

THE SPY & REGISTER

SATURDAY MORNING, July 8, 1848.

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

E. W. CLARK, Philadelphia. JACOB M. WESTHAFFER, Lancaster city. WILLIAM A. FRENCH, Travelling Agent. GEORGE PRATT, No. 139, Nassau Street, New York.

See Business Directory in another column.

An apprentice wanted at this office immediately.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

The present is the first number of a new volume of the Columbia Spy; and we would remind our readers of the advantages to be derived by complying with the terms of paying in ADVANCE.

The subscription of those persons who subscribed to the Columbia expired eleven weeks ago, and would be, according to our terms, responsible for \$1.50, for the ensuing year; but owing to an error into which they have undoubtedly been led, by the junction of the two papers, we yet extend to them the advantages of the advance terms.

Our terms are so low that we are compelled to make some exertion to increase the circulation of the Spy, and by that means make it a more useful and interesting FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

OUR MARKET, and the arrangements of the Market Place, are subjects of frequent and loud complaint. The space allotted to purchasers to pass and repass, appears to be too small for the number that attend, often making it difficult for persons to "cut their way" through the crowd short of half an hour.

Another subject of complaint is, that if it is wrong to sell a lump of butter for a pound that does not weigh a pound, it is equally wrong to sell berries, beans, peas, cherries, (small) potatoes, &c., &c., measured with a quart pint (twice full for a quart) or quart measure, instead of using dry measure pints or quarts.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON, and David Kaufman, M. C. from Texas, addressed a large, and enthusiastic meeting at Lancaster on Thursday evening.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of the sixth volume of this valuable work. It is the object of this Journal to explain, in a manner suited to the capacity of the general reader, the new and celebrated system of Hydropathy, or the Water Cure—a system which is deservedly fast growing in popular favor, and which, in efficacy to cure and prevent disease, is unparalleled in the healing art.

THE FOURTH OF JULY passed off quietly in our borough. All the places of business were closed, and a general Sabbath reigned throughout the day—save the fire-works, against which the boys say there is no law on the Fourth.

ATLANTIC AND OHIO TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a meeting of this Company held on Tuesday, a dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months was declared.

RISE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The late rains have caused an unusual rise in the Susquehanna, for this season of the year.

HON. OWEN B. LEIS, formerly M. C. for Columbia and Luzerne counties, died at Catawissa, on the 17th ult.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—The first number of the eighteenth Vol. of this treasury of literature has been received.

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS have appropriated the sum of \$1500, for the reception of the returning volunteers.

OHIO.—One dollar notes on the State Bank of Ohio, altered to tens, have made their appearance in Cincinnati.

A public meeting was held in Pittsburgh, to sympathize with Mitchell, the Irish patriot.

THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The report of the Register of the Treasury of the commerce of the United States for 1847, made last December, has just been published, making a full year since the closing of the statements, to the 30th of June last, before they are communicated to the public.

The value of domestic exports, i. e. exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, was 150,637,464 dollars. Nearly half of this was for agricultural products, about 7 millions being for pork, and 57 millions in round numbers, for breadstuffs.

The value of manufactures exported was less than 10,000,000 dollars, of which 4,000,000 was for manufactures of cotton. The export of fish amounted to about 800,000, and of oil, whale bone and candles to upwards of 2,000,000 dollars.

The value of foreign exports—i. e. exports from the United States of goods, wares and merchandise of the growth and manufacture of foreign countries—was \$8,011,158. More than one-fourth of these exports were to British American Colonies, namely \$2,165,876.

Almost all the exports of foreign produce were from New York and Massachusetts. Including both foreign and domestic, the exports from New York were nearly \$50,000,000; South Carolina, \$10,000,000; Maryland, \$9,000,000; Louisiana, \$12,000,000; Massachusetts, \$11,000,000; Pennsylvania, \$8,000,000, &c.

The value of imports for the year is \$149,544,633. Of this amount, \$41,772,636 was for articles admitted free duty—including nearly 16,500,000 pounds of tea, and 140,000,000 pounds of coffee, together valued at over \$13,000,000; and \$34,000,000 of specie.

Of articles paying ad valorem duty, the value was \$91,000,000, and of articles paying specific duty \$13,000,000.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The corner stone of this monument to the memory of the immortal Washington, was laid on Tuesday the 4th inst.

The solemn ceremony was gone through with according to the established usages of the Masonic fraternity. A list of the articles deposited in it covered nearly six pages of folio, and embraced all kinds of political and statistical documents running through the entire period from the formation of the government to the present time, portraits of Washington, magazines, papers, a history of all matters connected with the Monument Association up to the time of laying the corner stone, besides a variety of other documents, &c.

The Tribune gives the following statistics of the influx of immigrants into New York during the last month. Total 23,047 passengers, of which were from Ireland 11,524; Germany 7,239; England 2,331; Scotland 612; France 216; Holland 347; Switzerland 236; Spain 17; Wales 125; South America 4; Italy 66; West Indies 60; Denmark 7; Norway 163; Sweden 11; Poland 9.

The total number of immigrants arrived since the first of January, 1848, is 85,782; 55,924 of which landed in the months of May and June. The Commissioners of Immigration have now under their care about 1,250 persons, of which 800 are at the Hospital, Staten Island, more or less sick, and 450 destitute, well or convalescent, at Ward's Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The state of Germany continues very discouraging. Berlin letters state that 13,000 persons had left the city. Many houses and shops were empty, and there was no real value for property of any description.

SEA LETTER POSTAGE.—The Postmaster General has issued the following instructions to Deputy Postmasters and other agents of the Department, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of June 28, 1848:

ALL letters or other mail matter, of going out of the United States to other countries, are required to be sent through the post office at the place of departure or arrival. The postages to be charged on all letters going out of the United States to or through the Kingdom of Great Britain or its colonies, or coming from or through the Kingdom of Great Britain or its colonies into the United States, by any foreign packet-ship or other vessel, will be as follows:—the postage on the outgoing letter, conveyed between the two countries by a foreign packet, 24 cents; and for each additional half ounce of fraction, under an additional postage of 24 cents; and if conveyed between the two countries by any foreign private ship or vessel, when weighing half an ounce or over, will be 16 cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction under, an additional postage of 16 cts. Newspapers will be chargeable with postage of 4 cents each.

Each sheet of other printed matter will be rated as a newspaper.

One hundred and seventy-five volunteers were discharged from the service of the United States, at Newport Barracks, on Saturday last. About two hundred others were discharged on Monday. They are paid in this city. These men were recruited to fill up the ranks of the different volunteer companies in Mexico, but had never been drafted into their respective companies. They receive the bounty allowed by the regulations of the service, and the land bounty voted by Congress.—Cincinnati Enquirer, June 28.

MITCHELL'S BROTHER.—According to the New York papers, the brother of Mitchell, the Irish patriot, came over in the Britannia, and is now in New York. The object of his coming is variously stated. Some assert that he brings an order from the British Government, releasing his brother from confinement, on condition that he settles in America, and that he proceeds immediately to Bermuda to obtain his release. Another rumor is that he visits this country on an important mission connected with the Agitation in Ireland.

The World Abroad.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canard steamer Cambria arrived at Boston yesterday night, the 30th ult. She left Liverpool on the 17th ult., and therefore brings one week's later dates than those received at New York by the Britannia.

FRANCE.—The political world has assumed a new phase. By the latest accounts from Paris, it would seem, that the hopes of the moderate party are likely to be defeated, by the revival of the old Napoleon feeling. A party, sustained by this, and adopting as its watch-words memorable names of the empire, has risen in favor of Prince Louis Napoleon. Since his triumphant election to the Assembly, his elevation to imperial authority has been openly spoken of, and it was ascertained that a movement had been set on foot to effect it.

In the Assembly tyrants and dictatorships were reprobated and denounced. The people, however, appeared divided in sentiment, as is usually the case, when the least influential are the most noisy cries of Vive la Republic were drowned by those of Vive Buonaparte. The excitement had communicated itself to the military, and the clamor was joined in by portions of more than one regiment.

Lamarine mounted the tribune, pale with excitement, and firmly demanded the restoration of the law of 1832, (the act of expatriation) against Louis Napoleon. While he was speaking the confusion increased. The cries from without of Vive l'Empereur, rose above the din; and Lamarine took his seat overwhelmed with conflicting emotions. Information was received at this moment that a National Guard had been shot. I referring to it he feelingly remarked that this was the first blood shed in the cause of despotism, and not in that of republican liberty.

The proposed decree was sanctioned. Despite of this decision, the emigrants declared that Louis Napoleon shall take his seat on Tuesday next. The excitement continued. Resistance was threatened and barricades attempted, but the overwhelming military force, nipped all in the bud.

