WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ The following communication comes to us from a responsible source. We know the writer, and know that he is incapable of aiding or countenancing any imposition. He sends us a number of certificates from well-known gentlemen, bearing testimony to the value of Mr. Roberts's discovery, which it is unnecessary to publish.

For the National Era.

A REMEDY FOR THE POTATO ROT DISCOVERED.

Dr. Bailey: I would be the last man in the world to let fly upon your readers a humbug. Therefore, in the outset, allow me to say, with all candor and seriousness, *it is found out.*

There is no longer any rational doubt of this. After many years of suffering from the loss of this most excellent vegetable—excellent in its proper state—and after many years of deep search and research into the mysteries of nature, by learned men, philosophers, and chemists, the cause and the cure are at length discovered, and by an obscure and humble farmer of Michigan, while the learned have been looking into the elementary particles of matter, searching the leaf, the stalk, and the root of the vegetable, with their microscopes, to find the insect that has done the mischief with its poison fangs, or the insidious disease creeping like a worm, or *as* a worm, through its fibres. He has observed the laws of nature in the work of vegetable production, and has found the secret; and every rational mind, that knows what that secret is, *responds at the first intimation to its reasonableness and its plausibility, and the next moment remembers facts in his own experience that confirm the whole of it.* So, away fly the ten thousand speculations of chemical agents, of lime and alkali, and dreams of clouds of locusts, armies of bugs, and swarms of flies; and they all perish and fly away as the morning mist before the rising sun.

Now, Mr. Editor, the question is, how shall the people receive it, while the discoverer, and those who labor to give it to the public, shall be amply rewarded? It is the custom in foreign countries, in England particularly, to give to those who have been great public benefactors a public testimonial, worthy of the great benefit bestowed upon mankind. Thus did Wilson and Cobden receive their testimonials; thus are the penny contributions to the author Uncle Tom's Cabin; thus will Elihu Burritt receive his testimonial, when ocean penny postage shall have been carried through, and shall go waited in reality over the seas on the sails of every British ship, as he sends it in imagination over the world on his letter envelopes. Such a testimonial, not only the United States, but the world, owes to the discoverer of the cure for the potato rot. Think, readers, of the extent of its blessings, from the extent of the sufferings the disease has occasioned. Does steam or the telegraph carry such blessings to mankind as the potato would be, if cultivated as it has been, and may be again—a sound and healthy vegetable the known world over, planted on hill-tops, and by the way-sides, and over the graves of loved ones, to furnish food for the living, teeming, half-starving millions of earth?

The practical point is here: This discovery is within the reach of all; it is a process by which the potato is wholly renewed. There is produced upon the acre an astonishingly large amount; they come forward earlier in the spring; the vines, or tops, die not till the frosts kill them in the fall; and in the spring the quality of the potato is as good as when taken out of the earth in the autumn, and may remain so until new potatoes come again, so that we have new potatoes the year round.

It is proposed to sell the information to practical farmers, by which they can renew their seed, for the trifling sum of five dollars. Mr. Congdon is the agent for the Northwestern States, and has opened an office in Chicago, Illinois. It is the only centre of organized efforts for bringing the subject properly before the people, and probably will become the centre of operations for the whole country. Letters containing remittances, and asking for information, may therefore for the present be addressed to Wm. Congdon, Chicago, Illinois.

The public will again hear from this discovery, and probably in a way to attract more decidedly their attention; and in the mean time the following certificate may be of service to some. W.

From Hon. Jonathan Shearer, of Plymouth.

"From experiments made under Mr. Roberts's instructions in reference to the cause and cure of the Potato Disease, I am fully satisfied of the utility of his discovery. J. Shearer."

☞ Our correspondent in the following communication exposes the inconsistency of mere fragmentary philanthropists. We do not suppose he means to say that the meeting in New York, called to denounce religious oppression in Europe, should have resolved itself into an Anti-Slavery meeting, or that all of the actors in that assembly were untrue to the cause of freedom in this country; or that those philanthropists in Europe who concern themselves about American Slavery, while they overlook the oppressions of the poor at home, are any more entitled to credit than their brethren among us, whose philanthropy is always vagabondizing.

