

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

Few persons have any definite idea of the Overland Route to India. The following notes by Mr. Abbott of his journey from Alexandria to Aden, will help to form some correct notions of the way that route is traveled. We copy from the *Miscodion*.

NOTES ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.

We had a fine voyage from Malta—having sailed from there on the morning of Oct. 1st, and anchored in the bay of Alexandria at noon, on the 6th. The land is so low around Alexandria that it cannot be seen till we are near the harbor. But some time previously we observed the wind-mills, lighthouse, Pompey's pillar, and Cleopatra's needle, rising as it were from the sea. "These wind-mills," says a writer in Egypt, "number two hundred, having eight vanes each, and as they are set in different ways, so as to move in opposite directions, when tossing their arms in the wind they look like a set of sea-monsters sprawling about on shore, striving to regain their native element." They are all employed in grinding wheat.

On landing we felt that we were beyond European civilization. Around the traveler as he steps on shore, crowd the half-naked, miserable Arabs, each with his donkey, pressing up and bawling, at the highest pitch of his voice,—"Very good, master;" "Take my donkey, master." I made a way through the drove of donkeys with my cane, and got into a "van," (omnibus), and was conveyed to a hotel in the "grand square" of the city. This great square is in the centre of the city, and has quite a European appearance. It is built of whitish limestone, and is the residence of foreign consuls and merchants.

Alexandria was originally built in the form of a Madonian mantle, with its longer side to the sea. At one time it contained a population of half a million, of which half were slaves. It boasted of four thousand palaces, four thousand baths, four thousand theatres, twelve thousand shops for the sale of vegetables, and forty thousand tributary Jews. Its public libraries contained seven hundred thousand volumes of books. It was accidentally destroyed by fire during the war with the Romans in Caesar's time. Ages of misrule under Saracens, and latterly under Turks, fell like a blight on everything in Alexandria, as on every thing in Egypt; and not until the era of Mohammed Ali, the present tyrant, did the country show any symptoms of revival. Since the beginning of the present century, the population has increased from seven to seventy thousand. With its harbor and docks, it now presents the appearance of a thriving port.

My fellow passengers mounted their donkeys and scattered themselves over the site of the former city to see its ruins. They found "richly sculptured columns, cornices, and other portions of architecture richly ornamented." But the most interesting sights in Alexandria are Pompey's pillar and Cleopatra's needle. The former is a single shaft of granite, nine feet eight inches in diameter, and seventy three feet long, supposed to have been erected by Ptolemy, the Prefect of Egypt, in honor of the Emperor Diocletian. There are two of Cleopatra's needles—one prostrate, the other erect—one seventy feet in diameter at the base.

I saw none of these wonders except from a distance, being an invalid and confined to the hotel till it was necessary to move. I saw enough of Alexandria, however, while passing through the city, to detect the poverty, oppression, and deep degradation of its inhabitants.

THE GREAT CANAL.

Just at dusk of evening the vans took all the passengers to the place of embarkation on the great canal, about two miles distant. Our baggage and the cargo of the ship had been forwarded previously on camels; several hundred tons were conveyed in this way from the Mediterranean to the canal in a few hours. Our road from the city to the canal leads through the Rosetta gate, and close to the elevation on which Pompey's pillar stands. Not far to the left is the battle-field where Sir Ralph Abercromby fell. We embarked on the canal in two small steamers, our baggage being a large boat, (something like our canal boats,) towed by one of the steamers. This canal connects Alexandria with the western branch of the Nile, is ninety feet wide and eighteen feet deep, and fifty-eight miles in length. It was built in 1820, and it is said that in its construction were employed one hundred and fifty thousand persons. The inhabitants of all the villages of lower Egypt were marched down under the soldiery to the stations assigned them, with a small pittance given to each to support his wants. The assemblage of so large a multitude produced a scarcity of food, and twenty thousand perished from excessive labor and starvation. Two thirds of them, it is said, were without tools or clothes of any kind, shoveling up the mud with their hands.

THE NILE.

Our steamers got under way about ten o'clock, P. M., and at six the next morning we reached the Nile—the "eternal river, the river of Egypt," recalling the days of Pharaoh and Moses." Where we entered, it is perhaps a mile wide; its banks on each side are clothed with beautiful verdure and bear groves of palm trees. But its small villages indicate extreme poverty, degradation, and misery. Karen houses are palaces, and the Karens live like princes, in comparison.

On entering the Nile we embarked on two other small steamers, and got under way for Cairo at 7 o'clock, A. M. The distance from the entrance of the canal to Cairo is a hundred and forty miles. The voyage up the Nile occupied about thirty hours, and it was to me intensely interesting.

Some distance below Cairo, the pacha is

building across the river a dam of solid masonry. The stones are all brought down from upper Egypt in small boats, and the whole work is superintended by French engineers. Thirty thousand people are constantly employed, "toiling under the bastinado," and receiving a monthly pittance scarcely sufficient to support life. We saw half-naked women carrying stones and mortar on their heads, tottering under their burden as if they would sink to the earth. But in their midst are the armed soldier and the more fearful bastinado, and they labor on till they sink in death. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred perish in a week. The object of this structure is to raise the waters of the river some three feet, and send it off in different directions on a higher level, to irrigate large tracts of uncultivated land, and in the end to add to the pacha's income.

On the east of the Nile, from the canal to Cairo, is the delta—an extensive tract of low, rich land, well watered and cultivated; on the west is a narrow strip of the same kind, and then comes the great desert, stretching away to the west 2,000 miles to the Atlantic ocean.

CAIRO.

Long before we reached Cairo we came within sight of one of the "world's great wonders," the "eternal monuments," standing in solitary and gloomy grandeur. On entering the city of the Pharaohs and the Caliphs at the head of the delta on the borders of the great southern desert, the traveler will see many "curious and striking spectacles." In the words of an American writer, "he will see streaming from the gate among loaded camels and dromedaries, the dashing Turk with his glittering sabre, the wily Greek, the grave Armenian, and the despised Jew—with their long silk robes and turbans, their solemn beards, and various and striking costumes; he will see the harem of more than one rich Turk, eight or ten women, on horseback, completely enveloped in large black silk wrappers, perfectly hiding face and person, and preceded by the abomination of the east, a black eunuch; the miserable santon—the Arab saint with a few scanty rags on his breast and shoulders, and the rest of his body perfectly naked; the swarthy Bedouin of the desert; the haughty Janezary; with a cocked gun in his hand, dashing furiously through the crowd, and perhaps bearing some bloody mandate of his master; and perhaps he will see and blush for his own image in the person of some beggarly Italian refugee." On landing from the steamer we dashed through such motley groups, in the omnibus of the Transit Company, and reached the "English Hotel," at 12 o'clock—four hours from Alexandria.

PREPARATION TO CROSS THE DESERT.

