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Detailed History of the United

New England was settled by puritans.

In the year 1010, a congregation of these people, expelled by royal and ecclesiastical tyranny from their native country, fled to the island of Jersey, where they were permitted to establish themselves in peace under the ministrations of their pastor, John Robinson. This excellent person may be justly regarded as the father of the denomination. His motto is customary to call them "New England, Congregationalists." The most important feature in their ecclesiastical system is the independence of each church from all other churches, synods or councils, and its direct dependence on the head of the Christian church himself. The preaching of such a doctrine could not but offend the government of England, and the result was a persecution from Elizabeth and James, and exacerbated the civil war, which, terminating in the death of Charles I., finally gave the ascendancy to the Puritanism of the Commonwealth.

They sought retirement—isolation—opportunity of founding a small community of puritans, where, apart from all the world, their peculiar doctrines could be transmitted from father to son, without attracting the notice of king or bishop. But they had a higher destiny.—They were, in fact, to become the most efficient among the founders of a great empire, in which their own principles would flourish for ages after, and a moral and system of religious freedom should be learned and taught by their descendants.

They gave the town the name of Plymouth, in remembrance of the hospitality they had received at the last port of England from which they had sailed.—their first operations consisting in measuring out the land to the different families, laying a platform for their ordinance and erecting habitations. It was not till the 31st of December, that they were able to celebrate the Sabbath, with its appropriate exercises, in a house on shore.

The hardships undergone by the people in exploring the bay and effecting a landing, sowed the seeds of fatal disease; their provisions were scanty; the winters severe; and the Indians, remembering the kidnapping exploits of Hunt and others, were hostile. More than half the

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The future population, strength, and resources of this country have been sub-

The results of continuing the calculation of the increase of population in this country, in geographical ratio, are so vast, that it is not possible to give a more exact and prudent note to venture state their exactity. It would appear that the excellent Kent must have been under the impression that the population of the country spoke of their being three hundred millions of people in it in the course of time. So far from many ages being required to produce such a vast population in a country who will see in it a population of more than three hundred millions may be argued that population here will be increased to that number in less than it reaches a high point—approximately hundred millions. But this consideration is of no avail. For if it took an immense time to produce such a vast population, in production, we shall find that it goes ten thousand times the Malthusian theory to contrary notwithstanding. Two things are to be considered in this connection. The liberal form of government and national integrity being always secured. These

It is not necessary to extend this calculation. We have not yet ascertained the limits of this country; we do not know the resources in all the arts which contribute to the wealth of the nation; we have not ascertained the efforts which this population, all national and municipal efforts and achievements would be corresponding extent. Cities, whose grandeur and glory defy parallel, will be made more free. Design, aided by intelligence, will find means to multiply the means of production, and working for the higher ends of communities, will take the place of accident, poverty and ignorance, which now rule. Magnificent economy of mind, rapidity of creation, the power of the intellect, are taken up by the multifarious combination, will mark public or municipal works. Millions of men, with hearts bent on some good and great purpose, can at once be concentrated. Aided by inextinguishable riches, an abundance of experience, they may set our precedents defiance in the same way we set at defiance those of the first settlers. The wonderful silver lamp of the neomancer may be an allegory of the power of riches, and the power of riches may be the neomancer now can in the future be thrown away in a few years. Great capital and its tributaries can then be reared by riches, rapidly and certainly. A greater than ancient Rome, which took seven centuries to build, may be built in seven years. All science and industry devoted to peace, intercourse, and production, society will be like the swelling ocean tide, casting up pearls on the shore. Its riches and beauties will sup-

A short time before the execution he endeavored to cut his throat; but his life was saved for the cruel purpose of taking away according to the cold blooded barbarism of the law. Pale and wounded he

From the beautiful and touching reactions I ignored the following: "Thou hast been the high priest and the centre of the universe for every Christian. Blessed art thou, Lord: who givest food unto all, through abundant mercy."

