



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 11, 1846.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY convened for its Third Anniversary at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., on fifth-day, June 4, 1846.

The Treasurer's Report was read by Paul Stillman. It showed that the receipts since last report, added to the money at that time in the Treasury, were \$645.57—a sum which, although small in comparison with what might have been profitably expended, was yet sufficient to show that the tract cause has a hold upon the hearts of the people.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by Thomas B. Brown. From this we learn that the Society has had four Agents in its employ during portions of the year, whose business it has been, besides collecting funds for the Society, to preach from place to place upon the subject of the Sabbath, and distribute tracts.

The reading of the Annual Report was listened to with interest, and was followed by a resolution that it be published under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

Eld. Wm. B. Maxson spoke in favor of the resolution. He regarded the Report, especially that part of it which contained the extracts from the journals of missionaries, as a faithful exhibition of the way in which truth affects the mind.

Eld. W. B. Gillett was in favor of publishing the Report, because in the first place it answers the question so often asked, "What have you accomplished?" It shows that we have accomplished a great work by leading a very large number of persons to acknowledge the soundness of our positions, and not a few to heartily embrace them.

Eld. Davison and others spoke in the same strain of approval of the Report; and all seemed to regard the facts which it contained in regard to the effects of distributing Sabbath Tracts as in a high degree encouraging.

Whereas, the advocates for a stricter religious observance of the first day of the week are making strenuous efforts to secure that object by the enactment of laws against laboring on that day, therefore,

SAMUEL DAVISON, who supported it by somewhat lengthy remarks. For many hundred years, he said, there have been statute laws to secure the religious observance of the first day of the week. At first it was regarded only as a festival day, and these laws had reference to its observance in no higher character.

Bro. PAUL STILLMAN said that it was only a few years since this subject was first broached. Then we were looking to the legislature for laws in our favor. These they have refused to grant us. We have thus been shown how difficult it is to secure laws for the protection of a minority, and how necessary it is to leave religious questions where the great Lawgiver has left them.

Eld. MAXSON was in favor of the resolution, and opposed to the Sunday laws. Such laws take the business of the divine legislator out of his hands. They oppress us, whose rights ought to be as sacred as the rights of any body else.

Resolved, That in view of the ignorance of the public in regard to the real object and primary design of the Sabbath institution, it is important that a tract devoted to this particular point be issued and put in circulation by the Board as early as possible.

This resolution was moved by Eld. T. B. Brown, who said, it is a common argument among modern advocates for the first day, that the Sabbath is simply a day for religious worship, and hence it is wicked to take it from the poor.

Eld. VARNUM HULL followed in some interesting remarks. He spoke of the practical evils which have resulted from a misconception of the real design of the Sabbath. It has weakened one of the best evidences of the truth of the religion of the Bible.

Resolved, That we regard all efforts to evangelize the world, which do not make a just presentation of the law of God in its relation to the Gospel, as in a great measure fruitless; and that the system of theology which overlooks the relation of one to the other, is erroneous, and cannot exert that converting power ascribed to that which is declared to be the power of God and the wisdom of God.

Eld. WHEELER, of Salem, N. J., who has recently embraced the Sabbath, accompanied this resolution with interesting remarks. It is the law of God which makes a man feel himself a sinner, and in need of Christ. It prepares the way, therefore, for his being evangelized.

divine will, without which all professions of evangelization are empty and meaningless.

The discussion of the foregoing resolutions was followed by a discourse from Eld. Thomas B. Brown, on the duty of laboring to disseminate right views respecting the Sabbath.

The Tract Society, after having held two interesting and harmonious sessions, adjourned on fifth-day evening, to meet for its next anniversary at such time and place as shall hereafter be determined upon and notified by the Executive Board.

- Officers for the ensuing Year. For President. NATHAN V. HULL, Alfred, N. Y. Vice Presidents. GEORGE B. UTTER, New York. DAVID DUNN, New Market, N. J. WM. M. FAHNESTOCK, Borden-ton, N. J. ALFRED STILLMAN, New York.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association held its Fourth Anniversary at Berlin on sixth day, May 5. The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Geo. B. Utter, after which a collection was taken amounting to \$14 58.

Before entering upon business, Eld. Thomas B. Brown made some remarks, in regard to the position and duty of the Association. He regarded the present as a critical period. As a denomination, we have too long been satisfied with peace and union among ourselves, while we have forgotten those dark portions of the earth where Christ is not known.

The Treasurer's Report was read by A. D. Titsworth. From it we learn that the receipts during the year have been \$1645 26, of which sum \$294 33 was for Home Missions, and \$1350 93 for the Foreign Mission.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by Eld. Samuel Davison. The Report commences by alluding to the growing sense of responsibility among the members of the Board, which has led to a very prompt attendance of the meetings which have been held quarterly.

Resolved, That the importance and magnitude of the enterprise on which this Association has entered, is such as to call for the most ardent prayers and the most liberal contributions of all our churches and every individual friend of the cause of God and truth.

Eld. S. Carpenter reported that thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents had been put into his hands for the Foreign Mission, most of which was received during the session of the Eastern Association at Marlborough, N. J.; that he should not easily forget the impression made on his mind, when a sister, belonging to the Church in Shiloh, having brought up her offering to the House of God, and having sought an opportunity during the intermission to ask him afresh if he still expected to go on the foreign mission, and receiving an affirmative reply, placed in his hand ten dollars to aid in that work.

The Missionary Association adjourned near evening on sixth-day, to meet again at such time and place as shall be agreed upon by the Executive Board.

- Officers for the ensuing Year. For President. THOMAS B. BROWN, New York. Vice Presidents. WM. B. MAXSON, Berlin, N. Y. DAVID DUNN, New Market, N. J. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, New York. GEORGE GREENMAN, Mystic, Ct. ISAAC D. TITSWORTH, Shiloh, N. J. GEORGE B. UTTER, New York.

gether with the Providence of God, is such that we feel encouraged to go forward in the establishment of a Foreign Mission.

All the speakers upon this resolution felt confident that we were able to engage in the work recommended. Besides, they saw such indications that the hand of the Lord was in it, that they dare not hesitate. Years ago, when the subject was brought up, it was said we that had no men to engage in the work.

Resolved, That when a suitable person shall offer himself to accompany our present approved missionaries, the Board will be justified in accepting and sending such a brother with them.

