

been made upon the present establishment of the regular troops wholly filled up, giving a total force of 16,998, exclusive of enlisted men of ordinance; upon ten additional regiments to be raised to serve to the end of the war, which will amount to 9,330; and upon a contingent force of ten thousand volunteers, to be organized under existing laws, and called into the service if needed.

The Secretary commend in exalted terms the services of the volunteers, but thinks a regular force is to be preferred in the prosecution of a war, in a foreign country, especially on the score of economy.

The efficiency of the regular troops in the field has been much impaired for the want of officer, especially regimental field officers.

Congress is therefore asked to remedy the evil.

It is recommended that courts-martial, or some military tribunal be established for the punishment of offenders in the army, who cannot be reached by the provision of existing laws.

The remainder of the document is mostly devoted to considerations and suggestions in regard to the various bureaus connected with the war department.

On the whole, this is a document which evinces industry and ability on the part of its author, and reflects honor upon the Administration with whom he is connected.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Post Master General is a well written document, but our limits will only permit us to give an abstract of its contents.

The loss of revenue under the new law the first year when compared with the annual average of the nine preceding years is

\$57,425 30

The loss of revenue the first year under the new law as compared with the preceding is

\$892,624 45

This diminution arises principally from the loss on letter postage, though on considerable portion of it is traced to the following causes.

First—Expresses still continue to run regularly between large cities, collecting and transporting for pay a large amount of mail matter.

Second—Advantage is taken of that provision of the law which limits the weight of a single letter to 1-2 an ounce, to cover the correspondence of third persons; and even packages of letters addressed to different individuals are collected together and placed under a single cover and directed to some third person for distribution, by which means 100 letters thus enveloped weighing 8 ounces are charged under 300 miles, 80 cents, and over 300 miles \$1.60, when the Department is entitled to receive under the law 5 or 10 dollars according to the distance.

Third—Advantage is taken of that provision of the law which authorizes letters in relation to the cargo to be taken over mail routes free of postage, to cover correspondence in relation to other matters.

Again—Transient newspapers, advertisements, printed or lithographed circulars, in great numbers, are addressed to postmasters and others, not ordering them, which are not called for, and if called for, refused to be taken.

These and similar practices, with the immense number of letters, amounting annually between one and two millions in number, encumber the mails unnecessarily, and without any profit to the Department.

To remedy these evils it is recommended that the law be so amended as to make the single letter weigh one quarter instead of the half ounce, except in the case of a letter weighing less than half an ounce, and written upon a single sheet of paper.

That the same power be given to the P. O. Dept. to prevent a violation of its revenue laws, as is now given the Secretary of the Treasury against smugglers.

That all letters passing over mail routes, which relate to the cargo, be free, when they are unsealed, and subject to the inspection of the P. O. agent, when fraud is suspected. And that the postage on newspapers be so adjusted as to approach more nearly the cost of transportation and delivery, and be made more equal and just, as between the publishers.

It is also suggested as regards newspapers, that the rates of postage should be regulated according to the size or weight of the paper and the distance to be carried, reserving the right to them of taking their own papers over mail routes out of the mails.

Transient newspapers, or others than the publishers to the subscribers, as they are usually sent in lieu of letters, should be rated higher than other newspapers.

All printed matter passing through the mails should be prepaid and all letters prepaid or rated with double postage.

The whole expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1846, amounted to

4,084,207,22

The income for the same time, including the postages paid by the different branches of the Executive Government, amounted to

3,457,199,35

Leaving a deficiency of income of

\$597,097,87

There has been a great saving in the new method of letting mail contracts, while at the same time the department has, in the new contracts, increased the frequency and despatch of the mails.

Near one-third of the offices in the U. S. have been voluntarily vacated since the passage of the act of 3d March, 1845. This is in a great degree attributed to the increased labor in the offices and the diminished compensation to postmasters, produced by it.

The omission of the act of 1845 to provide increased compensation proportioned to the increased labors, has deprived the department of the service of many of its most efficient officers, and still prevent in many cases, individuals qualified for the discharge of these duties, from accepting them.

For reasons given at length the P. M. General has declined establishing an express line which has been so anxiously

sought by a portion of the citizens of New Orleans.

The contractors for the transportation of the mails between New York and Bremen by ocean steamers, are rapidly progressing with the construction of the first vessel, and but little doubt is entertained that the service will be commenced early in the spring.

In regard to the Telegraph, it is said, the evils which the community may suffer or the benefits which individuals may derive from the possession of such an instrument under the control of private associations, or incorporated companies not controlled by law, cannot be overestimated, and unless the government has the exclusive right to the discovery, the great objects of the Department will be superceded and frustrated. It is therefore the settled conviction of the P. M. General, that the public interest as well as the safety of the citizen requires that the Government should get the exclusive control of it by purchase, or that its use should be subjected to the restraint of law.

It is recommended that courts-martial, or some military tribunal be established for the punishment of offenders in the army, who cannot be reached by the provision of existing laws.

The remainder of the document is mostly devoted to considerations and suggestions in regard to the various bureaus connected with the war department.

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SPIRIT OF THE AGE:

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1846.

Election 5th of January.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT.

LUCIUS B. PECK.

POLITICO-RELIGIOUS NEWS PAPERS, & THE FEDERAL CLERGY.

Much has been said, and justly too, in condemnation of the flood of fictitious publications, with which for a few years past, the American public has been deluged. The deleterious influence of this species of literature has been ably portrayed, and decidedly condemned, in reference to its vitiating and immoral effect upon the minds of American youth, and through them upon the civil and political institutions of our country.

But great as is the evil to be apprehended from this source, it shrinks into comparative nothingness, when the influence of *political Clergymen*, and *politico religious newspapers*, are taken into view. Of this class of self styled clergymen we have heretofore briefly spoken, and we purpose now to notice one of their organs, more particularly. We have been informed, on what we consider to be the best of authority, that these Federal Priests, through their conventions, associations, correspondence, or other medium, have agreed upon an organized opposition to the administration and to the War, as was the case with this same class of men during Mr Madison's administration.

We were satisfied of the truth of this, when we heard of the treasonable language made use of by the shallow-pated fellow at Norwich on the Sabbath next succeeding our annual Thanksgiving, but the conviction was more strongly forced upon us on perusing the following from the "Dollar Newspaper," a neutral sheet printed in Philadelphia, under date of Dec. 23d:

OLD AND NEW SLANDERS REVIEWED.

When clergymen enter the field of philosophical politics, to show that free government is a divine ordinance for maintaining God's moral government of men, and that free-government, righteously administered, is the extension of Christianity from individual self-government to the government of men in society, they not only discharge a very important duty of their vocation, but regular *evangelical* ministers.

But when they enter the battle ground of partisan politics, and convert their pulpits into *stumps* for serving the local and temporary interests of factions, they not only prostitute their profession, but make themselves instruments of slanders and lies, and foment envy, hatred and malice, and all uncharitableness, and sometimes treason, privy conspiracy and rebellion.

In the partisan conflicts that succeeded the retirement of Washington from the Presidency, a portion of the clergy, especially in New England and New York, thus prostituted their pulpits to factious purposes; and making Mr Jefferson, then the leader of the "Republican" party, the object of their especial hostility, they assailed him with every imaginable slander.—They spared neither his public or private life, his official administration nor his private side. But time has rendered justice to both parties. The illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the annexation of Louisiana, stands vindicated, as a bold philanthropist, a pure patriot, a sagacious statesman, an accomplished scholar, a scientific inquirer, a just and benevolent man; and his clerical revilers stand beside him, when remembered at all, as ignorant, narrow minded, malignant fomenters of the evil passions of the day.

So decisive has been the judgement of the present generation between Mr. Jefferson and his revilers, as to furnish a powerful restraint upon the most of those who, at the present day, might be disposed to follow their pitiful example. But the restraint is not complete. Occasionally one can be found, bold enough in the plenitude of his ignorance, or of his reluctance upon the ignorance of his hearers, to revive tales which the enlightened and honest poor long since repudiated, or to invent tales of similar character. Of this a case is recorded in the New York Globe of Saturday, in a sermon preached in one of the New York pulpits on the recent Thanksgiving Day. In this sermon, the reverend demagogue, for a clergyman who can say such things in his pulpit, especially on a day of national gratitude for the mercies and bounties of Providence, richly deserves the epithet, after saying what every enlightened mind now indicates, that this country was once in danger from the infidelity of the French Revolution, and after falsely imputing to Mr Jefferson the principle agency in "disseminating the poison," charged that illustrious man with having made the following remark: "In fifty years Christianity will be defunct, and the Bible unknown in this country, except as a curious old book." He said that this remark had never been published, but was known to be authentic. As this remark, imputed to Mr Jefferson, was never before published, and is now first published in the Reverend Gentleman's sermon, upon whose authority does it rest? His own! We pronounce it a slanderous fabrication, and defy him to prove it; and we give him the alternative of producing authentic evidence, or of

standing before the world as a convicted slanderer of the illustrious dead, a violator of the grave that contains the mortal remains of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and a prostitute of the pulpit to the rancors of faction. Yes! We, the "Newspaper", who feel superior to the temporary interests of parties, but who do acknowledge some interest in the character and prosperity of the country, and in the reputation of the great and good men who rescued its liberties, we, the Newspaper before the whole Union, the whole civilized world, to whom our national character is not indifferent, pronounce this charge a slander, and defy the reverend demagogue to prove it. Had Mr Jefferson, who totally retired from politics in 1808, and died 1826, made such remarks, it never would have escaped the lynx eyes and eagle scent and tiger ears continually seeking means of his condemnation, and slumbering till dragged to light in the pulpit, by a clerical pander to party faction in 1846. The tale is fabricated, and is worthy of its source. When will inordinate passion for notoriety cease to exhibit the vanity of the coxcomb and the malignity of the partisan, in places where such exhibitions are scandalous profanations!

Of the same spirit is the "Vermont Chronicle," a politico-religious paper, and the organ, in this State, of these Reverend Tories, who are thus, from week to week polluting the sacred desk, and pouring out their vials of federalism upon their congregations.

The leading editorial in the Chronicle of Dec. 9, is replete with the old federal anti-war venom of 1812. This anti-war, or rather anti-American article, complains that some of the whigs, who were opposed to the present war, did, "with the next breath perhaps, lest they should be made the objects of political derision, give their vote to furnish means to carry it on." Thus the editor would make every member of his party, Daniel Webster Federalists, who would withhold supplies from our army, and refuse appropriations, "although the enemy were thundering at the gates of the Capitol," and thus assist his tory friend at Norwich in praying down the judgments of Heaven "to defeat our army."

This same editorial endorses the doctrine of the "peace party" (another name for federal) which he publishes in the same paper, and which, after charging, (in a mean and sneaking manner) the cause and responsibility of the war upon our own Government—with the most shameless effrontery, says, "Let our rulers recall our troops forthwith, from the acknowledged territory of Mexico, within the unquestionable limits of Texas." Fine federal statesmanship. But we think the article should have gone further, and urged the same reason in favor of Mexico that the pious federal Tories did in the last war in favor of England, to wit: that she is he "Balwark of our Religion."

It should be kept in mind that the Vermont Chronicle, although *professedly* a religious paper is the most virulent party political sheet in the State, and more replete with the spirit of federalism of 1812 and the Toryism of 1776 than any paper in the state, with the exception perhaps of Walton's Watchman. It is fresh in our mind that in 1840 this same Religious Chronicle, devoted a large space in its columns to the doings of Charles Paine's LOG CABIN CONVENTION AT BURLINGTON, with as much apparent satisfaction, as a conscientious christian would record a revival of religion, and the conversion of souls. We hint at these things for the purpose of putting every true Democrat, every friend to his country upon his columns of that hypocritical sheet, lest their minds should become imbued with its Toryism. M.

We have just learned of another clergyman in an adjoining town who has been regalling his hearers with the old federal stories of the unjust and wicked war, for a few Sundays past. The gentleman will get a dose that will sound louder than the gingle of dollars in his wallet, if he doesn't hold up. Such hypocrites are a disgrace to the world—a curse to religion and a nuisance to the community in which they reside.

We have reference, by the above, to the Rev. — Newell of Pomfret. He said in his discourse that the present war with Mexico, was the least called for, of any war that ever existed. So we were informed—if wrong, we shall be glad to rectify.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

It is with feelings of the deepest pleasure, that we learn that the Trustees of this Institution have purchased the buildings, and lands, which were erected some years since for Capt. Alden Partridge, and which were occupied by him for his Military Academy, and recently for the military school he has been teaching in that village.

The Buildings and grounds we understand, are to undergo material alterations and repairs, as soon as the corporation are in possession of suitable means for that purpose, which when completed will present one of the most beautiful locations in New England.

Having overcome the prejudices of the old Institution, and opposition of Captain Partridge, we trust the University will now receive, as it deserves, the support and assistance, of the liberal friends of education not only in this state, but throughout New England. Within the last three years its numbers have been steadily increasing, a Library of between 700 and 1000 volumes has been collected, and a Cabinet of several thousands of the most beautiful Geological and Mineralogical specimens.

We very cordially recommend to the public patronage of the community this deservedly popular Institution, and especially to all the youth of the country, who wish to receive a truly useful and practical education, which shall eminently qualify them to discharge the duties of American citizens.

The Vt. Journal, beginning to feel a little ashamed of itself, has published the Message at last. Better repent of your sins late than never

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE AGE

Chelsea, Vt., Dec. 24, 1846.

MAJ. EDITOR:—This term of the county court has been one that will long be remembered by the good citizens of the county: Two very extraordinary individuals, have visited the place during the term, Doct. Powers from your place, and Doct. Cobb from Burlington, both great men. Doctor Powers lectured at the congregational church, Monday evening, on the subject of temperance. Doctor Cobb lectured at the Court House, on his "marked strap" and both gentlemen had full houses, tho' I believe Dr. Cobb's audience was the most numerous.

Dr. Cobb, as you are undoubtedly aware, is an eminent literary gentleman—poet laureat of the University of Vermont, and an older man than Dr. Powers. It is no disparagement to Dr. Powers to say that Dr. Cobb drew the fullest house, considering the age and great literary fame of the latter. Dr. Cobb's two lines on your village are sufficient to immortalize him.

"In Woodstock is a Medical College,"
"Where young doctors go to increase their knowledge."

I merely give them as a specimen, to show the degree of a transcendent genius Dr. Powers had to compete with, and that he could not have chosen a more unpropitious time to visit this place. But Dr. Cobb is as magnanimous as he is eminent, his lines on Dr. Powers are worthy of them both, and reflect honor alike on both. I give but a portion.

"Of learning and science he well may brag,
With eloquence he astonishes creation,
His voice should be sounded through the nation,
Then to Mexico he ought to be sent,
Where some new orations he would invent,
To charm our armies, and frighten the foe,
Have a mighty influence wherever they go."

Dr. Powers' temperance address was admired by all, and unhesitatingly pronounced

"Such as none heard before or will again."

It was some hour or more long, and no one there will soon forget it. Though long, he was not tedious,—he possesses in a great degree the happy faculty of

"Fascinating old and young
By the music of his tongue."

Poets have sung of

"An earthly trinity—which wears the shape
Of heaven's, as man is mimick'd by the ape."

and if the Rev. Doctor Skeezux had been here we should have realized it. Resplendent sight! Doctor Cobb, Doctor Powers, Doctor Skeezux, different in their ages and persons, in mind

"—they're alike,
As ever mint could strike."

They are all doing much to ameliorate the condition of the fallen race of Adam, for which they will undoubtedly have their reward.

I attended Divine service at the Methodist church, at an afternoon, and heard the gospel as dispensed by the Rev. Mr. Copeland, and some excellent singing for the country, from a fine appearing choir, especially the female portion of it.

The good people of Chelsea are beginning to fix up things; have fenced the commons, *ala*, Woodstock; and are about building a new Court House, the town being at one half the expense, for which they are to have a town hall, in the basement story. The other half raised by a county tax. There are two Daguerrian Rooms in full blast here, one by Messrs. Morgan & Partridge, from Stockbridge and the other by a Mr Howes from Troy N. Y.

But very little business before the court—Judge Redfield gives good satisfaction, and on the whole is an able judge. No state cases of importance, and no attempts to make trouble about "rum selling" as there is no grand jury. Mr Peck is here from Washington Co. Col. J. Kent, Jr. Marshall, has been here, I am informed, tho' I did not have the pleasure of seeing him. Ex-Judge Hebard appears dejected—on his lineaments is written, in language so plain, that he who runs may read;

"When I came hither, I was lord high constable
And Duke of Buckingham; now, poor Edward
Robins,
I have touched the highest point of all my greatness;
And that full meridian of my glory,
I haste now to my setting. I shall fall,
Like a big Mushroom in the morning,
And no man see me more."

The truth is judge Hebard should not have taken the office, at the time he did. It was a great mistake, from the effects of which he will not recover for a long time, if he ever does.

"Little wanton boys that swim on bladders," should not venture "far beyond their depth." His honor seems to have but little business, at the bar, and some of that, in the language of a friend, "would disgrace, any member of the bar, but the tutor of Newell Ordway."

But I am tiring you with my nonsense, so believe me Yours, truly,

NOMINIS UMBRA.