As no time was to be lost by those travelers going over the desert, application was immediately made at the "transit office" for seats in the van. The van is simply a large box on two wheels, with two pair of shafts for two wheel horses, and each van carries six persons. We consequently divided ourselves into parties. We learned that four of the vans would start at 6, and four at 10 P. M., four at 2, and four at 6 A. M., and so on till all the travelers were sent on their way. In our party were two ladies and four gentlemen. We appointed one of our number to secure for us seats in the van which would be last to start the next morning. He represented that he had a gentleman in his party who was an invalid (meaning myself) who had no rest for the two preceding nights, owing to the crowded state of the steamer, and requested for him a night's rest—which was readily granted. So we had the prospect of a night of quiet rest before encountering the desert. During the afternoon some of our party procured a carriage and invited me to take a ride with them to the pacha's garden. After a pleasant drive of a mile we walked into one of the most extensive and elaborately cultivated and beautiful gardens I ever beheld. But I had not been there more than an hour when I saw my mistake in forgetting that I had been subject to a fever daily since leaving London. I ordered the carriage to drive me back to the hotel, and till near twelve o'clock at night my fever was violent. I thought of the next day's journey through the desert, eighty-five miles to Suez, and from what I had heard of the roughness of the way, the weakness and soreness of my right side, that would bear no jolting, led me to begin to say, "I shall not live to get over that desert." But I rested quietly from 12 to 6 o'clock, A. M.

THE DEPARTURE.

At 8 o'clock we entered our van, having three others in company, and four horses attached to each van. We dashed through the city at full gallop, and passed into the desert, which rises gradually for some four or five miles, after leaving the valley, one barren, fearful waste, without a green or living thing to relieve the eye. In the distance, mountains, throwing up their black summits, appeared as though they had yesterday emerged from volcanic fires.

ABSORBING SCENES.

During the first ten miles were spread out before us the most enchanting and bewildering prospects that I ever beheld. I recollected of having a few times in my life looked upon scenes "that filled the mind with beauty." Once, while standing on the top of the highest pagoda, on a hill near Maulmain; and again on Mount Auburn, overlooking Cincinnati and the valley of the Ohio, and in the rural scenery of England. I recollected the sublime emotions produced by the towering mountains in Southern Africa, and of the terrible agitation occasioned by "the roar of dread Niagara." But the scene from the desert hills east of Cairo was adapted to awaken all these emotions at once. Before us, stretching away to the north a hundred and fifty miles to the Mediterranean, lay the valley of the Nile, in all its surpassing loveliness—and that majestic river itself, "which the Egyptians worshiped and the Arabs love, re-

calling the days of Pharaoh and Moses." Turning the eye to the west and south, the great Libyan desert awakened a sense of desolation. Farther to the south the eye rested on "the Cairo of the Caliphs, the superb town, the holy city, the delight of imaginations, greatest among the great—whose splendor and opulence made the prophet smile." The domes of its palaces glittered in the sun, and its mosques pointed their "four hundred minaret," in solemn mockery to the skies. Beyond the narrow valley were the pyramids, and on the south and east a boundless and eternal bed of sand. Beneath our feet, but a few miles distant to the north east of Cairo, lay in quiet beauty "the land of Goshen." Thousands of years seemed to pass through the mind in a moment, with visions to absorb the soul. But all passed away. Scene after scene vanished as we hastened on, till the pyramids only remained in desolate majesty. These were fifteen miles distant, yet they seemed almost within our reach. Finally the pyramids disappeared, and we began to feel that we were in the mighty desert.

CROSSING THE DESERT.

The body of our van rested on good steel springs, and the road was quite smooth, so that, lost in the scenery and the thoughts which it awakened, I forgot my infirmities. Station houses were erected five miles distant from each other from Cairo to Suez, at each of which we had a relay of horses. Every van had its driver and whipper, and the speed of the horses was a gallop, nearly all the way. Where the sand was deep, one of the horses at least in some one of the four vans would balk; and as all were ordered to keep together, the drivers and whippers of the other three would join with those of the balky team, to whip the poor beast into a disposition to "go ahead." The road has been greatly improved within a year, so that one of our stage coaches might be driven with safety all the way from Cairo to Suez.

FIRST SIGHT OF THE RED SEA.

At 9 o'clock in the morning we had the first glimpse at the Red Sea. We had observed a range of mountains on our right running east and west, and now we saw that it ran quite into the sea, so that there could be no passing down on the right shore. At half past nine we were near the spot at which the children of Israel were hemmed in by the mountains and sea, and where Moses said, "Stand still, and see the salvation of God." I am aware that it is a disputed point whether the passage of the Israelites was made north of these mountains or in a valley they crossed from the small bay a mile or two south of Suez, having the range of mountains on the right; and we must have passed over the spot were the Egyptian hosts, "with all the horses and chariots of Pharaoh," his horsemen and his army encamped, by the sea beside Pishahiroth, before Baal zephon; and where the tribes of Israel in mad despair asked Moses, "Are there no graves in Egypt?" I opened my Bible, read the account given of the passage of the Red Sea, and looked out upon the arid waste. All was silent as the house of death; and the burning plain was sending up its lurid glare and consuming heat as a fiery furnace. But my musings were soon interrupted, for the ground descending, our drivers whipped their horses into a quick run, and in a few minutes we were in Suez—twenty-six hours from Cairo.

SUEZ AND THE BENTINECK.

We found Suez to be a miserable, poverty-stricken, fishing village—with but one building fit for any other use than a stable. The pacha has erected a good hotel for the accommodation of "overland travelers." The steamer that was to take us to Calcutta was lying at anchor about two miles below. Our baggage and the freight of the ship had been previously forwarded across the desert on camels; it was said that one thousand were required to do it. The passengers who had preceded us were on board, and we had no time to lose. We immediately got into our Arab boat, and in an hour all were on board the "Bentineck." A hundred and twenty passengers, among whom were a good many ladies having young children and infants, had crossed the desert and were well pleased with the route. God had been better to me than my fears, and I was evidently better than when I landed in Alexandria. In fact, I left the fever, arising from chronic inflammation of the lungs, on the desert.

RED SEA AND ADEN.

Fairly afloat on the Red Sea, there is little to attract the eye—the shores being rocky, sandy, and lifeless. We did hope to get a glimpse of the summits of Mount Sinai, but were at too great a distance from them, being near the western shore. We found the heat, going over the sea, most oppressive, more so than ever I experienced in India. Being in rather a weak state, I was, perhaps the more sensible to its influence. We were five days in reaching the southern point of the sea, and having passed the straits of Bab-el-mandeb, anchored at Aden at 12 o'clock, M., on the morning of the 16th Oct.—six days from Suez.

Aden is a wild, barren peninsula, composed of volcanic rocks, joined to the Arabian main land by a narrow isthmus of sand, and is of no use except as a half-way house to India, via the Red Sea. It fell into the hands of the English in 1838, having previously belonged to one of the sultans of Arabia, Felix, who, it was said, had plundered a vessel sailing under British colors, which had the misfortune to go ashore. England wanted Aden. It contains but few thousands of inhabitants, and is garrisoned by a regiment of native soldiers from India.

We sailed from Aden on the 17th, at 12 M., the ship during our stay having taken in five hundred tons of coal. We soon lost sight of the mountains of Arabia, caught a glimpse of the high lands of Guardafui on the eastern point of Africa, and the western world faded from our view forever.

PERSEVERANCE.

