Mrs. Kean's personation. We are indebted to a friend for the following lines from a happy pen which will be readily recognized by the initials of the writer's name.]

TO MRS. KEAN, AS VIOLA.

THE music-loving Duke was blind
No sooner to discover
That pining hearts quite near may find
Their most devoted lover:
For the light pensiveness of air
With which thou dost his wooing,
Like kindness playing with despair,
Betrays thy own undoing:
Ah! his wild passion should have flown
For her who mourned her brother,
When thou rehearsed in such a tone
The vain love of another!
Did he but mark with what fond care
Thy glance his musings scan,
The girlish triumph thou dost wear
To know thyself "that man;"
Might he but see the utter fear
With which thou shrunk from steel,
Or could thy pleadings reach his ear
With their unselfish zeal,—
How quickly his enamored eyes
Would pierce thy winsome art,
And through the page's gay disguise
Behold the woman's heart!

H. T. T.

For The Tribune.

The Educational Convention in Virginia.

The Educational Convention of Virginia adjourned after a session of only three days. How could it be expected that a body so large, most of them strangers to each other, could come together, interchange views, and frame, with anything like the necessary deliberation, a system adequate to the accomplishment of an object of such transcendant importance? They met, however, in the best possible spirit. To their honor, be it said, not a sign nor a sound of *party spirit* was seen or heard; neither did the sectional interests which present insuperable difficulties in the way of plans for her Internal Improvement manifest themselves on this occasion. Little as was done, we may hope it will prove an *entering of the wedge*. The result was a recommendation or memorial to the Legislature to give power to each *County or School District*, as the Legislature may decide, to *impose taxes on themselves* or not, as they see proper, for District Schools. It is to be hoped that they will take from all sections, which may refuse to lay a school tax on themselves, all participation in the fund which is *now given* by the State. It is not generally known that Virginia already contributes largely to the Counties, as well as to the University; and Mr. Jefferson entreated and used all his influence to have the School District System established throughout the State on a liberal plan, simultaneously with the *endowment of the University*—and even as contributions to its success and popularity—but could not succeed. His grandson, THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH, was a prominent member of this Convention—prominent in more senses than one, for he stands *6 feet 6 inches in his stockings*, and, as might be supposed, with rich blood and training, is no ordinary man "any how you can fix him."

MARYLAND.

Dr. White's Letters from Oregon...No. I.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: The territory of Oregon, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of over a thousand miles, and from 42° to 54° 40' north latitude, may, as to the general features of the country, be conveniently brought under three great divisions. The first or Eastern division is the most extensive and least valuable. It is sterile in many portions; but owing to the mildness of the climate and the nutritiousness of the grass, vast herds of Buffalo have there summered and wintered from time immemorial. Domestic herds have, at Fort Hall and elsewhere, done the same; and large caravans of laden horses have annually passed through it in the most unfavorable seasons of the year, well subsisting upon the grass indigenous to the country—fastening the conviction that even Eastern Oregon must be of much value as one of the best and most extensive grazing districts in the world.

The water-courses from the Eastern extreme to the Pacific Ocean are rapid in their descent, not admitting of an extensive navigation—even the Columbia being navigable for only 135 miles. Their frequent interruptions by the cascades and rapids have produced water privileges unlimited as to extent and power, warranting the conclusion that this country is destined, by the facilities furnished by nature, to become a large manufacturing country; more particularly as wool may be grown cheaper and easier than in any other portion of the known world. Upon Bear River, between the Rocky Mountains and Fort Hall, and a considerable district about and embracing that fort—some eight hundred miles from the Pacific—we find a favorable surface, fine grass, pleasant scenery, and a good soil; but the country is sparsely timbered with trees of stinted growth. I forbear dwelling upon the value and interesting character of the soda springs in this region, intending to devote to them a more extended notice hereafter. Following the great emigration road at Fremont's Pass, and pursuing its direct and onward course over a most favorable surface for a highway, we come to another portion of Oregon more valuable for civilized man to dwell in.