So far as the communication hits those inconsistent people, who condemn in others what they tolerate among themselves, it is timely and suggestive.—*Ed. Era.*

A SECOND EDITION NEEDED.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I was much pleased with the spirited account of a spirited meeting of three thousand persons, assembled in New York, for the purpose of "expressing the sympathy of the Christian community, and of the friends of religious liberty, with the Madiai family and others, imprisoned in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, for possessing and reading the Holy Scriptures," &c. The vast multitude there assembled was filled with a holy horror and indignation, in view of the unrighteous execution of the "lower law" of that Duchy, in the above case.

But it is somewhat surprising, that such a meeting of such Bible-loving men, led on in the noble cause by many doctors of divinity and other lesser theologians, could not *see* and *feel* the need of a second edition of their sympathetic feelings, in view of the existence and operation of laws more daringly wicked, in this land of boasted liberty, civil and religious. They spread out in their resolutions the glorification of "equal and complete religious liberty, given to all who come to the shores of this nation, whatever be their creed."—*See 2d resolution.*

Now, why could not that meeting hear the cries and sympathize with the privations of three millions of human beings in these United States, who are robbed of religious liberty? The law of Tuscany in this matter is a wicked law. But why could not these men perceive the wickedness of, and express their holy horror at, the existence of laws in their own country, by which it is made a penal offence to *teach* a human being of a certain color to read the word of God?

Now, I confess I scarcely know how to solve the problem of the extraordinary sensitiveness of a meeting, such as that in New York, in view of wrong and injustice in distant lands, while there is no such feeling expressed, by the same persons, respecting equal and far greater wrong and injustice existing in their own land.

If a meeting be called in England, or some other foreign nation, for the purpose of expressing their Christian feelings and sympathies for the slaves of our land, who are not permitted to learn to read the word of God, nor to worship their God according to the dictates of their own conscience, those feelings and sympathies are declared by our presses and pulpit to be the effusions of men hypocritical, insincere, and meddling with things that do not belong to them. Let a Christian body in Canada, Ireland, or Scotland, send into our country their Christian remonstrances against the existence of slavery in the bosom of the church, depicting the iniquity of the members of the Body of Christ holding their fellow man and fellow *Christian* as a *good* and *chattel*, and those Christian remonstrances are met, either with silent contempt, or a declaration that all subsequent correspondence must cease, unless there be a more decorous expression of feeling. Church and State are in unison in closing their eyes and ears against the iniquity of slavery, and with united heart hunt down the fugitive and his sympathizing friend.

What, then, are we to think of the outbursts of sympathy for the sufferings of men in foreign lands, while there is no expression of sympathy for the sufferings, groans, and privations of the Son of God, in the members of his body? "Inasmuch as ye have not done it to the least of these my brethren, ye have not done it unto me." Surely "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." Here is the fountain of all those streams of horror, oppressions, groans, and death, connected with slavery. ——N ——N.

Spring Dale, Jan. 25, 1853.

For the National Era.

ANTI-SECTIONALISM.

The Free Democracy aim to free every slave held under the laws of the United States, as in the District; to repeal all national laws against liberty, as the Fugitive Slave Law; to prevent the coast slave trade from being protected by our navy; to secure all new Territories to freedom by the Jeffersonian Ordinance, and all new States by the act of admission endorsing their Constitutions—in fine, to cause these United States, as a free Republic, to pronounce itself by its acts on the side of Freedom, and set its seal of reprobation once and forever on the accursed institution of Slavery, as utterly at war with its very spirit and existence, a disgrace to its national good name, and an unmeasured and atrocious wrong to millions of its citizens.

First of all, we must seek to break down the intolerant and jealous tyranny of the slave power. This appoints the President. In every struggle it is victorious. Our self-seeking politicians serve it for fear of its power and hope of its favors. Let it be once effectually defeated, and our Northern statesmen could breathe freely, and act out their honest convictions; and the above measures, so dear to every free and humane soul, would soon be carried into effect. The South is as much interested in them as the North. Many Southern men agree to them, and voted lately for our candidate for President. Multitudes of them, no doubt, conscientiously believe therein, but are overawed and silenced by the violent partisans of slavery, as if they were untrue to the South. Now, we make no war on the South, but upon slavery. The interests of the South are as truly those of our whole country as those of the North. But we are charged with Sectionalism.

