I reduct of the United States in 1=40 was 3,984,766 hushels. The low price of the potato, considered with reference to its nutritive ; ower, is about equal to that of wheat. The copacity of our soil will enable us, with a fair market for wheat or polato, or with free trade, to supply the world.

POLITICS OF THE DAY. In connection with the subjects introduced into the D-bates of the House of Representatives, the following Correspondence se ms to belong to the history of the times :

From the Madisonian of Junuary S1. Washingt n, Jan. 51. 1842. Dean Sin t I request that you will publish the enclosed correspondence, with no other object whatever than to relieve mysell from the responsibility of a denial which I assumed to make, on the floor of the House of Representatives, in behalf of the Secretary of the Navy, who, it will be seen, now makes that denial his own. Very re-pectfully,

HENRY A. WISE-To the Editor of the Madisonian.

House of Representationa, January 28, 1842.

Datas Sin : In the debate y aterday, the House of Representatives, on the mo-Lu. of . 1. Viarshall to ceusure Mr. Adams for contempt to the House, in presenting a petition to dissolve the Union of these States, the following remarks were made by my colleague, Mr. Botts, and by my-

Mr. Botts. * * * Ta kabout censuring the gentleman from Marsa huselts! Look at the other end of this avenue! There they found a man standing at the head of the right arm of the defence of this nation-he mont the S-cretary of the Navy-who, the last time he had a conversation with him on the subject, was an open, wowed, undisguised advocate of the immediate discolution of the Union.

Mr. Wise, I dony it. Mr. Botts, What authority have you ? Do you keep a record of the conversations of the Secretary of the Navy?

(Cries of " Order, order "

Mr Wise said he hoped his colleague would not fly into a flame. He did not mean to offend him ; but to say this, that he did not believe an .. man as authority. from conversation. from reading, or any other source, for saying that the present Secretary of the Nivy ever went for the unquilified dissolution of the Union. I be ever advanced this idea of dissolution b., (Mr. W.) undertank to say now in his place, and would risk it on his authority that, if he ever avowed such a do trine, it was on qualifications, conditions, and reasons which the Secretary could defend.

Mr. Batts sa'd he had u en induced, for some time, to regard his colleague as the keeper of the con-cience of the King, but had not considered him the keeper of the consciences of all connected with the King. Nor did he recognise his right to say what was the opinion expressed by one of the Secretaries of Mr. Tyter's administration. He (Mr. B) asserted on his own responsibility, that he had expressed such an idea. He had talked with him for hours : idea. and when the Secretary of the Neyy ilenied it, he (Mr. B) would prove his state-You (said Mr B. addressing him ment. self to Mr. Wise) have no right to deny it Such is the report of the latellizencer of to-day, and I believe it i- very accurate. These remarks, you will see, deeply involved you personally, and your sentiments and expressions on a most impor tant and delicate subject. a-d were made under most interesting circumstances, and in a must distinguished place to attract public attention. And you will also see that, in the denial of the assertion of Mr. Batts that you were, in your "last conversation" with him. an " open, avoured, un. disguised advo-ate of the immediate dis soliution of the Union," I assumed a serioas responsibility. This responsibility 1 should not have assumed, had you not been an absent friend-bad you not been long my neighbor-had you not been, until verv lately, my constituent-had I not had every opportanity, public and private, to know your opinions and our mode of expressing them on the subject referred to, and had you not printed and published those opinions under almost every form of address, essay, pamphlet, and book. In deed, had Mr. Batts refied on your publi rations for his proof of the grave charge he attered on the floor against you. I should have left it to a r ference to th se publications for its refutation ; bu he relied on a "conversation," " for hours," by you with him, held when ar where he did not say, for the nature and character of which no reference can be made that I know of but to you or him. Therefore it was that I undertook to say that Mr. Botts had b en mistak-n, and to affirm what I did, that you never could have advocated openly. acowedly, and undisguisedly, the "immediate dissolution of the Union," my hout qual fication, con lition, or contingency. Will you please say in reply whether I ventured to assume too much in your behalf, and whether I did you injustice in this denial, which I have made on my own anthority ?

to hels to each person .- The wheat placed the subject, so far as I am con- shall make him a prominent witness in privileges here, I suppose. cerned, upon the true ground.