Bro. Wm. Maxson urged the passage of the resolution, because he was sure that such an addition to the mission would greatly increase its strength. The only objection which any body can raise, is on the ground of inability to sustain more than two. But if the Israelites of old could contribute one-third of their income (as many suppose they did) to religious purposes, and yet be none the poorer, we may certainly do a great deal more than we have yet done.

Eld. Saterlee was in favor of the resolution. The subject of sending out a missionary to a foreign land was discussed when the conference was first formed. But it was said that we had not the men. Now we have them. Let us not send out one alone, but follow the example set us by the Holy Ghost in sending forth Paul and Silas together.

Resolved, That we approve of the recommendation of the Board to make Eastern Africa the field of our first foreign missionary effort, and that we will to the utmost of our power sustain the Board in sending our present approved missionaries to such a station as they shall judge best as soon as they are prepared to go.

The above resolution was advocated by Eld. Campbell and others, who spoke of the solemnity and sacredness of the pledge which it contained. Somebody must take responsibility in this matter. Let it be divided among us by the hearty adoption of this resolution on the part of each member of our churches, and there will be no danger.

The two following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the importance and magnitude of the enterprise on which this Association has entered, is such as to call for the most ardent prayers and the most liberal contributions of all our churches and every individual friend of the cause of God and truth.

Resolved, That the employment of a suitable missionary agency to collect funds is indispensable to the successful support of our missionary operations.

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"YE ARE THE SALT OF THE EARTH."

Not by noisy bustle or pageant show, does this symbol of Christian influence exert its preserving power, but by a silent, unseen operation, while in contact with the subjects of its saving power. So it is not the loud harangue, the melting appeal, the piling climax, or logical deduction, that turns back from man the tide of death.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Soon after the establishment of the Free Church of Scotland, several leading ministers of that Church visited this country to collect funds for the erection of meeting-houses. They received large sums of money, a portion of which was contributed by slaveholders.

TEMPERANCE HOUSES.—The revolution in regard to granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks will lead to a revolution in the character of houses for the entertainment of travelers. In times past, temperance houses have often put the fidelity of temperance men to a severe test.

ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON.—The month of May is a great time for the anniversaries of the principal benevolent societies in London. From the accounts brought by the last steamer, it seems that they were already in session when she sailed.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—Some people are everlastingly talking about what ought to be done, and what they would like to do, yet for some reason they make no progress. If the following paragraph should meet the eye of any such, it may teach them a lesson:—

The Rev. Dr. Yates, missionary to India, who accomplished an almost incredible amount of labor, in preaching, translating, and other missionary work, being asked by a friend what plan he adopted to enable him to accomplish so much, replied, in his own quiet, unassuming manner, I have no particular plan, only when I have any thing to do, I GO AND DO IT, that is all!

THE PRESIDENT.—We copy the following sketch of Mrs. Polk, from the Boston Traveler. The Correspondent of this paper speaks from personal knowledge. He says:

The 'White House' has been almost uninterruptedly for fifteen years without the wife of the President presiding. Soon we were joined by the porter, and were conducted to Mrs. Polk's room. The reception-room of the President's lady was every way worthy of the mansion. It was superbly furnished, the whole furniture being new, and the style unique and elegant.

PEACE DOCUMENTS.—Among the Peace Documents which we have announced as having been forwarded to Elihu Burritt, by the Britannia, we notice one from the citizens of Edinburgh, Scotland, to the citizens of Washington; D. C.

Trinity Church was open last Sunday for Divine worship, and will be regularly open every Sunday hereafter. Service will be performed every day throughout the year at 9 and 3 o'clock. The seats on week days are free.

Died, in London on the 12th day of May last, after an illness of four weeks, GANESVORT MERVILLE, Esq. of this city, late Secretary of Legislation of the United States at the Court of St. James, in the 31st year of his age.

General DOINGS.—There is but little yet the members seem to be in session least require their attention opinion that they will first of August.

The Senate has appointed Post Office Appropriation upon the letter post might be needed. A from New-York for Eastern Continent will commence with those.

The House spent the Bill for appointing four Brigadier Generals.

The Delta says the quantity of ammunition Gen. Taylor will find with most of his squad to resist and reinforce making an attack on its return will be reinforced with battle ships.

The Mexican army about 200 miles from for reinforcements.

The following incident my movements show of war.

The escape of Capt. company was so badly. After carrying ledge, into which he horse brought him safe ravines, swimming the moras. Then passing the opposite side, in a ditch, he missed his rider were thrown by a stoned that he was Mexicans perfectly unpened. After the had changed and restored.

After being shot in received a bayonet wound through one side of his recovery.

The condition of the Page is melancholy lower jaw, with part was shot away by a survived, though entirely only communicating the support of life.

He does not desire cheerfulness and our Army.

All our accounts having fought on the and desperation which it upon the troops of his recovery.

They met the char and 'stood the dead' in upon them without works were encumbered wounded.

Later.—The New contains somewhat which is found in the The Mississippi and the port of Vera Cruz from the City of Mex to leave Vera Cruz, the U. S. vessels thought that the Amer bark Louisiana and to be seized by the Mex. The contractor's squadron had been authorities to furnish.

General Intelligence.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

There is but little doing in Congress, and the members seem to think they must continue in session lest the chances of war should require their attention.

The Senate has spent a little time upon the Post Office Appropriation Bill. The general opinion was, that there would be no increase upon the letter postage, but that a reduction might be needed.

The House spent several days in discussing the Bill for appointing two Major Generals, and four Brigadier Generals.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The news received since our last publication, confirms the report that General Taylor has taken Matamoras, and that the Mexican army is retreating in a state of discouragement, a large number having deserted the standard.

He reports that on the 17th instant a detachment of 300 regulars and 350 volunteers proceeded to Barita and took possession of it, and established a military depot.

On the night of the 19th, an express arrived from Gen. Taylor stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande, and taken the city of Matamoras without opposition—the Mexicans having fled the city—and deserted from their ranks in battalions.

The Delta says the Mexican army left a large quantity of ammunition after them for which Gen. Taylor will find use. Commodore Connor, with most of his squadron have gone to Pensacola to refit and reinforce before, as report has it, making an attack on Vera Cruz.

The Mexican army retreated to Camargo, about 200 miles from Matamoras, it is supposed for reinforcements.

The following incidents connected with the army movements show some of the natural fruits of war.

