GREEN-MOUNTAIN FREEMAN.

Liberty and Equality, Man's common birthright, God's richest gift—Religion and Law their defence.

BY POLAND & BRIGGS. MONTPELIER, VT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1846. VOL. III, NO. 5.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer and Mechanic.

Another New Power.

A patent has been secured in England for the application of heat upon the atmosphere as a propelling power, without the aid of machinery. It is called the *Fumific Propeller*. The theory is founded on the propositions that heat is the source of power in all our artificial motive agents—that machinery does not increase the power, but only transforms or transfers it, and that the expansion arising from a given amount of heat applied to gaseous bodies, is much greater than from the same amount applied to liquid bodies. In the construction of the engine the force of the rocket is taken as an example, and the rarified air is caused to act at once and directly upon the water, as a moving power for propelling vessels. A fire grate is enclosed in a strong, close furnace, at the top and bottom of which close chamber are two bonnet valves, which are opened for the necessary draught for lighting the fire, which may consist of coal, wood, or any other fuel; and the fire having attained a good height, these valves are closely luted down, and the gases are conducted to each side of the vessel, where, discharging a stream backwards in the water, the vessel is propelled forward. A circular blower supplies the necessary air into the close furnace for combustion. The well known principle is made available that air, when heated, expands 1-480th for every degree. So, therefore, when heated to 480 deg. its bulk will be doubled. The rush of power from the close furnace along the pipes is analagous to that of steam from a boiler to the engine, equal in pressure and constancy, and when required, at much greater velocity. For the purposes of locomotion, on a railway, the hot products are forced down wards in a diagonal direction so as to obtain impact on the road; or a continuous trough or canal may be laid along the line and filled with water, in which the discharge pipe is made to travel. The inventor of this system of motive power expresses his conviction that it is the best for raising water, propelling ships and locomotives; presenting the least danger, the greatest economy, comfort, and commercial and political advantage, and the best means for working at any required velocity, and which will cost the least sum for its establishment, exercise and maintainance. If all this be true, we have no doubt that it is not only a new but a very important power, and one which will perhaps produce a revolution in the arts of life.

Wages of Labor.

From an instructive article on the subject of agricultural labor in different countries, its wages, and the comparative condition of the laborer, in the London Mark Lane Express, we condense the following facts. In our estimates we have called the shilling sterling 22 cents, though its value is a trifle less; and the comparison, though instituted with the English laborer, can be easily made with those of this country.

In England the average rate of agricultural wages for an able man with a family, is 9 shillings, or $1,98 cents per week. From this is to be deducted cottage rent at 33 cents per week, leaving $1,65 cents per week to provide himself with the necessaries of life. In France, a laborer in the same situation, receives $1,04 per week; in Prussia, 66 cents; in Germany, $1,02 per week; in Holland and Belgium, $1,20; in Italy and the Austrian states, $1,15 cents. It will be remembered that these averages are those of the common laborer, shepherds, carmen, and mechanics receiving rather more. The food which the wages named above will purchase in the several countries, is stated in the Express as follows:

In England the laborer can obtain for his 165 cents, or his week's wages, either 38 lbs. of bread, or 11 1-2 lbs. of meat; 7 1-4 lbs. of butter; 12 3-4 lbs. of cheese; or 174 lbs. of potatoes.

In France, with his 104 cents, he can buy either 46 lbs. of bread; 13 1-2 lbs. of meat; or 261 lbs. of potatoes.

In Prussia, with his 66 cents per week, the laborer can buy either 36 lbs. of bread; 16 lbs. of meat; or 8 3-4 lbs. of butter.

In Germany, with 102 cents he obtains either 43 1-2 lbs. of bread; 18 lbs. of meat; 11 1-2 lbs. of butter; 24 lbs. of cheese; or 54 quarts of beer.

In Holland and Belgium, 120 cents will buy either 58 lbs. of bread; 22 lbs. of beef; or 460 lbs. of potatoes.

In Italy and the Austrian states, the laborer with his 115 cents can buy either 50 lbs. of bread; 22 lbs. of beef, 8 lbs. of butter, 8 lbs. of cheese, or 168 lbs. of potatoes.

