

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY, Friday Feb. 10, a bill was reported by Mr. Smith so to amend the safety fund act, as to prevent more than 6 per cent. interest, being taken, by monied corporations.

The joint resolutions offered yesterday, to amend the constitution relative to the duty on Salt, and the choice of Mayor of N. Y. were passed.

IN SENATE, Feb. 13, Mr. Maynard gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to reduce and regulate the rate of interest; and by the unanimous consent of the Senate, Mr. M. immediately introduced it. The bill was twice read and referred to the committee on finance, and ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

§ 1. Where interest may be properly charged or recovered upon any debt, demand or sum of money, and no rate shall have been agreed upon in writing between the parties, the rate of interest shall be six dollars upon one hundred dollars for one year, and after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time.

§ 2. The parties may, by their contract in writing, take, reserve, or agree, for any rate of interest not exceeding ten per centum per annum, in all cases where the principal shall be payable at the end of three years, or any shorter period, or where, although the credit may exceed three years, the principal may be paid at the option of the debtor.

§ 3. Section first of title three, chapter four of the second part of the revised statutes is hereby repealed, so far as relates to all future contracts; and the residue of the said title shall apply to the second section of this act, in the same manner as it now applies to the section hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall not apply to any bank or other incorporated company.

IN ASSEMBLY, a petition was presented by Mr. Beardsley, for a Bank at Auburn.

Feb. 14, a petition was presented by Mr. Tilford, for a Bank at Auburn.

IN SENATE, Feb. 15, in committee of the whole, Mr. Seward in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Hudson and Erie Railroad Company. [Capital \$7,000,000 to be divided into shares of \$100 each; the road to pass through the towns of Utica and Salina.] Several sections of the bill were read.

INTEMPERANCE!—It is but a sad task to look over the records of crime, disease and wretchedness, the origin of which can be traced back to Intemperance. These records are daily presented before us—scarcely a paper is opened that does not relate some crime which has been committed—some object of disease, and suffering, and wretchedness, which may, in nine cases out of ten, be traced directly back to the intoxicating bowl. But it is seldom our lot to notice an outrage equal to the following, the details of which are from the Buffalo Journal:—

HORRID MURDER.—We learn from a respectable source, that on the 21st ult. a man, residing in the Gore District, Upper Canada, whose name is Sovereign, murdered his wife and six of his children, comprising the whole of his family, except one child, and this, as we understand, was in bed with two others who were killed, but being small, had crawled down under the clothes and was not discovered by its cruel father. The circumstances, as related to us, were as follows: Sovereign, who is an intemperate man, called at his brother's who lives near and keeps a tavern, and asked for liquor, which was refused. From this he became enraged, went home and threw one of his children on the fire, and proceeded to kill his wife and the rest of his children, but by what means, our informant did not learn. After completing the work of destruction, he returned to his brother's and said that two negroes had been at his house and killed all his family, and requested his brother and his brother's son to take their rifles and go with him to the spot. They accordingly went, and just as they were entering the door, he endeavoured to get the young man's rifle with a view to kill them also; but the precaution of his brother prevented the delivery of the rifle, and this in all probability saved their lives. He has been arrested, and is now in jail to await his trial. He had stabbed himself in several places, but the wounds were not considered dangerous.

THE MISSIONARIES, who set sail from New-Bedford, (Mass.) Dec. 26th, 1830, arrived at the port of Honolulu, one of the Sandwich Islands, on the 7th of June following. During the five months they were upon the water they encountered several very severe storms and suffered much from sea-sickness; but received from the officers of the vessel the kindest treatment and attention.—Rev. Mr. Dibble has been located at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii.

THE VOICE OF CLINTON.—A powerful and for many years a triumphant party, once rallied round the banner of De Witt Clinton, than whom New-York never boasted a greater statesman, so far as the public interest was concerned, or a greater benefactor to the land of his birth. His memory is yet green in the minds and hearts of most of them. Let them hear, no matter how often, the opinion he expressed of the head of the Canal, which turned him out of his office as Canal Commissioner. The prediction was fulfilled, except that the person addressed acted by deputy, in his famous instructions to Mr. M'Lane; and might have been literally accomplished, had it not been for the intervention of the Senate.—N. Y. Com.