I am greatly surprised that my name should have been thus unceremoniously and unn cessari y introduced into a debate tween us. Either he or I have told a in the House of R-presentatives. I ac. falsehood. All I ask is, that the conseknowledge that I am also somewhat more quences may be visited with the atmost informed by you whether you did make infied at being represented to the country severity upon my head if I do not prove that remark; and, if so, whether you did make as having held a conversation -- for hours." satisfactorily that the Hon. Secretary is ded it to apply to me particularly. or for any length of time, upon a grave sub the guilty man. ject of public concern, with a man who was capable of making such a use of it. I assure you that I have no recollec ion of having ever held any conversation with Mr. Botts upon any subject whatever! I am fail, that I have invited terrible conseutterly at a loss to im. gine when or where he should have " talked with me for hours," upon any political or any other subject. You know, sir, and all Varginia knows, that Mr Bott's associations have been so lifferent from mine, that nothing but the first that he has been, as he will be again. merest accident could have brought us to- a disunionist, whenever his interest may gether. Our a quaintance has always been

of the slightest kind; there never was the least approach to familiarity between us Secretary of the Navy." nor of any other

very improbable, to say the least of it, one of association. that a conversation such as he describes evis not upon my memory the slightest trace of any such incident, nor can I now call to mind any one occasion on which I have ever been in company with that genileman.

1 will not pretend to say what Mr. Botts can "prove," but I assert, in the most dithat I am, or have been the "advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union." have never, at any time during my life, entertained any such opinion or feeling. On the contrary, I have on all occasions dvocated union upon the true principles

of the Constitution, and have sought to recommend my own principles upon the round tha they were concervative of the Cunstitution and the Union. This is well known to you, for with you I have had onversations "for hours" upon this very subject. You say correctly that I have most every form of address, essay, pam- present. ablet, and book;" and if any thing can be found in any one of these publications to justfy the charge of Mr. Botts, I will surender the point.

I think it almost cert in, although I tannot recall any particular occasion on which if occurred, that I have expressed a decided preference for a dissolution of the Union over the establishment of systemof policy which I regarded as fatal to all true liberty. I avow the same opinion now. I would sooner see the Union dissolved than witness the success of this very abolition movements I would summer see it dissolved than witness the e-tab ishinent of a consolidated Government, with all power and all right in the hands f an uncontrolled and icresponsible mawity; I would sooner see it dissolved han witness the establishment of any priniples which violate its true character and lefeat its legitimate objects These opinions I am very certain that I have often expressed, and I shall often express them hereafter. But that I am. or ever have en, a disunionist, in any other sense that is here expressed, is atterly untrue. Casual expressions, dropped in the course of free and unguarded conversaion, are always liable to be misunderstood They may be heard by those who have not heard the limitations and conditions, and qual fications, which previous remarks have put on them, and they may also be heard by those who keep "records of private conversations," and wno, of course, always hear as they choose to understand. Against such as these, no one has any defence. There should be, even if there is not, a sufficient defence for every gentleman in that sense of bonor, propriety, and definacy which renders every private con-versation a matter of implied colidence.

his own case; but I shall not be content to rely upon his testimony alone question of veracity is thus raised between us. Either he or I have told a

It will be perceived that I have made a broad, fair and well-defined issue with the Secretary of the Navy-one from which there is no escape, and, if I sh uld quences to myself. Now, it seems to me that there should be some reciprocity in this; and I should, in the interim, be glad to be informed what consequences are to he visited upon him, if I should establish, prisnpt it-(for even I do not suspect him of entertaining such views whilst he is in the service of the Union at a salary of six I will not assert that I have never held thousand dollars a year)-and that he has I am, a conversation with Mr. Botts. I do not been afterwards guilty of an offence that servant. keep a record of the conversations of the should hereafter drive him from the high

associations of which he vauntingly boasts. man, although it appears that Mr. Botts I want no special pleading and no attempt dors. I can safely say, however, that it is 'o divert the question from one of fact to

The unly regret or mortification that I er occurred between him and me. There feel in this matter is, that he should have descended to give echo to the foul and slanderous imputation of that dirty, cought up hack of the Madisonian, that I was a retailer of private conversations; for, it this can be established by even plausible evidence, I am ready to admit that it is rect and unqualified manner, that he can- just cause for my excommunication from not prove the truth of his charge against the society of gentlemen; but it will be found to rest only upon the fact that I of truth. I understand bat charge to be have proved a troublesome and inconvenient witness against the high functionary whose duty it is, in the language of the without qualifications or conditions. I Constitution, to exercise the office of President of the United States, by giving to the public his oft repeated opinions, expressed (as was this conversation of the Secretary of the Navy) in the most public places, and in the most public manner.