This table is interesting as showing not only the prices of labor in the countries named, but also the price of bread, meat, butter, cheese, &c. It is true the bread is stated by the lb. instead of grain by the bushel, but as the flour of a bushel of wheat, say 40 lbs. will make from 63 to 65 lbs. of bread, an estimate may easily be made of the quantity of wheat or flour a man in any of the countries named would receive for a week's work. The laborer in this country who receives his bushel of wheat a day, or other articles in proportion, will readily conceive the meagre fare, and slender chance of "laying by any thing" which must attend the foreign agricultural laborer. In all these countries it will be seen that the value of provisions is at least as great as here, and in some instances much greater. It is only by the comparisons which such authentic statements enable them to make, that the free laborers, the farmers or mechanics of this country can fully appreciate the advantages of their positions.—*Albany Cultivator.*

Substitute for the Potato.—A vegetable indigenous in New Grenada, the atrachis, is said to be a valuable substitute for the potato. Each plant furnishes three or four pounds of root, of the nature of the carrot and potato united, and is said to be a wholesome food.

HISTORICAL.

From the New York Evangelist.

Present Aspects of Russia.

NO. I.

BY REV. JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.

There is no subject which now excites a deeper interest in England, and indeed with all thinking men throughout the continent of Europe, than what is called the Eastern Question. Russia and England are now playing as important a political game, as ever excited the Eastern Hemisphere. Russia, with an ambition which knows no bounds, with resources almost inexhaustible, with secret policy intriguing at every court in Europe, seeks to extend her territory over all of central Asia, and to outvie ancient Rome in the extent of her dominions and in the majesty of her power.

England trembles at the gigantic acquisitions of her great northern rival. She sees, with a degree of dread which she can neither appease nor conceal, the Russian power crowding closer and closer upon her East Indian possessions, and contemplates with irrepressible anxiety the rapidly increasing navy of the autocrat, threatening soon to supersede her in her ancient sovereignty of the seas. To thwart the designs of Russia is now the great object of English diplomacy. And there is at the present time a contest going on between these two powers, which, though it has excited but little attention on this side of the Atlantic, is an all-engrossing subject of interest in every cabinet of Europe.

The Russian dominions now compose about one-seventh of the habitable globe, extending from the Baltic sea, across the whole breadth of Europe and of Asia, to Bheering's straits; and from the eternal ices of the northern pole to the sunny clime of the pomegranate and the fig. The Emperor Nicholas reigns with unlimited sway over about seventy millions of the human family; a population considerably exceeding that of England, France, and the United States combined. He had a militia consisting of eighteen millions of well armed and respectably disciplined men. He had a standing army of highly disciplined troops, many of them veterans in the hardships and horrors of war, consisting of one million of men, two hundred thousand of these being cavalry, perhaps unsurpassed by any other body of mounted troops in the world. His navy, consisting of forty or fifty ships of the line, with frigates, sloops, floating batteries and gun boats almost without number, is now manned by about sixty thousand men, daily exercised in all the arts of war. And the shores of the Euxine and the Baltic incessantly roused with the blows of the ship carpenter, as month after month new ships are launched upon their waters. The annual revenue of the Emperor is about fifty millions of dollars. Such is the gigantic power now overshadowing the north of Europe, and apparently aiming at the sovereignty of the world.

The Emperor Nicholas is about forty-five years of age, in the very prime of his intellectual and physical vigor. He is, in all respects, one of the most extraordinary men now on the busy stage of life. It is said that he is in form and feature one of the handsomest men on the continent of Europe. Lord Londonderry who not long ago returned from a visit to his court, says that if all the seventy millions, who compose the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, were assembled together, Nicholas is the one, who, from his commanding figure, his symmetrical and intellectual features, and his princely bearing, would be selected, from them all as formed by the God of nature for their chieftain. His mind is of the highest order, uniting in that wonderful combination which made Napoleon the master spirit of his age, the comprehensiveness of the man of genius, with the practical man's minutest acquaintance with details. He is alike at home every where, in the army, in the navy, in the cabinet. His diplomatic corps is by general consent, the ablest in Europe. In England, as in America, a man is appointed to an important mission, not because he is the most suitable man, but because there are certain interests which must be conciliated, or particular friends who must be rewarded. But Nicholas feels none of these trammels. He reigns in unlimited despotism. Dukes and Barons are nothing to him. He cares not who was a man's father, or where he was born. Looking simply at the qualifications of the individuals selected as the instruments of his government, he has gathered around him from all the nations of Europe the most brilliant and comprehensive talent, and no cabinet in the Eastern hemisphere is probably equal to the associated diplomatists of Nicholas.