The escape of Capt. Thornton, at the time his company was so badly cut up, is almost incredible. After carrying him safely over a high ledge, into which he had been decoyed, his horse brought him safely over fences and deep ravines, swimming the Rio Grande above Matamoras.

After passing down below the town on the opposite side, in attempting to leap a broad ditch, he missed his footing, when both horse and rider were thrown by the fall. The Captain was so stunned that he was soon after taken up by the Mexicans perfectly unconscious of what had happened.

The condition of the brave and esteemed Capt. Page is melancholy indeed; the whole of his lower jaw, with part of his tongue and palate, was shot away by a grape shot.

All our accounts represent the Mexicans as having fought on the 8th and 9th with the courage and desperation which would have reflected credit upon the troops of any nation.

They were nearly in a state of starvation, and had been promised the ample supplies of the American camp in case they would secure the victory.

They met the charge of our troops manfully, and stood the destructive fire that was pouring upon them without giving way, until the works were encumbered with the dead and wounded.

LATER.—The New Orleans Delta of May 31 contains somewhat later intelligence, the sum of which is found in the following paragraphs:—

The Mississippi and Falmouth had blockaded the port of Vera Cruz. Orders had been received from the City of Mexico, directing all Americans to leave Vera Cruz by the 24th inst. Mr. Diamond, Consul, was preparing to go on board one of the U. S. vessels of war. It was generally thought that the American vessels left in port, the bark Louisiana and the brig Ellen McLeod, would be seized by the Mexicans.

The contractor of supplies for the American squadron had been forbidden by the Vera Cruz authorities to furnish them.

A circular has been issued by the Government, stating that all the American Consuls cease immediately from being recognized, and ordering all American citizens to embark for the interior within eight days.

The Government is making every effort to carry on the war with success, and has replenished the Treasury by carrying through some very strong measures.

frock, covered with red facings, and pantaloons of the same stuff, with caps, and they are fitted with rifles. The whole Department is in a dreadful state of misery and consternation.

STILL LATER.—New-Orleans papers of June 2d, received in New-York on Tuesday night, contain later intelligence from the army. The only item of much importance relates to the capture and escape of Mr. Rogers, who was supposed to have been killed. It is as follows:

Mr. Rogers accompanied by 15 men, two women and a child, started from Corpus Christi for Point Isabel on the 2d or 3d of May. They arrived at the Little Colorado a day or two before the battle of the 8th, where they were surprised by the company of tancheros, and being overcome with their numbers they were compelled to surrender on a promise of being well treated.

As soon, however, as they delivered up their arms they were tied four together, stripped of their clothing and robbed of all their money of which they had considerable amount. Having been closely bound, without resistance, their throats were then cut with a large knife by a person appointed for the purpose—the women having suffered dishonor. In this manner Rogers saw his father and brother butchered before his own turn came.

As the wound upon his throat was not fatal, he had the presence of mind to feign himself dead, and was, with all the balance, thrown into the Colorado, where he managed to escape unseen and swim to the upper side of the river. There he subsequently made his way to the Rio Grande, was taken prisoner and was sent to the hospital at Matamoros, where he was exchanged.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN TEXAS.—A letter from San Antonio de Bexar, gives deplorable accounts of murders and robberies committed upon the people inhabiting the Western frontier of Texas by the Camanches and Lipans.

Most of the able bodied men of the colonies of New Braunfels, Castroville and Lake Quahi, having joined the army of General Taylor, the savages, profiting by their absence, threw themselves upon the old men, women and children, burnt the houses, the crops of corn, mutilated the dead bodies, violated the women, and carried off a number of children into slavery.

The Commercial Association of German Princes, who undertook to colonize the mountains of San Saba, have not been successful in their plans. They directed a convey of one hundred wagons, on the route toward the colony, which was attacked by the savages.

The German emigrants, after fighting desperately, were overwhelmed by numbers and obliged to retreat, leaving behind them a great number of killed and wounded in the hands of the savages. The wagons contained the whole fortunes of the emigrants. The people say that two companies ought to be dispatched without delay in pursuit of these savages if the exigencies of the service will permit the absence of such a force from the main army.

When the troops make their appearance, the savages will fly before them—but will afterward return and commit new ravages. A strong body of soldiers should be permanently stationed near the settlements to restrain those Indians.—The improvidence of the leaders of these colonies has become proverbial. They are generally land speculators, who, since the slave trade is abolished, have made a commerce in the whites.

Generally, the emigrants are brought over in bad ships, and are made to pay a high price for their passage—they have no medical treatment when sick, and on board ship many of them die, and when they land they are again cheated in the transportation of their baggage. We trust the Government will take these unfortunate emigrants under their protection—as they were the first to fly to arms at the call of their adopted country. It is to be hoped that some method will be devised of arresting the oppressive conduct of the speculating leaders of the colonies.

[N. O. Cour. May 20.]

WAR VESSELS FOR MEXICO.—The three schooners recently purchased by our Government, which had been built for Mexico, are named Bonito, Petrel, and Reefe. They are to be commanded by Lis. Shaw, Sterret and Purviance. They will be delivered at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, and immediately armed and dispatched. The two steamers, built also for the Mexican Government, which were mentioned as under negotiation the other day, have been purchased, and will be ready for delivery in about a month, when, if the war continues, they will be also immediately armed and dispatched to the Gulf. These reinforcements will make about forty vessels of war of all sorts on that station. The fleet in the Pacific, twenty or more.

THE VOMITO.—The Yellow Fever, or Vomito, which is the name it is generally known by in Mexico, is said to be prevalent during the whole of the year, all along the Atlantic coast of Mexico; but it rages with the greatest violence about two-thirds of this time.

In the rear of Vera Cruz there are a large number of swamps which make this city so unhealthy. But the Vomito is not the only, nor is it considered the most fatal of the diseases which prevail there; for in some years there are a great number of deaths from other diseases, while in other years much the greater number die of the Vomito. This is supposed to be owing in a great degree to the greater or less number of soldiers sent down there during the most sickly months.

Strangers only are subject to this disease, and such a thing as a person born in Vera Cruz being attacked with this disease is unheard of.

A FIGHTING PREACHER.—Some of our Western exchanges speak of a "noble example that has just been set by Rev. Richard A. Stewart." It appears that his pugnacious reverence—who is a Methodist Parson—has arrived at New Orleans at the head of one hundred volunteers from East Baton Rouge and Iberville.