This is the head and front of my offend. ing in this particular; and if the opini na of public men are not to be gathered . quoted from their conversatio s in public companies, and before a crowded audience. in the name of common sense what will printed and published my opinions under justify it? However, let this pass for the

As to the silly, conceived, and arrogant pretension set up by the Secretary, of what he supposes to be a superiority, and more elevated associations, 1 will dismiss it in a few words. My associations have been with gentlemen, or I should never have found my way to a seat in Congress from such a district as I represent. That the Secretary has habitually associated with any other class. I will not pretend to assert, because his present position and that he occupied at home forbid it; but it does not become me, at the same time, to deep what I might fairly infer from his own let ter, wherein he asserts that he associated with a different class. I can only assure him that, before this matter is done with we may be brought nearer together and he will, perhaps to his regret be made better a quainted with me. He shall, at all events have no ground hereafter for intimating that he does not know who I am.

Respectfully. JOHN M. BOTTS.

From the National Intelligeneer.

"Mr. Wise. Members have, though. "Mr. Stanly. They do not deserve any." This latter remark, underscored by me, which you are thus reported to have made, I did not hear. I therefore request to be

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't servaci. HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. EDW'D STANLT.

JFashington City, Jan. 26. 1842. Sin: Dr. Mallory handed me your note, quoting the report in the Intelligencer, and requesting to be informed whether I made the remark which you underscore, and, if so, whether I intended to

apply it to you particularly." I did use the words they do not deserve any;" and in saying "They.' &c. I did not intend to apply them to any one in-dividual "particularly."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't

EDW. STANLY. Hon. H. A. WISE. . .

THE TWO TYLER MEN.

Mr. Arnold of Tenn, made one of the best speeches, which have been delivered on the Wise and Adams businessy It is minted, good humored and sensible." The ollowing hits are admirable. The fact that Messrs Adams and Wise are both Tyler Men in no degree detracts from the humour of the thing-and that two Mem bers of the "Squad" should thus villify each other, is not calculated to give the world a high opinion of that precious little fraternity .- Rich. Whig.

Mr. Arnold -aid:

He would notice some very extraordi. nary points of coincidence between the a ged and venerable gentleman from Massachusetts and the young gentleman from Virginia [Mr. W.] The young gentle-man had charged Mr. Adams with being a Federalist, and a descendent of the Federal aristocracy; and then made a great flourish about his own descent from the dd Federalists of Virginia, and of his fam ly being associated with the Marshalls. Nav. he had not a relative, living or dead, on the ground or under it, who was not a Federalis ; and he did not intend to hear them abused here .- Here, then, were a couple of Federalists, whose apparent on-

duct so completely tended one way, that a bystander might suppose it a sham fightthat they were, in reality, kith and kin. and allies, leagued together to help up the cause of abolition.

[Here some explanations passed, in which Mr. Wise denied his having ever admitted that he was or ever had been himsell a Federalist.]

Mr A. admitted this, but his family were; and what was bred in the bone was hard to get out of the flesh. [A laugh.] All his fathers had lived und died Federalists: he, alone, was a "Democrat."hat circumstances, alone, was enough to ubject him to suspicion He and the gentleman from Massachusetts very often vo ted together on great national questions; and he b-lieved they were both what were called "Typer Whigs," and supporters of the present Administration. Mr. A. understand such to be the sentiments of the gentleman from Massachusetts, and that he was opposed to restricting the Veto, as proposed by a distinguished Senator in the other House. The gentleman from Virginia was a Ty r Whig, of cours .; BUT Mr. A. must say he thought that he had obs rved of late that the gentleman was shifting his sails a tittle. Probably be perceived that Captain Tyler was likely to get nothing more than a corporal's guard, and that at the same time he noticed with satisfaction, the very loving attachment and lovalty munifested towards himself by that modern "Democracy" which nobedy living had so excoriated for years as that very gentleman. Oh, if any thing was calculated to fill a man's soul with disgust, it was to see these men, on whom he had once heaped he most vituperative epithets that the language afforded, now consulting him on ail occasions, and ready to fawn and lick his very feet !- But a whipped cur was ever the most fawing dog.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, Jan. 29. The Senate dia not sit.