Mr. Calhoun and his compeers could never have rallied the whole South, except on this ground—that the North designed to oppress the South, and humble her power and consequence. It was never so. The North had no design of rising on the downfall of Southern power. She was humane and conscientious in pressing the Wilmot Proviso and abolition in the District. She could do no otherwise; and it was as truly for the prosperity and honor of the South as of the North, and more so, that these great and healing measures should have been successful.

But how do we meet this charge of Sectionalism? Not well, I think; not judiciously. We meet it by nominating candidates both for President and Vice President from the North. We have always done so. I was sorry that Mr. C. M. Clay's declination was permitted in the last campaign. It should have been resisted as inflexibly as Mr. Hale's. We are truly a national party, and should not allow the record to be used against us as Sectional and Anti-South. It was a vital mistake of policy. Let us be truly generous in our attitude and action towards the Southern States. Let the few earnest friends of Freedom in Congress, especially, do this in all their legislative action. Every son of the South, showing a heart instinct with the spirit of liberty, let us honor, and sustain, and promote to leadership in our nominations.

For the National Era.

THINGS IN ILLINOIS.

The Wesleyan Methodists are building a college on the Galena and Chicago railroad, twenty-five miles west of Chicago. This institution is being built up by the same society that owns the Anti-Slavery college at Leoni, Michigan, noticed by a correspondent of the *Era* not long since, and I suppose is designed as a brother and co-worker with that institution. The building is to be of stone, forty-five by seventy-five feet in size, and some three or four stories in height. Two stories are now up, and it is hoped that the building will be ready for students during the next season; when, of course, the public will be called upon for patronage. I would say to those who have families in prospect, which they may wish to educate, and for that purpose would like to locate near an institution of learning, that I believe the Illinois Institute, at Wheaton station, Dupage county, Illinois, presents advantages to such not often found. This prospective college is, of course, in embryo, yet there is quite sufficient done to insure its completion, and to guaranty its location in a particular spot. That spot is in the midst of a beautifully rolling and fertile country, surrounded on every side with groves and woodland, quite sufficiently for beauty of landscape and practical convenience. The village of Wheaton will be improved by the trade of the surrounding country to the depot on the railroad, but will depend, to a greater extent, for its growth and social privileges, on the prosperity of the college in its suburb.

The country is comparatively new. Land for small farms, gardens, and building lots, can be had very reasonably. Persons possessing but small fortunes, who desire to rise with the growth of such a place, can now be accommodated on better terms, I think, than anywhere else in the West. Illinois Institute, by railroad, is within about one and a quarter-hour's ride of the city of Chicago, at a cost of fifty cents. From twelve to fourteen trains of cars pass to and from the city daily, so that I can conceive of no place presenting so completely as does this, the great desirable items for a pleasant location, viz: cheap land, rich soil, convenience to a good market, and convenient social privileges, both at the institution, and at the city, so easily and quickly visited.

For a market garden, poultry yard, &c., I do not see how an enlightened Anti-Slavery man, of pious inclinations, can find a more desirable location. I am no Wesleyan, myself, but, being acquainted with the state of the case, I have said thus much for the information of the friends of Freedom.

John Davis.

Bonn's Roads, Boon co., Ill., Feb., 1853.

For the National Era.

MEETING IN MICHIGAN.

At an adjourned meeting of the Anti-Slavery citizens of Kalamazoo county, business items and resolutions were adopted, of which I send you a synopsis, by order of the Convention, rather than a verbatim accout, as I do not wish to occupy an unnecessary space in your paper.