OREGON—IMPORTANT.—The Journal of Commerce says: "We learn from very good authority, that Mr. Packenham has received instructions from his Government by the Hibernia, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. He is to offer, substantially, the proposition suggested some time since by Mr. McLane, our minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, viz: lat. 49 as the basis, leaving to Great Britain the whole of Van Couver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

Our London correspondent, whose letter we will endeavor to publish in our next, says, under date of the 18th ult.: "It is generally believed that the present steamer carries out the definite views of the British Cabinet. The Times has, no doubt, received some intimation of the same—hence the peculiar tone of their late leaders."

A letter from Mr. BUCHANAN is said to be in town, stating that the Oregon matter is virtually settled, and that the details will be made public this week.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—A discovery has been made by the citizens of Worcester, that promises to be of considerable utility in the art of paper-making. The Worcester Spy says, on the borders of Bell-pond, whence the new aqueduct for supplying this village with water is now being constructed, is a tract of some three or four acres, which has usually exhibited the appearance of a meadow on the level of the water of the pond, and slightly covered with vegetation. If walked upon, it would shake for some distance round, as if it were a mere accumulation of vegetable matter, floating on the surface.

When cut and taken out, it is of a light grey color, and very much resembles a sponge when saturated with water. After being dried it appears like hair, or perhaps more like tow matted together. It has been tried and found to make excellent wrapping paper. Tens of thousands of cart-loads of it may be readily obtained. This material is undoubtedly the fibrous part of water mosses which have been growing at the surface, and gradually sinking and accumulating for ages.

SUMMARY.

The Legislature of Texas has declared Hon. David S. Kaufman duly elected to represent the First District of Texas in Congress, and Hon. T. Pillsbury the Second.

Gov. Butler was tried in Albemarle Co., Va., on the 21st ult. for the murder of John A. Glover, a student of the University of Virginia, and the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Washington Union understands on inquiry at the State Department that the amount reimbursed by the late arrangement of the British Government in favor of American merchants is between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

The Owego Gazette has the following particulars of a strange suicide: Edward Baldwin, of Nichols, shot himself on Tuesday last. He had been out hunting, and on his return met a couple of ladies, and while engaged in conversation with them, asked if they would like to see him shoot himself. They answered yes. At this he put the muzzle of the gun into his mouth, and placing his feet on the trigger, blew out his brains!

The Rochester Democrat of June 2d, says that the weather is oppressively warm and vegetation more luxuriant than at the same season for many years past. The Thermometer during the week past, has been up to 89 degrees. The want of rain is much felt in some parts of the country. From every quarter we hear encouraging reports of the crops. The wheat fields are unusually forward, and the stalk, in many places, are already headed.

The Mobile Herald of May 28, says that a colored man named —, the Capt. Shally of the "Talladege Boys," accompanies his master to Mexico. The faithful old fellow has done good service; he was the servant of an officer in the Revolution, was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, was at New-Orleans, and most of the battles of the last war. He also served in the Seminole and Creek wars in Florida and Alabama, in 1846-7. He is as anxious to arrive at the seat of war as any young blood who has preceded him.

We learn that the seventeen year lucists, have made their appearance in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and at Akron, Ohio. Their last appearance was in 1829, at which time it is said that they extended from beyond the shores of the Mississippi to the heads of the Ohio, Indiana and Ohio, and some part of Western Pennsylvania.

We learn from the New-Orleans papers that the steamer Queen City, while lying at Natchez, on Wednesday, 27th ult., burst her steam-pipe, killing seven persons, and badly scalding thirty-eight, five of whom have since died; the others were sent to the Hospital, most of whom were German emigrants.

The Warren Chronicle, Extra, of June 2d, gives the particulars of a fire which destroyed a large part of the flourishing village of Warren, Ohio, on the night of the 1st. The amount of loss is estimated at about \$135,000. The town had no efficient fire-engine, or else much of the loss might have been prevented.

Demarrah is still suffering from the continual drouth which has now lasted for several months. The inhabitants and cattle of the rural districts are suffering severely from the want of water; the residents of the city are more fortunate, owing to the Artesian wells sunk several years since, by the public authorities.

The Boston papers state that Mr. Joseph M. Field, Editor of the St. Louis Reveille, has received the prize of \$500, offered by "Dan Marble," the celebrated representative of Yankee characters, for the best comedy suited to his line of acting. There were sixteen plays offered for the prize, from thirteen States of the Union.

The new Hudson River Steamboat George Washington, is to be placed on the line on the first of July, and is expected to make the trip in six hours and thirty minutes.

Some idea of the injury inflicted upon the country by a declaration of hostilities may be gathered from the result upon one single branch of Commerce—the whaling business. We have now at sea between 600 and 700 whalers, valued at about \$22,000,000, all of which are exposed to capture or destruction.

The Picayune states that the Legislature of Louisiana passed by acclamation an appropriation of \$500, on the 26th, for the purchase of a sword, to be presented to Gen. Taylor in behalf of the State as a token of the universal admiration with which the people of that State view his indomitable courage, bearing and skill.

Three men named David Morgan, Thomas Murphy and John Calohan, were killed in a coal mine, at New-Philadelphia, near Pottsville, Pa., on Tuesday 20th ult. A car containing six men and a boy, with a horse attached, in passing into the drift, ran off the track and against the props used to support the roof of the drift; the props fell, and with it the slate and earth above came down, burying the unfortunate men beneath its weight.

Mr. Ashley in some remarks lately in the Senate in relation to the reports of the Commissioner of Patents, said that the Agricultural statistics prepared by the Patent Office were of the greatest importance to all who were interested in agricultural pursuits, who constituted 85 per cent of the entire community. The expense of preparing these statistics were paid out of the Patent Office fund. The Patent Office, so far from being an expense to the public, was the only department which supported itself.

The Journal of the Am. Temp. Union gives returns from 632 out of 256 towns in this State. Of these 632 voted 'no license' and 104 'license.' Of the former, voting no license, 382 gave majorities of 48,101, and of the 104 voting license, 63 gave majorities of 2633. Excess of no license majorities in 445 towns 45 478.

The best beets we have ever seen, says a writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, were raised in alternate rows with corn—the corn a full crop. We have frequently seen carrots and ruta baga turnips grown in this way, and without any apparent injury to the grain; and we apprehend that beets and parsnips may be introduced in the same way and with equal success.