In the House the question of privilege, in the case of Mr. Adams, was, on motion of Mr. Fillmore, postponed, in order that the Bill for the issue of freasury Notes, as amended by the Senate, might be taken up. The amendments, three in number,

The two first amendments of the Senate to the Bill are merely verbal, but the third amendment strikes out the proviso of the House, (inserted on the motion of Mr. Gilmer.) that the amount of Treasury Notes which might be issued under the author ty of this Act should be deem d. and taken to be, in lies of samuch of the twelve million loan authorized by the Act of July last.

The vote on this am-ndment was a tie. and the smendment was carried by the vote of the Speaker.

The Bill now stands as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. Th t- the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the Government may require; and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed. to cause others to be issued; but not ex- | cerding the sum of five millions of dollars of his emission autotanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations and other previsions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the the issuing of Treastry potes," approved the twelfta of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven. except that the authority hereby given to issue Treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

Monday, Jan. 31.

In the Benate, the reading of the Journal f Friday's proceedings (the Senate not sitting on Saturday) was followed by the annou cement, through the Clerk of the House of Representatives, of a concurrence a the amendments of the Senate to the Freasur Note Bill. The President of the Senate signed it at once and the Bill, therefore, is a law of the land as soon as t has the signature of the President, as it will to-day

After the Treasury Note Bill had re eived the signature of the President of the Senate, Mr. Simmonds of R. I. rose and said

t became his painful duty. from the posiion he held to announce the death of his colleague Nathan Fellows Dixon. He died at noon on Saturday with nolerate but not excruciating pain, and with a clear and unclouded mind to the last.

The Resolutions taking order upon the funeral were then presented by Mr. Woodbridge. They related to the apmintment of a Committee of Aarangments, wearing crape upon the left arm for one month, and an adjournment, as a further mark of respect Also in making the House acquainted, with the action of the Senate.

The Resolution being adopted, the Sente adjourned until to morrow at 12 o'clock, when the funeral services will take place. In the House of Representatives, the Speaker presented various reports from he different Departments, which were urlered to be printed, and were appropriate ly r ferred.

first and second time, and referred to they must understand from him that they e committees properly charge o

ions given by the said Judge Johnson of the anconstitutionality of the said acts.

Mr. Adams then offered his second resolution, which was adopted, 95-to 84, and is in the following woulds:

Resolved. That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this House copies of the proceedings of the Naval Court Martial, recently held for the trial of Capt. Williams Compton Bolton, and of the preceding Court of Inquiry upon whose report the said Naval Court Martial was ordered Also, copies of all despatches received at the Department from Isano Hull, late commander of the squardron of the United Stares in the Mediterranean, reporting the prodecedings of that squadron consequent upon the receipts of a letter or letters by the he said commander of the squadrou from Andrew Stevenson, late Minister of the United States at the Court of Great Britain, together with copies of any such letter or letters. Also, copies of all instructions from the Navy Department to the said commander of the squardron, or to his successor in the command, consequent upon and relating to these transactions.

Mr. Adans then offered his other resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United states he requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public in-terest, a copy of any letter or 1, tters written by him to William Cost Johnson, relating to the rule of the House excluding from reception patitions of any kind from any portion of the People of the United States, or to the agency of the said William Cost Johnson in the introduction

and establishment of that rule. Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether he ever authorized Henry A. Wise to affirm in his place that he knew the President was in favor of the rules or any rule of the House excluding any class of petitions, resolutions, or other papers, including resolutions of State Le gislatures from reception.

Mr. Wise then offered the following as an amendment to these resolutions:

"And that the President of the United States furnish to this House all information on the Executive files, or io any of the Executive departments, or wherever the same may be had and obtained, touching the charge which John Quincy Adams is said at one time to have preferre I to Mr. Jefferson and others, against the Federalists of New England, inculpating them with designs and acts to dissolve the Union of these States.

The Speaker declared the amendment to be out of ord r. as being incongrous with the resolutions, and not relevant with the information demanded by the gentleman from Massachusetts for his defence.

These last resolutions of Mr. Adams were laid on the table.

Mr. Adams made some remarks; in the course of which he said he hoped that he should be able to show that, for attachment to this Union, he might put sixty or ar-venty years of public life before almost all mankind in proof.

He said, then, so far as respected his own act, which was the presentation of the petition, here, before this House, and in presence of his God, he did it under a sense of irremissible duty.