On the same day the Assembly revoked their decree and admitted Louis Napoleon to a seat. It is said that Ledra Rollin immediately resigned, and that Lamarine would follow his example. On Wednesday Paris was tranquil and the populace were waiting the arrival of Louis Napoleon from England, which might be the signal for renewed discord.—Presigny, leader of the Buonapartists had been arrested; which would promote of returning confidence in the government to maintain themselves and the republic.

In consequence of the great political agitation six hundred commercial houses of Paris had suspended. At Amiens a proclamation had been issued, calling the people to arms, to place Louis Napoleon on the throne. Other parts of the country, as far as heard from, have manifested no predisposition to the movement.

IRELAND.—This country is more tranquil than it has been since Mitchell's conviction. The fraternization of Old and Young Ireland (the two sections of the Repeal party) had been postponed for a fortnight. John O'Connell had protested against the abandonment of his father's platform of peaceful agitation. The protest, however, was not received with much favor, the physical force principle being uppermost in the hearts of the people.

ENGLAND.—The Chartists' demonstration, on the 12th was considered a failure. It was completely overthrown by the military and police, who dispersed it without difficulty, before it could be organized.

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For the Columbia Spy. WRIGHTSVILLE, July 5, 1848.

MR. EDITOR: It is useless for me to enter into the preliminaries of the arrangements and minutia of a Picnic, as you are, I know, too well aware of these matters, and I shall not, therefore, presume too much on your patience, but shall come to the point at once, and like the wood-chopper, "Be my own carver and cut my own way."

And should I fall in my description, I trust you will, at least, extend some sympathy towards me, and reserve censure or criticism for some more glaring error of correspondence.

Our company numbered over seventy persons, and of course the minority was on the gent's side, for you know, the ladies are always so ambitious in party matters, at least it was so yesterday; but this is evidently a very great compliment, and is highly creditable to the efforts of our efficient and gentlemanly managers. We all proceeded to a grove near Glott's Ferry, where everything was prepared to make the party pleasant and agreeable.

I was there, of course, in all my glory; and I can assure you I did not enjoy myself a little; no, indeed! for how could it be otherwise, in the midst of such a host of the more delicate and beautiful part of nature. Oh, Mr. Editor! if you had been there to have seen the fair forms

In the merry dance, your heart (notwithstanding you are a married man) would have fluttered and pounded your very os sterni into a jelly. There was the Bland Miss S—, who is indeed a charming creature; her mild and gentle manners elicited the attention of almost all, and engaged particularly the attention of one of our literati. And just now, as I write, the mythlike form of Miss H— flits by in all the mirthful gleam of girlhood; she is both happy and merry, and her very laugh chimes in my ear; grief and sorrow can never be hers, as smiles are never absent from her face. Miss D— is also of the same disposition, and is quite an engaging girl; but there is a difference,

"While down her brow—whose stainless shrine, Outrivalled the blue of the Parvum mine, Her hair in glossy ringlets fell, And wandered on the balmy swell Of the cooling wind."

Miss B— was also there, mingling with the throng, and particularly in all the amusement, though I am sorry to say I left without an introduction, although I fear she does not love any of Maryland's sons, as she appeared to be so much enhanced with a gent from the Villa, or vice versa. But Mr. Editor have a little patience with me as I am so enraptured myself, for you know it is the case with almost all old bachelors, after parties of pleasure. And again let me speak of Miss T—; 'tis true I am not going to describe to you a Hebe, though what is the difference if I should attempt to give you a description of one of America's fairest daughters, but I must here beg leave to be excused as I know I would ultimately fail.

Lastly let me speak of Kate W. and I will close, as I fear your patience will be exhausted. I, for my part, could write for an age about the fair sex; but I am losing my train, and must retrace my steps. Kate is decidedly pretty, and possesses every quality that can render her a lady and make her beloved by all, and if I refer you to a maid or a grace, you see our Kate, and then

The tones of that sweet voice, In music's richest notes of melody, Like streamer's gentle rippling ebb, And now let me conclude by telling you that we passed the day in the "merry dance," we dined and supped in the grove. Joy and pleasure sparkled in every eye; and dusky eve alone found us wending our way to the Villa.

Yours, &c., DELT A.

THE PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The steamship Edith, which arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ultimo, brought 185 of the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers. The steamship Eudora had on board 175, and the schooner Sarah Churchman 150, of the same regiment, making 610 in all, under the command of Col. Black, the whole under Col. Wynkoop. The last named vessels had just arrived at New Orleans by last advices. They will probably take their departure immediately for Philadelphia in some of the vessels daily leaving that port. Seven companies of the New York regiment arrived at New Orleans also on the 24th.