The Washington Union states that Mr. Joseph Weed, manufacturer of fancy laces, Neapolitan and Pamela braids for bonnets, from Kensington, Philadelphia, on Monday presented Mrs. Polk, the President's lady, a beautiful bonnet, made of glass and silk.

The largest flat-boat ever brought to New-Orleans, was landed at Freeport on the 10th. She is 125 feet long by 21 wide, and contains two thousand and forty-five barrels of flour, all of one brand! She was loaded at Laurenceburgh, Indiana.

The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says that the people of that place have it in contemplation to establish in their city a steam cotton manufactory of 10,000 spindles.

Louis Philippe has sent an autograph letter to Sir Robert Peel, expressing his Majesty's acknowledgements for the kind and handsome manner in which the Right Hon. Baronet had proposed the toast of his Majesty's health at the late civil banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London.

At a meeting of one of the Presbyterian General Assemblies, last week, in Philadelphia, the Moderator, at the request of the Sexton and several members of the Assembly, gave the other members a lecture upon the impropriety and indecency of excessive tobacco chewing.

There are 1644 School Districts in Connecticut; number of children from 4 to 16 years old, 85,275. The average number of scholars in attendance during the summer of 1845, was 43,748—during the winter of 1845-6, 134,725. The number of all ages in private schools is 8,402.

The ladies of Louisiana have adopted a rule never to marry a man who owes an editor more than one year's subscription.

The N. O. Delta, May 26, says, the U. S. Marshal yesterday received the Mexican schooner Juniata, under process issued against her as a prize of war, she being owned by citizens of Mexico.

The Green Bay Republican of the 23d ult., has a strong article in favor of a division of Wisconsin, and the formation of a new Territory, to be called Algoma.

An extract of a letter to a friend from Mr. Fairbank, imprisoned in the Kentucky Penitentiary for aiding slaves to escape, reads as follows: "I am spiritually happy. I am a teacher in the Sabbath School, and have 33 prisoners in my class."

Mr. Jared Hubbard, of the firm of Hubbard, Thompson & Co., merchants and tanners, at Burlington Flats, was murdered on Monday night by some persons unknown while he was crossing a bridge on his way home, about 10 o'clock. He was struck with a club on the back of his head and thrown into the water, where he was found next morning—he was about 30 years of age, with a wife and two children.

Such was the demand for newspapers in Boston, during the trial of Terrill, that the publishers of the Boston Mail sold upwards of 200,000 copies in one week, including extras.

There is a hill top in the northern part of Hamilton County, whence may be seen at the present time, the handsome number of twenty thousand fruit trees in full blossom.

There are in a stone yard on the East River, two grave stones, brought from the apostles' grave yard at Smyrna. They are supposed to be 1300 years old.

The business of the canal at Buffalo for the month of May past has been large beyond precedent. The tolls collected are over \$128,000, against \$84,000 during the same time last year.

LICENSED? TO DO WHAT? Licensed to make the strong man weak, Licensed to lay the wisest man low, Licensed a wife's fond heart to break, And make her children's tears to flow. Licensed to do thy neighbor harm, Licensed to kindly hate and strife, Licensed to nerve the robber's arm, Licensed to whet the murderer's knife. Licensed thy neighbor's purse to drain, And rob him of his very life, Licensed to heat his feverish brain, Till madness crown thy work at last. Licensed, like spider for a fly, To spread thy nets for men, thy prey; To mock his struggles—suck him dry—Then cast the worthless hulk away. Licensed, where peace and quiet dwell, To bring disease and want and woe, Licensed to make this world a hell, And fit man for a hell below.

MARRIED. In Pompey, N. Y., on the 10th ult., by Levi Wells, Esq., Mr. IRA B. STELLMAN, of De Ruyter, to Miss JANE T. BOSCH, of the former place.

LETTERS. Daniel Cook, Jason B. Wells, J. G. Sisson, Abel Stillman, James Stolle, G. W. Hinkley, D. Johnson, Ephraim Maxson, R. R. Lewis, Cyrus Potter, R. Dean, Wm. C. Kenyon, (yes.)

RECEIPTS. Berlin—George N. Greenman \$5; Charles Saunders, Nathan Vars, Riley Potter, Barzila Randolph, \$3 each; Orrin Burdick \$1. Petersburg—Hamilton Clarke, Orrin Lewis, \$2 each. Preston—Varnum Hull, Nathan Rogers 1st, Paul Munson, \$2 each. New Market, N. J.—Jacob Tishworth, Isaac S. Dunn, Randolph Clawson \$2 each. Hopkinton, R. I.—Mrs. Mary Champlin, Wm. Lanphear, \$2 each. Crossingville, Pa.—James Stelle \$1, Vincent Phelps \$2. Westery, R. I.—O. M. Stillman \$6. Unadilla Forks—Isaac Clark \$2. South New Berlin—J. G. Sisson \$1. Stephentown—Dea. Sylvania Carpenter \$2. East Rodman—Adonis Trowbridge \$4. Salem, N. Y.—George R. Wheeler \$3. Le Raysville, Pa.—Ebenzer Everts \$1.

A FARM FOR SALE. IN the township of Piscataway, State of New Jersey, lying north-east from New Brunswick, half a mile from the Bridge, half a mile from Snyder's Mills, and in full view of the railroad car-house. Said farm consists of about ninety-five acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to raising grain and vegetables. It has a good variety of fruit trees, considerable wood, and five acres of salt meadow. The house is in good repair, and has a well of water at the door. There is also a new barn, sheds, &c. For further particulars call on Dr. NELSON STRALE, No. 146 Grand-st., N. Y.—Mr. BARRIS, No. 1 Oliver-st.—or on the premises of JONATHAN S. DUNHAM.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE Will be opened for the reception of Students, Wednesday, April 29. Rev. J. R. IRISH, Principal, and Teacher of Languages and Mental and Intellectual Science. GURDON EVANS, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Science, and Director of the Primary Department. J. R. HARTSHORN, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology; Illustrations with a MANKIN, in the Fall of Winter Term. Mrs. LUCY M. CARPENTER, Preceptor, and Teacher of Modern Languages and the Fine Arts.

The Academic Year will be divided into three Terms of 14 weeks each. The First commencing April 29, ending Aug. 5. The Second, Sept. 16, ending Dec. 23. The Third, Jan. 6, ending April 14.