He said, further, that this was no new thing to this House and this country. He had been now, ten years successively a Representative of a porton of the People of the Common wealth of Massachusetts, and within the very first week of his holbling a seat in this II use he had presented fifteen petitions for the abulition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and at that time he gave notice to the House, the petitioners, and the whole country, and his constituents among them that if they sent their petitions to him to be presented be-Numerous Senate Bills were then read cause they expected him to support them, were mistaken. this was not an irresponsible act of his, for in his district at that time there were perhaps, more aboli-tionists than how. He said if a bill were to be brought into this House for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbis to morrow, he would vote against it. Mr. Gilmer followed Mr. Adams; but before he had concluded, gave way toa ... motion to adjourn.

were adopted.

Very truly, your friend, HENRY A. WISE. Hon. A. P. UPSAUR. N. B. My intention is to publish this letter and your reply.

Navy Department, Jag. 29, 1843. Drig Saut I thank you for your com-mication of genterday, relative to the

to send a think have been a the send to be a strike second and the state and and and share a place of the baseling Control of the second second second second second second Aranne an ANTERIE finds i satur in disso rame

Very truly, your friend, A. P. UPSHUR. Hon. H. A. WISE.

From the National Intelligencer. . Washington, Jan. 1. 1842.

his letter; the first is, to request you to tion of any offence committed against that publish the letter of the Hon. A P. body by any one of its members; but le Usauca," which appeared in the Matisa hefeved Then, and believe note, that it nian of this morning; and the second is, was highly inexpedient to exercise that to bespeak the public patience for a few right at that time. I cannot countenance days, until I can collect together the tes by my vote an unnecessary waste of the imony on which I rely to establish the time of the House in an unprofitable and "charge" (since he chouses so to consider iv) which I brought against him a f- w days sure the member from Massachusetts, at ince in the House of Representatives. I wish you to publish his fetter, because I want all possible publicity given to his are groaning under a peruniary distress flat, positive, and unqualified denial that and embarrassment almost intulerable. the ever had been the advocate of an immediate dissolution of the Union, without qualifications or conditions."

It is precisely on this point that I take issue with the Hon. Secretary, and will undertake to prove from his own pen, as well as his public conversations, that there is not only a studied and designed concealment of truth, but a wilful and deliberate prevarication in his denial I take nothing back that I have said; on the contrary, I repeat that he was an open. un qualified, undisguised, and boasted advo-rate for an immediate dissolution of the Uniong and I will now add, without qualification or finitation, since he seeks to passed the bill to authorize an issue of circumscribe and mystify his position.-Representativer by Mr. Botts, and your re-by any man who is himself a man of truth. dulge him by now taking up this bill. ply to it. I thank you will more for your This bimitation would probably deprive Mr. Wise objected. There was ply to it. I thank you will more for your prompt and friendly denial of the truth of the benefit of the trestmony of the question of privilege pending. that charge, and assure you that you have Hon. Secretary himself. Nevertheless, I "Mr. Stanly. The Govern

House of Representatives Jun. 27, 1842. Gentlement In the list of yeas and nays, taken on the question of consideration raised by Mr. Adams on yesterday, my name is correctly recorded in the negative.

I feel it due to myself and my constitu ents, however, to state the circumstances under which that vote was given. The question at first propounded by the Spea ker was, whether the House had jurisdict on of the offence committed by the member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams.) Upon that question I voted in the affirmaive. But after the names had been called through, Mr Cushing, of Massachusetts, asked that the record on which he was called upon to vote should be read. It was read. And the question as there stated was, "Wil the House now consider the proposition?" Upon that state of the lacis I felt bound to change-my vote. I did not entertain then, nor do I entertain now, the slightest doubt of the right of the I have two objects in addressing you House of Representatives to take jurisdicendless debate on the proposition to centhe very time when the public Treasury is empty, and the people of this country

> Very respectfully, yours, W. H. WASHINGTON.

The following Correspondence has been handed to the Editors by one of the Membersof the House of Representatives, with a equest for its publication in the National Intelligencer:

Washington, Jan. 25. 1842. Sin. The Intelligencer of this morning ep rts that whilst a question of privilege raised by me was pending yesterday-'A measure was received from the Senate by A. Dickins, Esq. Secretary, informing the House that the Senate had Treasury notes. &c.

