

CHERAW GAZETTE.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Farmers' Register.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF APPLES TO FEED STOCK, AND FOR SALE, AND THEIR PRODUCTS, CIDER AND BRANDY.

NOVEMBER 4, 1836.

During the two last summers and falls, my duties called me into the apple regions of the north. The following facts were obtained in reference to the subject of apple cider and brandy.

1. Cider drinkers are peculiarly subject to rheumatism, to inflamed oedipids, headache, bleeding at the nose, to sores and ulcers, difficult and tedious to cure, to affections of the stomach and bowels, and to premature trembling of the hand and head.

2. Cider drunkards are the most brutish and cruel of the unhappy tribe of inebriates.

3. An old orchard and a distillery are almost invariable indices, of widows, orphans, poverty and drunkenness.

4. There is a great loss of money in making either cider or brandy. Good eating apples are worth on an average 25 cents a bushel. Eight bushels of apples make a barrel of cider, and twelve barrels of cider make one barrel of brandy. Brandy at 50 cents per gallon would give about 15 cents per bushel for the apples. The loss is ten cents per bushel. This on an orchard of one hundred trees, in ten years, would be over one thousand dollars. No allowance is made for capital and labor connected with distilling. Take these into consideration, and the loss is much greater.

5. It costs no more to raise good apples, suitable for market, than to raise apples only suitable for distilling. Very often apples are worth one dollar per bushel, and then the loss is immense by turning them into brandy. I am told that in Mobile apples sell now for ten dollars a barrel!

6. Engrafting and budding will change the character of an orchard, and will more than compensate for the time and amount lost in producing the change, in ten years.

7. Apples make most excellent food for horses. Several physicians of extensive practice, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, feed their horses on apples and hay. I have never seen a fatter horse, or more sleek and spirited. The hair is much more lustrous, and requires less grooming than horses fed on grain. Mr. Norton of Farmington, Connecticut, has about the finest pair of horses I have seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast, and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not as much grain is given to horses at the north as is customary at the south. One thing is worth noticing—horses fed on apples, do not eat as much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour raw apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one horse.

8. Apples are most excellent food for bees. The fattest beef I have seen was made so on sweet apples.

9. Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best, to cut up the apples when fed to sheep.

10. Hogs care nothing for corn if they can get apples; if sweet, the apples may be given without boiling; if sour they must be boiled. Mixed with corn meal the flesh is firmer.

11. Apples increase the quantity and quality of milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milk cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true, that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

12. Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold at a fine profit, when to fatten them on corn would ensure a loss.

13. Sweet apples and good eating apples are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows, also for hogs, although some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet for hogs.

If these remarks shall induce any one to test their correctness, by making a fair experiment, the object of my writing them will be fully answered.

THOMAS P. HUNT.

METHOD OF PRESERVING CABBAGES SO AS TO HAVE THEM GOOD TILL LATE IN THE SPRING.—Make a trench in the driest sandy ground, nine inches wide, and of equal depth, place a row of cabbages, with the roots upwards, contiguous to each other. Fill the cavities about them, with some dry straw, and then shovel the earth up to the stalks on each side, almost as high as the roots, slapping it like the roof of a house.

The cabbage will come out in May as sound as when they were put in, and the outer green leaves will be turned quite white. As they are not apt to keep well after they are taken out, two or three at a time may be taken as they are wanted for use and the breach immediately closed up with straw and earth as before.—*Jb.*

GAMBLING HOUSES.

An English work recently published, with the title "The Metropolis," contains an account of Gambling establishments, from which the following is taken.

"There are a certain number of persons called 'grecs,' or 'spiders,' attached to the establishment, ostensibly members of the club, but without a penny in the world, who are found to be eminently serviceable to the 'concern.' It is asked 'in what way?' Why, in catching flats—or, to use their own phraseology, 'to bring in pigeons to be plucked.' These persons must, of course, be well treated; and, as a supper at home is a rare thing with them, one at Crockford's is so much the greater object. Besides, the work of catching flats is but half finished when the latter are brought into the house.