"It is rumored that you will be appointed an Ambassador to an European Court. The inhabitants of the old world will be anxious to behold the successor of the Adamses, the Pinkneys, and Franklins—and they will see, what? A political Grimaldin—purring over petty schemes—mousing over sinister stratagems, without elevation of mind or dignity of character."

JACKSON-VAN BURENISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Jackson Van Buren party had a State Convention at Harrisburg on the 9th January. This convention fixed upon an Electoral Ticket, and nominated Delegates to a National Convention to be held in Baltimore—(to nominate Martin Van Buren for the Vice Presidency.) Of the 28 individuals on the Electoral Ticket, eleven have already declined serving—being "Jackson and Wolf" men. Of the Delegates to the National Convention twelve have declined. This looks rather unfavourable for the Magician. All that shall remain on these lists up to the time of the 4th March Convention may claim the credit of being pure and unmixed Van Burenites.—Balt. Pat.

Slave Trade.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate, have captured three slave vessels which had originally 1100 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessels succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slaves had thrown overboard 180 slaves, manacled together, four of whom only were picked up. Such scoundrels as those should be tried for piracy.—Hamp. Tel.

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.—If, says the Ulster Palladium, the rejection of Martin Van Buren, is the most fortunate thing that ever befel the man, why do his friends keep up such an incessant grumbling about it? That's all.—N. Y. Whig.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

THE DAILY VERSE EXPOSITOR FOR THE ACTS.

No. 1. Acts i—ii. 18, By CHARLES HALL, NEW-YORK.—"The blessed verse system" is a method of studying the Sacred Scriptures, in which all the learners "agree to learn a certain verse on a given day, taking the verses in order, as they stand on the sacred pages. Then every one who adopts the system begins by learning the verse for the day." The first verse of the Acts, is the verse for Feb. 21, 1832.

This excellent system of studying the Scriptures in the Bible order, took its origin in a Sabbath School in Sullivan, Madison Co. N. Y. in the year 1829. Since that time, it has been adopted extensively in the United States and Canadas, and it is intended to send it to France, Liberia and China, and eventually throughout the whole earth.

"The Bible is the World's Book, and every son and daughter of Adam is alike interested in its disclosures." The importance of the verse system will be readily seen from the following considerations. It ensures the daily perusal of the Sacred Scriptures, by all classes of people wherever it is adopted. High and low, old and young, rich and poor, bond and free, will daily draw from the same fountain of life—will daily have the same motives for virtuous action set before them—and will daily become better citizens and better Christians.—It requires but a moment of time to commit the verse for the day to memory. Although this is but a small amount of truth to be learned in a day, still "we may very much doubt whether one Christian out of ten, has any system of operation by which he treasures up a greater amount of Scripture in his mind than this will give." This system secures another important advantage, viz: the thorough study of the Scriptures.

"THE DAILY VERSE EXPOSITOR" is intended principally as a commentary for verse learners.—The characteristics of the work are intended to be

First, PLAINNESS. While it will not be unworthy of mature and disciplined minds, it will be intelligible to children.

Second, INSTRUCTION. So that if the reader have no other source of information, he may still have in this work all that is important to be known respecting the verse for the day.

Third, BREVITY. In order that the information sought may be obtained in a few moments.

A sacred regard will be had to "the mind of the Spirit," in the preparation of the commentary, and every thing of a sectarian character will be excluded.

In preparing the VERSE EXPOSITOR, special pains will be taken to make such a selection of references, that the verse for each day will be illuminated by the rays thrown upon it from other portions of the Bible.

From a hasty perusal of the contents of the first number, we are happy to say that Mr. HALL, has succeeded in bringing together much valuable matter, which will not only aid the child in the Sabbath School, but the Christian in every walk of life. Teachers in Sabbath Schools, for whose particular benefit the work has been prepared, ought by all means, to secure the aid which may be derived from it, in prosecuting their delightful labors. That our readers may judge for themselves of the value of the Expositor, we subjoin the following extract:

Monday, } 14. These all continued with one
March 3. } accord in prayer and supplication, with the women and Mary the mother of Jesus, and his brethren.