The scenery in the neighborhood of the Boisce River is varied, grand and imposing; the vales, table-ground and hills well grassed; the timbers of better growth, and here and there a little district better adapted to agriculture. We now come to that portion embracing the Blue Mountains, the Grande Ronde, and all that district from Burnt River to the Cascade Mountains, covering an extent of country of about 400 miles from East to West. Here the climate is remarkable for its extreme salubrity; the wooded districts are well timbered with cedar, fir, oak, &c.; the scenery pleasingly diversified; and all nature around the locations of the pious missionary establishments planted there, is wearing a milder and more agreeable aspect. ELIJAH WHITE.

Washington, December 13, 1845.

RATHER SEVERE.—The *Louisville Journal* thus chronicles the demise of a newspaper in that city:

The Louisville Times, a paper which, with a good deal of loud bragging, has devoted itself for some time past to the task of extirpating the Journal, dies to-day.—We despised it and every thing connected with it so utterly that we are neither glad nor sorry for its death. It dies cursing the people of Louisville with its livid and frothy lips. It is fortunate in having no soul to be damned.

"THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS."—A boat filled with German emigrants and their effects has been frozen up in the canal between this city and Johnstown. They are unable either to get back or to proceed on their journey. This must be a bad business for them, as we learn they contracted with the line to be taken through in seven days. [Pittsburgh Chron.

PROSCRIPTION.—We learn that Mr. Davis, one of the printers who signed a paper offering to do the printing of Congress, at a less price than has heretofore been paid, has been turned out of the office of the Union, where he worked as a journeyman. [Wash. U. S. Journal.

MANUFACTURING PROFITS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer says the Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Company have declared a dividend of nine per cent.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

This document, which accompanied the President's Message, is quite lengthy, occupying over four columns in the Union. We learn from it that during the last year the sales of the public lands amounted to 1,754,763 acres, and the receipts were $2,207,678. During the first three quarters of the present year the sales amounted to $1,266,668 acres, and the receipts were $1,691,389. The aggregate quantity of lands advertised for sale the present year is 5,557,584 acres. Land surveyed and not yet in market, 9,397,615; estimated surveys of 1846, 11,355,000 acres.

In OHIO, with slight exceptions, all the public lands have been in market. 35,534 acres were sold in Sept. for $120,007 15, including Indian Improvements, worth $14,135, which is to be refunded to them.

In INDIANA the only lands not brought into market are those ceded by the Miami Indians, 365,568 acres. A large portion of this cession is covered by selections made by the State under the grant for the Wabash and Erie Canal.

The Southern peninsula of MICHIGAN (the original Michigan,) has all been surveyed and offered for sale, with the exception of 23 townships, said to be inferior. During the year 462,741 acres lying in the Northern peninsula—that part of Michigan lying between Lake Superior and Green Bay—have been surveyed and are now ready for market.

In ILLINOIS the lands have all been surveyed, and offered for sale with the exception of 255,395 acres, which include 242,409 acres withheld from sale in consequence of its supposed mineral qualities.

In MISSOURI there have been offered for sale this year 738,183 acres; and there are now prepared for market 2,137,176 acres, of which 182,900 acres, situated in the Copper Region on Current River, and in the 'Clamorgan' Claim, have been detained from market to wait further legislation in regard to the former, and to offer an opportunity for a judicial investigation of the latter.

In WISCONSIN 377,766 acres, lying between Wolf and Fox rivers, have been sold. There are 39,268 acres, lying in the Mineral Point District, and North of the Wisconsin river, prepared for sale.

In IOWA, 2,380,547 acres were advertised for sale in two districts, Dubuque and Fairfield. The sale for Fairfield was postponed till May and June next. There are ready for market, exclusive of the postponed sales, 692,100 acres; comprising 285,126 acres detained from market in consequence of its supposed mineral qualities.