TEACHERS' CLASSES, for the special benefit of those desiring to teach, will be formed at the commencement of the Fall Term, and continue seven weeks, with daily Lectures, and Model Classes.

Tuition, to be arranged at the commencement of each Term. Primary Department, \$2.00 Academic, from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Music on the Piano \$5.00 per term of twelve weeks. No Extra Charges for Drawing, Painting, Lectures, or Incidental. Convenient Rooms for study, or private board, at moderate prices. Board in the Hall, in Private Families, from \$1.00 to \$1.50.

IRA SPENCER, M. D., Agent. De Ruyter, March 6, 1846.

SABBATH TRACTS. The Sabbath Tract Society publish the following: SABBATH TRACTS, at 15 pages for one cent. No. 1—An Apology for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pages; Price single 5 cts. No. 2—The Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath Defended. 52 pages; price 6 cts. No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pages; price 3 cts. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their observance in the Christian Church. 52 pages price 6 cts. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians.—[Containing some stirring extracts from an old author who wrote under that title.] 4 pages; 1 ct. No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pages; 1 ct. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin.

No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp. Remittances for Tracts, addressed to the General Agent, Ezra Strickman, New York, containing full directions how and where to be sent, will be promptly attended to.

Local Agents for the Sabbath Recorder. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter, Alva G. Green, Alfred—Maxson Green, James H. Cochran, Hiram P. Burdick, Samuel Russell. Berlin—John Whitford, DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman, Durhamville—J. A. Potter, Edmeston—Ephraim Maxson, Friendship—Zuril Campbell, Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Housfield—Wm Green, John Utter, Jr. Independence—S. S. Griswold, John P. Livermore. Lincoln—S. M. Burdick, Leonardsville—D. Hardin, Newport—Abel Stillman, New London—C. M. Lewis, Otsego—Joshua Clark, Petersburg—Geo. Crandall, Preston—Clark Rogers, Persia—Eldridge Eddy, Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick, Richland—Elias Burdick, Scott—Luka F. Babcock, South Branch—R. T. Green, Unadilla Forks—Wm Uter, Waasa—Wm. Quibell, W. Clarkville—J. R. Irish.

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Br.—Geo. Greenman, Waterford—L. T. Rogers, Wm. Maxson. NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Gillett, Plainfield—E. B. Tisworth, Shiloh—Isaac D. Tisworth, Salem—David Clawson. PENNSYLVANIA. Crossingville—Benj. Stelle, Couderespoort—R. Babcock, J. A. R. Greenman. VIRGINIA. Lost Creek—Levi H. Bond, New Salem—J. F. Randolph, Lowther's Run—Asa Bee.

OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark, Northampton—S. Babcock, Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis. MICHIGAN. Nipooto—J. M. Tyler, Tallmaage—Bethuel Church. WISCONSIN. Milton—Joseph Goodrich, Stillman Coon.

IOWA. Fredonia—M. Wheelock. ILLINOIS. Siles Dunham.

Miscellaneous.

HYMN.

Written for the A. F. M. E. Society, May 13, 1846.

BY F. C. WOODWORTH.

- 1. I hear a plaint of grief and woe; O listen to that cry!

SLAVERY AMONG THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

The following report of a portion of the proceedings of the General Assembly recently convened in the city of Philadelphia...

Rev. SELDEN R. HAYNES moved a special committee on the subject of slavery. Mr. GIDDINGS inquired, What was the usual course in the case of memorials?

Rev. WILLIAM A. McLAIN submitted a memorial in the case of Rev. Wm. Graham, of Cincinnati, signed by Thornton A. Mills, which he requested permission to read.

Mr. Graham is the man who was suspended from the ministry for teaching that slavery is right, by the Cincinnati Presbytery.

The whole issue turns upon the question ARE OPINIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY DISCIPLINABLE IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH?

- 1. What is the standard in our church by which heresy or error is to be judicially determined?

Mr. DUFFIELD moved that the paper be referred to the Committee on Synod of Cincinnati, with instructions to report against it.

Mr. McAfee denied that such a motion brought up the merits of the case; when an appeal was taken by Mr. McLain, which was sustained by the house, and Mr. Giddings took the floor.

Mr. G. then proceeded to state the candid and Christian feelings with which he came to a consideration of this exciting subject, and hoped that what he said might be effectual for the purpose that he intended it.

Mr. MCCLAIN, of Washington, D. C. to bring the subject clearly before the house, moved that it was inexpedient for the Assembly to take any action on the subject.

Dr. DUFFIELD returned the memorials, and stated that his report, as originally offered, had been so much amended, that he refused any longer to acknowledge its paternity.

Rev. Mr. CLARK moved "an amendment, that the roll be called alternately from the top and the bottom, that the North might reply to the South, and the South to the North.

slave laws in that State. But the slaves ran away. The legislature passed laws against their locomotion, and the constables were ordered to seize and whip those who were found out of the limits assigned to them.

Mr. G. then read and commented at length upon Judge Ruffin's famous decision in one of the courts of North Carolina, which he considered to be the best description and definition of the system that ever had been given.

Will Mr. Graham say that a system which Judge Ruffin has thus described as "dooming the slave in his person and in his posterity to live without knowledge, or any capacity to make anything his own, to labor but to have another eat the fruits of it," &c. &c. was originally established, and is still authorized by a God of mercy and justice?

Here this discussion appears to have ended. At a subsequent session the following transpired.

Dr. Ely, as one of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, stated that four of the committee had agreed to report that two would bring in a minority report, and that Dr. Duffield, the chairman, had originally prepared a report which differed from both.

The Committee of Bills and Overtures, to whom have been referred sundry memorials, petitions and resolutions on the subject of slavery, respectfully report, that in their judgment the General Assembly has no right to prescribe any new test by which the churches under their care shall be guided in the reception or rejection of communicants;

That to steal a man and enslave him is a heinous sin, is conceded by all. That to buy and sell slaves, making merchandise of them, from the sordid desire of gain, is a sin, most slaveholders themselves allow.

But that it is sinful in all cases, and under all circumstances, for a man to possess and retain slaves, is not granted by a large portion of the Presbyterian church. The Committee would therefore recommend that they be discharged from further consideration of this subject; and that the action of the last Assembly in relation to this matter, be and hereby is confirmed.