The favored plan of Russia, which has never for a moment been lost sight of since first projected by the dissolute and ambitious Catherine, is to found universal dominion by the monopoly of the commerce between Europe and Asia. To do this, she must first so extend and strengthen her central power, as to have nothing to fear from the other nations of Europe. She must so enlarge and perfect her navy as to wrest from the hands of Great Britain the sceptre of the ocean, and she must subjugate Turkey, and make Constantinople her third capital, and fortify her Gibraltar's rock at the Dardanelles.

Towards the accomplishment of these projects, she is advancing in a career triumphant, rapid and apparently resistless. By diplomatic intrigue and the power of her armies, Russia had succeeded in bringing a large portion of the Empire of Poland under her control. The Poles manifested some restiveness under the yoke, and made an effort to regain their ancient independence. The imperial autocrat poured into the ill-fated territory his resistless armies. They swept over Poland with hurricane fury. One wild shriek vibrated upon the ear of Europe, so deep and piercing that it even passed the Atlantic wave and rolled along our shores, and Poland was no more. Her armies were massacred. Her nobles were driven into Siberian exile. Her cities and villages became the property of Russia. Her population of twenty millions of inhabitants were transformed into the subjects of the grasping conqueror, to swell his armies and to fight his battles; and her annual revenue of twenty millions of dollars was emptied into his overflowing treasury.

The Empire of Sweden lies the western shore of the Baltic sea. It would be convenient for Nicholas to have possession of the whole coast. It is said that Russian gold has already bought up the influence of her leading nobles and statesmen. And there is now in Sweden a powerful party, even with the King himself at their head, who openly advocate the annexation of their territory to the powerful Empire upon whose border they lie. They say that it is far better for them to become assimilated with this majestic nation, to share its glory and its power, than to be an independent but feeble empire, which may at any moment be inundated with Russian troops. Thus Sweden virtually belongs to Russia. Her monarch is but the viceroy of Nicholas, to do his bidding in the furtherance of all his plans.

And Norway, a narrow strip of land washed by the German ocean, is left unmolested, simply because she is not worth possessing. Her cold and cheerless wastes, inhabited by a population of but about a million, without a navy and with hardly the shadow of an army, only add to the interior strength of that powerful monarch, who can fill her whole territory with Russian subjects whenever it shall be his will. Thus the stormy waves of the German ocean are the only real limits to the power of Nichalas on the West.

Let us now turn to the East, and note the acquisitions of this gigantic empire in that direction. There is a large promontory jutting into the Black sea from the North, called the Crimea. The possession of this promontory is important to any power that would control the commerce of the Black sea. Turkey owned it. Russia wanted it. She took it. And when Turkey remonstrated, Nicholas very significantly pointed to his guns and his troops, and advised the Sultan to keep quiet. Mahmoud took the hint, and exercised discretion, that "better part of valor."

Sevastapool, on the southern shore of the Crimea, is now the naval depot of the Euxine fleet. Here an immense navy, manned by thirty thousand seamen, rides proudly, armed and provisioned, ready to unmoor at a moment's warning for any expedition of aggrandisement. For many years Nicholas has had twelve thousand men constantly employed in throwing up fortifications around this important position. No assailant now can probably harm it. Said Capt. Crawford, as he visited a few years ago the Russian fleet at Sevastapool, "It was a strange feeling that came over me, as an Englishman and an officer in the British navy, on finding myself at sea with six and twenty line of battle ships, manned with nearly thirty thousand men, and four months' provision on board, knowing, as I did, that for the protection of the coasts of my own country, of our ports, of our mercantile shipping in the Baltic, the North sea, and the channel, we had but seven line-of-battle ships in a state of preparation, and those not fully manned. I confess that, confident as I felt of the superior skill and activity of my countrymen, I almost trembled for their preservation of the ancient sovereignty of the seas."