In ARKANSAS, 1,029,326 acres have been brought into market, and there are now ready for market 2,003,619 acres; of this quantity 112,768 acres are reported to be highly productive of lead mineral.

In LOUISIANA, 154,249 acres have been offered in market, and there remain 481,205 acres surveyed and not yet offered for sale, the larger portion of which interferes with the claims of Dauterive and De Bastrop, viz: 362,538 acres with the former and 22,400 with the latter.

In MISSISSIPPI there are 1,275,439 acres surveyed, which are kept back for the final action of the War Department on the Choctaw Indian claims.

In FLORIDA, 686,166 acres have been brought into market, and there are now ready for sale 1,139,917 acres. The number of permits granted under the Act of '42 has been 1048, covering 167,680 acres.

The Commissioner says the surveys of the public lands and private claims generally, have progressed in a most satisfactory manner, and great efforts have been made to ensure correct surveys. The boundary question between Missouri and Iowa is not yet settled, and the Commissioner argues its early adjustment. It is recommended that the salaries of the Surveyor General for Arkansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin, be advanced from $1500 to $2000 per annum. The quarterly accounts of the receivers of Public Moneys have been settled, and their balances punctually paid over, up to the 30th of Sept. last. A large number of patents has been issued on old claims, which have remained long in a state of suspension. In many instances patents are withheld from claimants, from causes wholly irremoveable under existing laws, yet on the principles of justice, the purchasers are entitled to their patents; he recommends, therefore, that the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, be authorized by law to act as a Board, and examine all cases of suspensions, upon principles of equity and justice. The Report thinks the present management of the Mineral Lands by the War Department very bad, and recommends that the mineral region be opened to public sale and private entry; and that the preemption principle be so extended as to embrace the diggings, discoveries and improvements of resident miners in that region. The Government have expended on account of the Mineral Lands for '43 and '4, $30,729 11, while the rent received amounts to only 4,856 28.

The Report recommends the extension of the preemption principle to all settlers on unsurveyed land after the extinguishment of the Indian title; to settlers on surveyed land, whose settlements commenced prior to the 1st June, 1840, and to extend to owners and residents of prairie land so much adjoining timbered land as may be necessary for fencing, fuel, &c. It also recommends that settlers be permitted to enter a forty acre tract or quarter section.

The Commissioner next argues at some length in favor of a graduated reduction in the price of the lands. Twenty five cents, he thinks, should be the minimum price. He says the experiment of the graduation system has been tried on the Chickasaw Cession, and has proved successful. It is proposed to divide the lands into five classes, and that all that have been in market not over five years constitute the first class; more than five, and not exceeding ten years, the second class; more than ten, and not exceeding fifteen, the third class; more than fifteen, and not exceeding twenty, the fourth class; more than twenty, and not exceeding twenty-five, the fifth class; and that all the residue in market over twenty-five years, and remaining unsold vest absolutely in the particular States in which they are situated.

Lands brought into market hereafter, it is urged, should graduate through these classes in such a manner as to continue subject to sale five years at $1 25, five years more at $1, five more at 75 cents, five more at 50 cents, five more at 25 cents; and all the residue remaining unsold, after passing through this series of graduations, should vest forever in the States. This plan will immediately vest 420,329 acres in Ohio, 1,285,605 acres in Indiana, 3,965,101 acres in Illinois, 2,307,225 acres in Missouri, 4,146,878 acres in Mississippi, 1,141,605 acres in Louisiana, 4,510,825 in Alabama, and 27,426 acres in Michigan.

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Washington, December 13, 1845.

From the True American.

An Appeal to all the Followers of Christ in the American Union.