"Before it can be completed, they must be made to partake of a splendid supper, and to drink liberally of the 'delicious wines.' When they enter the house they have not, perhaps, the slightest intention of throwing a single die, or, at any rate, of risking more than a mere trifle. They are pressed by those who 'took them in' to partake of the 'refreshments,' as they are called. Well, it appears to them refreshment is not a bad thing after all; they accordingly begin with the supper, and end with the hazard table. The moment they sit down to the refreshment, but not till then, the flats are considered as fairly caught.—When a pigeon is caught, however, it is very unusual to pluck him the first few nights.

"They allow him to go on winning for some nights in succession. In this, the hellites have two objects in view; the one is to give him a keener appetite for play, and the other is, that in the interim, they continue, by indirect means, either to elicit from himself, or to obtain information from some one else, as to the full extent of his resources. They regulate their movements accordingly. It matters not, though he be not well supplied with the ready; if his prospect of 'by-and-by' succeeding to a large fortune be undeniably good. Crockford's bank is at his service to nearly the full amount,—supposing it were £50,000,—of what he is understood to be certain of succeeding to. In this way many young noblemen, plunge themselves over head-and-ears in what are called debts of honor, before they succeed to expectancies; and consequently when they do succeed, they are, in point of fact, as poor as they were before. Some years ago Lord C**** paid down £100,000 on his coming of age, for debts of honor he had contracted at Crockford's."

Again,—
"Some idea may be formed of the extent of Crockford's establishment, and of the style in which it is kept up, when I mention that no fewer than 33 servants are employed in it. There is one set of waiters for the day, and another for the night. They are decorated in the richest livery, and live in excellent style.

"The hour at which the hazard room is thrown open is eleven o'clock, and the dice are in immediate requisition. Crockford himself at that moment takes his station in a corner of the room, before a little desk; from that he never stirs till the playing is over. He acts on such occasions as his own clerk. No person belonging to the establishment is allowed, in any circumstances, or under any pretext, to enter the room while the gamblers are at work. There is a Mr. Page who acts as an inspector, or groom-porter, while the games are going on in the hazard room; but he is in the confidence of most of the noblemen who frequent that part of the house, and though paid for his services—some say at the princely rate of 50 guineas per week—he can hardly be said to be one of Crockford's servants.

"In Crockford's very large sums are played for with cards; but it is at the hazard table, when the game is French hazard, that the work of plunder is carried on to the most extensive scale. There, to use the gambling phraseology, the 'pigeon is plucked.' And to get the flat prevailed on to throw down the cards, and repair to the hazard room, is the great, though concealed object of those in the interest of the house. A few hours, most probably, will do the work in the latter place.—The stakes are usually high; he loses, perhaps, a fourth part of his fortune in less than an hour; he 'tables' another fourth—he loses again. He becomes desperate; in the delirium, or madness, (for that is the proper word) of the moment, he determines on risking his all at one throw. The dice turn up—his all is lost; he who a few hours before was a rich man, is now a beggar. The sums which young, thoughtless noblemen lose at Crockford's in one night, are sometimes incredibly large.

"Seven years ago one pigeon was plucked in a few hours, to the tune of £60,000; the stakes were £10,000. It is only three years since, Lord C—, the grandson of an aged noble Earl, lost £30,000 in one night. The winner was a noble Marquis, of sporting notoriety, who, according to report, was at that time, if not now, a part proprietor of the establishment. Losses of £50,000, £70,000, and £10,000, in one night, are by no means uncommon when a rich flat is caught."

Speaking of the presumed connection of a certain "greek" Marquis with Crockford's house, our author observes—

"It is said that the Marquis of Hertford has from first to last, in the course of his life, won upwards of £1,500,000; how it has been spent—for it is understood to have been, for the most part, spent—is pretty generally known to the public. He now plays but seldom; hardly ever unless there is a pigeon to be plucked."