From an Irish Paper.
There is a word of strength and cheer—
That all great works of man's creation—
The ship, the book, the code, the year,
Machine and poem, town and nation—
Pronounce with emphasis to man,
Whene'er he'd shrink from long adherence
To thoughtful work and settled plan:
That glorious word is Perseverance!
It hails us in the crowded street—
"Tis writ on flag, yea, shop, and market—
The factory's wheels that work repeat,
And from the steam-urged vessel—bark it!
"Tis murmured in the abattoir's hum,
And through the gathering woods appearance,
Behold! the mystic letters come!
A radiant wonder, Perseverance!
Hail to that word! Oh, far beyond
A people's million-mouthed defiance,
The power it wields—a magic wand—
Infuses hope and self reliance.
"Work on," it saith, "reviled to-day,
Thy work, if good, will show a year hence;
To shallow aims give present pay,
But great ends ask for Perseverance!"

Take heart, then, friends, though long our march,
Beset with perils, toils and trouble,
Be sure the proud triumphal arch
Will terminate a course so noble!
Make faith your staff, and truth your guide;
Oh cherish every friend of Erin's,
Fling fear and foreign help aside,
And trust yourselves and Perseverance!

HOLY WATER AND PAGANISM.

The following article, from Ewbank's *Hydraulics*, will show the origin of holy water, as used in the Roman Catholic church of Europe.

"Most readers are aware that holy water was derived from that of the heathen. When a worshiper was about to enter the temple, he sprinkled himself from a vase of it placed near the entrance. On some particular occasions, the people were sprinkled by priests. Those who celebrated the Eleusinian mysteries were particularly required to wash their hands in holy water. In the middle ages the liquid was a source of considerable profit to monks, and it was even a custom for clerks and scholars to hawk it for sale. From Heron's description, we learn that heathen priests also made it a source of revenue; the vessels containing lustral water not being always open for public use, free of charge, but closed, and like a child's money-box, provided with a slit at the top, through which a certain sum was to be put before the donor could receive any of the purifying contents. Five drachms, or about seventy-five cents, were usually required, and from the construction of the apparatus, no less sum could procure a drop, although as much more might be put in as the donor thought proper. The device is a very neat specimen of religious ingenuity, and the more so since it required no attending minister to keep it in play. We may judge of other apparatus belonging to the old temples, by the talent displayed in this. Near one side is seen a cylindrical vessel. It is this only that contained water. A small tube attached to the bottom is continued through the side of the vase where the liquid was discharged. The inner orifice of the tube was formed into the seat of a valve, the plug of which was fixed on the lower end of the perpendicular rod, whose upper end was connected by a bolt to the horizontal lever or vibrating beam; one end of which was spread out into a flat dish, and so arranged as to receive on its surface every thing dropped through the slit. The lever turns on a pin or fulcrum, very much like a pump-handle. The operation will now be understood. As the weight of the rod kept the valve closed while nothing rested upon the broad end of the lever, so no liquid could escape; but if a number of coins of sufficient weight were dropped through the slit upon the end of the lever, the valve would then be opened and a portion of liquid escape—the quantity flowing out would, however, be very small, not only from the contracted bore of the tube, but from the fact that the valve would be open only a moment; for, as the lever became inclined from its horizontal position, the pieces of money would slide off into the mass accumulated below, and the efflux would as quickly be stopped; the apparatus would then be ready to supply the next customer on the same terms. This certainly was as simple and ingenious a mode of dealing out liquids as it was a profitable one, and after all was not half so demoralizing as the retailing of ardent spirits in modern times."

THE BIRDS.

The following very interesting incident occurred a few years ago in one of the villages of Connecticut. A young lady, confined to the house by protracted indisposition, was in the habit of feeding a sparrow, which had a nest on a tree near the door, with crumbs of bread. The little creature had a warm heart under her homely dress, and soon learned to love her patron, became exceedingly tame, and would hop about the table while the family were at meals. This was repeated whenever the door was open, till at last her mate was induced to accompany her, and both would pick up the scraps which their fair entertainer, as she lay upon the sofa, scattered near her on the carpet. In the fall one of them flew against the window and tried to get in, but the lady was too feeble to expose herself to the air, and so could not admit her little visitor to a farewell interview. Next spring they both came again as docile as ever. In the course of a few weeks, as the lady lay, upon a Sunday morning, being too unwell to go to church, the house perfectly still and the door open, she heard a great twittering and chirping on the steps. Looking about for the cause, she espied her tame sparrow entering the apartment, followed by several of her progeny, and the partner of her toils bringing up the rear. They all remained with her half an hour, perfectly fearless and at home, till having satisfied their appetites with the morsels which were strewn for them, and expressed their admiration with sweet wild music, they retired to the shrubbery.

DYING GLADLY.

Behold here the secret of dying! "These all died in faith." Bad men die reluctantly; life is extorted from them as if by main force. The believer dies willingly; his will is sweetly submitted to his Father's will; he makes it a religious act to die. Just as Jesus himself commended his human soul to his Father, saying, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit;" Luke 22: 46; so his believing disciple commends his soul to Jesus, and through him to the Father. Here, I repeat, is the secret how to die happily. To those who know not the secret, it is a fearful thing to die. It is a serious matter for any. But to the worldly-minded and ungodly, if not past feeling, to die must be as one of the heathen philosophers (Aristotle) confessed it, "of all formidable things the most formidable." Only mention a neighbor's death in a gay circle, lo! you have thrown a gloom over the whole assembly; all are evidently sorry that the topic was introduced. The ancient Romans would not mention death in plain words, if they could avoid it, but only by circumlocution and implication. The heathens, at this day, in like manner, "shun all conversation on death, as most repugnant to their feelings;" I quote the words of an eye-witness:—"They account it the height of cruelty to speak of the probability of a sick person's death, even to his relatives." Even serious Christians are often in bondage through fear of death. It is such a venture; a mistake may be so fatal; to go before God is so awful; judgment will bring to light such secrets; that many think, "How can I die? Yet you all must. Be persuaded, give your soul to Jesus now; do it again from day to day; and then, when your dying day is come, again approach the Saviour, and say, "Lord, I hear thee calling for my spirit; I see the wagons sent to fetch me home to thee; in the hand of death I recognize thy hand of love; thou askest for my soul; take it, for it is thine. Do with it what thou wilt, I have given it to thee to be washed in thy blood, and sanctified by thy Spirit; I am sure thou wilt do it no harm!"

Does a thought here arise, And what shall become of my poor body? Why, even if, like Stephen's, it was battered and bruised, with stones murderously hurled; even though it were burning at a stake, or tortured on a rack, you need not mind; look but that the soul be safe; and then, whatever may become of the body, Jesus will take care of thy dust and ashes. The remains of his faithful servants are to him the most precious parts of this material earth. They form a pledge of his final coming. For if your souls are truly his, he will hereafter raise up your bodies glorious, incorruptible, immortal, like unto his own. Phil. 3: 21. [Hambleton.]

UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

When the detachment of the British Army, sent out to destroy Mr. Madison's house, entered his dining-parlor, they found a dinner table spread, and covers laid for forty guests. Several kinds of wine, in handsome cut-glass decanters, were cooling on the side-board; plate-holders stood by the fire-place, filled with dishes and plates; knives, forks, and spoons were arranged for immediate use; everything, in short, was ready for the entertainment of a ceremonious party. Such were the arrangements in the dining-room, whilst, in the kitchen, were others answerable to them in every respect. Spite loaded with joints of various sorts turned before the fire; pots, saucepans, and other culinary utensils, stood upon the grate; and all other requisites for an elegant and substantial repast were in the exact state which indicated that they had been lately and precipitately abandoned. The reader may easily believe that these preparations were beheld by a party of hungry soldiers, with no indifferent eye. An elegant dinner, even though considered considerably over-dressed, was a luxury to which few of them, at least for some time back, had been accustomed; and which, after the dangers and fatigues of the day, appeared peculiarly inviting. They sat down to it, therefore, not indeed, in the most orderly manner, but with countenances which would not have disgraced a party of aldermen at a civic feast; and, having satisfied their appetites with fewer complaints than would have probably escaped their rival gourmands, and partaken pretty freely of the wines, they finished, by setting fire to the house which had so liberally entertained them.

THE MINISTRY OF THE AGE.

No preceding generation of ministers ever saw such a day as this! Such openings for usefulness; such calls for exertion; such multiplied and extensive fields whiting to harvest; such abundant and potent means for doing good to mankind. To live now is a talent put into your hands for which you must give an account. Have you an ardor of piety, a tone of moral sentiment, a spirit of enterprise, corresponding with this day? If not, give yourself no rest till you in some good measure attain them all. If an ancient heathen rhetorician, in giving directions for the attainment of the "sublime" in writing, could say,—"Spare no labor to educate your soul to grandeur, and to impregnate it with great and generous ideas," much more may the same language be addressed to the gospel minister, in the present state of the Church's progress. Take unceasing pains to get large views of ministerial furniture; ministerial duty, and ministerial success. Strive to educate your souls to grandeur of conception; and grandeur of wishes, and hopes; and enterprize, for the moral benefit of your fellow-men. Aim high. Let no petty pains satisfy you; either as to acquisition or exertion. Every one of you, however humble your talents, if really disposed to make the most of what God has given you, might cause your influence to be felt to the ends of the earth.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 18, 1848.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

In New York, the second week of May is regularly devoted to the Anniversaries of the principal benevolent and reformatory societies of the country, and on that account is called Anniversary Week.

American Seamen's Friend Society.

The Twentieth Anniversary of this Society was held at the Broadway Tabernacle on the evening of second-day, May 8. From the Annual Report, read by one of the Secretaries, it appears that the receipts of the Society for the year ending May 1, 1848, were \$24,007, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$23,793, being an excess over the last year of \$6,492.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society held its Fourteenth Anniversary at the Tabernacle on third-day morning. Wm. Lloyd Garrison called the meeting to order, prayer was offered by Theodore Parker, and selections from Scripture were read by Samuel J. May.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

This Society held its Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle in the afternoon of third-day, Arthur Tappan presiding. After reading the Annual Report, Lewis Tappan presented a series of resolutions, expressing gratitude to God for the progress of the anti-slavery cause during the past year.

Female Moral Reform and Guardian Society.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society was held in the evening of third-day. The An-

nual Report stated that the Institution known as the "House of Industry and Home for the Friendless," has grown legitimately out of the labors of this Association. During the past year a house has been leased and opened as a temporary home for respectable adults seeking employment, and friendless children, either orphans, half orphans, or abandoned by their parents.

The whole amount of funds contributed toward the enterprise to May 1, 1848, is \$11,704 24. Received otherwise than by donations \$594 34. Of this sum \$5,627 65 have been expended, by advice of the Reference Committee, toward the purchase of building lots, &c., and defraying the current expenses, leaving \$6,076 93 toward the erection of the building, now chiefly in Bank, subject to the order of the Building Committee.

THE PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS held its 11th Anniversary on third-day, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. McCarty of Goshen and Murray of Elizabethtown, and Rev. Hugh A. Brown, missionary to China.

The abstract of the Annual Report, read by Rev. Mr. Lowrie, showed the receipts of the Board for the past year to be \$108,586 38; the expenditures \$109,183 66—making a balance against the treasury of \$400. According to the abstract, the number of missions is 16, in 6 fields of labor, viz: American, Indian, Western Africa, North India, Siam, China, Papal Europe, and the Jews, having 22 stations, employing 101 missionaries and other persons, exclusive of native laborers.

The chief feature of interest at this meeting was the address of Rev. Mr. Brown, who has recently returned from China. We wished, he said, to know the signs that God was collecting together a chosen people out of the millions of China, and he thence proceeded to draw the contrast between the present time—employing 100 laborers, (60 male and 40 female,) at the different stations in that country—and the time past, or 40 years ago, when only one missionary was established there.

American Tract Society.

This Society held its 23d Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle on fourth-day. After the usual introductory exercises, the Treasurer's Report and the Annual Report were read, and speeches were made by G. D. Husbands, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., Rev. Wm. Passavant, of Pittsburg, burg, Pa., Rev. Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, and several others.

New publications 63, of which 19 are volumes, making the whole number 4,313, of which 231 are volumes; sanctioned for publication abroad, 2,303, in about 100 languages and dialects. Circulated 693,303 volumes, 6,887,262 publications, 211,730,285 pages; 22 years, 4,063,928 volumes, 96,949,992 publications, 2,035,001,325 pages. Christian Almanac, 128,000; American Messenger, upward of 1,172,000 monthly. Gratuitous distribution, in 5,172 district grants, for foreign missionaries, the army and navy, seamen's chaplains, shipping, lakes, rivers, canals, home and domestic missionaries, Sabbath-schools, etc., including Tracts drawn by Life Members, 40,948,459 pages, value, twenty-seven thousand dollars. Receipts, \$237,296 04; of which \$129,744 31 for sales, and \$105,905 15 donations, including \$32,912 76 for Colportage, and \$12,804 88 legacies. Expenditures for paper, printing, binding, engraving, and copyright, \$143,699 32; for presses and machinery, \$6,741 70; remitted in cash for foreign lands, \$11,000; expended for Colportage, (exclusive of grants of publications to the value of \$16,622 40,) \$50,559; total expenditure, \$237,255 95. Balance in the treasury, \$140 09. Due for printing paper, payable within four months, \$16,894 97.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY held its Annual Meeting at the Tabernacle on fourth-day evening. The Treasurer reported the receipt of \$140,479 during the year, being about \$15,000 more than in any previous year. The total liabilities of the year were stated to be \$148,768. There has been an increase of 34 missionaries, of whom 28 are in the Western States, Sunday-school scholars 5,000, temperance members 2,000. The Report of the Executive Committee recommends an increase of missionary labor in the West. It set forth in strong language the vast and growing import-

ance of the Mississippi Valley, and the earnest necessity of additional labor to counteract the evil tendency of annexation and conquest. The report also alluded to the emergency occasioned by the distracted state of affairs in Europe, and the consequent crowding of immigrants to our shores; and concluded with a confidence in the Power which upholds our country in the fulfillment of her great destiny. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Leonard Bacon, Rev. P. Dwight, John Thompson, Esq., and Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, Ireland.