Christ has commanded his disciples to "wait for the promise of the Father;" we here see how they waited, viz. in prayer; they did not give themselves up to inaction, nor say, "the blessing is promised; it will come whether we ask or not." [Continued] That is, with great intensity and ardour of soul. They made prayer their business;—at the hours of public prayer, they went to the temple; Acts ii. 15, in 1; and at other times they prayed together at the lodgings of the apostles, ver. 14. With one accord.] They thought alike, and they felt alike. There was no discord in their views, nor were some ardent and others cold, but all were filled with holy desire.—Prayer and supplication.] If there be any difference in the meaning of these words, it is that the latter is stronger than the former. "Prayer asks, supplication urges," and expostulates, and pleads for the blessing. From this verse we learn how to pray with success; viz. we should ask for what God has promised,—with intense desire,—with one accord,—and with unwearied perseverance. The women.] These women were probably those who came up from Galilee. Lu. xxiii. 49, 55, xiv. 10. Peter was married, Mat. viii. 14; so were other apostles, and "the brethren of our Lord," 1 Cor. ix. 5, and their wives may have been present. Mary the mother of Jesus.] This is the last time Mary is mentioned in the Scriptures; and she is named here only as one who joined in this concert of prayer, but without exercising any authority over the apostles, or receiving honour from them. How absurd and impious, then, is it to make her an object of worship, as do the Greek and Catholic Churches. His brethren.] That is, his kinsmen. Gen. xiii. 8. Conversion had made a great difference in their feelings;—once they rebuked him, John vii. 3—5, but now they were engaged in fervent prayer to him. We should not be discouraged respecting the conversion of sinners,—their scoffs may be turned to prayers.

A county convention of the National Republicans of Rensselaer, was held at Troy last week, at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States have performed a most IMPORTANT DUTY to their Country, in REJECTING the nominations of corrupt and incompetent men to places of honour and trust; and that they have signalled wisdom, firmness and patriotism, in REFUSING their sanction to the nomination as Minister to England, of MARTIN VAN BUREN, A DEGENERATE SON OF NEW-YORK, who surrendered the Honour and Interests of his Country for the promotion of party purposes!

The Chickasaw Treaty.—Some misdoings of a very important description, have been made in the recent debates in Congress, upon Mr. Everett's Resolution, touching the reservations of land, made in the Chickasaw Treaty, for the benefit of some under officers of government. It seems that under a treaty with the Chickasaw nation, held by Major Eaton, then Secretary of War, and Gen. Coffee at Franklin, the residence of the former, in the summer of 1830, there was secured to Major Wm. B. Lewis, the Second Auditor, and Mr. Curran, the partner of Maj. Eaton's brother-in-law, four miles square of choice land, in the midst of a thriving settlement, without paying to the United States, to whom the land belonged, one cent.—This treaty, although held eighteen months ago, has not yet been submitted to the Senate for its approval; but, in the mean time, Major Lewis, and his associate, have gone on to record the deed and mature the title to this princely estate. The Telegraph adds, that "this is but the commencement of disclosures which must expose a scene of fraud which has had no parallel in the history of this country."—Boston Trav.

To-day, it will be remembered, is the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Washington.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The London Times of 13th December, after making a summary from the last triennial report to the Stockholders, by the President and directors of the Bank of the U. States—thus concludes its observations, which, as from an impartial, and certainly indifferent course, are entitled to consideration:

Here, therefore, is an institution which, by being founded on correct principles of banking, and by being managed on the system of frank and unreserved publicity, has fulfilled all the objects of its establishment—has purified the local currencies of the different States—has given uniformity to the exchanges—has enabled the general revenue to be transmitted to the general treasury without delay or loss—has aided commerce to a greater amount than any bank in the known world—has given security against the depreciation of the local currency—and has never been liable to be abused for political objects.

Surely the report cannot be true, that, for speculating purposes, and from an apprehension that the influence exercised by the Bank over the local establishments may be turned against him, the present President, General Jackson, looks upon this institution with an evil eye, and is disposed to resist the renewal of its charter.

The Climacterick.—When George Washington had reached the age of sixty-six, he remarked, "every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more, that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome"—and he accordingly declined all further participation in affairs of public life. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and James Monroe, having numbered just as many years, made similar observations, and retired to that repose which the natural infirmities of humanity, at that period of life, so uniformly demand. These men were given to no luxurious indulgences of appetite, no intemperance of passion—they were philosophers, physically and intellectually. Yet, with these examples before him, Andrew Jackson, at the age of sixty-six, with animal propensities preyed by had company, with an obliquity of mind fixed by the exercise of the vilest passions, and with the decrepitude of senility far more strongly marked in his person and intellect than either of his predecessors, persists in a desire still to retain his public station—and that too, contrary to his own express declaration; and with no other view than to remain the tool and rallying point of a horde of office holders, led by an unprincipled upstart from the village of Kinderhook.—N. Y. Free Journal.