On "plucking" there are a few sensible remarks:—

"When a well-feathered pigeon is 'in the wind'—such is the gambling-house phraseology—the flat-catchers of Crockford's are all on the alert. Sometimes they will keep their eye on him for a year or two before they expect they can fix their talons on him. The public appearance of no young nobleman, for many years past, has excited so much interest at Crockford's as that of the Duke of Buccleuch. The immense wealth into the possession of which they knew he would come when of age, was too tempting a prize to be overlooked. Every effort was accordingly made to decoy him into the great hell of St. James's; but it would not do. He never evinced the least disposition for play. His taste, though often varying, was always opposed to gambling. At one time it is for buying old books; at another for collecting curious ancient vases, and other antiquities; then it changes to fine furniture. No matter what direction it takes so long as it keeps him out of the way of gambling. His princely fortune can enable him to gratify any other taste, whatever it may be, without injuring his family; but a few weeks in the hazard room of Crockford's would, in all probability, see him a beggar."

From the New York Express.

TELEGRAPHS—IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We call the attention of our readers to the following communication. The information it contains is highly important to the whole commercial community, and to every man interested in the success of so great an enterprise as the establishment of a Line of Telegraph, throughout the United States. Our country has for a long time required some such system. If the proposed plan be successful, and there is every evidence of the fact, the invention will prove of immense importance to almost every class of our citizens. The Merchant, the Insurer, the Ship owner, the officers of Government, and every Editor in the country, will be deeply interested in its success.

For the New York Daily Express.

Messrs. Editors:—It would be difficult to fix with certainty the period at which the Telegraph was invented. Traces of its use may be found in the history of all nations and in the remotest antiquity. The progress of different people in civilization and power was attended with some slight improvements in Telegraphy. This art was the constant study of some sages who consecrated their labors to the prosperity of their country, yet the system which has been employed since its invention for the purpose of corresponding literally and word for word, was attempted in vain by them. Governments, well aware of the advantage which they might derive from the art in ascertaining the wants of the people and repelling attacks from without, readily adopted the mode of corresponding by means of the Telegraph, notwithstanding the imperfections of the system. It is this which has created the emulation of many individuals who have brought to light an infinite number of different Telegraph systems.

In modern times the best telegraphic attempts known are those of Karcher, of Koster, of Amontoux, Rob-Floek Gauthay, and Paulian; the Aerograph of Latour, the Vigigraph of Peytes Moubrier, the Authrograph of James Spratt, and also the Telegraphic system of Rear-Admiral de St. Ouen. But these methods more or less ingenious have failed not only in rendering any communication (even the shortest) literally word for word, but they are even wanting in exactness, they even do not present all the advantages which Mr. Clappe, inventor of the Telegraphic System of France, has united in his 'Telegraph,' altho' this latter, which is beyond doubt the best of all, is at present limited to simple and short despatches.

All these defective systems, have had but a short duration; as they have only succeeded in transmitting very imperfectly the despatches given to them, as coast signals are but simple Telegraphs, and as in all languages there are thousands of phrases and different propositions, and as a language contains thousands of words, it was impossible to imagine a Telegraph that could make thousands of signals without falling into the greatest confusion.

These Telegraphic attempts having failed in satisfying the wants of the present day, Messrs. Servel and Gonon have been encouraged to persevere in the labor which they had been preparing for many years, having obtained the result which they had conceived, and having also attained the object which they had in view, they expect to exceed the expectations of those generous individuals who are at the head of the government of the United States, as well as its enterprising merchants. By means of their Telegraphic system with the aid of a line of Telegraph, they can establish on all points of this immense continent a regular correspondence, transact detailed accounts, expedite exact official reports, communicate the operations of the exchange and the prices current, forward the important decisions of Congress, as also interesting articles from the journals, &c. &c., in a word to carry on a literal correspondence and word for word, without employing more signals than there are words in the dictionary, that is to say a

despatch of 100 or 200 words must be marked by one or two hundred signals at most, the Telegraphic despatch being always conveyed with a most exact orthography and punctuation, as the principal and true object of a Telegraphic system is to be able to transmit all the despatches exactly and above all with very few signals, in order to avoid the bad weather which might occur momentarily in great distances.