CAUTION TO THE BRAVE VOLUNTEERS.—It is said that companies are forming in New Orleans, and in other places, to speculate on the soldiers, by misrepresenting the value of their land warrants, and by other foul devices. We would earnestly warn the soldier and his friends not to be taken in by any such tricks. We understand that land warrants are now selling in this city from \$12 to \$122, and that treasury scrip sells for about \$95.

Mr. Harralson, of Georgia, deserves credit for looking ahead, and submitting the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what further legislation is necessary to prevent the sale of land warrants, and to provide against the frauds practised upon the soldiers of the 44th regt. and to secure to them the benefits of the land titles; and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.—Washington Union.

NOVELS AND INSANITY.—The works of fiction which the press has deluged the country with in the last few years not only vitiate the taste and corrupt the morals of the young, but an undue indulgence in their perusal is productive of insanity. Dr. Stokes, of Mount Hope Institution for the Insane, says that they have several cases of moral insanity for which no other cause can be assigned than excessive novel reading. And nothing is more likely to induce this disease than the reading of those works which foster sentiment instead of the education which fosters sentiment, and which awakens and strengthens the imaginations without warning the heart; and to borrow the language of an ancient divine, places the individual upon a romance theatre—not upon the dust of mortal life.—Ledger.

THE St. Louis Reveille says—"Henry O'Reilly, Esq., has made an offer to the President to furnish two battalions for the Oregon regiment, composed of the gallant and hardy spirits who have, during the last year, connected the extreme bounds of the country, by upwards of four thousand miles of telegraphic wire. They are the chief will send them to resp honor in any direction. O'Reilly but awaits the clearing of the way, and to borrow the language of an ancient divine, places the individual upon a romance theatre—not upon the dust of mortal life.—Ledger.

From the New Orleans Delta.

THE TREATY: ITS EFFECTS—THE FUTURE.

An intelligent view of the condition of Mexico, her destiny, and the ultimate necessity of annexation, are strongly set forth in the following letter from an esteemed correspondent in Mexico: CITY OF MEXICO, June 4, 1848.

Eds. Delta.—The Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, arrived here from Queretaro on the 2d instant, about ten in the morning, having finally effected the object of their mission, not, however, without considerable difficulty and delay. The Treaty only having been signed at ten at night on the 30th, and then, as rumors says, with much hesitation on the part of the President ad interim, Senor Pena y Pena. The new Government, with Herrera at its head, will not, it is said, repose on a bed of roses, and already feel that it will require all their talent, influence, and energy to enable them to maintain their position and ride the storm, the approach of which is anticipated at no very distant day.

The firm and energetic course pursued by the Commissioners, and especially by Mr. Sevier, is said to have had the effect of overruling the indecision of Pena y Pena, and of inducing him finally to put his name to the instrument.

In the ordinary language of diplomacy, the war is now at an end, and the most amicable relations now exist between the two Governments, so far, at least, as it concerns matters that I feel well assured that nearly all the men of property here, and all the foreign merchants and tradesmen, regret the departure of our troops very deeply. The latter express the most unfeigned surprise that we should relinquish so magnificent a prize as the Mexican domain, after having expended so vast a sum of money, and so many valuable lives.

The United States could doubtless retain the whole country at a moderate cost, and their rule here would, in a very short time, be popular with the mass of the people, based, as it would be, on justice and moderation, and affording, as it would, full protection to life and property. At the present time they hate the Americans, as a body, and it is very natural they should, but at the same time they respect us in an equal degree as their superiors in moral excellence, energy, enterprise and courage.

The return of the Americans to this country, at no distant day, I regard as a very probable event, even should all the troops now here leave for the United States. The military action given to our Government by the annexation of Texas and the late war with Mexico, is yet in its infancy, and will not be fully developed until some great and glorious result of the war just ended, has excited in the breasts of the masses a love of glory and conquest, which must be gratified. It has infused itself into the whole mass of society, and will become a formidable element in the body politics of the United States, requiring to be watched and dexterously controlled, so as to be productive of the least amount of injury to our institutions.