A committee was raised, who reported the following, which was adopted: To raise a committee of three in each township, who shall secure a thorough organization, and collect funds enough to circulate documents, and present a petition to the citizens, asking their names to it; praying Congress to repeal the infamous "Fugitive Slave Law," abolish Slavery in the Federal District and in all the Territories, interdicting the slave trade between the States, and withdrawing protection from vessels carrying slaves on the high seas or coastwise, and to secure the citizens of every State or nation from seizure, if, in way of business or otherwise, legitimately he enters the ports of any State. Also, to circulate petitions asking the State Legislature to adopt laws for the protection of fugitive slaves, similar to that of Vermont. Preamble and resolutions were adopted, reciting some of the "Declaration of Independence," adopting fully its doctrine of the right to liberty and to revolution. We declare ourselves the Union men, and claim that such aggressions have been made upon our Constitution and the doctrine of '76, as forebodes its speedy overthrow, unless it is stopped. We denounce the time-servers, who excluded Messrs. Hale, Chase, and Sumner, from the Senate Committees. We scorn the Senator who scorned the address of the ladies of England to the ladies of America, while we rejoice in the growing sympathy that we see among Anti-Slavery communities. Sympathy expressed begets new germs of sympathy, and lays the foundation of effort and final success.

We urge the claims of the laboring man, and see in the fact, that though the laboring classes compose nearly the entire population of our country, now ruled nearly by men of professional occupations, who are at best non-producers, and the swarms of idle office-seekers who constantly empty the Treasury, and barter away place and preferment, a reason to doubt whether we can long stand such depletion. And we urge the importance of proportionately having our laboring population represented by laborers, who will far sooner give his rights to the slave whose life is one of toil, than will the idle office-seeker, who asks office for his support, because to lazy to earn it.

We urge union, diligence, courage, and uncompromising adherence to our principles, resolved, if we must fall in the conflict, to fall with our panoply on, but if we can, to carry our principles to effect, and thus, by handing to posterity a well-secured Government, give an example to the world, worthy of emulation and imitation. J. A. B. Stone, *Chairman.*
F. Denison, *Secretary.*

For the National Era.

MEETING IN YORK, OHIO.

At a meeting of the friends of liberty in York, Sandusky county, Ohio, the following, among other resolutions, were adopted, and submitted to the consideration of every lover of liberty in the land:

Resolved, That in view of the vast increase of slave power, since the formation of our Federal Government, the influence that power has over the Government, and the disposition there seems to be on the part of the Government to comply with the wishes of that power, and to subserve its interest, leads us to fear that at no very distant day slavery will be legalized by an act of the General Government, in every State and Territory in the Union.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means to carry out the principles of human liberty, and to oppose in every reasonable way the extension of slavery or slave territory.

Resolved, That the cause of liberty would be promoted, by laying before the people generally, in some cheap form, a concise but correct history of slavery, its increase in numbers, territory and influence, or power, its encroachments on the Constitution and upon the rights and liberties of the people, together with the names of the men who have been the principal actors in our Government in favor of slavery, for this ten or fifteen years past.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Sangamon co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1853.—There is not one in a thousand of the legal voters of the free States, who is not opposed to the extension of slavery over any territory now free. It is old party sympathy which has forced them to acquiesce in the present domination of the slave power—hence our hope. This charm cannot last forever, but will yield to the force of truth and love. There has not been, during the last fifty years of our political history, a period so eminently inviting exertion from good men, in the cause of freedom, as the present. The storm has passed—one of the great parties a total wreck—the other, without an antagonist. The calm has come—men's minds better prepared to look at truth, and their hearts to receive it in love.

Mount Gilead, O., Feb. 20, 1853.—Morrow county is as wide awake as ever on the Free Soil question. Some of us were inclined to think that the free-trade resolution in our State platform had better been left out, yet all acknowledge the principle to be correct, and were it now carried into effect with Canada, it would be of incalculable advantage to Ohio. It will be hard to make the people believe that, with American energy and Yankee shrewdness, we cannot cope with any or all other countries on the globe, when we can *export* as well as *import*, FREE; or, in other words, when we can trade *free* with those who will trade free with us. Direct taxation would then follow, as a necessary consequence. Let it come. It would reform some of the abuses of our Government; a swarm of custom-house officers could be dispensed with, &c., &c.