The report was accepted. Rev. Mr. BEECHER presented a report from the minority, in which, after defining slavery to be holding and owning man as property, and citing various laws of different States in proof of this position, and an illustration of the general character of the system, the Committee recommended the following resolutions:

- 1. Resolved, That we tenderly sympathize with our brethren in Southern churches who are suffering in connection with the evils of slavery, and who are conscientiously desirous of its removal.

W. A. BEECHER, S. C. STEVENS.

This report was accepted, and it was moved by Mr. H. A. Rowland, that it be referred to a special committee.

Mr. LATHROP concurred in Mr. R.'s motion, and thought out of the two reports another might be made, that would much better meet the wishes of the Assembly than either.

Mr. STEELE thought we had better go into the discussion at once, as it was only lost time to refer to another committee.

Mr. BRAXTON stated that the Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures had drawn up a report as well calculated to unite the sentiments of the Assembly as any one that could be drawn. Referring it to another committee would only waste time.

Mr. MCCLAIN, of Washington, D. C. to bring the subject clearly before the house, moved that it was inexpedient for the Assembly to take any action on the subject.

Mr. BEECHER protested against smothering discussion on the slavery question, as had been done in time past.

Mr. HALE moved that the Assembly go into something like the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that an interlocutory meeting be held in which every one might have an opportunity to speak in their place.

Rev. Mr. CLARK moved "an amendment, that the roll be called alternately from the top and the bottom, that the North might reply to the South, and the South to the North.

On motion, Dr. DUFFIELD read his original report, after which the roll was called, and the discussion fairly commenced, Messrs. Mattocks, Holly, Kellogg and Kidder, each speaking in his place.

This troublesome subject was finally disposed of by the adoption of the following statement presented by the Rev. Dr. Duffield:-

- 1. The system of slavery as it exists in these United States, viewed either in the laws of the several States which sanction it, or in its actual operation and results in society, is intrinsically uprighteous and oppressive, and is opposed to the precepts of the law of God, to the spirit and precepts of the Gospel, and to the best interests of humanity.

2. The testimony of the General Assembly, from A. D. 1787, to A. D. 1818, inclusive, has condemned it, and it remains still the recorded testimony of the Presbyterian Church of these United States against it, from which we do not recede.

3. We cannot, therefore withhold the expression of our deep regret that Slavery should be continued and countenanced by any of the members of our Churches; and we do earnestly exhort both them and the Churches among whom it exists, to use all means in their power to put it away from them.

4. We believe that every evil incident to the system, renders it important and obligatory to bear testimony against it, yet would we not undertake to determine the degree of moral uprightude on the part of individuals involved by it.

5. While, therefore, we feel bound to bear our testimony against Slavery, and to exert our beloved brethren to remove it from them as speedily as possible, by all appropriate and available means, we do at the same time condemn all divisive and schismatical measures tending to separate and alienate the churches and their members, and the methods of God approved and sanctioned for the reformation of his church.

6. As a court of our Lord Jesus Christ, we possess no legislative authority; and as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, we possess no judiciary authority. We have no right to institute and prescribe the tests of Christian character and Church membership, not only in our churches and in the sacred Scriptures, and in our standards by which we have agreed to walk.

7. Resolved, That American Slavery,—the holding or treating of human beings as property, is a great sin, against God, deeply injurious to the social and moral well-being of the oppressor, and a flagrant violation of all the National and moral rights of the oppressed.

8. Resolved, That the holding of men in slavery is strong presumptive evidence against Christian character.

9. Resolved, That the enslaving human beings or holding them as slaves, ought to be treated as a disciplinary offence in the Christian Church, and that no person persisting in the offence after due instruction and admonition, ought to be received or retained within its fellowship.

10. Resolved, That the arguments of late adduced from social evils and organic sins to screen those who are guilty of their practice from church censure, are dangerous in their tendency, being calculated to quiet the conscience of the sinner, and that those who are guilty of those sins will, without repentance, certainly meet the retribution of heaven.

11. Resolved, That a provisional committee of Messrs. Dickey, Phelps, Caley, Clark, Cleveland, Stevens and Fitch, be appointed, with discretionary power to enlarge their number, whose duty it shall be to correspond with friends of the slave, of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations in different parts of the country, to make such communications to the churches and public, and to call such meetings and adopt such other measures for effecting the exclusion of all slaveholders from the fellowship of the churches as may hereafter be deemed wise and best.

FATHER CRAVENS.

The Rev. Wm. Cravens was among the early Methodists of Rockingham co. Va. He owned a number of slaves when he embraced religion; but he let the oppressed go free. Subsequently so constant was his testimony against the abominations of slavery, and intemperance, that it became a common saying among the people that Father Cravens could not preach a sermon without having a negro and a bottle of whiskey in it.

He had a wealthy and respectable neighbor by the name of Miller, who was a professed Deist. Miller died by a consumption. Some short time before his death he sent for Father Cravens. The old servant of God went immediately, and when he came into Mr. M.'s room said to him,

"Well, Harry, (the name Mr. M. was familiarly called in the neighborhood,) did you send for me?" He answered, "I did, Mr. Cravens."

"And what do you want with me, Harry?" "I find, Mr. Cravens, that I must soon leave this world, and I find I am not prepared to die. I want you to pray for me, and give me some instructions how I may prepare to stand before the Savior whom I have so long sinned against."

THE MISSIONARY KNIBB.

HOW SLAVERY WAS ABOLISHED IN THE WEST INDIES.

The question of slavery had long been discussed in England, both in Parliament and among the people; still the slaves groaned in their bondage. At last the Missionaries of the Islands, who for years had witnessed the tears and blood of their brethren, solemnly resolved, in the strength of God, that their fetters should be stricken off, and they gave themselves no rest till the triumph was achieved.

In our country there are less than three hundred thousand slaveholders, and there are of course over one million of men women and children directly interested in this system.— This leaves a large proportion of the Southern population without personal interest in slavery.

Now let missionaries be established among them, who shall gather churches composed of this class and those penitent slaveholders whom the faithful presentation of the Gospel has led to set their slaves free, and the good accomplished would be immense. These missionaries must be men possessing the "wisdom that is from above, (which) is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits."