The tide of emigration is setting with a strong current from the United States to the Southwest, and will sweep all before it, until it reaches the Isthmus of Darien. This is the goal which is to be bound, finally, the North American Confederacy, and its accomplishment will be one of the great events of the next ten years. It is becoming more and more fixed in the minds of the people of the United States, as the natural destiny of their country, that it will finally overrun and overturn the present Mexican Nation, and that even the whole of the North American Continent should be covered and protected by the American Eagle, and constitute one vast and glorious Confederacy, with the same laws, the same language, and the same institutions. This result is inevitable, and will certainly be accomplished, unless the leaders of the nation shall perceive the superior advantages of effecting, at a seasonable time, by the pacific and more desirable mode of "annexation."

The peaceable annexation of Mexico, by leaving us nothing in that direction to conquer, would at once repress that ardent and growing love of military glory, now existing in the people of the United States to an alarming extent, and which if fostered, must, if there is truth in history, exert in the end a disastrous influence on our institutions. Let us check this evil tendency by destroying the food it lives on. Let us annex the whole of Mexico, and then we shall have time and leisure to cool deliberation to revise, amend and perfect our political machine, according to the lights of wisdom and past experience, so that we may hope to perpetuate them to the remotest time. This never can be done while the minds of the people are excited by glory and military renown, and until this country forms part of the American Union, that military spirit is destined to exercise an unfavorable influence on the political institutions of the United States, leading in the end to those foreign alliances and entanglements, so much to be dreaded by every true patriot, and so repugnant to the creeds and principles of Washington.

Yours, SPECTATOR.

A DREADFUL MURDER IN NEW YORK.—The New York Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following:—

A desperate murder was committed in this city on Wednesday afternoon or evening. The victim was Mr. D. F. Bremond, of the firm of Bremond & Co., gold pen and pencil case manufacturers, 102, Nassau street, and it appears that the perpetrator of the crime, was one Mary Ann Stewart, alias Mrs. Savage, a woman of the lowest character. I have taken some pains to obtain an authentic account of the affair, and I believe the following are the facts as far as known.

About 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, Mr. Bremond's partner left the unfortunate man dozing in a chair in their office, which is on the second floor of the building, 102, Nassau street, fronting on the street. At half past 6 the partner returned, found the door locked and went away. A little after 7 he returned again. The door was unlocked, and on passing in he saw Mr. Bremond lying on the floor with his head resting in the lap of a female, who was uttering frantic cries, and rocking herself to and fro as if thing was wrong. The partner saw at once that something was wrong, and started in search of assistance. At the lower door he met an officer who accompanied him up stairs and took the girl into custody. Mr. Bremond was dead but still warm.

On looking round the room they found two broken pitchers covered with blood, and there were marks of blood on the wall and a number of papers scattered over the floor. Some dozen pencil cases, pens bruised and crushed, a broken hair-comb, two or three handfull of hair, and the staff of a parasol, were also found strewn about the room. Every thing indicated a deadly struggle.

The girl, who professed that she deceased had fallen against the corner of the wall, and killed herself, was at once conveyed to the Tomb.

Some thirty stabs were found upon the body of Mr. Bremond, principally about the head and neck. A coroner's inquest is being held on the body. Mr. Bremond had been in the city for some time, and it is believed that he had been acquainted with her about a year ago, and after a short time of course an improper intimacy, he became anxious to shake her off, but she was, or affected to be, deeply enamored of him, and swore that life was of no value without him, and that if he persisted in avoiding her, she would either kill him, or poison herself or both. Mr. Bremond was a stout, burly young man of 25. Mr. Bremond was a rather slight man of 26 or 27 years of age.

The probability is that the girl found Mr. Bremond asleep, and struck him with one or both the pitchers, and that he rose, stunned and bleeding, and struggled with her at a disadvantage until she finished him.

It is a horrible affair, and has occasioned great excitement in the city.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED.—On the 10th of April last, on board the ship Gloriana, bound from Calcutta to London, in the 30th year of her age, Mrs. CHRISTIANA M. SCOTT, wife of Rev. James L. Scott, Missionary at Fatchegh, in Northern India, and daughter of the late Rev. W. F. Houston of this place.

Mrs. Scott was one of a little band of missionaries who sailed for Northern India from Philadelphia, on the 13th of October, 1838, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Endowed by nature with a mind of vigorous and superior cast, and great decision of character, and early devoted to God, she was eminently qualified for the arduous sphere she had selected. Long before her departure for a foreign land, her labors among the destitute and neglected at home, gave indication of those traits of character which afterwards led her to devote herself to the work of carrying the gospel of peace to the Heathen. Many incidents will be remembered by those who knew her well, which foreshadowed the career which she subsequently marked out for herself, and which, so long as health and strength lasted, she unshrinkingly pursued.