The Telegraph being very simple, and the movement quite visible at a great distance, it can be placed at 4, 6, 8 and 10 leagues distant according to the proposition of the ground.

The persons employed about the Telegraph may be instructed in a very short time, and with a little practice they will be enabled easily to make from 5 to 10 signals per minute, consequently a despatch of 100 words which will employ 100 signals at the most, may be transmitted through a distance of 200 leagues in the space of 15 to 20 minutes.

In consideration of the great advantages presented by their Telegraphic system over all others known, advantages attested by undoubted certificates of experiments of their dictionary made at St. Petersburg, and at Moscow in presence of gentlemen of the Engineer department and the corps of communications of the Russian empire, as well as before Mr. Clay, Charge d' Affairs of the United States, and a meeting of American merchants, Messrs. Servel & Gonon are making arrangements to establish a system of Telegraphic communications in all the States, north and south.

The Telegraphic dictionary invented by Messrs. Servel & Gonon, can be easily translated in all the living languages without losing any of the advantages it possesses in the French; this consideration has induced those gentlemen to proceed immediately to the United States of America, being persuaded that this great nation will receive favorably a plan which, by presenting a perfect system of Telegraphic communications, will also be of the greatest utility to this flourishing country.

M. L.

From the Mother's Magazine.

DAUGHTERS NOT EDUCATED FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.

Few mothers seem to appreciate the amazing responsibility resulting from the relations of wife, mother, and mistress of a family. Else how can we account for the fact, that so little attention is bestowed upon the education of daughters, in order to initiate them into the mysteries of housewifery? And yet this view of the case is mortifying, for every lady knows that the most common artist, on the principle of self-interest, deems it essential to his success in trade, to serve a due apprenticeship.

But mere inattention to domestic duties and qualifications, is not all we have to complain of. We are compelled to ask, why is it, that our daughters are so often absolutely disgusted with those duties and employments, to which the God of nature intended the life of woman should be principally devoted?

Miss Hannah More says, "I will venture to affirm, that let a woman know what she may, yet if she does not consider it the perfection of the character of a wife,

'To study household good,
And good works in her husband to promote,'

she is ignorant of the most important branch of female knowledge." She further says, "The idea of a female drudge, or an unpolished housewife, did not enter into the views of Milton, when commenting upon Eve's reception and entertainment of the angel Raphael. The poet," she says, "uniformly kept up the same happy combination of intellectual worth with polished manners, ascribing grace to her steps and dignity to her gestures, her husband politely calling her 'daughter of God and man, accomplished Eve.'"

The same is true of Solomon, when describing, in the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, the frugal wife and mother in Israel. He says, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the law of kindness. Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also and he praiseth her. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness." What could Solomon have meant, when he added, "She worketh willingly with her hands; she considereth a field, and buyeth it?" The whole of this chapter forces upon the mind the conviction, that industry, frugality, and economy, were the chief ornaments of the female character in the days of Solomon, and were also an important source of wealth, and respectability, and permanency to family distinction. Solomon beautifully expresses the same sentiments in another chapter, in the following comprehensive and pithy sentence: "Every wise woman buildeth her house."

It may be added, these domestic qualities, upon which Solomon lays so much stress, will be found, almost without exception, a sure index to female virtue and integrity—certainly where they have been based upon religious principles; for in this case, they must be the genuine fruit of that mode of training which God has himself prescribed. These virtuous habits and principles in the female sex, are the stability of nations no less than of families, and they must forever constitute no inconsiderable portion of domestic happiness, because, in the nature of things, they are immutably right and proper.

In the training of daughters for wives

and mothers, after the model which the wisdom of Solomon has prescribed, fortunately the poorer classes in society have equal advantages with the rich, with incomparably fewer temptations to forsake the path of duty, which is the only path of safety. It may not be improper, in this place, to give a word of caution to those young men who peruse our pages—if they hope to enjoy the blessings of wedded life, remember, that what most men seek in a wife, Solomon faithfully guards them against. He says, "Favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised"—"Ah, and chosen too," said a wise young man, who was about to select a companion for life.