On the eastern shores of the Black sea, between her waves and the Caspian, lies Circassia, a wild and mountainous region, filled with gloomy ravines and inaccessible crags, where small bands of resolute men might bid defiance to an host. Among these defiles, for many ages, there has lived a brave and warlike race, famed for martial prowess and personal beauty, and for the spirit of indomitable independence. Russia having obtained undisputed possession of the western and northern shore of the Euxine, cast her eyes across the eastern shore, and resolved to subdue the warlike race, which for ages had ranged those wilds in unconquered freedom. The Euxine fleet was all ready to transport the armies of the Emperor to the shores of Circassia. The plan was, however, found more difficult of achievement than was at first supposed. These hardy men and women fought fiercely for their liberties. From the year 1828 to 1832, these distant solitudes resounded with the din of the most determined and murderous war. The explosion of Russian artillery rivaled the thunders of heaven, as they reverberated around the summits of the Caucasians. Army after army were cut up in these Thermopylae fastnesses, but still new thousands were poured into the doomed country, till, at last, numbers and discipline triumphed, and the brave Circassians were vanquished, and their country became, by the right of might, a province of rapacious Russia. And now the Russian flag floats from almost every promontory of the Black sea, and her fortresses frown in the strongest holds of the Caucasian mountains.

Miscellaneous.

1846.

This year many good men will die, but their works will follow them, not out of the world, but in the world. If good works were mortal, then every generation would have to begin back at some dark age of barbarism, and the subsequent one at the same place. Nay, they would travel backward and downward in the scale of moral being, if it were not in the constitution of God's government that the good which a man does shall live after him. The present condition of the human race is not exactly the harvest but the seed-time of this divine promise; when whosoever shall sow abundantly, shall reap abundantly. We repeat, the present condition and prospects of humanity are an evidence, illustrious as the sun, that good men have lived in all generations, and the aggregate of their immortal virtues has elevated us of the present day to a sublime stand-point in the destiny of the race. This point is not only the sum but the product of the present and the past, embracing the earliest elements and attainments of human progression. It appears to us as plain as anything demonstrated by mathematics, that the Eternal Mind has ordained, by a marvellous constitution, that this progression shall not be arithmetical but geometrical. In consequence of this divine order of things, the present generation has reached a point by this ratio of progression, whence each step must be a vast result to the race; for it is not one step the more, but outmeasures in its stride the distance made by all the steps taken on this earth since Adam first began to step.—The world's mind of the present day obeys unconsciously this law; nay, obedience thereto is inevitably sequent and natural. Begin with any department of this general progression, and you will see this truth as plain as the sun.

Fulton strained his mind to distraction with the idea that he could propel a vessel up the Hudson by the mere force of steam at the rate of *four miles an hour*—a large vessel—one that would carry a hundred men. He was a genius, and it had worked like a steam engine in him; but when it had forced out of his mind this stupendous idea, his friends looked at him with fixed eyes and then shook their heads sorrowfully, saying to each other in a low voice, "*What a pity he is crazy!*" In vain he protested that he was not mad; and he went to France, and there, at the dinner table with the Parisian nobility and aristocracy, when the wine had passed and softened the inequalities of rank, that young enthusiastic man uttered his fanatical proposition. It sobered in a moment the current of conversation. All eyes were directed toward the young American at the foot of the table. Talleyrand set down his glass and said in a formidable tone of inquiry: "Do I understand you to say, that by the mere force of steam you can propel a vessel containing 100 armed men, in a dead calm, at the rate of four miles an hour!" What a moment for the young enthusiast! "Yes," replied he, with a faith in his heart that steadied his voice before the French statesman. French politeness repressed the exclamation, "What a pity that he is crazy!" but the man of one idea understood the shrugs of incredulity which greeted his reply.

Four miles an hour by steam! who would dare to advance such a proposition now? Fulton himself, if alive, would pronounce such a man crazy. Nothing short of a hundred miles an hour by steam would now be considered a proposition adequate to express the sanest effort of reason. Fulton's idea, that half shipwrecked his mind by its magnitude, and which the world was not strong enough to bear yesterday, as it were, has been absorbed and constitutes but a minute element in the mighty idea of steam power now working its inventive enginery in the human mind.

Thus it is in every department of this intense progression. A few years ago, a narrow ditch called a canal, and conducting a small thread of navigation around the rapids in a river, was considered a great event, and celebrated with the joyful explosion of rum and powder. Now talk of a canal, and it is a proposition to open a river across a continent; to *lock* the Pacific through the Andes to the Atlantic, bearing tall-masted ships, laden from the extremest Inde, homeward, as it were, by land. A Railroad, in our freshest remembrance, was a tremendous affair, if it opened an iron highway between Lowell and Boston, Albany and Schenectady. Now, the very boys on their way to school, are projecting double track railways strait on through a dozen kingdoms; and men are discussing in halls of legislation whether a hemispherical colure of iron would *pay*, not whether it could be made. Steam power, with its tremendous capacity of propulsion, is even now lagging behind the propensities of the age. The daring thought of man, in the leading strings of the Eternal Mind, is feeling and foundling and coveting an element of omnipotence. It has horsed man upon the steeds of his Maker's chariot—the winds, clouds, steam, air, water, and all the fierce, swift agencies that move in the heaven above and on the earth beneath. Well, is he contented? Not he! See him now in the pasture of the great powers of Omnipoteace. See him with a bridle behind his back, baiting the quick, cross-lightning! How cosily he lays his magnetising hand upon its forked, fiery locks! There! look, ye angels of strength! see, he has bitted and saddled God's Lightning, and, astride the red courser, he bids you try your speed with him across the race-course of the world. Can the tallest in your ranks blow a blast on his trumpet that shall be heard through the universe and awake the sleeping dead; man—lightning mounted man, will send you the message fifty times around the earth before your loudest voice can reach the nearest grave.

A *stand*-point, said we? Not that—not that. The present, with all the vast and undeveloped energies which have been appercei ved and appropriated by man, is merely the *starting*-point in his progression. The whole series, reaching back from the last to the first stride of the human intellect, make now but one term, but one step—an outlaunching point for the discovery of a new world of thought. The mind of man has been in the infant school of God's great University for four thousand years, and it has just got into ideas of one syllable. Believe it, man! believe it, and look erect on heaven. Into ideas of *one* syllable, we say; and the Great Teacher, in all the yearning paternity of his love and wisdom, is teaching Humanity's Mind to construe the mighty Syntax of His government, to analyse the Prosody of His attributes.—*Burritt.*

The Mandarin and the English Lady.

The degraded position of females in China is well known. Nothing astonishes the Chinamen who visit our merchants at Hong Kong so much as the deference which is paid by our countryman to their ladies, and the position which the latter are permitted to hold in society. The very servants express their disgust at seeing our ladies permitted to sit at table with their lords and wonder how men can so far forget their dignity. A young English merchant recently took his youthful wife with him to Hong Kong, where the couple were visited by a wealthy mandarin. The latter regarded the lady attentively, and seemed to dwell with delight on her movements. When she at length left the apartment, he said to the husband, in his imperfect English, "Wat you give for that wifey wife yours?"

"Oh," replied the husband, laughing at the singular error of the visitor, "two thousand dollars."

This our merchant thought would appear to the Chinese rather a high figure, but he was mistaken.

"Well," said the mandarin, taking out his book with an air of business, "suppose you give her to me, I give you five thousand dollars."

It is difficult to say whether the young merchant was more amazed or amused, but the grave air of the Chinaman convinced him that he was in earnest, and he was compelled, therefore, to refuse the offer with as much placidity as he could assume. The mandarin was, however, pressing, and went as high as seven thousand dollars. The merchant, who had no previous notion of the value of the commodity which he had taken out with him, was compelled at length to declare that Englishmen never sold their wives after they once came into their possession, an assertion which the Chinaman was slow to believe. The merchant afterwards had a hearty laugh with his young wife, when he told her that he had just discovered her full value, as the mandarin had offered him seven thousand dollars for her.

The Contrast.