.Mr. Fillmore asked the House to in-'Mr. Stanly. The Government has

According to appearance, Mr. A. rather uspected that "Captian Tyler" would before very long be left even whout as much as the corporal's guard which now adhered to him .- The country, it would seem, was to be divided herween's great Whig party in the one hand, and on the other the old Locatoro party headed by the gentleman from Virginia (A. laugh.) Coming events were said to cast their shadows before; and it seemed likely that the redoubtable Captain Tyler, in attempting to sit upon two stools, would come flat on the grould--a fate he well deserved, as every traitor did.

Such being the coincidences between these 2 brother Federalists, Mr. A. thought that they ought to make sp and meet as friends. Indeed they seemed made for each other, they were so nearly alike in their tempers and passions. Both were of the genuine Federal stock-both were opposed to limiting the veto-both professed anti abolition-and they were pro tempore at least, both supporters of the present Administration. Clearly, then. hey ought to shake hands. They were both ruling spirits of disorganization and confusion in this House, and they were. in this respect, such a complete match, that Mr. A. had more than once remarked that if they were put in a bag together, and well shaken, he did not know which would fall out first. [Laughter.]

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The joint resolution, urging Congress to refund to General Jackson the \$1,000 fine mposed upon him at New Orlearns during the late war, has passed both houses.

the differe it subjects.

Mr. Fillmore asked leave to report a Bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, and no objection was made. Mr. F. then submitted a Bill for the relief and protection of American Seamen in foreign countries, and moved that it be referred to a committee of the Whole and printed; so ordered. Some conversation then pased about the order of business, and

Mr. Adams claimed, and took the floor, and was about to speak, when

A message from the Senate announcing the death of the Hon. N. F. Dixon was eccived, whereupon.

Mr. Tilli ghast rose and delivered an loquent eulogium upon the life and services of the venerable decrased.

The House then adjourned, after adopting the usual resolution.

Tuesday. Feb. 1.

Neither House of Congress was in session to day.

The Peacession for the funeral of the Hon. Nathan F. Dixon. Senator of the United States from the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, took place from the Senate Chamber.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

In Senate, Wednesday, Mr. Buchanan responded to Mr. Clay's speech on his proposed amendments to the Constitution. Mr. Archer got the floor, when the subject was passed over informally, and after the transaction of some unimportant business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Messrs. Colquit and Con per, two of the newly elected Delegates from Georgia, appeared and took their seats. Mr. Adams consumed the greater portion of the day's sitting with his calls and the debates elicited by them, for matter to be used in the consideration of the resolutions censuring him.

His first resolution was adopted, at follows-107 to 96:

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of the correspondence be-tween the department of State and the Minister of Great Britain; also with the Governor of the of Great Difficing and with the late Wil-State of South Carolina and with the late Wil-liam Johnson, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the name of Christ. Our Lord Jesus has

NESIORIAN BISHOP.

The New York Commercial Advertiser contains the proceedings of a special meeting of the American Board of Mussions, at which the Rev. Mr. Perkins, from Persia, was present. We extract the fullowing from the day's proceedings as peculiarly interesting:

MAR YOHANIN, a Nestorian Bishop .-The Bishop rose in the pulpit with great dignity, and presented a truly venerable and interesting appearance, dressed as he was in native costume, and wearing a heavy beard. After a short pause, and having surveyed the assembly, he said-My dear brethren and friends, in Christ I come from Ooroomiah that I may see you. God loves your nation. You send us missionaries. They give us books. They open schools. They preach the gospel of the blessed Saviour. Their labors are very great at Ooroomiah. We cannot pay you for all this. But brethren in the Lord Jesus Christ, your reward is in his kingdom; for he has said, whosoever giv-eth a cup of cold water in his name, shall not lose his reward, and much greater will be your r ward, who have given us the water of life

"My brethren, our nation sends much love to you. If you ask about the mis-sionaries, they labor hard; they go from village to virlage and preach and reach in the schools. Perhaps you know we are under the Mahommedans, and they oppress un; but we put our trust in the Lord. My beloved brethren, our nation is like the sheep among the wolves, and if you go out alter that which has been lost and neek until you find it, you will rejuice more over it then; Than if it had not been lost. The Musselmen lord it over us, and the United States, relating to an act or acts of the Legislature of South Carolina, directing the imprisonment of colored persons arriving from abroad in the ports of that State : also, of the act of acis themselves, and of any official opin-