Foreign Evangelical Society.

The Anniversary of this Society was held at Dr. Potts' Church, University-place, Rev. Dr. De Witt in the Chair. From the Treasurer's Report it appeared that the receipts of the year were \$14,855, of which \$11,346 were appropriated to Europe; \$1,535 to Canada; \$1,325 to Spanish America; \$300 to St. Domingo, and \$4,576 to expenses, salaries and rent, leaving a balance on hand of \$498. The report of the Society's proceedings was read by Dr. Baird, and gave great encouragement in respect of the progress made in the work of the Society.

American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews.

This Society held its Anniversary on fourth-day evening. The Secretary read an abstract of the 25th Annual Report, from which we learn that the Society is free from internal embarrassments and divided councils. The laborers have done their work for the year cheerfully and well. One of the missionaries, Rev. John H. Bernheim, had died at Newburyport, Mass., in September last. There is but one traveling agent in the service of the Board. The missionaries have done very little for the Treasury. The receipts have been \$5,395 34, and the expenditures have been \$5,406; leaving a debt of about \$400 on the Society. Several addresses were delivered after the report had been read.

American Bible Society.

The Twenty-third Anniversary of this Society was held in the Tabernacle on fifth-day last. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen occupied the chair, and delivered an address in which he spoke of the present commotion of the world as opening ways for the wider circulation of the Bible, and calling for increased exertion on the part of Christians. The Treasurer's Report was read, showing that \$254,377 had been received during the year—an increase of \$49,308 over the previous year. The Managers' Report stated that three of the Vice-Presidents have died in the course of the year, viz. Hon. J. Q. Adams, Alexander Henry, and P. G. Stuyvesant; also one Manager, John Aspinwall. 46 new Life Directors have been added, and 751 new Life Members. 655,068 Bibles and Testaments have been printed, being 27,196 more than the previous year, and a total since the formation of the Society of 6,780,095 copies. Beside numerous grants of the Scriptures to individuals and to feeble auxiliaries, others have been made to the various benevolent societies of this country, and for the Army, the Navy, for Oregon, Mexico, and the West Indies. Grants of money have been made for publishing the Scriptures in France, Switzerland, Syria, Persia, and India. A resolution was passed advising the Managers to raise \$10,000 to aid the French and Foreign Bible Society during the coming year, and a like sum for the succeeding year. The principal addresses at the meeting were delivered by Drs. Ferris and Tyng, Rev. T. B. Sargent, Jas. McMurray, S. G. Potter, Rev. Mr. King of Dublin, Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, and Rev. S. H. Calhoun, Missionary to Syria.

American Temperance Union.

An immense audience attended the Twelfth Anniversary of this Society, at the Tabernacle, on the evening of fifth-day. Chancellor Walworth presided, and read a temperance address. The Annual Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Marsh. In this document, among other startling facts, it was stated that 100,000 die annually from drunkenness in the United States and Great Britain alone. After reviewing the general state of the temperance movement, the Report concluded with an expression of the satisfaction of the Executive Committee at the progress of the cause during the year. In England all was encouraging; but France was in great need of a temperance reformation. In that country 1,053,797,854 gallons of intoxicating drinks were consumed annually. Fourteen millions of persons in that country were engaged either in the manufacture or sale of liquors. Now is the time to make a great temperance movement in France. On the whole there is great encouragement for enlarged action, and the Committee would bid the friends of the cause to look up to God for his blessing on their efforts.

THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE held its First Anniversary on fifth-day evening last. The principal speakers on the occasion were Rev. Dr. Pomeroy, of Bangor, Me., and Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn. The former spoke mainly of the spirit which should characterize the intercourse of members of the various Christian sects. The latter endeavored to show that the Evangelical Alliance is not a failure, and dealt out some pretty severe blows for those who do not lend it their countenance and aid. We do not learn that much has yet been done, nor do we expect much except declamation and show. It is proposed to hold a universal meeting of the Alliance in this country in 1849.

American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

A public meeting of this Society was held in the meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, on fifth-day evening, Hon. Isaac Davis in the chair. After the usual introductory exercises, an abstract of the Annual Report was read, from which it appears that the total amount of receipts for the year ending April 1, 1848, is \$26,136 57, of which \$20,068 73 were in direct contributions, being \$2,340 01 more than last year. The total amount disbursed for the same period is \$21,347 90, leaving in the hands of the Treasurer \$4,790 67; of which \$2,992 32 is in cash. The liabilities of the Society on the 1st of April were \$20,652 24, and its available resources, consisting of the above cash balance, the balance of a previous temporary investment in Government stocks and donations in other stocks and property of supposed value, were \$11,387 85, which shows a balance against the Society of \$9,264 39. To meet this balance, and especially to provide for the increasing claims of another year, the dependence of the Board is entirely upon the liberality of their friends and patrons in future contributions. The missionary operations of this Society have been gradually extending. The number of agents and missionaries employed during the year was 156—being 15 more than last year. The whole number of States and Territories occupied, including Canada, was 20. The missionaries have occupied 558 stations and out-stations, and the aggregate amount of time bestowed by them is equal to that of one man for 104 1-2 years. They report the baptism of 694 persons, (more than 4 for each agent and missionary), the organization of 35 churches, and the ordination of 30 ministers. Twelve houses of worship have been completed and 38 commenced by the churches under their care; and 4 churches, heretofore aided, require that aid no longer. Those churches have also contributed to the usual objects of Christian benevolence \$2,262 72, being \$745 more than last year; besides nearly \$14,000 for the support of the gospel among themselves, and many thousands for the building of houses of worship for their own accommodation. The receipts, labors, and results of the year, compared with those of the previous one, show the following differences—\$2,340 received; 15 missionaries, 53 stations supplied; 21 years of labor; 204 baptisms; 6 churches organized, and 5 ministers ordained more than in 1846-7. The same number of churches (four) rendered able to support the gospel. But no diminutions. It has been all increase. Since the formation of the Society 1,294 ministers of the gospel have been aided; who have jointly performed 1,057 1-2 years of labor, baptized 16,600 persons, organized 628 churches, and ordained 285 ministers.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

This Society held its Annual Meeting on sixth-day last. Dr. Cone, the President, made some introductory remarks, in which he stated that the Society had recently become a body corporate, having organized under the provisions of the general law of the State of New York for the incorporation of religious, literary, and benevolent societies. Abstracts of the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report were read, from which the following statistics are taken:—

Balance from last year \$2,013 66; receipts, \$31,521 14; disbursements, \$34,421 92; treasury overdrawn, \$887 12. The publications of the year amount to 17,018 Bibles and 33,877 Testaments; total, 50,895. The whole number of volumes of sacred Scripture, published at the expense of the Society in foreign lands, previously to May 1, 1846, is 300,000. The number published at the Depository is 262,734. Total of Scriptures published at the expense of the American and Foreign Bible Society, 562,734. The Society is stereotyping in Germany a portable German Testament, and is adding to its stock of stereotype plates at the Depository a set for a nonpareil 12mo. Bible, and another for a duodecimo Reference Bible. It has Bibles and Testaments on hand, of every variety needed by auxiliaries. The French Testament is nearly printed; the Italian is undergoing preparations for the press. The receipts and operations of the Society are evidently on the increase. The fiscal year just closed was shorter than any of its predecessors, consisting of only eleven months and six days. In this time a larger amount of money has been received than in any period of the same length since the Society was organized. It exceeds the amount received during the same period last year, by more than \$3,300, while the expense of agencies has been less by nearly \$1,200. The Society maintains six colporteurs in Germany, exclusively engaged in Scripture distribution.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS held a meeting at the Tabernacle on sixth-day last, at which the various reports were read, and the usual amount of speeches made. The following summary of the doings of this organization will interest our readers:—

Since May, 1847, eight of the missions have been reinforced—the South African, Syrian, Nestorian, Bombay, Madira, China, Sandwich Islands, and Chocma;—by fourteen ordained missionaries, and sixteen assistant missionaries; thirty in all.