After supper, the benevolent old gentleman took us to his chambers which is enriched with a fine collection of paintings, rare old medals and coins, and ancient books and among his paintings are the characteristic portraits of the Virgin and the holy Child, the most antiquities he showed me, and the portrait of his mother, the ever Shaker, 3000 years old, with the Hebrew inscription: "The Holy of Holies Jerusalem our Israel." I took leave of him with the assurance that I would be in his family, with his prayer, "May the blessing of the God of Israel rest on you and your household," and satisfied that I had seen the most beautiful and the most venerable of men, and in whose home I was not only a guest, but in whose household Christian charity burned with a living fire.

order of the State; and knowing that a repeal of our charter would be no better than letting loose a horde of wolves and voracious beasts upon an unguarded flock of sheep and tender lambs, and being assured that the legislature of Illinois also know perfectly that we have all people need the right of chartered protection, because we have already been kidnapped, whipped, robbed and one of their own senators stands indicted for the murder of two of our best men.

Manufacture of Carpet.—The manufacture of carpets in the United States is concentrated in the two big centers, in a proportion almost equal, that of cotton and woolen cloth. In 1895 there were 40 looms in operation. Now there are nearly 200. Hand looms average about 8 yards per day. But the new looms put out in operation 40 yards in 15 to 20 yards a day, and which must soon come in on a grand scale and exclude the hand loom altogether.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, entitled, an ordinance to erect a dam in the Mississippi river and for other purposes, passed December 31, 1843.

Petition of Samuel Bent and 21 others for permission to Newel Knight to make a dam in the Mississippi, ordered to be laid on the table.

Petition of Benjamin Warrington and four others to open the street next east of Spicers street between Parley and Third streets, was granted.

The bill of J. H. Hale for \$34.25 for assessing and collecting in third ward, was allowed.

The bill of Hiram Simball for 130.60 for salted beef was allowed \$30.60.

Bill of Grubb & Richies of \$87.81 was referred to Gen. Rich and Col.

S. E. 9. That it shall be the duty of the President, under the direction of the Association, to receive in payment for stock and useful books, maps, charts, globes, models, and scientific instruments, all paintings, engravings, sculptures, and all other useful and curious specimens of the arts and sciences, and all kinds of natural curiosities and Antiquities.

S. E. 10. That the board of trustees shall provide for the erection of all buildings, observatories, &c., that they may deem necessary for the benefit of the Association.

S. E. 11. That each member of the Association shall be entitled to one vote for each share which he may actually own, and shall be allowed to vote by proxy.

| Names. | Lot. | Block. | Other. |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|
| Elihu Allen | 43 | 5 | Acres. |
| John Cattel | 40 | 6 | |
| John Cattel | 52 | 4 | |
| John Cattel | 10 | 10 | 157 |
| John Cattel | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| Amos Fielding | 43 | 5 | |
| William Green | 28 | 6 | |
| William Green | 28 | 6 | |
| Thomas Stevens | 29 | 6 | |
| George Walker | 36 | 6 | 80 |
| William Green | 28 | 6 | |
| William Green | 42 | 5 | |
| Clark | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| John Cattel | 1 | 9 | |
| John A. Fergus | 1 | 9 | |
| Clark Gibson | 1 | 14 | |
| David James | 1 | 14 | |
| David James | 1 | 14 | |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|---|----|--------------|----|
| Thomas Mackey | 2 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 40 north 1-2 | do |
| Wm. A. Moore | 4 | 9 | 6 | 25 | 50 east 1-2 | do |
| Benjamin Riter | 4 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 60 | do |

| Valuation. | Acres. | Description of lands. |
|------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1200 | 80 | 1/2 sec 12 qr sec 36 t 7 R W. |
| 400 | 40 | 1/2 pt n qr sec 36 t 7 R W. |
| 850 | 100 | n 1/2 qr sec 31 t 7 R W. |
| 60 | 15 | pt sec 25 t 7 R W. |

WILLIAMS, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward

