

'20, and 21, the first contraction of the Bank, after its first three years of speculation and expansion, flour ran down from ten, thirteen, and fourteen dollars per barrel, of the two previous years, to eight, six, five, four, three dollars and seventy-five cents.

### Twenty-Seventh Congress, THIRD SESSION.

**SENATE.**  
Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1843.  
The first business of any importance transacted to-day in the Senate, was to take the question on Mr. Archer's motion to reconsider the Oregon Territory bill passed a few days since. Mr. Lincoln called for the yeas and nays—and the votes being equally divided, the motion to reconsider was lost.

The bill to prevent the transmission of letters and newspapers by private express was next considered and debated with great earnestness. After the adoption of some and the rejection of other amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE.**  
The bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Kennedy's resolution respecting the Exploring Expedition, recommending promotions, and an allowance of three months' additional pay to all concerned, was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

**Presentations of the Sword of Washington and the Walking Coat of Franklin.**—The galleries of the House were crowded this morning, and there was a full attendance of the members, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation to Congress of these two valuable relics of other and less auspicious days.

Mr. Sumner rose and addressed the House in an able and eloquent manner; and we regret that our limits do not permit us to give his address, and that of Mr. Adams, who followed him. Mr. S. stated—

Mr. Samuel T. Washington, a citizen of Kennebec county, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, and one of my constituents, has honored me with the commission of presenting, in his name, and on his behalf, to the Congress of the United States, and through that body to the people of the United States, two most interesting and valuable relics, connected with the past history of our country, and with men whose names have become illustrious in the cabinet, best illustrate and adorn our annals.

One is a sword worn by George Washington, first as a Colonel in the colonial service of Virginia, in Forbes' campaign against the Indians and French, and afterwards during the whole period of the war of Independence, as commander-in-chief of the American army.

He is, in like manner, requested me to present to the Congress of the United States, deeming it not unworthy public acceptance.

This was once the property of the philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin.

By a codicil to his last will and testament, we find it thus disposed of—

"My five-year-old son, walking stick, with a gold head, curiously wrought in the form of the Cap of Liberty, I give to my friend and the friend of mankind, George Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

Mr. Sumner's remarks were appropriate and happy. When he had concluded, Mr. Adams addressed the House for some time in an eloquent manner.

Mr. Talliferro moved that the records from the members from Virginia and Massachusetts be entered on the journal.

This motion was agreed to *nem. con.*, and the House adjourned; when the members thronged around and congratulated Mr. Adams and Mr. Sumner on their eloquent addresses.

### SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1843.  
To-day the resolutions from the House relative to the reception of Washington's sword and Franklin's name, were received, whereupon Mr. Archer made some appropriate remarks, and as a mark of respect for the venerable memorials the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

20,000 copies of the proceedings of yesterday relative to the reception of the Sword and Case, were ordered to be printed for distribution by the members.

Appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed until the hour of two, when a vote was taken to reduce the pay of the Navy officers 20 per cent, which was lost. Several amendments were adopted, after which the bill was referred to the House, whereupon the previous question was moved and the bill passed.

### SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 9, 1843.  
The principal business of to-day was the consideration of Mr. McDuffie's resolutions offered on Monday last, in relation to the Liechquer, Public Debt, &c., which after some discussion were made the special order for Monday.

The bill establishing agencies in Kentucky and Missouri, for inspection of hemp, was passed.

### HOUSE.

Various memorials were presented and notices given to introduce various bills.

Mr. Barnard presented his substitute for the Exchange, which was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

### SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 10, 1843.  
After the presentation of various memorials, the Senate proceeded to consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, and several amendments reported by the Finance Committee were adopted.

A debate ensued on the amendment to appropriate \$2000 to secure the services of Prof. Espy for meteorological observations, which was opposed by Messrs. Tappan and Benton. It was, however, adopted by a large majority. The bill was finally passed, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

A bill was reported, and twice read authorizing the re-issue of five millions of treasury notes if required.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll called for the consideration of the motion to print 10,000 extra copies of the reports on the subject of an issue of 200,000,000 Government stock, on which a discussion ensued until the morning hour had expired, when the House went into Committee of the whole on some business relative to the District of Columbia, which continued until the adjournment.

### SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1843.  
The Senate did not sit to-day.

### HOUSE.

The principal business was the passage of Mr. Davis' bill to arrange, by law, the reduction of the proceeds employed in the N. Y. Institution House to \$10, and its compensation to \$3 6, 000.

Several memorials were presented in favor of the assumption of the State debts, and on other subjects. Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

Mr. Reed offered a resolution in relation to the

tariff, and moved a suspension of the rules for its reception, but the House refused to suspend. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Arnold's Retrenchment bill. A variety of amendments were offered, and the following was adopted—that in lieu of the daily pay and mileage now allowed by law, each Senator, Representative and Delegate, shall receive eight dollars per day for the time they shall be in attendance, and four dollars for every twenty miles of travel. If a session extend over five months, six dollars a day shall be allowed for an additional two months; if protracted beyond seven months, four dollars a day only shall be allowed for the remainder of the Session. An amendment was adopted, that the mileage of members shall be estimated by the shortest rail route, according to the last post office book of distances. The remainder of the bill was agreed to. It provides that a deduction of twenty per cent. shall be made upon the emoluments of officers of Government, in the Civil Department thereof, when the pay shall amount to three thousand dollars and upwards, and a deduction of twelve and a half per cent. when the pay shall be less than three thousand; provided that the compensation of no officer shall be reduced below one thousand dollars. It also reduces the valuation of a ration and the existing allowance for transportation of baggage. The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and by a suspension of the rules it was read a third time and passed. A motion was made to reconsider, but was lost. The vote on the final passage of the bill, was yeas 166, and nays, 48.

### SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1843.  
The Clerk entered from the House with this bill which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

### HOUSE.

Postage to Texas.  
Mr. Briggs from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to direct that the inland postage on letters to Texas shall be pre-paid.

The bill was ordered to be printed and laid up on the table.

### Oregon.

Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which the bill from the Senate, and also that of the House, for the occupation and settlement of Oregon, and for extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same, and an adverse report thereon, with a recommendation that they do not pass.

The subject was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

### Reciprocity.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the joint resolutions, which were made by the special order on the motion of Mr. Kennedy, providing for commercial treaties with Denmark, Sweden, the Hanseatic Republics, Prussia, Austria and Russia, so that relations of reciprocity may be established between these countries and the United States.

The last resolution declares that, in all future negotiations which may be opened with the aforesaid Governments, or with any other, it is the policy of the United States to confer the privilege of reciprocal importation on equal terms as to goods and shipping, to goods, wares and merchandise the product of the countries from whence and in whose ships they are imported, or the product of such contiguous countries thereto as usually carry on their foreign commerce through the ports of the same.

Mr. Fillmore appealed to the House to take some question on these resolutions, so that they might proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bills—they had but thirteen working days left.

The motion having prevailed the committee rose and reported.

### WHO PROTECTS THE LABORER?

A great deal is said by the advocates of protection respecting the benefits to laborers, arising from the favors of large manufacturing establishments. The poor and humble, it is said, find employment and derive support and wealth from them. This appears very well to assert at a distance. But if the laborer should sell the whole of his time to some terrible cases of oppression would come to light. An instance of this kind on the part of the corporations of Lowell, has been exposed in a petition from some of the operatives, to the Massachusetts Legislature. It appears from this petition, that by a combination among the corporations if any person leaves work in a mill, in less than a year's service, the name of such person is sent to all the other mills, who are pledged to refuse employment to the person thus named and proscribed. The petitioners further state that, after they had entered into the agreement with the Middlesex mill to work twelve months, (which they were compelled to sign or not be employed,) their wages were reduced twenty-five per cent. without their consent. They then left, as they had a perfect right to do; for the agreement if binding on the corporation to continue the wages which the work began; otherwise the company might abolish the wages and still demand the services. It is further alleged that after the unjust reduction, their names were reported to all other mills in the combination, and entered on their books as "the turn outs from Middlesex," and they are now refused employment in these mills, at any price solely on this ground.

One great argument of the advocates of a high tariff, is the advantages which arise from the opening, as they say, a particular field for domestic industry. It is a scheme whose operation is to make the poor but dependent work in subjection to the will of the rich, until, as in England, whole towns shall be dependant on a few owners of great workshops.—*Ecc. Post.*

### MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR.

The able and patriotic speech of Mr. BUCHANAN upon the Treaty, having drawn upon him an attack which revives the old charge of opposition to the last war, justice to that gentleman demands that the facts upon which this allegation is founded should be fairly stated.

At the declaration of war, Mr. BUCHANAN had not attained the age of manhood, and he naturally inherited the sentiments of those by whom he had been reared and instructed. Brought up a Federalist, his associations had all been with the party opposed to the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, most of them believed that we had strong grounds of complaint against France, or that the grounds for going to war with England, were, at least, exaggerated. Notwithstanding these opinions, and his personal and political associations, when war was actually declared, Mr. BUCHANAN adopted the patriotic sentiment, "Our country, right or wrong." Accordingly, when the news of the capture of Washington reached Lancaster, we find him urging a vigorous prosecution of hostilities in an address to his fellow-citizens, and enrolling himself in a company of volunteers, which marched to the defence of Baltimore, where they served under the command of Maj. CHARLES S. RIDGELY, until they were honorably discharged.

In December, 1814, Mr. BUCHANAN took his seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. SIMON SNYDER, the distinguished republican and patriot was then Governor; and, in his opening message, spoke of the "undisguised hostility manifested in the British section of the Union, against the measures adopted or proposed for the preservation of our rights, national and individual. However may we regret (said he) or disapprove of such unnatural and unjustifiable dispositions and deportment, we are not now called upon to legislate or act upon them; if we were, I am sure the constituted authorities and people of Pennsylvania would unite to rally round the Union and put down the machinations of all disorganizers, and execute the

laws upon traitors who should dare to take up arms against our happy Union and set at naught the Constitution, which is hallowed by the name of Washington!" Mr. BUCHANAN, throughout the entire session, co-operated cordially and efficiently with the Executive in every measure of defence and annoyance suggested against the enemy. In January, 1815, he gave his vote for WILLIAM FINDLAY, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, who was particularly obnoxious to the Federalist of that day because of his inflexible adherence to the doctrines of Jeffersonian Republicanism.

In the summer of 1815, Mr. BUCHANAN was requested by the Washington Benevolent Society of Lancaster to deliver an oration on the 4th of July, and from this address, uttered six months after the termination of the war, was culled the extract exhibited, as all that history has recorded of his course during the time that tried men's patriotism. Even in this address, though a great deal is evidently yielded to the opinions of those by whom he was surrounded, there is much of sound Democratic doctrine inculcated.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature, Mr. BUCHANAN took strong ground against the expediency and constitutionality of a Bank of the U. S., which he has unwaveringly maintained for more than a quarter of a century, during all which time he has been one of the most prominent members of the Republican party, as well as one of the ablest defenders of Democratic principles and policy. A man is not responsible for the opinions, in which he was, in a manner, born and bred; but for those principles, which, after mature deliberation, he has chosen for himself.—*Washington Spectator.*

### Spirit of the Age.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT:  
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1843.

### To the patrons of the Spirit of the Age, AND Vermont Statesman.

The Editor and proprietor of the AGE has entered into an arrangement with the publishers of the VERMONT STATESMAN, lately printed at Castleton, by which he has purchased the entire establishment of that paper, which with its subscription list and interest will be transferred to, and identified with the AGE, at the commencement of the fourth volume of that paper, about the first of next May. The AGE will then be considered the organ of the Democratic parties in Rutland and Windsor Counties. The last number of the STATESMAN was issued on the 15th of this month, (February.) The printing materials and subscription list of the STATESMAN will be removed to Woodstock and immediate measures taken to make the union of the two papers satisfactory to the parties concerned. It may be proper to state that this arrangement is approved by the leading Democrats of Rutland county.

C. B. HARRINGTON, GERMAN CHENEY, 2d, and L. C. KELLOGG, Esqrs., the Democratic Committee for Rutland County have been personally consulted and authorized to publish their concurrence in the arrangement and recommendation of the AGE to the party in Rutland Co. We mention this, to give the Democrats of Rutland Co. assurance that the matter is well digested and approved by all parties concerned.

### AGENTS IN RUTLAND COUNTY.

We have the liberty to refer to the following gentlemen who will act as Agents for the present.

Brandon, Edw. Jackson, Abner Euck, W. Rutland, Thos. J. Ormsbee, Rutland, Gertrude Cheney, 2d, Jerome Hillard, Middlebury, C. B. Harrington, Ferrisburgh, L. C. Kellogg, Ferrisburgh, John C. Sawyer, Ferrisburgh, Jas. K. Person, Ferrisburgh, Asa Gaines, Ferrisburgh, Mr. W. Adams, Ferrisburgh, John Furkammer, Ferrisburgh, Addison County.

Lester, Silas Johnson, Ferrisburgh, Thos. W. Keeler, Ferrisburgh.

The following is from the last Statesman: "To our patrons and friends:—The present number of the Statesman concludes the first half year of the third volume, and is the last which the subscribers will issue.—We have accepted of an offer to dispose of our interest in the Statesman establishment consisting of materials which we have purchased within the past year, and the prospect is, at present, that no one will be found who will venture to resume the publication of the paper."

### ROBINSON & SOUTHMAY.

It will be remembered, that in 1840, the people were told, if "Old Tip," could be elected the wages of labor would rise. During 1842, when the people complained that this promise was not fulfilled, they were told that when whig measures could be carried out, especially the Tariff measure, the wages of labor would rise. This is what Consul Jarvis said at his Tariff convention, holden at this place a year ago. The whigs, at the last session of Congress, passed such a Tariff as they wished—a Tariff for the protection of the manufacturers, which, it was avowed by Consul Jarvis, was the same thing as a Tariff for the benefit of the laborer. And what is the result? Consul Jarvis' pet, the "Mallory Company," at Quebec Village, has failed, the creditors have been cheated out of their dues and the head man of the firm has gone into bankruptcy. The wages of operatives are cut down all over the country! Yet the whigs still, when such a Tariff as is now in operation, should be established, the wages of the operatives would rise. What is the excuse for all this? It cannot be in consequence of excessive importation, because, although there were large importations about the time the discriminating clause of the compromise act expired, yet the present Tariff is so completely prohibitory that the stock on hand cannot affect the prices. It cannot be an increased price of the raw material, because, that has decreased nearly one half with the last year or two. What is the excuse for all this? There is no excuse. We took occasion to say, last winter, that all the manufacturers wanted of a Tariff was to prohibit foreign importations—buy the raw material at reduced prices—get the control of the market, and then force the labor of their operatives down to the lowest possible price. For this we were denounced as a friend to "Free Trade" and Consul Jarvis' papers berated us as being an arch enemy to labor. But is not the result as we predicted? The manufacturers procured the passage of a Tariff that suited them. It is so prohibitory that it gives them the control of the market—they have compelled the farmer to sell his wool at half its former price, and now they compel their poor dependents to work for little or nothing. Is not this a fine state of things and precisely the state that we have always contended would follow the triumph of whiggery? The whole scheme was, from the beginning, one of the most outrageous knavery; a plot to rob labor of its earnings and place them in the pockets of the grasping nabob,

and the results are beginning to be felt by the poor victims of the base intrigues with mammon.— If things go on at this rate, how long will it be before pauper labor will be as plenty and as cheap in this country as in England?

There is a combination among the Tariff manufacturers to control the labor of the country, and reduce it to the standard of Great Britain, and they are making fearful strides towards a consummation of their nefarious schemes under the sounding name of "Protection to home industry," and by a continual denouncing, as enemies to labor, all who are its real friends. It is about time the people began to look into this "Protection of Home Industry" and see to what it amounts. We are as much in favor of protecting home industry as any man that lives, but we are not in favor of a protection that gives a certain few the power to control the foreign market—force the home raw material and the labor of their operatives down as low as suits their cupidity; and yet such is the protection the people enjoy, now.

The attacks of the whig papers on Willys Lyman Esq. are perfect specimens of the insanity of the party. No sooner do the Democrats put him in nomination for Lt. Governor when lo! one of the finest and most democratic men in the State becomes an old Federalist and all sorts of a horrible character. The idea of Elias Lyman begetting children with blood contaminated with old Federalism is perfectly ridiculous!

Rhode Island.—The suffrage party in Rhode Island held a convention of Delegates at Providence on the 8th inst., to nominate State officers. The following ticket was agreed upon:

Governor, Thomas F. Carpenter of Providence. Lieut. Gov., Benjamin B. Thurston, of Hopkinton. Secretary of State, Dexter Randall, of Southfield. Attorney General, Samuel Y. Atwell, of Gloucester. Treasurer, Josiah S. Monroe, of Newport.

More States.—The Worcester Regis, the first paper in Massachusetts to hoist the Clay flag has hauled it down! What can it mean?

### GENIUS.

"Genius, is necessarily child-like, with the freshness and wonder not only, but with something of the indelicacy of childhood ever accompanying it. It is an inspired insanity prolonged through life. It sees, thinks, speaks as a child. This is its characteristic glory."

The preceding are the closing remarks in the American Sentinel of a notice of Shelly. It is the language of truth. Wordsworth says that it is the peculiar power of genius to carry the freshness of childhood into old age. Alas! how few of all the millions understand this! How few of the square-and-compass people of this world understand the child-like simplicity of true genius!

Tell one of our grave and reserved justices of the peace, that Chief Justice Marshall, but a few years before his death, was found, by a friend who called to see him, behind the barn, coat off, pitching quoits with the boys, and he would shake his head in the utmost horror. What a Chief Justice of the Supreme court pitching quoits! awfully undignified!

The New England Farmer contains the following: "TO MAKE CHILDREN HEALTHY. Give them thick shoes, warm clothing, a simple diet, and let them run out freely in all states of the weather. While young strengthen the body by exercise and exposure. Teach them habits of obedience and truth telling, and let study or the teaching and training of the intellect be but a secondary matter. First take care of the body and the heart—the mind may be trained afterwards. This is excellent advice. Many people suppose that their whole energies should be exerted towards making intellectual prodigies of their children. If a boy indicate strong intellectual power, he is almost universally ruined by over mental culture. Out into the air with him! Don't be in a hurry to make a Daniel Webster of him before he is out of his frock and trousers! Let him wallow in the dirt, if he likes; laugh, run, and raise Cain, to his hearts content. The physical powers must be exercised, and strengthened, to sustain the mind, and it is very little trouble, while they are weak to destroy him forever. The intellect of some boys is stronger at the age of twelve than others at twenty-one, with nine years less of physical ability to sustain its activity. Let the mind and body travel along together if you would have them long and agreeable companions."

### HOW TO BE SOMEBODY.

It is the easiest thing in the world to be a great man, the very easiest. Get out an enormous pair of whiskers—dress at the top of the fashion—talk with a foreign accent, Chocklaw is the best,—be insolent—stare at people through a quizzing glass—talk to the old ladies about your great uncle the Baron von Rottenburg, who lives in his castle of Stagszufflefunction,—look down upon all honorable employment as being excessively vulgar, and you'll go off as a perfect lion.

The Pathfinder.—Parke Godwin, Esq. late editor of the New York Morning Post, will soon commence a new weekly paper in the city of New York, under the above title—intended to be conducted on the plan of the Plaindealer, by the late Mr. Leggett. Mr. G. is eminently qualified to conduct a paper of this description, and we wish him abundant success.—Price \$3 per year.

We have received from the office of the Brother Jonathan, "Indianna," a Novel from the French of Geo. Sand.—The career of Puffer Hopkins, by Cornelius Mathews.—The last of the Bulwinks and Sister Anne, a novel from the French of Charles Paul de Kock, being a portion of the cheap publications issued by Wilson & company from the office Brother Jonathan. They are all neatly printed and afforded for "all but nothing."

The first number of the Anglo American Magazine has been issued, by J. N. Bradley & Co. It contains the best articles from all the popular English Magazine and will prove a very valuable work.

We are indebted to Park Benjamin, Esq., for a copy of his "Poetry, a Satire," one of the best things of last year.

Mr JOHN C. HASWELL has been appointed Post Master at Bennington, in place of DAVID LOVY Esq., removed.

### PENCIL PAPERS—NO. 4.

Before you condemn a man for being what he is, be sure that you know what he is.

Intolerance is a sure mark of a little mind.

Bigots in religion do more injury to the cause of God than all the infidels that ever lived.

To judge correctly of a man's actions, we must clearly understand the motives that compelled him to act, and the circumstances by which those actions were modified. How often do we hear people say, if I had been in that man's place I should have acted thus and so. But men are not so dissimilar Circumstances alike, they act nearly alike, and the very errors we condemn in our neighbors we should have committed ourselves had we been placed in their circumstances.

A man who knows little of himself, of his real life, is uniformly intolerant, opinionated. Self knowledge—the *se auton*, teaches us, the best and the purest, how little we can trust ourselves, and how treacherous and deceitful is the human heart; how often and how strangely we are frequently misled, and above all, how much we depend upon HIM "who knoweth our thoughts afar off," that "the light that is within us" is not always clouded by the mists and vapors of passion, its influence perverted by the delusions of error, and its own beams mistaken for the will of the wisps of the Arch Enemy.

Alas! that there should be so little self knowledge among professing Christians. That so many should profess and so few possess.

### PAUSE AND CONSIDER.

It is not our design to intermeddle with the religious doctrines of our readers or the community in general. But when such *inagotians* are made on the generally received and devoutly accredited opinions of all denominations, as lead to expectations, which, how honestly soever cherished, most end in disappointment and chagrin, (if nothing worse,) it seems to be the duty of the press everywhere, to speak out, and caution the people against credulity and fanaticism. All classes should pause and consider, but those especially, who a few weeks or days since, so confidently expected that on the 15th inst., some of the most awfully grand, glorious, and dreadful events would transpire, which the human mind can conceive! See the following which we take from the N.H. Statesman, (Concord,) of the 17th inst.

Unseen to Mortal Eyes.—The Miller folks to a considerable number, believing that our Saviour was to make his second advent on the 15th inst., assembled in the place from different regions round about, and kept goodly watch all night on Tuesday, and a large part of it on Wednesday last, to see him come and hail his appearing. Some we understand were all prepared in their spottless ascension robes. But from some cause or other, either the time has not arrived or the storm delayed his coming—certain it was that nothing unusual appeared in the East.

We hear of many similar exhibitions of mistaken zeal and misguided credulity. Not a few in this town even, were just as confident of "the second advent," on the memorable 15th, as they were of any point of religious belief.

That they seriously and honestly watched and prayed, during the time referred to, we do not deny. But disappointed as they are, will they now pause, and consider the occasion of their mistakes? Let those who watched in the open face of night, under circumstances which, if their ears escaped the pinching fingers of Jack Frost, was owing more to good luck than prudence, candidly review the whole subject, and try to ascertain the cause of their misapprehensions, trials and sufferings.

The evils arising from these erroneous views are numerous, various, and startling.

A pious old lady in Charlestown, Mass., was so frightened, a short time since, by the reflection of light from West Cambridge, as to die in consequence, during the same night.

An advent man, but a few miles from this, on the other side of the Connecticut, as we learn, was so alarmed at the discovery of light at a distance, as to leap from his chamber window, and injure himself exceedingly.

Cases of insanity are constantly occurring in various directions, and insane hospitals are receiving great accessions of inmates, in consequence of the mistaken views which are entertained in relation to the subject under consideration. There can be no harm in recommending moderation, reflection, and cautious consideration.

Surgical Operation.—A very important and difficult surgical operation has just been performed in Boston upon a man from Nantucket. The patient was afflicted with a malignant tumor, in size somewhat larger than a hen's egg, located upon the under jaw. In order to reach it, it was necessary to lay open the jaw, by removing the skin and dissecting from the point of the chin nearly to the ear. After this was accomplished, and the arteries carefully secured, the operator applied the saw, and that portion of the jaw-bone which the tumor was attached was successfully removed.

### VERMONT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The lectures at this Institution will commence on Thursday of next week, at 3 o'clock P. M.—We learn there is a prospect of an unusually large class.