Dexter, Washtenaw co., Mich., Feb. 18, 1853. Anti-Slavery prospects in Michigan never looked brighter than at present. Individuals composing the old political parties are beginning to look dispassionately and without prejudice upon the Anti-Slavery aspect of political affairs. Much of Anti-Slavery truth, heretofore discarded by them as fanatical, is now received and read by all. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, thundering along the pathway of reform, is doing a magnificent work on the public mind. Wherever it goes, prejudice is disarmed, opposition is removed, and the hearts of all are touched with a new and strange feeling, to which they before were strangers. Though Pro-Slavery divines, editors, politicians, cotton merchants, and cotton-mongers, unite in their pusillanimous attempts to sully the fair name and fame of its divine-hearted authoress, and to counteract the influence of this magnificent work on the public mind, they must fail.

Savannah, Oakland co., O., Feb. 22, 1853.—We feel nothing like "giving up the ship." On the contrary, we are determined to make our political organization "healthy." At present, we have no fear of going into *decline*; we have an excellent *panacea* in the shape of an ably-conducted free press, and it is gratifying to see that it is being duly appreciated by the thinking masses. Not a family of liberal sentiments in this neighborhood, with which I am acquainted, but what supports one or more of those publications imbued with the spirit of progress.

LETTER FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Makawao Maui, Sandwich Islands, *November 25, 1852.*

To the Editor of the National Era:

In my last communication, I said something of the interest we felt in the then approaching election in the United States, on account of the probable change of the United States Commissioner and Consuls at the Islands. I spoke of my acquaintance with Mr. Severance and Mr. Allen, and of the very general, if not universal, satisfaction which these gentlemen give in the discharge of their respective duties. With Mr. Bunker, of Lahaina, I have less acquaintance, and cannot speak so definitely, though I am told that he does well, takes good care of the seamen who touch at that port. I did not design to say more of these gentlemen, but intelligence from Honolulu prompts me to add some things respecting them; and also to say a word more on the exceedingly great importance of having the right sort of men as United States Consuls and Commissioners at all the ports where our ships do business.

In regard to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, allow me to say that, on the whole, I have great doubt of the policy of any such measure. I do not speak of the justice of such an annexation, for I don't think such a thing would be sought on your part without the request, or at least hearty assent, of the native Hawaiian Government. I shall not be greatly surprised, though I have heard nothing of late, to know that the native rulers shall be driven as it were to take refuge in the arms of the United States Government. But even if such a request should be made, I trust that you would pause and reflect ere you admitted Hawaii as a younger sister of Oregon and California. Many Americans would rejoice in the adoption of such a measure—I mean Americans among us. But such would soon bitterly repent of their folly. What we all need—Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and men from every land—is that the Hawaiian Government should be sustained, all nations being allowed to do business here on equal grounds, no partiality being shown to any nation. In this case, the persons and the rights of all being equally protected, all would enjoy a degree of freedom and an exemption from burdens, unequalled, I believe, in any part of the world. Such, certainly, has been the case these last ten years, as I believe all well-disposed, industrious, intelligent foreigners can testify. I would most cheerfully refer the question of political and civil liberty, exemption from taxation, or equal taxation, to such men as Joel Turrill, Elisha H. Allen, and Luther Severance, Esquires. I scarcely know of an advantage that would accrue to the United States Government from an annexation of the islands, while the disadvantages would be many and great. The cost of governing the islands would be vastly augmented, and of course the burden of taxes would be proportionally heavy; and in case of a misunderstanding between the United States and Great Britain or France, the cost of the defending these distant islands would be immense. If Americans at the islands chafe against the islands, as "against a rigid and unyielding frontier," they are anything but wise. Be assured, and a single year's experience, if I do not mistake, would convince them of their folly.

I beg Mr. Seward to examine this question impartially, as he may by conversation with Mr. Turrill, or by reading Mr. Jarvis's history of the islands; and I shall be much mistaken if he will not say most cordially, let the day for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States be postponed to a distant future—the more distant, the better for all concerned. Such is my opinion. Yours, &c., J. S. Green.