Nineteen clerical missionaries are under appointment, from seven Theological Seminaries, with two missionary physicians and other assistant missionaries. These are all much needed in the Missions, and are expected to go during the year to come; nearly all of them in the Autumn. Two have been set apart for a mission to the Jews of Salonica, (anciently Thessalonica,) in European Turkey. Several applications for appointments as missionaries are now before the Prudential Committee.

The system under the care of the Board contains 26 missions, about 100 stations, 150 ordained missionaries, 4 licensed preachers, 32 lay helpers, and 204 female assistant missionaries; in all 390 sent to this country. Associated with these are 25 native preachers, and about 100 other native helpers; making 515 laborers among the heathen, who are dependent on the treasury of the Board for their means of support. In these missions are 75 churches, containing upward of 26,000 members; 33 seminaries and boarding-schools, containing 1,358

boarding-schools; 367 free schools, containing about 12,000 pupils; and 11 printing establishments; at which about 600,000 copies of pages have been printed, from the beginning, in 30 languages. The common schools at the Sandwich Islands, containing 18,000 pupils, are now wholly supported by the native Government. The number of converts admitted to the churches of those Islands during the past year, is reported as more than 1,500! And that was the tenth year since the great ingathering to the Christian Church in those Islands commenced.

Though so many missionaries have been sent forth, the Prudential Committee have felt the necessity of keeping down the expenses in the Missions; and the estimated expenditure of the financial year ending with July next, does not exceed that of the last year by more than \$6,000. It could not have been made less, without violence. This will make the year's expenditure \$270,000. Add the debt of last year, amounting to \$31,000, and the proper expenditure of the year would be \$301,000. And what are likely to be the receipts? These have been \$178,000 for the first nine months, or \$33,000 (nearly 25 per cent.) more than during the same period of time last year. Should there be an equal advance upon the receipts in the three remaining months—May, June, July—the receipts of the current year will be \$260,000; and the indebtedness of the Board will be about \$41,000; it is at present about \$60,000.

THE NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Annual Meeting last week. The Annual Report gave a flattering account of the present condition of Liberia, the important effects produced by implanting free principles of Government on the soil of Africa, and referred at some length to the proposition to annex the Republic of Liberia to this country. The Report stated, that unless \$50,000 be raised the coming year, the enterprise will be impeded on account of debt, so urgent are the calls for expeditions. All the Liberians ask and need, is increase of numbers. Many families are now waiting to go, and the Society would gladly send out an expedition next fall, were the means furnished. Only \$5,650 had been received for the past year. The Board appeals to the Colonizationists of New York for their proportion of the amount called for; and should this sum of \$15,000 be raised among them, it pledges itself to pay for the passage and six months' support of 300 emigrants.

THE NEW YORK STATE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE held a meeting last week, at which its plans and operations were set forth. This Society, which is composed mostly of colored people, was instituted expressly for the management of the underground railroad, and to judge by the results, keeps its business in constant activity. It employs an agent, whose time is occupied in collecting monies, providing for fugitive slaves, and forwarding them to places of safety, and in all possible ways promoting the interests of the Society. According to the report of this agent, read at the meeting, since October last the Society has afforded aid to 166 fugitives, who they have sent to various places of safety, mostly in the United States.

RIGHTS OF SUBSCRIBERS TO A NEWSPAPER.—A subscriber to the Tribune asks its editor if he has not an interest in the paper to the extent of his subscription, and therefore a right (to a certain extent) to say what shall or shall not be published in that paper. Mr. Greeley says:—

"We have never understood that a man, by the mere fact of subscribing to a paper, becomes one of its editors, any more than by riding on a steamboat he becomes associate captain, pilot, mate, or engineer—any more than by boarding at a hotel he becomes associate landlord, waiter, or boots. An editor must judge (since it is impossible that a general vote should in each case be taken) whether a majority of his hundred thousand readers would probably agree with that one who insists that his article—perhaps a puff of some musical gridiron or steam schoolmaster he has just invented—should be inserted, or would rather prefer a letter from Paris, or part of a debate in Congress. And whenever it shall be settled that a correspondent has a right to demand the full insertion of what he sends us, we think most editors will black their faces and get some kind friend to sell them to the cultivator of a Carolina rice-swamp, if nothing else offers in the way of earning an honest livelihood beside editing."

A TRUE MINISTER.—The Rev. E. M. Johnson, the founder and for many years pastor of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, resigned its rectorship last winter, that he might devote himself to missionary labor in a poorer part of that city. He has just organized a parish in the scene of his new labors. Mr. Johnson is a man of superior mind, the possessor of a considerable fortune, and while rector of St. John's Church, gave away, we are informed, his whole salary—a liberal one—and is now devoting his time, without money and without price, to the preaching of the gospel to the poor. Instances of disinterestedness and benevolence, like this, unostentatiously pursued for many years, are as worthy of record as they are of imitation. So says the Buffalo Commercial.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.

The new ship Samuel Russell, Capt. Palmer, sails from New York for Canton about the 25th of May, and by her we intend to forward letters and parcels to our missionaries. Persons desirous of sending to them will not soon find a better opportunity.

Four numbers more will complete the fourth volume of the Recorder. Those indebted to us, who expect to avail themselves of our offer to square up old accounts by the payment of two dollars per year previous to the close of the volume, will see that they have not much time to spare.

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General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the SENATE, there were two subjects which occupied a good deal of time, but no definite action was taken upon either. The first was a bill in favor of aiding Yucatan against the Indians by a temporary military occupation of the country.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed, after considerable discussion.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Cambria, which sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived at this port on Sunday last, bringing intelligence one week later.

All was quiet in England. From Ireland the reports of destitution and death are most appalling, particularly in the Western counties.

From France we learn that the elections passed off with perfect order, in all parts of the country, as far as heard from, and uniformly in favor of the moderate party.

At a council of the Provisional Government, held on the 23d, a decree was adopted definitively abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic.

A lady of Geneva, who is a friend of the Duchess of Orleans, received a few days ago, from the Duchess, a letter which contains, among other things, the following words:

The Presse announces that in Paris there have been established workshops, in which the shoemakers and tailors, among the unemployed operatives, are engaged in making shoes and wearing apparel for their comrades.