To all the adherents of the Christian religion, Catholic and Protestant, in the American Union, the writer of this article would respectfully represent, that he is but a single individual of humble pretensions, struggling with honest zeal for the liberties of his country and the common rights of all mankind.—He sets up no claims to piety or purity of life, but whilst he is himself subject to all the infirmities of our common nature, he believes in an omnipotent and benevolent God, over-ruling the universe by fixed and eternal laws. He believes that man's greatest happiness consists in a wise understanding and a strict observance of all the laws of his being, moral, mental, and physical, which are best set forth in the Christian code of ethics. He believes that the Christian religion is the truest basis of justice, mercy, truth and happiness known among men. As a politician especially does he regard Christian morality as the sole basis of national and constitutional *liberty*. He believes that the liberty of conscience was the antecedent of civil liberty, and that to Christianity did our fathers owe the emigration from the Old World and our national independence in the New. He believes that there is now a crisis in the affairs of our nation which calls for the united efforts of all good men to save us from dishonor and ruin.

Slavery is our great national sin, and must be destroyed or we are lost. From a small cloud not larger than a man's hand it has overspread the whole Heavens. Three millions of our fellow men, all (if our religion be not a fable) children of the same Father, are held in absolute servitude and the most unqualified despotism. By a strange oversight or self-avenging criminality of our fathers, an anti-republican, unequal, sham representation has given the slavocracy a concentrated power, which subjects the additional fifteen millions of whites of this nation to the caprice and rule of some *three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders*. They monopolize the principal offices of honor and profit, control our foreign relations and internal policy of economical progress. They have forced us into unjust wars—national bad faith—and large and unnecessary expenditures of money. They have violated time after time the National and State Constitutions.—They have trampled under foot all of the cardinal principles of our inherited liberty—freedom of the press—liberty of speech—trial by jury—the habeas corpus and that clause of the Constitution which gives to the citizens of the several States the rights and privileges of citizens of each State. They have murdered our citizens—imprisoned our seamen—and denied us all redress in the courts of national judicature, by forcibly and illegally expelling our ambassadors—this failing in the comity observed sacred by all nations, civilized, and savage, till now! All this have we borne, in magnanimous forbearance, or tame subserviency, till remonstrance is regarded as criminal, and it has become the common law of the land, in all the Slave States, to murder in cold blood, and in a calm and "dignified manner," any American freeman who has the spirit to exercise the constitutional and natural, and inalienable rights of free thought and manly utterance!

Now in the name of that religion which teaches us to love our neighbor as ourself—to do unto others as we would have others should do unto us—to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free,—we pray every follower of Christ to bear testimony against this crime against man and God; which fills our souls with cruelty and crime—stains our hands with blood—and overthrows every principle of national and constitutional liberty, for which the good and great-souled patriots of all ages laid down their lives, and for which our fathers suffered, bled, and died.

We pray you to set your faces against all those professed followers of Christ, who betray him in the house of their friends, and make God out the founder of an institution which causes the most refined, enlightened, and "respectable men" in the State of Kentucky, where Slavery exists in its most modified and lenient supremacy, to raise the black and bloody flag of "death to liberty of Speech and the Press!"

We pray you in the name of liberty—our country—our common humanity—and the God of all, who is no respector of persons—to come to our help!

We know that in 1776 the prayers of the Church went up from the closet, the altar, and from the field of battle to the Great Arbiter of the destinies of war; we believe that a time of equal danger and awful responsibility is at hand; and we now ask that the prayers of the universal Church be uttered in the cause of Liberty once more.

And as we believe that it is not only our duty to pray but to act, we respectfully submit for your serious consideration the following suggestions:

1st. That all ministers of religion, all over the Union, either in their sermons or in their prayers once on every Sabbath solemnly warn their hearers against the *special sin of Slavery*.

2d. That in all religious journals a column be devoted to Slavery—its economical statistics—and to moral remonstrance.

3d. That in all addresses of religious bodies, oral or written, when moral conduct is touched upon, that a solemn and special denunciation of Slavery be made.

4th. In the exercise of the elective franchise, that each Christian will honestly endeavor so to use that great and responsible privilege as by all honorable, just and *constitutional* means, to destroy Slavery in this nation.