To the Editor of the National Era:

In the *Era* of the 2d December is an article headed "Correction of an Error," which seems to me itself to require correction. Although most of the article is undoubtedly right, and I cordially agree with the general conclusion at which Brother Tappan has arrived, yet I must respectfully but firmly dissent from the following paragraph:

"Onesimus, I allow, might have been a slave, but there is no proof of it."

Now, to a plain, common-sense reader, unwarped by prosy commentators, the above quotation admits altogether too much. There are several expressions in the Apostle's letter to Philemon, which entirely forbid the admission that Onesimus *might* or *could* have been a slave of Philemon. The first of these expressions is in the 16th verse, in which Paul says he sends Onesimus, "*Not now* as a servant, (of any kind,) but above a servant, a brother beloved, especially to me, *but how much more* unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord."

How could Onesimus be *more* a brother to Philemon than to Paul, on any other hypothesis than that he was a brother by natural generation or consanguinity? Paul was his national brother, as well as Philemon; Paul was his brother in Christ, in a sense in which Philemon could not be if he was his owner—that is, in religious affection and kindness, which might exist between equals, but could not between oppressor and oppressed. No; their father being dead, Philemon was, in Jewish language and habit, as the eldest, master, and all the other children servants. And Onesimus having, either through extravagance or dishonesty, become indebted to Philemon, as is not uncommon at this day, ran away and came to Rome, where he met with Paul, and happily became converted. This, and no other view of the subject, it seems to me, will account for and render the 18th verse pertinent and sensible. But upon the absurd supposition that Onesimus *might* have been a slave, then this equally absurd consequence must follow: that a chattel, a thing which can make no contract, and is not known in law as an accountable being, but only as a brute, a beast of burden, *can incur* a legal liability; for, in order to "owe" another, there must necessarily exist two *equal* parties, capable of contracting a debt or incurring a legal responsibility.

Another objection to Brother Tappan's admission seems to me to be equally insurmountable; and that is, that Paul should have been so unwise, if not absolutely careless of Philemon's interests, and forgetful of the dear Saviour's prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," as to intrust a letter to the *slave* Onesimus, directing him to go back, hundreds of miles, and surrender himself up into perpetual slavery, expecting he would deliver *it*, and *himself* with it, up to inevitable and endless despotism.

Many other objections to the above admission might be urged, but time and room will not permit. G.

December 11, 1852.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE.—NO. 25.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Legislative provision through the States for supplying the schools—all the schools—of the country with "Cabinets of Agriculture and Mechanism," would make large returns for outlays, from each of six different sources:

First. *Increased qualifications of teachers.*—The elements of these two great pursuits, practically exhibited and explained, would furnish the keys of knowledge to teachers, and could not fail to enrich their minds with new stores, or to give them new skill in imparting those stores to their pupils. They would not, indeed, furnish all the various qualifications to be obtained at a normal school; but they might increase the qualifications of the whole body of teachers in the land, giving them a desire constantly to seek new treasures, and new skill in transferring them to others.

Second. *Collections by pupils.*—A school cabinet never fails to lead pupils to make collections for themselves, both at their school-rooms and their homes. Thus, a hundred specimens are soon increased to thousands, and a single cabinet, at the school-house, is multiplied to equal the number of families in the district, making the additions many fold the value of the original outlay.

Third. *Development of resources.*—Numerous districts of country, for miles in extent, have already been explored thoroughly and minutely by schools located in them. Discoveries of great variety and richness have thus been made. The discovery of chrome ore, on a geological excursion, has reduced the price of chrome yellow from fifteen dollars to fifteen cents a pound, conferring a benefit on every member of society.

Fourth. *The advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts.*—What better mode to advance any subject, than to render a knowledge of its principles familiar, practical, and universal? What better mode to render familar the knowledge of any subject, than practical exhibitions of its principles, properly explained and applied? A hundred minerals, properly explained in their character, relations, and uses, with a process of analyzing them, showing their connection with farming and mechanism, and a moderate collection of the elements and combinations of forms, as exhibited in nature and art, would throw a flood of light on all the operations of farmers and mechanics, affording a mighty grasp upon the whole circle of knowledge.

Fifth. *Reciprocation.*—Once let the juvenile energies of the country be combined on a great system of productive science, and reciprocation is inevitable; and who can calculate the power or the mighty results of such combined efforts, rendered still more powerful by each giving and receiving strength from all the rest?

Sixth. *A check upon lawlessness.*—Will any one doubt that the juvenile energies of the country can be employed in exploring the resources of the country? Has any one ever seen a boy who would not gladly engage in exploring the surrounding country? While thus employed, will they seek opportunities for lawless outbreaks? Within five years past, as many millions of property have been destroyed by juvenile incendiaries; a greater portion of them, no doubt, educated in the schools of our country. If, while at school, their attention had been so directed as to show visible productive fruits of their efforts, and thus *self-respect promoted*, could they have been induced to join a party of incendiaries or others, for disgracing themselves by outrages upon society? Surely, if schools do not prevent their pupils from becoming thieves, midnight assassins, and incendiaries, they are not so good as they ought to be; and as surely not so good as they may be.

LIST OF ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Passed at the 2d Session of the Thirty-second Congress

Public Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act for the relief of the widows and relatives of certain officers and seamen of the United States brig Washington.

To prohibit public executions in the District of Columbia.

To continue half-pay to certain widows and orphans.

In reference to the appropriation for continuing the survey of the Mexican boundary.

Concerning bail in the District of Columbia.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the British barque Fanny.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the American-built steamship Albatross.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases.

To prevent in certain cases a failure or delay of justice.

To raise the salary of the judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Amendatory of existing laws relative to half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime.

To regulate the terms of the district court of the United States for Iowa.

To provide a room for the Congressional Library.

To incorporate the Sisters of Visitation of Washington.

To provide compensation to such persons as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive and keep the public moneys, under the 15th section of the act of 6th August, 1846.

To revive and continue in force for a limited time the provisions of an act relative to suspended entries of public lands.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new register to the ship Prentice.

Authorizing the sale of certain reserved lands in Alabama.

To extend pre-emption rights to certain lands.

To incorporate the Georgetown and Catoctin Railroad Company.

Authorizing changes in the location of land offices.

To indemnify the State of Indiana, &c., &c.

For administering the oath of office to Wm. R. King, Vice President elect.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a register to the barque "May, of Baltimore."

Private Acts which originated in the Senate.

An act for the relief Margaret L. Worth; of Mrs. E. A. McNeil; Sarah D. Mackay; Francis J. Gardiner; John F. Callan; William Bedient; Jacob Young; Margaret Farrar; Guion & McLaughlin; Mrs. Elizabeth V. Lomax; Barbara Reily; James Glynn; Thompson Hutchison; Elizabeth Jones and the other children (if any) of John Carr; Major Thomas Noel, United States Army; Col. James Creecy; Mrs. Ann E. Belknap; the town of Belleview; Nathan Weston, jr.; the widow of the late John A. Lynch; John W. Quinney; Susanna Sowards; Jim Capers; John Williams; Abigail Stafford; Elizabeth Armistead; Asseneth M. Elliott; Joseph Morehead; Mary W. Thompson, Elizabeth V. Lomax, and Mrs. A. M. Dade; Sidney S. Alcott; Moses Olmstead and Mrs. Elizabeth Craig; Betsey Norton; Elizabeth Monroe; George Poindexter; William Speiden; Francis Baden; Ursula E. Cobb; L. M. Goldsborough and others; Maria Taylor; the legal representatives of Walter Colton; Benj. S. Roberts; Catharine Proctor Hayden; William Hazzard Wigg; John Charles Fremont; Lewis H. Bates and William Lacon.

Joint Resolutions which originated in the Senate.

A resolution for the relief of Alexander Y. P. Garnett.

For the relief of David Corderey.

To provide for straightening the eastern boundary line of the naval hospital lands at New York.

For surrendering the site of the old Oglethrope barracks to the City Council of Savannah.