Picket your entire seaboard with forts; plant a Paixhan battery on every hill top; let a crescent of seventy-fours occupy the mouth of every harbor and inlet;—what avails it all, unless you have incorruptible integrity in the national councils, in the field, behind the breastwork, on the quarter-deck? And how are you to secure it here, if it be not first among the people?—Can the stream rise higher than the fountain? If the fountains of power among the people are polluted, how are you to have pure streams from them? If the people are corrupt, can you expect their representatives to be men of spotless integrity.

But on the contrary, strip the whole coast of its defences, blow up every fort, dismantle every battery, burn every ship of war, hurl every gun overboard; but secure an incorruptible populace; let the great mass be upright men, deeply imbued with the spirit of a sound morality, and the nation is nevertheless, invincible. From such an exhaustless source will issue forth the statesmen, the soldiers, the seamen, the Captains and Generals, who will soon hurl invasions from your shores; and reteach the revolutionary lesson, that a virtuous people, contending for their natural and unalienable rights, are unconquerable.—*Dr. Junkin.*

Hints to Girls.—A wise girl would win a lover by practising those virtues which secure admiration when personal charms have failed.

A simple girl endeavors to recommend herself by the exhibition of frivolous accomplishments and mawkish sentiment which are shallow as her mind.

A good girl always respects herself and therefore, always possesses the respect of others.

A Frenchman is said to have invented a machine capable of doing every description of sewing except stitching of button-holes.

Effect of Example.

What extreme advantage great persons have, especially by the influence of their practice, to bring God, himself, as it were, into credit! how much is it in their power easily to render piety a thing in fashion and request! for, in what they do, they never are alone or ill attended; whither they go, they carry the world along with them; they lead crowds of people after them, as well when they go in the right way, as when they run astray. The custom of living well, no less than other modes and garbs, will soon be conveyed and propagated from the court; the city and country will readily draw good manners thence, good manners, truly so called, not only superficial terms of civility, but real practices of goodness. For the main body of men goeth not "qua eundem, sed qua itur," not according to rules and seasons, but after examples and authorities; especially of great persons, who are like stars, shining in high and conspicuous places, by which men steer their course; their actions are to be reckoned not as single or solitary ones, but are, like their persons, of a public and representative nature, involving the practice of others, who are by them awed or shamed into compliance. Their good example, especially, hath this advantage, that men can find no excuse, can have no pretence, why they should not follow it. Piety is not only beautiful, but fortified by their dignity; it not only shines with a clear lustre, but with a mightier force and influence; a word, a look, the least intimation from them will do more good than others' best eloquence, clearest reason, most earnest endeavors. For it is in them, if they would apply themselves to it, as the wisest prince implies "to scatter iniquity with their eyes." A smile of theirs were able to enliven virtue and diffuse it all about; a frown might suffice to mortify and dissipate wickedness. Such, apparently, is their power of honoring God; and in proportion thereto, surely, great is their obligation to do it; of them, particularly, God expects it, and all equity exacts it.—*Dr. Barrow.*

Deferred Items.

Crimes of a Year.—By a statement furnished to the *Morning News* it appears that there have been, in the various Criminal Courts of N. Y. city, 3,645 trials during the year. In the Oyer and Terminer there have been six trials for murder, which resulted in two convictions and four acquittals; two trials for arson, both acquittals; and one conviction for manslaughter in the second degree. In the General Sessions there have been 281 convictions and 142 acquittals. Among the former there are 11 for forgery in the various degrees, 42 for burglary, 13 for grand larceny, 38 petit larceny, 52 assault and battery, do. with intent, &c. 8, rape 1, robbery 2, riot 7, false pretenses 8, perjury 2, receiving stolen goods 6, disorderly houses 7! gambling houses 0! illegal voting 0! libel 2, &c. &c. Of these convictions one has been sentenced to be hung, and another is awaiting sentence. Sing-Sing receives 125 of the convicts, 5 of whom are women. But the Special Sessions have done up the greatest amount of small criminality—the petit-larceny convictions in that Court amounting to 991, and the assault-and batteries to 615. 713 men and 163 women have been sentenced to the Penitentiary; 229 men and 88 women to the City Prison: 87 boys and 1 girls to the House of Refuge.