AN ACCOMPLISHED VILLAIN.—A young man of genteel appearance, and polished manners, called a day or two since, at the Boarding House of Mrs. Allein, in Stone street, whose husband is now in France, on business; enquired for Mrs. A., and stated that he had just returned from Havre, and had in his charge on board of the packet, a quantity of goods from Mr. A., whom he had become acquainted with in Paris. He stated that by some mishap he had not in his possession a sufficient sum of money to pay the duties on the goods, which amounted to \$16—paying, at the same time many fine compliments to her little daughter, by liking it to its "dear papa," &c. &c. This artifice had its desired effect, and the money was handed him by Mrs. Allein, without the least suspicion on her part. He then asked for two silk handkerchiefs, to bring some choice fruit from the vessel and made a request that the child might accompany him, which was complied with. Taking the little girl affectionately by the hand, he led her round the city for some time, and finally left her in William near Stone st.; telling her to remain there until he returned from the ship with the fruit. The child waited until near night, when being exhausted, she returned home without the fruit, and without her father's friend.—N. Y. American Adr.

NEW YORK ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Antimasonic Central Committee, of this State, have published a notice of a state Convention to be held at Utica on Thursday, the 21st of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and Presidential Electors.

A child of Mr. Jeremiah Malbone, of Pomfret, (Ct.) died recently, of hydrophobia, in consequence of a bite from a skunk, which got into the room where the child was sleeping, from the cellar.—Two dogs in the same neighbourhood were also bitten by the skunk, and died five or six weeks afterwards.

Newspapers.—The following advertisement is copied, verbatim, from an old Norwich paper, printed by Henry Crossgrove, in the year 1730.—"This is to inform my friends and customer that, on Saturday next, this newspaper will be sold for a penny, and to be continued at that price; but advertisements will still be taken in profits as formerly. The reason of my raising it to a penny is, because the number I print is too prodigious great to be given away any longer; and I hope none of my customers will think it dear in a penny, since they shall always have the best intelligence, besides other diversions."

The Rutland, Vt. Herald, states that a respectable colored man on attempting to shave himself, recently, found the razor move uncommonly glibly, and ascertained that the beard came out by the roots, and soon after his head became completely bald. He is said to have formerly had abundance of hair and a stiff beard, and to have had uninterrupted good health.

MARRIED,

In this village, on Thursday, the 16th inst. by John Grover, Esq. Mr. WALTER N. LYON, of Auburn, to Mrs. RUTH ANN WILCOX, of the same place.

On the 15th inst. by Elias Manchester, Esq. Mr. ALLEN M. ROOD, of Scipio, to Miss PRESCENCE ANN HOPKINS, of Aurora.

In Aurora, on Sunday evening, the 19th inst. by John O. Williams, Esq. Mr. SAMUEL HOLLIS, of Venice, to Miss KATHARINE, daughter of Jacob Fulkinson of the former place.

DIED,

In this village on the 15th inst. Mrs. JUDY S. wife of Mr. Roderick C. Steele, aged 23 years.

Seldom has death taken from us one, who was in life more generally beloved, or in death more deeply lamented. Possessing as she did, a most amiable disposition, she was the pride of an extensive circle of relatives and friends, and has left a vacant place in their hearts, which will not soon be filled. Though Mrs. S. of the world's distance from her native place, she was not without friends: By the sweetness of her disposition, conversation and piety, she had gained the esteem of many. They stood by her in death, and followed her with heartfelt grief and sorrow to her lonely resting place in the grave. During the whole course of a lingering illness, she gave a lively evidence of that hope which is "an anchor to the soul," and it did not desert her in the agonies of a most painful death. Through the "dark valley" she leaned upon her Saviour's arm with unwavering confidence, and her sun of faith grew brighter when about to set.

"In the conqueror's shout fled her parting breath. And her triumphal arch was the gate of death."

In this Village, on Friday morning last, PAUL HOLLEY, infant son of David B. Wheeler, aged eleven months.

At Sennett, on the morning of 13th inst. of a protracted illness, Mr. DANIEL SUNDERLAND, aged 39 years.

Printers in the western part of the State will please insert the above notice in their papers.