For the relief of the Spanish consul and other subjects of Spain residing at New Orleans.

Of the heir of John De Neufville.

Of the estate of Isaac L. Battle.

Explanatory of an act approved May 23, 1850.

For the appointment of Regents in the Smithsonian Institution.

Explanatory of the act appropriating money for the removal of the raft in Red river.

In relation to the census returns from the State of California.

A resolution allowing in certain cases to the owners of steamers further time to make the necessary preparations to bring their vessels within the provision of the law.

In amendment of a joint resolution relating to the duties of inspectors of steamers.

Relating to the printing of Congress during the recess.

Public Acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act to provide for the payment of the companies of Captains Rush, Price, and Suarez, for military services in Florida.

To erect an equestrian statue of Washington.

Granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

Granting to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburgh Railroad Company the right of way.

To extend the provisions of an act approved the 3d March, 1847, and the act approved the 26th of February, 1849, for carrying into effect the existing compacts with the States of Alabama and Mississippi in relation to the five per cent. fund and school reservations.

To amend an act entitled "An act for the discontinuance of the office of Surveyor General in the several districts."

Making an appropriation for bringing to the seat of Government the votes for President and Vice President.

To surrender to the State of Ohio the unfinished portion of the Cumberland road in said State.

Making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States.

Making an appropriation for the payment of navy pensions.

To amend an act entitled "An act to establish the Territorial Government of Oregon."

Making further appropriations for the construction of roads in Minnesota.

For the construction of military roads in Oregon.

Authorizing certain soldiers of the late war with Great Britain to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof.

Granting the right of way to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

To amend an act entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon.

To prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the United States.

Making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy.

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th June.

Making appropriations for the support of the army.

Making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government.

Making appropriations for the naval service.

Making appropriations for the transportation of the United States mails by ocean steamers.

Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department.

To regulate the fees and costs to be allowed to clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the circuit and district courts of the United States.

Authorizing the Selectmen of the town of Chelsea, in Massachusetts, to lay out and make way on lands of the United States in said town.

To appropriate lands for the support of schools in the Territory of Minnesota.

Making an appropriation for the completion of the public buildings in Minnesota.

To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians."

To establish the Territorial Government of Washington.

Making appropriations for lighthouses, &c., &c.

To establish post roads.

Authorizing the issuing a register to the brig Boundary, and to change the name of the steamer Roger Williams and propeller Ontario.

To provide for additional clerks, and extend the sessions of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico.

Authorizing the Governor of New Mexico to call an extra session of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, should the same be deemed necessary and expedient.

Private Acts which originated in the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of C. L. Swayze; of Joseph M. Wilcoxen; Maurice K. Simons; the legal representatives of Bernard Todd; the heirs of Jeremiah Wingate; Jacob Storer; Charles S. Mathews, Charles Wood, and James Hall; the widow and orphan children of Col. William R. McKee; Thomas P. Dudley; John J. Sykes; heirs of William McFarland; Philo Smith; the heirs or legal representatives of Joseph Arnow; James A. Fawns; Osborn Cross; Captain George P. Smith; John Miller; Brevet Brigadier General Bennett Riley; Josiah P. Pitcher; Edward Box; B. B. Bennett; Harlow Spaulding; Mary Barny; John Kerbaugh; Gilman Smith; to amend an act for the relief of Joseph Johnson. Nathan H. Darling; Cornelius Hughs; the Southern Michigan Railroad Company; S. Morris Waln; James H. Jenkins; Mary Pearson; William J. Price; John Ozias; Cornelius Covert; increase the pension of Henry Click; for the relief of Henry Miller; James Wright, jr.; William H. Wells and others; Jacob Shade, jr.; Jasper A. Mattby; Robert Gibson; Gardiner Herring; John Huffington.

Joint Resolutions which originated in the House of Representatives.

Joint resolution granting the petition of William and Matthew Moss.

Authorizing the settlement of the account of the public printer for paper used by him since the first of November.

For the relief of J. P. Converse.

Providing for the printing and binding the "returns of the seventh census."

The relief of Thompson Barnett.

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