An affair took place at Berlin on the 20th of April not unlike that at Paris on the 16th. The workmen dissatisfied with the state of things, had arranged a great procession for them, on that day to proceed to the castle and petition the minister of the interior for a change in the electoral law.

In the province of Posen a large camp of Poles, established at Xyons, a town about ten miles south of Schuda, has been broken up after a good deal of hostile demonstration.

The Buffalo Commercial of Saturday, May 6, says: A rumor is quite current here to-day that the Erie (Pa.) Bank has at last gone by the board. The report is no doubt correct, as the institution has been tottering for months past, and the banks and community generally had lost all confidence in its stability.

A sharp action took place on the 21st, between the "Free Corps," consisting of Hamburgers, Berliners, &c., and some Danish infantry, about 800 men in all, supported by a small body of cavalry and a couple of field pieces.

against their better disciplined and organized adversaries, and really fighting with considerable courage and enthusiasm for some time, at a long range of shot, they attempted to charge them with the bayonet, when they were received by a party of Schleswig volunteers, the regular Danish troops making way for them, and completely defeated, with the loss of 20 men killed and 50 wounded, according to the version given by the Holsteiners, but more likely with double that number.

ALTONA, Monday, April 24.—The train from Rendsburg has brought intelligence of the taking of the town of Schleswig by the troops of the Confederation, after an engagement which lasted from 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Easter Sunday until 11 at night.

A Pittsburg paper of May 8th, says that a terrible accident occurred on the previous day on the Monongahela, opposite Birmingham.

A new hotel is being erected in the city of New York, which will have a front on Chatham street of 93 feet, and 136 on Frankfort.

The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette announces the suicide of Warren Jefferson, Esq., a prominent and highly respected citizen of Sussex Co., which occurred on Thursday last.

A dispatch from St. Louis, of May 8, 1848, announces the destruction by fire of four steamboats that morning, viz: the Mary, the Mail, the Missouri Mail, and the Lightfoot.

There is a good prospect that a new railroad will be built from Rochester to Syracuse. We learn from the Rochester Democrat, that the capital stock of this association, one million and a half of dollars, has been all taken up, and the articles of association submitted and approved.

We have eighteen hundred ships engaged in foreign trade, constantly on the ocean. The value of these vessels and cargoes may be safely set down at \$250,000 each, producing \$450,000,000 as the total value of American shipping on the seas at all times.

The National Intelligencer says, "Letters from Yucatan on the 14th of April, state that the Indians have elected a King, under the name of Tutukvia, which was the name of their King or Chief before the conquest of the Spaniards.

It is said that the largest corn grower in America is Wm. Polk, Esq., of Arkansas, a brother of the President. His crop last year was estimated at 100,000 bushels.

The largest steam engine ever made in Ireland, was recently shipped at Belfast for the Pacha of Egypt. It is one of a number to be erected on the banks of the Nile for pumping water to irrigate the land.

There was a great fire at Detroit, Mich., on the 9th inst., supposed to have caught from a spark of a propeller. Three hundred families were burnt out, and about two hundred thousand dollars worth of property destroyed.

A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat, writing from Matamoros, says:—At the head of Brazos Island we found an old hut, inhabited by an old man, singular in appearance as the manner in which he lives, almost entirely secluded from the world.

Mrs. Sweeny was killed at Little Falls, May 12, by a stone thrown out by a sand-blast. Two stones, about 30 pounds each, were dashed into her house, one of which struck Mrs. S. just above the right breast as she sat in her chair with her infant, ten days old.

In the United States Court, Chief Justice Taney and Judge Halyburton, sitting at Richmond, in the case of the United States vs. James H. Plunkett, a prisoner brought from Rio Janeiro, charged with piracy, (slave trading), came up on the 4th inst.

A strange accident has occurred at Cardiff, Scotland. A schooner lying in one of the docks was blown almost to pieces by her cargo of coals having generated a gas which ignited from a candle which one of the crew was using.

SUMMARY.

Recent accounts from Honduras state that the Indians continue their depredations. They have destroyed the town of Valcaila by burning it to the ground.

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The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has reached Buffalo, New York, where it is to meet some persons from Montreal, who, together will set out for Hudson's Bay via Detroit, and the Salt St. Marie, in the prosecution of the voyage of exploration.

Mr. William Knight of Philadelphia, an accomplished engineer in the employ of Messrs. Norris, the famous locomotive builders, died lately of that most deplorable of all diseases, hydrophobia.

A connection between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi has at length been accomplished by the opening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and has been duly celebrated at Chicago.

The career of the notorious Father Jarauta has at last been checked. A letter from Quertaro, dated April 2, states that the father was arrested at Huejutla, by the Prefect, Don Christobal Ardrade.

There was a fatal accident, May 1st, on the Reading Railroad. The boiler of the locomotive exploded, instantly killing the engineer, Mr. Nagle, and a fireman, Mr. Coffrey, and badly wounding four others.

Mr. Benjamin N. Carter, of Gloucester, provision dealer, was recently arrested in that town, charged with attempting to poison his wife with arsenic, which was put into a bowl of milk.

The School Fund of Connecticut amounts to \$2,077,641 19, and during the past year \$126,126 80 has been divided among the School Districts of the State.

A suit for slander was tried in the Fayette (Ky.) Circuit Court on Thursday last, in which Mrs. Elizabeth White was plaintiff, and Benjamin A. Muir, defendant, and a verdict for \$6,000 in damages was rendered for the plaintiff.

It is stated that the late Mr. Clapp, of Portland, has left by a will a fund of \$8000 for the education and relief of female orphan children, and \$4000 for furnishing fuel to unfortunate widows and other poor women.

The Reading railroad passenger train, May 6, when near Reading, ran over three children, killing one, and severely injuring another who is not expected to recover.

The British ship Sailor Prince, 23 days from Liverpool for New Orleans, with 300 Mormon passengers on board, was spoken on the 4th of April, lat. 18 28, long. 55 10.

John Smith, at Hudson, on the 3d inst. recovered in the Circuit Court, of John Sickles, \$1,250 for seducing plaintiff's daughter.

A few months ago 2000 bushels of wheat was sent from Melbourne, Australia, to England. It is said to be of most excellent quality, and had grown in three months and one week.

A new saddle has been invented in Philadelphia, upon which a person may ride horseback with as much ease as though he was seated on a spring seat sofa.

A number of merchants and others in Philadelphia contemplate the construction of a new and independent railroad between that city and this.

There is now living at Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y., a lady 62 years of age who weighs 404 pounds. So says the Scientific American.

The Duke of Buckingham has offered his Irish estates of 250,000 statute acres for sale. The rents were \$50,000 dollars per annum.

The famous manufacturer of Locomotives, Norris, of Philadelphia, has commenced a new machine shop at Schenectady, N. Y.

The American Railroad Journal states that there are 77 Locomotive Engines on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

The James Bank will probably be resuscitated before the 17th inst. Bill holders should wait and receive par for their bills.

NOTICE. The Publishing Committee of the Sabbath Recorder request a full meeting of the subscribers to the Publishing Fund, at Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of fifth-day, May 25.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION. This body will hold its annual session with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1848; at 10 o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. Notice is hereby given, that the 13th Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church in Lincoln, Chenango Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June next, (June 7th), at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONOLOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, including a Review of Tracts, Dr. Wadsworth and others on the Sabbath Question.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY. CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK. Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY. The New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office.

IMPARTIAL WORK! Forty Thousand Copies sold in England. CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. A Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the latest time, connected by a Critical and Biographical History.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green. " James H. Cochran. " Hiram P. Burdick.

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NEW JERSEY. Newark—W. B. Gillet. Plainfield—E. B. Tisworth. Salem—Isaac A. Allen. Byron, N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph. N. Milon—Jep. F. Randolph.

PENNSYLVANIA. Crosswring—Benj. Stoll. Ooudersport—W. H. Hydrum. " W. H. Hydrum. " W. H. Hydrum. " W. H. Hydrum.

VIRGINIA. Lost Creek—Eli Vanhorn. N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph. N. Milon—Jep. F. Randolph. " W. H. Hydrum.

OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—A. Davis. " M. J. Davis.

MICHIGAN. Oporto—Job Tyler. Tallmadge—Bethel Church. " Bethel Church. " Bethel Church.

WISCONSIN. Albion—P. O. Burdick. Milton—Joseph Goodrich. " Silliman Coon. " Silliman Coon.

CONNECTICUT. Mytic Br.—Geo. Greenman. Waterford—Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson.

MASSACHUSETTS. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson.

VERMONT. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson.

NEW ENGLAND. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson. " Wm. Maxson.

Miscellaneous.

SPRING.

BY JOHN SWAIN.

Spring, spring, beautiful spring,
Hitherward cometh, like hope on the wing—
Pleasantly lookest on streamlet and flood,

Song—sweetly saluteth the morn!
The Robin awaketh, and sits on the thorn,
Timidly warbles, while yet in the east

Life! love! in gladness serene,
Wander in innocence over the green;
Dwell in the garden, and meadow, and wood,

LAST SCENE IN THE TULLERIES.

It appears that the King, ever since the death of Madame Adelaide, has lost much of his energy, given up in some degree his early habits, and the punctuality in business for which he had always been distinguished.

majesty into it, took her seat beside him, while Marshal Gourgaud, who, by this time had pierced the dense mass of people and joined his majesty, spoke in a low voice to the coachman.

ESCAPE OF THE DUKE DE NEMOURS.

On the morning of the 24th of February, when the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons quitted the Tuilleries to go to the Chamber of Deputies, she was accompanied by the Duke de Nemours, dressed in the uniform of a lieutenant-general.

Since that time the Duke de Nemours has gone over to England, and the preceding details would have remained unknown, if the police, in the active efforts they are making to recover property which was abstracted on the 24th of February, had not got trace of the jewelry of the Duke de Nemours.

The holder of them, who has the reputation of being an honest and laborious workman, protested that he had always intended to send them to the Duke de Nemours.

The young clockmaker, who has been left at liberty, and whose declarations have been accepted, and the articles put under seal, adds that the 25th of February he related to his master the facts as above stated, and that having the intention to write to Queen Maria Amelia, he had prepared a sketch of a letter which he had not written out, not knowing where or how to send it, but in the letter he had told the Queen that he held at the disposition of the Duke de Nemours, the articles the Prince had left with him in his flight, except a few louis which he found in the purse, which want of work had compelled him to appropriate, but that he would refund those as soon as he resumed work.

FACTS STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A rather fashionable young man of about thirty, was noticed one afternoon last week promenading between the Park and the Hospital, in Broadway. He was attired in somewhat sailor fashion, and presented evident marks of the rum dissipation.

Quite a gaping crowd was collected, deeply interested by the scene. The lady is an actress of great promise and some European fame, now sojourning at one of our fashionable hotels. She was to have appeared at one of our theatres in the course of next week.

PUNCTUATION.—Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing, as used in Italy; and his successor, Priscian, triumphed by domiciling the Roman letter. The dash, or perpendicular line, thus | was the only punctuation they used.

SUPERSTITION IN THE REIGN OF JAMES THE FIRST.

The reign of James was abundant in schemes for the discovery of gold and of hidden treasure by charms; and the general prevalence of such belief may be imagined, when we find that David Ramsay, known to our readers as the King's watchmaker, in the Fortunes of Nigel, having been told that a large quantity of treasure was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, begged permission of Williams, then Dean, to search for it.

ANECDOTE OF JOHNSON.—As soon as Johnson had completed the last sheet of his Dictionary, the delay of which had quite exhausted the patience of Miller, the bookseller, the latter acknowledged the receipt of it in the following rude terms:—"Andrew Miller sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the Dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him."

VARIETY.

It is not perhaps generally known, that common beets, roasted in embers or baked in a stove, in the same manner you would potatoes, are much sweeter and dryer than when prepared for the table in the ordinary way by boiling.

"Mr. & Mrs. Thief."—An extensive dry goods dealer on Washington-st. has for a long time been in the practice of charging articles missing from the counter, to the firm of "Mr. & Mrs. Thief."

OPENING OF THE ERIE CANAL.—SOUND vs. LIGHTNING.—It is announced that the water is to be let into the Erie Canal to-day, and the intelligence is instantly communicated by Telegraph.

Every man knows how to row in a calm; and an indifferent pilot will guide a ship in smooth water. To repress our rising passion in the midst of provocation, will prove that we can handle the helm in a storm.

PARIS WRIT.—At a meeting of one of the clubs of Paris an ardent republican in addressing the meeting, with more than ordinary violence, worked himself up to such a pitch of rage against aristocrats, monarchists, and conspirators against the Republic, that he at length exclaimed, "The Republic will not be safe till at least 300,000 heads have fallen."

"HOWEVER BOUNDED."—Hon. Rufus Choate has given the clearest idea of the "however" boundaries of a county, that we have yet seen. A few days since, while arguing before a legislative committee upon the disputed boundary question between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he alluded to the absurdity of relying upon the loose and indefinite boundaries marked out by the Commissioners a century ago, and gave a sweep at them all in the following sentence which we find in the Barre Gazette:—"I would as soon," said he in nervous tones and with startling action, "think of bounding a sovereign State on the north, by a dandelion, on the west, by a blue jay, on the south, by a hive of bees in swarming time, and on the east, by three hundred foxes with fire brands tied to their tails!"

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

DEBUTTEE INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various Departments. The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each:

Table with 3 columns: Term, Start Date, End Date. Term 1: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, ending Dec. 1. Term 2: Second " " Dec. 15, " " March 22. Term 3: Third " " April 5, " " July 12.

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras—for Drawing, Painting, Piano Music, Use of Instrument, Room-rent, including necessary furniture, Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board themselves.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY. Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES, Principals. Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers, four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science. Notice. The primary object of this Institution is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School.

VALUABLE REPLICATION! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1774, probably surpasses, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant.

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The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. TERMS. \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed more than six months; at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due.