We suggest with great diffidence for the consideration of Christians *a Board of Home Missions*, founded as follows:—A common treasury—sustained by all sects of Christians, to be located in the city of New-York. From this shall be sustained, at fair wages, as many missionaries, in the same States, as the funds of the Society, or the interest thereof, when invested in stocks, will sustain. 1. Let an equal number of each sect represented be elected. 2. Let the ministers living in Slave States be preferred if they can be procured. 3. Let them be instructed never to speak of Slavery in the presence of Blacks or slaves. 4. Let them for the present be confined to the States of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky. Let them be instructed to preach in the counties where there are the fewest slaves. 5. Let them be men of ability and, though not fanatical, self-sacrificing and well versed in the political and economical bearings of slavery as well as in its moral influences, so that they may be able to show the non slave-holder, how Slavery impoverishes his family—excludes them from schools, churches, the honors of the State and the general advantages of civilization.

We believe that a scheme of this kind would do infinite good. There could be no pretext for violence on the part of Slave-holders, because the Blacks would never hear. It would arouse a generous shame in the bosoms of our own Clergy and force many to make sacrifices in the cause of Religion and Liberty.

Now once more in great yearning of spirit for the liberty of our country—the happiness of mankind—and the glory of God, we pray you to question each one his own conscience. Never let it be said that our country called on us for help, in great wo, and none heeded her voice!

We ask all the friends of Constitutional Liberty, and pure Christianity, to give the above an insertion in their Religious and Political Journals—a request never before made by us. C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, Ky. Dec. 9th, 1845.

FROM THE LAKES.—Information reached our city on Saturday of the very dangerous position of the steamboat Helen Strong. We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter to C. Howard & Co. from G. W. Strong, dated on Friday, on board the boat then lying in the Lake about 12 miles from the mouth of the Detroit river:

"GENTS—I send you my nephew to inform you of our perilous condition and to ask you to help us, if possible—to save our lives and boat by getting a boat to come to our assistance. Daniel, my nephew, will tell you the particulars, for I cannot."

Mr. D. Strong, who brought the letter to the city, found great difficulty and danger in reaching the shore. He fell through the ice three several times. Besides Mr. G. W. Strong, the owner and the writer of the above letter, there are some 30 or 40 passengers on board. The ice had closed in around the boat. We understand that assistance was immediately sent to her relief, going down on the Canada shore. There was a report yesterday that she could not be found where she was left by the messenger. [Detroit Advertiser, 8th.

☞ On the 15th ult. the Maumee River between Perrysburg and Maumee City, where the stream is navigable for large steamboats, was so dry that a footman could have walked across the channel dry shod. A bridge on the Pike between this place and Perrysburg was broken down by the fall of a tree; and two or three dwelling houses and several barns at Waldo, Ohio, were uncovered by the same unceremonious agency. Lake-disasters may be expected. [Findlay (O.) Herald.

☞ Large fires are raging in different parts of Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee among the grass, cane and undergrowth—the smoke of which renders traveling by some of the roads unpleasant and sometimes painful.

☞ Mr. Joseph Kay, of Camden Co. West Jersey, came to his end in a singular manner recently. He went into his stable with a lantern, which so frightened his two mules that they rushed upon him and trampled him to death.

☞ A colored woman was found dead in the streets of Portland on the morning of the 12th. She had frozen to death the night before, while in a state of intoxication. Who did the deed, Mr. Rumseller?

☞ A Indian lately obtained entrance to a house in Cincinnati occupied by a lady named Henneby, who, hearing a noise, sprang from her bed and beat the depredator out of the house with a poker!

From the Hartford Courant.

Wonderful Development of Mental Power.

Mr. Editor: During a recent visit to the former field of my ministerial labor in Royalton, Vt. I availed myself of the opportunity to see a young Safford, son of T. H. Safford, Esq. of whom much of late has been said in the public journals. A letter written by Rev. G. Denison, containing some astonishing statements respecting his mental power has recently been published in the Supplement to the Courant. Being well acquainted with his parents and much interested in the boy, as I officiated at his infant baptism, I had a strong desire to have a personal interview with him. From a long and minute examination I am prepared to believe what I have seen published in relation to this wonderful child. He is now nearly ten years old. When about nine years old he made all the astronomical calculations for an Almanac for the year 1846. The Almanac has been published by A. Low, Esq. Bradford, Vt. It is of the usual size, and sold at the usual price of common Almanacs. (A specimen may be seen at the office of the Courant.)

I am also acquainted with most of the gentlemen whose certificates are published in the Almanac, certifying that they witnessed the original calculations of different portions of the Almanac, and am convinced that there is not the least deception in that matter. His rules for calculating and projecting eclipses are very short and principally of his own construction. The same is true of nearly all his mathematical calculations. Multiplying mentally three or four figures by as many more, taken at random, and giving the product accurately seems to be mere pastime, and he would generally give the answer before any one in the room could perform the operation on a slate. In numerous trials of this kind I think he made but one mistake, and when his answer was doubted in that instance, on a review, he immediately corrected the mistake. In almost every operation of this kind he uses different rules, and makes different combinations that he may obtain the result by the shortest possible process, and when asked gives a minute explanation of his whole process, yet probably for the present no one could be much benefited by adopting his rules with only that power of memory commonly allotted to man.

From repeated trials I am sure he will give the cube root of any number where the root contains but two figures in from two to five seconds. He is thoroughly acquainted with Algebra, Trigonometry, Surveying, practical and theoretical, Navigation, &c. He grasps with great delight, and masters with wonderful ease and rapidity abstruse principles in the higher branches of mathematics, such as differential, exponental and integral calculus, conic sections, fluxions, &c.

Mathematics may be called his hobby if he has any, yet few surpass him in a knowledge of Geography and Grammar, and he feasts on the productions of the ablest logicans and moral philosophers. He is delighted with epic and tragic poetry, and has been much interested in Mrs. Sigourney's productions. After spending several hours with him, I could not help exclaiming, Lo! what hath God wrought!

From infancy his giant mind has dwelt in a feeble frame. He is of the usual hight of children of his age, but is pale and slender. He has rather a large head, high forehead, and large, prominent eyes. His parents find it a difficult task to restrain him from almost constant and even hazardous mental effort, and none but his judicious and intelligent parents should have the charge of him for the present.

I was unable to draw from him any thing of special interest respecting his religious views and feelings. He promised me, though with apparent reluctance, that he would try to avoid dwelling on scientific subjects on the Sabbath.

What he is destined to become, should his life be spared, can be known only to Him who in infinite wisdom bestows his own gifts according to his own will. Yours respectfully,

Suffield, Nov. 1845. A. C. WASHBURN.

The Weather.

THE CANAL.—A large number of boats have been frozen in the Canal at this place, for the past week. We are pleased to learn that an ice-breaker has been rigged, and that the canal will be cleared between this point and Portsmouth, if possible.

The snow was very deep on the mountains last week, and prevented the passage of the Cars to Cumberland one day. [Chillicothe (O.) Gazette.

☞ Our dates from St. Louis, of the 4th inst., state that the Mississippi river is closed above and below, and nearly so opposite that place. So much ice had formed on the St. Louis side, that the ferry boats could not land at their usual places. A steamboat, supposed to be the Sam Seny, which left St. Louis on the 3d, ran on a bar below Carondelet. Another had to run to the shore on the Missouri side, and two were laid up in this part of the river, with a large number of persons on board.

☞ The steamer Columbia, which went up on Thursday night was frozen in above the light-house in Esopus Meadows. If the cold should continue a few days longer it will put a stop to our navigation for this season. Our barges have been receiving very heavy freights—the Poughkeepsie left here on Tuesday night loaded with produce, and 170 passengers. The sleighing could not be better. [Poughkeepsie American.