A great race.—The great four mile race over the Louisiana course, on the 24th ultimo, between Miss Foote, George Martin, and George W. Kendall, was the best race ever run in the world—the two first heats being absolutely two seconds faster than the celebrated contest between Fashion and Boston. George Martin took the first heat, and Miss Foote the second and third; George W. Kendall distanced the second heat. Time, 1st heat, 7 36 1-2; 2d, 7 39; 3d, 7 51!

Let no man be too proud to work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or sunburnt face. Let him be ashamed only of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of idleness and dishonesty.

Nature has some flowers for pleasure; these last but for one day. She has some trees for use, which last for years, as if she intended to intimate that, whatever is splendid passes away, and soon loses its lustre.

The Watchman and the Rev. A. St. Clair are having a pretty little log-pat affair.

### ONCE MORE.

Alarming apprehensions of the immediate coming of the Saviour and of the End of the material universe, have prevailed astonishingly at different ages of the Christian Church. Some aged people among us, recollect the following facts, which we take from an exchange paper. The views are *Milleristic*, at least.

"MILLERISM IN 1789. In the year just mentioned, a prophecy was rife, originating in New England, that the world would be destroyed by fire on a certain day of that year, and great was the consequent alarm of the good people throughout the colonies. In the autumn of that year, a brilliant light appeared one evening in the heavens, and astonished the inhabitants of Norfolk, Va., who were convinced that the general conflagration had begun, that they rushed into the streets, fell upon their knees, and remained praying, in agonies of terror and supplication until the *aurora borealis* (for such was the celestial phenomenon) had disappeared. The same alarm prevailed whenever the Northern Lights were visible."

It will be remembered by a greater number of readers that, during the years, 1816 and '17, similar fears were cherished, and the excitement and alarm which were produced by luminous or fiery appearances in the heavens, as portending the same tremendous events, resembled in no small degree, the public commotions which are now witnessed. And even as late as 1833, meteoric appearances, then and since, called *falling stars*, occasioned fearful apprehensions in thousands that the material world was about to come to an end.

But, during that wonderful year, Mr. Miller published his Lectures, in a pamphlet form of 64 pages, in which he defined the grand consummation to 1839, or, possibly, 1843. The latter period 1843, was the last or latest which he assigned, as the time for the coming of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, the change of the *heavens*, and the destruction of the earth, with all its wicked inhabitants. Eighteen hundred forty three (in figures, "1843") appears every where in Mr. Miller's Lectures, as published in 1833, 1836, 1838, and 1840; four editions with enlargements. No other time, not even 1844, is so much as once named. We ask our readers then to pause and consider, how Mr. Miller could openly declare, as he recently has, that he never authorized any body to say, that he believed the world would come to an end, before "March 21, 1844?" Will some one be kind enough to refer us to the Lecture and page of his book, in which "1844" is mentioned, or any period subsequently to "1843?" If none can be found, is there not a manifest inconsistency in Mr. M's statement? Let each reader reflect, consider, and decide for himself.

We are under obligations to Hon. Levi Woodbury, James Buchanan and Edmund Burke for valuable public documents.

Already out.—Graham's Magazine, for March, the principal contributors are Paulding, Cooper, Bryant &c., composing a rare and excellent list.—There are three steel plates and a page of music.

Anecdote of President Tyler.—The editor of the U. S. Gazette, writing from Washington, under date of Tuesday, says:

"Walking out rather early this morning, I was struck with the earnestness with which certain laborers were putting down an old fence, and opening drains. They seemed to be under the guidance of an overseer, who was also an aid, as he plied head and shoulder in the work, transferring to his coat, hat and pantaloons, the whitewash of the boards, and a sample of the earth removed from the drains. When the job was finished, the principal laborer raised himself to depart. I looked closely at him—it was the President of the United States! Long may the head of the nation be a working man, and long may he assist the working men."

It is temper which creates the bliss of home, or disturbs its comforts. It is not in the collision of intellect that domestic peace loves to nestle. Her home is in the forbearing nature—in the yielding spirit—in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

How to do it.—"What a pretty little child that is," said the schoolmaster to Mrs.— "Its contentment is so expressive.—Why, madam, how very much it looks like you!" Our schoolmaster said he never had a better boarding place after that.

Gen. Putnam.—The last number of the Knickerbocker says—"We have before us an