KNIBB was born at Kettering, in the year 1803, and made himself conspicuous, whilst serving his apprenticeship to a Printer in Bristol, by suggesting the hazardous measure of preaching in Bristol Fair, (a place of the utmost infamy,) and by placing himself by the side of the minister who officiated. In the year 1824, he went out to the West Indies as a school teacher, after having qualified himself for such an office by instructions in the Normal Institution of the British and Foreign School Society.

Would that I held the nervous and powerful pen of that most vigorous (at least so I think) of American poets—John Greenleaf Whittier—in order that I might fully express the labors, of the gigantic laborer of Knibb, in his efforts to procure freedom for the poor West Indian slave. But I am compelled to wield a humbler instrument in chronicling the deeds of this devoted man.

Foiled in their attempt, the maddened planters did not abandon their design. Under the cloak of zeal for the church, they formed the Colonial Church Union—the avowed intention of which was to destroy the chapels, and banish the missionaries. Then began that series of lawless and malignant outrages, of which, twelve years ago, the world heard so much; and then was formed the Society for the Extension of the Colonies, to take no partiality, to do all that non-interference with the unrighteous and oppressive system could do, to engage the favor of the planters. But, as Christianity extended among the slaves, they found that it was incompatible with slavery.

After this, Mr. Knibb visited England. I need not—I cannot, here go into the details, or make more than a passing reference to the irrepressible boldness, and the undaunted courage with which Knibb pursued his object—first in the British Colonies, then on the platform of Exeter Hall, and afterwards at meetings through the country, often face to face with the unabashed defenders of slavery, and finally in protracted examinations before Committees of the two Houses of Parliament. Nor need I here enlarge on the result. I will only say that it was humanity's purest and noblest triumph, won, as was fit, by the purest and noblest means. Knibb's part in this achievement will place him in history by the side of Buxton, Wilberforce and Clarkson.

PRESBYTERIAN OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

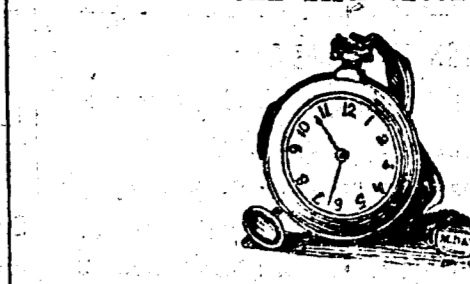
The following is the manner in which the question of slavery came up in the above named body, and the action had thereon so far as has yet transpired:

A letter from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, transmitting resolutions upon the subject of slavery, was, after being read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

A second letter, from the Church Synod of Canada, of a similar tenor, but unlike the former, couched in dictatorial and uncourtly language, was partly read by the Clerk, when Dr. Musgrave moved to arrest the reading and refer the letter to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. Other members moved that it be laid upon the table. This, however, was opposed, on the ground that it would have the effect of rupturing the correspondence with the Canada Synod.

Dr. Musgrave moved that the letter be laid upon the table. On a division this motion was lost. A motion was then made to refer the letter to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence with directions to submit their reply to the house, which finally prevailed. Pending this motion, however, other propositions were made to break off the correspondence with the Canada Synod, to return the offensive letter, &c.

THE LIFE CLOCK.



TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

There is a little mystic clock, No human eye hath seen; That beareth on—and beareth on, From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep, And heareth not a sound, It ticks and ticks the living night, And never runneth down.

O wondrous is that work of art Which knells the passing hour, But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived, The life-clock's magic power.

Nor set in gold, nor decked with gems, By wealth and pride possessed; But rich and poor, or high and low, Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid beds of flowers, All still and softly glides, Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat, It warms of passing tides.

When threat'ning darkness gathers o'er, And hope's bright vision's fled, Like the sullen stroke of the muffled oar, It beatech heavily.

When passion heaves the warrior's arm For deeds of hate and wrong, Though heeded not the fearful sound, The knell is deep and strong.

When eyes to eyes are gazing soft, And tender words are spoken, Then fast and wild it rattles on, As if with love 'twere broken.

Such is the clock that measures life, Of flesh and spirit blended; And thus 'twill run within the breast, Till that strange life is ended.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE—MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

Count Ploss, a Dutch nobleman asked, the Moravian missionaries, who were going to Greenland, how they intended to maintain themselves, unacquainted, as they were with the situation and climate of the country?

The laborers of these devoted servants of the Lord Jesus Christ were rendered very useful in the field, and numbers of the natives of that cold and inhospitable climate were happily converted to God.

PROSPECTUS OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

This Magazine is edited by Seba Smith; this gentleman has been so long and favorably known to the reading public, that to mention his name is recommendation sufficient to ensure the Magazine a hearty welcome from the American people.

The design of this work is to present a useful and interesting periodical to the youth of our country—one that while it shall amuse, shall also enlighten and instruct, and not merely instruct and enlighten, but elevate and purify. A work which shall do its share towards guiding the youth of our country in the path that will lead them to usefulness and respectability as citizens, and honor and happiness as men and Christians.

The Young People's Magazine.—It truly gratified our hearts to receive No. 1 of this new work, because it brought us tidings of our estimable friend, 'The Original Jack Downing, of Downingville, away down East.'

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EDITED BY VOL The Ages, and the bloody strife, hundreds, who clash of arms, who once came, will to men, and fields laid, been crushed, their loved among in blood. War calamity that attendant evils, of property effects on mor on Christianity, ly to be deprec and see the cot See the citizen perhaps a prof shot, or draw blood from a unprepared in then fall him blood mingling murder on both mons may blas and Christians oposed to the that peaceable when on earth of wicked men, retaliating act. But if war, izing consequen precept of the or with the wo not resist evil, ty right cheek only be under yating nature, sor's heel bears unprovoked int cleave down o can never be offences, and morality and morali avenge trifling As the alarm and the summo strife, it become ty and do it, involved itself causes exist to Christians can persons acquaint ment for a few fically, is no m avaged a deadl portion of its cit of its institution strument for the tion of men's r done to streng the long list of nexation of Tex sort to resuscita the borders and of slavery. Th an act to perpe in our history, elated war again men and ten mill nation boasting largest, republic sword in beha scribed upon h tension of its gr When Mexi sense of her wa her subject, the captive free, from the sufferi impregnated w States, raised te yield has a aided by ad succeeded in the black flag in insulting rig of San Jacinto thirty years h pendence of lib she hattered r once, while the upon in soil, with Mexico, an army to the live ear on the low rates in the nation's prosperity, tell the comm ready been h metocony.