It may be further remarked, that those young women who, by a display of beauty, wit, ornament, or dress, seek to gain admirers, cannot be expected to possess the requisite qualifications for a dutiful and affectionate wife or mother; for, it may be added, no young woman who is conscientiously serving the Lord, will spend her time in employments which, instead of benefitting mankind, serve but to inflate herself with pride; nor will she resort to such fading vanities, "to kill time," or to "drive away dull care," or for the sake of being "amused."

Said Mrs. S., as she sat trotting upon her knee her first grandchild, "I fear my poor Margaret will never be able to nurse her children." "And why?" inquired Mrs. B. "Because, poor thing, she has destroyed her health and constitution by conforming to the ridiculous fashions of the day. I have often trembled for her, as I observed her slender form, so much admired by Mrs. T., her dressmaker, but to her mother was the premonition of consumption. But in spite of all my remonstrances, she would attend late balls and parties—she would lace tight—she would walk out in thin shoes and thin dresses, notwithstanding for more than two years she has been subject to fainting fits. You, who have never had a daughter, Mrs. B., wonder perhaps why I did not control Margaret in these matters; but as well might a mother think to stem a torrent, as to control a girl of sixteen, who 'came out' into society at fourteen, and who, of course, has yielded for two years to the tyranny of fashion. I fear, Mrs. B., that the generality of our young mothers will make but poor nurses."

What an acknowledgement to be extracted from a mother!!

But the question returns, when a young lady during the period of her minority is confined at school, or has been allowed to pass her time in lolling in the drawing room, reading novels, "flirting" at gay parties, in short, going the whole round of fashionable life; what is there in the nature of things, that shall at once transform her into the healthy, disinterested, and attentive wife and mother.

In these stations, will she have no need of firm health—no need of firm nerves—no need of fortitude, patience, and self-denial?

If neither her heart nor her mind has been fortified to bear up under trials, how will she bear with vexations in family matters?—how will she bear with disappointments which may meet her at every step?—how will she bear with interruptions, not only in her retirements, but in her most important and necessary plans of usefulness?—how will she bear with the waywardness, the petulance, the weaknesses of her children? with the impertinence, the ignorance, the dullness and caprice of her domestics?—How, I ask, will she bear up under these, had ten thousand other difficulties and temptations, if she has neither health of body, or vigor of mind, to resist or overcome them?

In the training of our daughters, we should not for a day lose sight of the tremendous fact, that there are two worlds, and that the present life is absolutely a probationary state to one which is unchanging.

The fact cannot be controverted, that woman was not formed for a listless or sedentary life, neither was she made for a life of pleasure. On the contrary, her duties are of the most active kind, and perpetually recurring. Nor can these duties be thoroughly learned, but in the school of experience. How much wiser then that she begin her apprenticeship at home, under the watchful eye of a fond mother, whose patience and partiality, ever, will far exceed that of a devoted husband, whose youthful imagination has always pictured his wife as a paragon of female excellence—at home, where it may be supposed that a father's pecuniary circumstances will allow of some prodigality in needless experiments, rather than those of a young man, just set up in business for himself, and who, perhaps, in commencing the early family establishment, had to resist many a remonstrance of his own judgment and reason, and the better judgment of family connexions.

Even in cases where a mother is disposed, and really has intended, to avoid the evils we have hinted at, though her daughter is professedly employed, still her efforts do not amount to any thing—her attempts at industry are a sort of busy idleness. She does not in fact relieve her mother of any of her domestic burdens or sympathise with her under her load of responsibility, which, if divided, would not be oppressive.

It is by actually participating with the mother in the incessant toils which must at times be sustained even in well regulated

families, that our daughters can become qualified for the endless cares and perpetual obligations, from which it is impossible for a conscientious and prudent housewife to escape. Miss More beautifully portrays that kind of education which is requisite to prepare for domestic happiness. "That," she says, "is best, which will tend to form a friend and companion in a wife—that which will inculcate principle, politeness, regulate the temper, cultivate reason, subdue the passions, direct the feelings, habituate to reflection and self-denial—and, more especially, that which will refer all actions, feelings, sentiments, tastes and passions, to the love and fear of God."

CALL FOR TRACTS FROM NESTORIANS IN PERSIA.

To Rev. Wm. A. Hallock, Cor. of American Tract Society.

Oormiah, Persia, July 8, 1836.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—Yours of October 30, 1835, came recently to hand. My heart leaps with joy as I contemplate the noble stand which your Society is taking in the department of FOREIGN DISTRIBUTION. Your schedule of Appropriations for the current year is magnificent—certainly so, if compared with past efforts—and, in fact, it is so in reality; though we pray, hope, and trust that indications of Providence will require you speedily still to magnify this schedule, both in the number and amount of its appropriations many fold.

For your appropriations to our mission, allow me to tender to your Society my heart-felt obligations. Our operations in Persia, you are aware, are all incipient, and as yet comparatively limited; still your aid has already proved invaluable to us, and successive appropriations will prove increasingly so, as our means for the preparation of Tracts shall be multiplied and matured. Our facilities for distribution are unbounded. There is and will be no limit to the demand for religious Tracts among the Nestorians, but our means to supply them. The whole nation are hungering and thirsting for religious books, and are as ready to receive them from us as from the hands of their own bishops. In fact the Ecclesiastical, from the Patriarch down to the obscurest Priest, are foremost in their importunities that we circulate among them and their people christian knowledge with all practicable despatch, and at our own discretion.

But we have as yet no press, and our Tract operations can only be commensurate with the slow motion of the pen, until we have one, which we hope will be very soon.

We have at present one translator and three copyists sustained by your funds, and employed in the preparation of Tracts in the Nestorian dialect. The Tracts which we have hitherto prepared, and which we shall for some time to come prepare, consist entirely of selections of Scripture, copied from a translation which I am now engaged in making from the ancient Syriac into the modern or Nestorian dialect. We copy these portions of Scripture upon one side of large sheets of very thick paper, and for the sake of durability paste coarse canvass upon the back, and for their better preservation still, we attach loops at the top, by which they may be suspended.—Thus constructed, these Tracts form excellent and very convenient reading lessons for schools, and most acceptable cards for general distribution.

Thus are we at present disposing of the sacred appropriations made by your Society to our Mission. The arrival of our Press will enable us immediately to multiply our operations; and as Tracts—these "leaves of the tree of life," shall wing their way over the province of Oormiah; and through the innumerable Nestorian villages and hamlets in the valleys and ravines of the Wild Kurdistan mountains, and over the plains of Mesopotamia still westward, we cannot doubt that wherever they shall fall they will prove as "healing for the nations." And when the Nestorian church—this venerable church of Antioch, shall have awakened from her slumber of centuries—shall have put on her beautiful garments, and stand forth in the centre of Mohammedan dominion—like the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners," revived and regenerated by the Spirit of God, through Tract, and Bible, and Missionary instrumentality, and sending forth a flood of light and glory in every direction to illumine and save all Asia—then, we trust, the Tract contributions of American Christians for the benefit of our mission, will appear to have been made not in vain. That this blessed day may soon come is our prayer, the object of our toil, hope and expectation.

Your brother in the labors of the Gospel,
JUSTIN PRINCE.

Those who were present at the last anniversary of the American Tract Society, will recollect that much interest was manifested in the adoption of the resolution to raise \$35,000 for foreign distribution during the current year. Many thought the community would cheerfully contribute a much larger sum, and all believed a larger sum could be usefully employed. Nearly nine months of the year have gone by, and only \$6,591 76 have been received; leaving \$28,408 24 to be obtained previous to April 15. The receipts for this object the last three months have been only \$524 75, less, probably, than during any three months in the last three years. The receipts of a little more than three months to come must settle the question, whether the proposed amount shall be realized and committed to the heathen. Missionaries and others abroad have been apprized of the Society's resolutions; they are expecting the money, and are making arrangements to employ it in the most useful manner as early as possible. The Committee in