Owing to a large amount of job work for a few weeks past, we have been compelled to neglect our paper somewhat. It will be brought out straight soon, if you will get us about 300 new subscribers.

The abstracts of the cabinet Reports of the Government have necessarily crowded out considerable other matter. Don't fail to read them all.

Fourth District.—Election next Tuesday. Don't forget it, democrats,

"HASKELL & PALMER," & REGISTER.

MAJ. KIMBALL:—I perceive by the last number of your paper, that you have inserted an article from "Haskell and Palmer," which common courtesy requires me to notice through the same channel. I am glad that you set them a good example; and desire they may follow it, and insert articles in their paper, under similar circumstances. If there is one thing truly detestable it is the practice of some editors or Publishers, of allowing assaults to be made upon individuals,—and sometimes over *fictitious* signatures, and then refusing the assailed party an opportunity of making a defence, through the same publication. It is plunging a dagger of moral assassination at the hearts of the unsuspecting, and then, closing their lips, that they may not declare their innocence; may, worse, it is holding back their hands, that they may not bind up, and heal, the wounds which have been inflicted by some unknown villains, crawling about in the dark.

Suffer me to assure the candid reader of the Age, that sincerely as we may regret the evasions and sinuous manner, in which "Haskell & Palmer" have met my truthful and straight-forward remarks concerning their Register, we ought to give them full credit for using their own names; for, excepting such editors and Publishers as above alluded to, there is no human being so much beneath all feelings of respect, and so far without the pale of common charity, as the man, who will compose and offer for publication, articles of a slanderous character, over any other than his own undisguised signature.

But, before I go farther, let me certify the reader, that I am truly sorry that H. & P. should have taken a course which compels me to say, in defence, what will not redound to the credit of the Register. I protest, in the strongest manner, that in my notice of it, (Age Dec. 17.) there was nothing to detract, in the least, from its real merits. No reader, so far as I can learn, so understood it. But, on the other hand, I charitably gave it more credit than it deserved, and this I engage to show, if H. & P. desire it, by an appeal to indisputable facts. So far from speaking *slightly* even, of the Register, I said, in so many words, that *probably* there were *not more mistakes* in it, than in *other annuals* of the kind; *i. e.* other Registers. Hence, I insist, that H. & P. had no grounds of complaint whatever. If any body is wronged, it is the publisher of the Register, which is less afflicted with errors, than the one named; (for all of them are incorrect in some degree.) Hence, if *Walton & Sons* should come out upon me, for having presumed that their Register is as full of errors as Haskell & Palmer's, they would not be so much out of the way. I can only plead in extenuation, that I leaned to the side of clarity, without meaning any harm to either party.

But, I ask the reader to bear me witness that I did more than the above, to favor the Register; for, having named a few errors, which met my eye, as I took a momentary glance at it, dipping in, here and there,—errors which are so palpable, that no man can possibly gain-say my statements;—I again put in a qualifying clause, so as to prevent any possible misconception, and said, "such mistakes are of no great consequence &c. though the statistics cannot be very correct." It was the farthest thing on earth from my intention, to *derogate a particle* from the true merits of the Register.

Now, how it should happen that a notice of this kind; so plainly, so candidly, so charitably written, should have disturbed the very persons who were most to be benefited by it, will be inconceivable to many readers. Why rail about me?—Why not show that I have stated some untruth in the case, or spoken to the disparagement of the Register? Let them do that, and I will hold myself responsible to suffer all the pains and penalties of perjury; or any other evil, in this world or the next, which strict justice may award. Haskell and Palmer do not *contradict* a sentence in my article. *They know better than to do it.* It is true, to the core.

The difference between us is this: I state *facts*; they publish *evasions* of those facts, and insinuations, as groundless, as they are of course, beneath any thing but a passing notice.

Leaving each reader to judge for himself, in regard to the tone and spirit of the article before us, I wish to ask, very earnestly, whether any one can be made to believe, that, if I had stated what was not true, or what could be plausibly contradicted, Haskell and Palmer would not have seized upon it, held it up in "naked nakedness," and fastened upon me, by name, such a "false fact?" Not one.—Hence, as they have made no such attempt, it goes to confirm the universal conviction, that I stated the truth, so far as I went; though the *tenth* part was not told. Let us see what H. & P. do say, so far as it would seem to conflict with my exposure of errors.

They admit that certain things are true—1 Printers are liable to make mistakes. Well, did I say they were not? By no means. 2 Pro. Haddock resides at Hanover, and preaches at Norwich. Well, does that conflict with my statements?—

Not in the least. But why did not H. & P. say a word about the real Congregational minister of Norwich, Professor BUTLER? His name is omitted in the Register. Is it consistent with fair play to insert the name of a clergyman and Professor, of N. H. as a resident of Norwich; and omit the name of the very man of like professions, who actually reside there; because, forsooth, he happens to be a Prof. in the NORWICH UNIVERSITY the distinguished President whereof, is an obnoxious, it would seem, to H. & P. Was for this graceless insult to the learned and pious BUTLER, that I mentioned the blunder concerning the other gentleman of equal merit. Either Pro. B. was purposely passed over, or it is an error. Take either horn of the dilemma.

It is useless to follow H. & P., in a their crooks and turns; as if all the mistakes were owing to removals, & change in ministerial residences, "since the sheet of the Register were struck off"—&c. unless they print a year or so, in advance. Be that as it may, as the Register reported the list of state officers, appointed by the last Legislature, I concluded it was printed since that time; and hence, the omissions of names of ministers who took their present stations &c. a year ago, more or less, were errors,—not crimes. Nor is the pretension less flimsy, that "several Universalist Clergymen preach in *different* towns, (could there be two *not be different*) and perhaps some, whose names are omitted, not, at all" &c. Even such shift, only sinks the Publishers deeper and deeper in the mire. It is one design of a State Register, to give the name of the clergymen of the various denominations, and the *towns* to which they severally belong; not all the towns in which they may chance to preach; for, "several clergymen," who are constantly employed do not preach regularly in the towns their residence, "at all." None the less worthy, on that account. Many of those of the different persuasions, whose names are inserted, have long since retired from the ministrations of the word, save occasionally, if "at all;" as for example, "Brown," of Roxbury; "E. J. Boardman," of Randolph; "S. Sias," Danville, &c. So learn. So that the "sleepy slur," about some who do not preach "at all," bount back, as it justly should, upon those who hurled it.

But, the greatest case of all, is, the H. & P. inform us, gravely, that, "of supposed errors which he (R. S.) pointed out, we find but one which is *real* so. Here is a paddy "bull," double twisted. Men of the learning and talent of H. & P., certainly cannot mean that they could find a real error, among those which are only supposititious. That would be too bad. Hence, that mean, that among those *supposed* errors they find but one which is *really* so, which is *really* *supposed!* Nor can they find one, for the plainest of all reasons, I did not *suppose* any, but pointed out 15 as palpable errors—happen as they might—as ever were committed in a life.

Haskell and P., thank me for "em favors," and solicit a continuance. Always disposed to accommodate my neighbors, though it discommode myself, I shall comply with the polite request. If opportunity offers, I trust they will reciprocate similar favors. Well, to make short work of it, I will select a town which I am some acquainted, as a *specimen*,—say Tunbridge. This Register gives the names of five clergymen, in the town, for 1847. "Samuel Stone, a Geoc. Haggat, David Cally, Thomas Moxley, Nathan Moxley, b." Now let us count and see if we can find any real error. 1st. S. Stone went back to Maine year or so since. 2d. Geo. Haggat never resided in Tunbridge, (perhaps the man Hackett, who is dead.) 3d. Cally is there. 4th. Thomas Moxley dead. 5th. Nathan Moxley, months ago removed from town. Here are 4 gross errors to 1 fact. And then add, 6th. O. A. Legate, Methodist, is omitted in the Register. Now, I ask, whether I am to be blamed, for saying, at most, that such statistics are not very correct? Must not neighbors be heartily ashamed of the selves, for having waged war upon me, giving as favorable a notice of their Register, as conscience and truth would permit; compelling me to make a disclosure ten times worse for them than all I had done before? If they still want more of the same kind, they can have it by a bushel! To try to creep out of the cern, by laying the faults at the door of the Printer, or Town Clerks, is foolish to the extreme. The Publishers are also responsible to the Public for the accuracy of the Register; and so they understand, or why did "Haskell & Palmer" respond to my exposure of errors; for, I said no word about the matter,—whether it were the Publishers, the Printer, or "Old Nic" who had made the mistakes. If it were a gross imposition in the Publishers give copy to the printers, which if followed, would present an edition just as full of errors, as the one before us, then, give him the most accurate copy, and yet know the real character of the work as printed, and still send it for circulation, would be equal imposition. Hence my opinion has been, to