Once satisfied of the call of duty, her resolution was promptly taken. With a faith in the promises of God which knew no wavering, with a resignation to his will which allowed no murmur, with a self devotion to his cause, in which there was no reserve, she entered upon her course with firmness and persevered unto the end with unabated zeal.

The climate of India, which has proved so fatal to the energies of so many American ladies, did not for many years impair the vigor of her constitution. She was enabled to labor long and earnestly in the field she had chosen. In her school, in her family, which was necessarily large, and in the assistance she rendered the gentlemen of the Mission in their translations into the language of the country, which she had speedily acquired, her energy and industry found a boundless sphere of action. But there is a limit to the power of physical endurance which no zeal can extend; and in the winter of 1846-7 the effect of overtaken energies manifested itself in disease of the lungs.

Her physician prescribed an immediate change of climate as absolutely necessary, prohibiting a longer residence in the plains of India as certain to prove fatal. She accordingly set out for Simlah, a missionary station on the Southern slope of the Himalay mountains, five hundred miles North West of Fatchegh in March, 1847, where she spent the summer. The sacrifice of selfish considerations, which characterized all her actions is evident in the circumstance that in this journey and residence at Simlah she refused to draw her husband away from his labors to accompany her. "It is a formidable journey for a lady to take alone," she writes to a friend, "but many do it, and why should not I? Some of our brethren are disposed to blame Mr. Scott for allowing me to go alone; but I think in this they forget their calling. Mr. Scott is in excellent health, and has a most important field of labor; and just because it would save us the trial of parting and be more pleasant to go as a family, where we could all enjoy the fine mountain air, is it his duty to desert his post? We think not." An examination of her lungs at Simlah by a distinguished physician confirmed the opinion previously entertained of pulmonary disease, and, under his advice, she reluctantly determined to return to this country as the only means of prolonging her life.

Her health, however, continued to improve under the influence of the bracing air of the hills, and she returned to Fatchegh in October so much better that her friends were induced to hope that she might live for many years. It was at first determined that Mr. Scott should accompany her home; but finding herself so much improved in health and strength and unwilling to withdraw her husband from his important post until a substitute could be provided, with that spirit of self-sacrifice, which has been before remarked, she resolved to make the formidable journey alone. Her excellent husband writes to a friend: "I commit her to the care of God, who will take better care of her than I could do. I feel confident that he will raise up friends for her on the way and will bring her home to you in safety. You must not think, however, that I send her unwilling to go. It was her own proposal and is still her own wish."

She sailed from Calcutta on the 29th of January, 1848, in the British ship Gloriana for London, with two of her children, little girls of eight and six years, and a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, a brother missionary. Up to the time of her sailing her symptoms continued to improve, and it was supposed that the sea voyage would do much towards her recovery. Her friends were confident that she would reach this country in the present month with confirmed strength; but the insidious disease which was preying upon her, and which appears to delight in deluding the hopes of its victims, and those to whom they are dear, was working steadily, though unseen. On the 25th of March she landed at the Cape of Good Hope, previously, had been remarkably quiet, and developed itself with fearful activity, and on the 19th of April she kept her bed never more to rise from it. She gradually sank away without pain and calmly breathed her last on the evening of the 16th of that month, the Sabbath. Her friends have had assurance that she died firm in the faith in which she had lived and to which she was a martyr. In the absence of any detailed account of her last moments the words of her bereaved partner, in a letter to a friend, written during her absence at Simlah, will not be inappropriate. "I do not fear for her. She will not be afraid to look death in the face when he does meet her. Here is a hope that will not forsake her in the dark hour of trial. Her piety has ever been of that sober consistent kind which is founded on principle and I know it will stand the test."

So died one who sacrificed everything which the heart holds dear upon the altar of a sublime faith. Afar from the home of her birth, from the companions of her childhood, from the friends of her riper years, from kindred, from the partner of her joys and sorrows, she was left alone in a foreign land, there to repose until "the sea shall give up her dead."

Earth has her Heroes, whom with pomp and show she leads in noisy triumph, or to whose memory she rears the towering marble; but there are those of whom she takes no note, whose fame is reserved for a more enduring country, whose triumphant march shall be over the streets of the New Jerusalem and whose crown of glory shall be eternal.

Columbia, July 7, 1848.