The Western Rivers.—The Memphis Eagle of the 12th ult. says all the rivers above are frozen, the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Mississippi. There is no river communication between Cairo and St. Louis, the Mississippi being frozen over and nearly dry, a few miles above Cairo. The river continued to fall at Memphis; the packet steamer Monarch, Bulletin and Mazeppa remained aground, the water being lower than ever before known. The steamboat pilots say the Mississippi river was never known to be so low as it is now, and it is still falling rapidly.

Baptist Missions.—Missionary Meetings in connexion with the Baptist Church, have been recently held in Philadelphia, attended by the Rev. Dr. Judson and Rev. Messrs Kincaid and Abbot, which have been attended with unusual interest. The noble sum of twelve thousand dollars was subscribed, so that not only the incubus of debt which weighed down the energies of the Baptist missionary Society is removed, but liberal means are provided for the more extended operations of their benevolent enterprise.

Arrest of Slave Ships.—The Sierra Leone Watchman of the 30th August, says:—

"Commencing from the period when the strength of the squadron was augmented by the addition of steam power, (being also the date of Commodore Jones's arrival,) in April, 1844, up to the last month, (June) so short a period as fourteen months, no fewer than between *Sixty and Seventy vessels* of various sizes have been captured by her Majesty's cruisers, for being engaged in the slave trade. Out of this number, not one has escaped condemnation, either for being equipped for the slave trade, or for having slaves on board; in the latter case, upwards of five thousand slaves have been rescued, and emancipated by the courts in this colony."

Fire.—The store and merchandise of Messrs D. & A. Collins of Brandon, was consumed by fire on Saturday morning 3d inst., together with some five or six thousand pounds of wool and 1000 dollars in money. Loss about $8000; insured for about $1500.

Stealing Slaves by Wholesale.—The Georgia Courier states that a notorious negro thief, named Yeoman, was arrested there on the night of the 27th ult. He has been engaged in running negroes from Thomas and Lowndes counties, Ga., and Jefferson county, Fla., for some time, and the citizens not being able to lay hands on him formed themselves into a society, and adopted resolutions offering a reward of $200, for his apprehension, which has led to his arrest. He is a man about 30 years of age, of dark complexion, and weighs about 150 lbs., with blue eyes. The citizens of Georgia have suffered to the amount of $100,000 by this man.

Way to Oregon.—The distance to Oregon, to be sailed from New-York to the mouth of the Columbia River, by the way of Cape Horn, is estimated at 15,000 miles. A ship canal to Panama, to be cut through the Isthmus of Panama, which is only 37 miles, would save 8,000 miles, or more than one half the distance, reducing the voyage out and back to less than the time now required to make the passage out. The distance from N. Y. to the mouth of the Columbia by land is about 3700 miles.

☞The Postmaster General has issued an order to the City Postmaster at Washington, to the effect, that all letters or documents franked by members of Congress shall be charged with letter postage, unless it shall appear that said letters or packages emanated directly from the members themselves.

Army and Navy.—The number and class of vessels in the Naval service on the first day of October, is stated by the Secretary as follows:—Ships of the line, 11; frigates, 14; sloops of war, 23; brigs, 6; schooners, 6; steamers, 11; store ships, 5;—total, 76. The whole force enrolled on the 26th of Nov. was as follows:—Officers, 733; non-commissioned officers and servants, musicians and artificers, 7883;—in all 8616; men.

Anti-Slavery.

Progressive Democracy.

The real Simon Pure Democracy, the only genuine article, the unpolished diamond fresh from the only mine that can be depended upon as giving us the real thing—Tammony Hall,—has broken upon the dazzled world in a newer and brighter light. At a meeting in Tammany, on Friday evening last, they passed a resolution, which commences as follows:

Resolved, That the distinction established in the present Constitution between people of color, allowing such of them as have property, to vote, and excluding others, is an anti-republican distinction, as the possession of property is not the test of intelligence or of worth.

Good. What more can be asked or expected from a party whose distinctive doctrine as announced by one of its great leaders is that true Democracy, is "the supremacy of man over his accidents."

Who could help being cheered, when reading the first clause in the resolution, with the hope that the Democracy had at length discovered that the slighter distinction of color of skin, had as little to do with the rights of man, as the contents of his pocket? But read further:

"And that we are therefore driven to the alternative of excluding all, or allowing all these people to vote—*we are most decidedly of the opinion that all should be excluded.*"

This is too good. Because injustice is done to a portion of a certain class, the wrong is to be corrected by being unjust to the whole! But the reason given is a no less choice specimen of the principles of the 'movement party,'—the 'young Democracie.'

"We cannot regard them as belonging to the race to which the government of this country is committed; that there is a natural antipathy between the races, founded on strong natural and physical differences, forbidding social or political amalgamation, that the attempt to unite the races, by constitutional or legal provision, not in accordance with public sentiment in this respect, would again fail in elevating the colored race to a practical participation in the Government of this State, and that it is most unwise to adopt any constitutional provision which will not in fact be sustained by public sentiment, or to attempt to make such sentiment conform to a constitutional provision."

It has been well said that if the 'natural antipathy' is mutual, it is as good a reason for depriving the whites as the blacks, of a share in the Government. The whole meaning of the resolution, reduced to plain language, is simply t is: that the strongest shall govern, and the only standard of human rights is to be found in the spirit of caste, and in the power of the strong, to tyramize over the weak. This is the Democracy *par excellence* of this country.—*N. Y. Standard*

From the Liberty Press.

PETERBORO, Dec. 29, 1845.

Mr. Bailey,—For several years, I have spent portions of my sabbaths in preaching the Bible view of Civil Government,—or, as it is reproachfully called, in "preaching politics." Many think, that, if, in the place of this exercise, I had advocated the claims of the Liberty party, I should have done more good. But, every day's observation convinces me, that Liberty party men, as well as other men, have radically defective conceptions of the nature and office of Civil Government, and need to know, far more than they have hitherto known, what the Bible teaches of that nature and office.

I would that many more anti-slavery lecturers had betaken themselves to "preaching politics." Had they done so, we should not now see, on the right hand and on the left, considerable numbers of Liberty party men ready to choose pro-slavery voters—adherents of pro-slavery parties—for reformers and remodellers of Civil Government. I am informed, that there are to be two great Conventions held in our State for the purpose of discussing the question, whether it is right for the Liberty party men to choose such voters for such a responsible service. Strange, that, at this time of day, there should be need of such a discussion! Strange, that it is yet to be decided, whether, in the esteem of Liberty party men, they who can vote the helpless, unoffending, poor into the hands of Clay or Polk, or any other trafficker in human flesh, are fit persons to devise the forms and specify the duties of Civil Government! Oh, when will Liberty party men learn to keep their eye and their heart on first principles? It is only by forgetting these principles, that they can ever incline to do that, which violates them.

I know not, that my private business, laying claim as it does, to all time, will allow me to attend the great Conventions, to which I have referred. Should I however have the pleasure of attending them, I should like to submit to them the following Resolution:

Whereas the protection of the weak and ignorant against the designs of the strong and crafty, and the ever watchful and tender care of the poor—especially the poorest of the poor—constitute in the light of the Bible, a large share of the business of Civil Government:

Resolved, therefore, not only, that he, who has a heart to rob, and buy, and sell, the poor, is unfit to administer Civil Government; but, that he, who can choose such a one to administer it, is himself unfit to reform and remodel it.

This Resolution being disposed of, I should like to test the Republicanism of the members of the Convention, by offering the following Resolution.

Whereas the great distinctive doctrine of Republicanism is, that "All men are created equal;" Resolved, therefore, not only, that Republicanism is an entire stranger to the hearts of slaveholders, but that he is very imperfectly acquainted with its genuis, who, for reasons however plausible, can consent to vote political power and influence into their hands.

Do these Resolutions virtually affirm, that many of our most honored and admired citizens are ignorant both of Republicanism and of the merciful intent of Heaven in the gift of Civil Government? They do:—and it becomes those citizens, not to deny the truth of the Resolutions, but to cast off their own unworthy views of Republicanism and Civil Government.

The readers of this letter will, perhaps, say, that I am too rigid; and that such rigidness will diminish, rather than increase, the numbers of