☞ At Turner, Me. a storm arose recently, and much damage done to bridges, fences, &c. Two young men named Washington and Bradford Phillips, walking on a bridge, were blown into Twenty mile River, and only rescued with great exertion by those on shore.

☞ We had a fall of snow here on the 29th, some four or five inches in depth, which has not entirely melted yet. There is every indication of a very cold and distressing winter. [Pulaski (Tenn.) Whig.

☞ Snow fell at Memphis, Tenn. on the 30th ult. to the depth of ten inches.

General Notices.

☞ **Hydropathic Institution.**—George T. Dexter, M. D. has established an Hydropathic Institution for the treatment of disease upon the cold water system, at the central and pleasant village of Morristown, N. J. The efficacy of cold water in the prevention and cure of disease is now generally admitted, and in many parts of Europe and our own country it has suspended the use of of drugs and medicines. In both acute and chronic diseases, such as fevers, rheumatism, gout, paralysis, scrofula, scrofulous diseases, (including diverse and distortions,) dyspepsia, and a host of ills which man is heir to, the action of cold water is rapid and permanent. At once seizing upon the cause of disease, it reduces greatly the amount of human misery and suffering and produces a radical cure of disease, when other means and treatment have failed. In the graphic language of Balmer, "under the cold water treatment nature leaves the body in its own instructive tendency, which is always toward recovery. A new series of reaction commences and the constitution is not only amended, it undergoes a change." Dr. Dexter has recently returned from Europe, and has made his extensive arrangements at baths, &c. after the plan of Priessnitz himself. It will be the aim of the proprietor while he offers to invalids the means of relief from disease, to give them as much comfort and convenience of a home. Morristown is delightfully situated, surrounded on all sides with the aids and appliances which will give effect in carrying out the cold water treatment. The Morris and Essex Railroad terminates a short distance from the institution and carriages are ready at all times to convey patients to and from the establishment. n18 1m

☞ **Gurney's Premium Daguerrian Gallery.**—189 Broadway, New-York.—Pictures taken at this establishment are not excelled in this country, so say his numerous patrons. The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. n8 3m*

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☞ **Thomas Pinckney Smith,** Attorney at Law, Albany, Baker County, Georgia, will attend the settlement of claims in the Counties of Baker, Lee, Sumter, Dooly, Randolph, Early, Decatur, Thomas and Lowndes.

References—Horace Greeley, Esq. Editor of Tribune; W. A. Cleveland, cor. Hanover and Exchange sts; D. & A. Wesson, 157 Pearl-st; Chickowing and Hall, 132 do; Dickinson & Christian, 140 do; Hyslop & Brother, 220 do; Van Arsdale & Warnock, 142, O. & A. Wetmore, 99 Front-st; Benedict & Tompkins, 71 and 73 do; Brooks & Merril, 89 William-st. d3 4aw3m*

☞ **J. D. Wheeler,** Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c. will attend in the Reading-Room of Tammany Hall at all hours of the day and evening. jy15 eod*

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Mind as well as body suffer from the effect of cutaneous and ulcerous diseases. The irritation of the skin extends to the temper and if the indications of the disease disfigure the face, a knowledge of the repulsive appearance it presents adds to the discomfort and annoyance of the sufferer.—Local applications will be found of but little use in diseases of the skin and they may be dangerous.

What is the modus operandi of Lotions, Ointments, &c. in the process of removing pustules and other affections of the skin? It is this—they drive the disease back upon the blood where it was engendered: they shut up the outlet of the emposoning virus, and it either gives token of its existence in some other shape or reproduces the same disease with more virulence, when the cutaneous fluid is discontinued. The action of this preparation is directly the reverse of this; it attacks the source not the symptoms; it purges the blood of the irritant and acrid particles which feed the disease, and hence its cures are thorough and permanent.

Further Testimony—The following is an extract from a letter received from Rev. Wm. Galusha.

BERKSHIRE, Vt. October 22, 1845.

Messrs