

# The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

PRINTED BY EDWIN G. CHAMPLIN.

VOL. IV.—NO. 50.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 1, 1848.

WHOLE NO. 206.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### EXECUTION OF THE GIRONDIST DEPUTIES.

The following is a passage from Lamartine's History of the Girondists, recently published in this city: After the condemnation of the Deputies, they were served with a rich supper by some friend, and spent the night in conversation: Toward the morning the conversation became more solemn. Brissot spoke prophetically of the misfortunes of the Republic, deprived of her most virtuous and eloquent citizens. "How much blood will it require to wash out our own," cried he. They were silent for a moment, and appeared terrified at the phantom of the future evoked by Brissot. "My friends," replied Vergniaud, "we have killed the tree by pruning it. It was too aged; Robespierre cuts it. Will he be more fortunate than ourselves? No; the soil is too weak to nourish the roots of civic liberty; this people is too childish to wield its laws without hurting itself. It will return to its kings, as babes return to their toys. We were deceived as to the age in which we were born, and in which we die for the freedom of the world," continued he. "We deemed ourselves at Rome and we were at Paris. But revolutions are like those crises which blanch in a single night the hair of a man—they soon bring nations to maturity. Our blood is sufficiently warm to fertilize the soil of the Republic. Let us not carry away with us the future; and let us bequeath to the people hope, in exchange for the death we shall receive at their hands."

A long silence followed this speech of Vergniaud, and the conversation turned from earth to Heaven. "What shall we be doing to-morrow at this time?" said Ducos, who always mingled mirth with the most serious subjects. Each replied, according to his nature. "We shall sleep after the fatigues of the day," replied some. The skepticism of the age corrupted even their last thoughts, and only promised the destruction of the soul to those men who were about to die for the immortality of a human idea. The immortality of the soul, and the sublime conjectures of that future life to which they were so near, offered a more fitting scheme for their last moment. Their voices sank, their accents became more solemn. Fonfrede, Gensonne, Cara, Fauchet, and Brissot, spoke in terms which breathed all the divinity of human reason, and all the certainty of conscience on the mysterious problems of the immaterial destiny of the human mind.

Vergniaud, who had hitherto been silent, now appealed to his friends, joined in the debate. "Never," said the eye-witness whom we have before cited, and who had often admired him in the tribune, "never had his look, his gesture, his language, and his voice, more profoundly affected his hearers."

The words of Vergniaud were lost, their impressions alone remained. After having united all the moral proofs of the existence of a Being, whom he termed the Supreme Being—after having demonstrated the necessity of a Providence, the consequence of the excellence of this Supreme Being, and the necessity of justice, a divine debt of the Creator, toward his creatures—after having cited from Socrates to Cicero, and from Cicero to all the just who have perished, and the universal belief of all peoples and philosophers, a proof above all others, since there is in Nature an instinct of future existence, as strong as the instinct of a present life—after having carried, even to enthusiasm, the certainty of a continuation of existence, after this present state, which is not destroyed but metamorphosed by death—"But," added he, in more eloquent language, exalted even to lyricism, and bringing the subject to the condition of his fellow prisoners, to deduce his strongest proof from themselves, "are not we ourselves the best proof of immortality? We, calm, serene, in the presence of the corpse of our friend—of our own corpse—discussing like a peaceful assembly of philosophers, on the light of darkness which shall succeed our last sigh; dying, more happy than Danton, who will live; than Robespierre, who will triumph. Whence, then arises, this calmness in our discourse, and this serenity in our souls? Is it not in us the result of the feeling that we have performed a great duty toward humanity? Is it this mass of animated dust which is to-day man, to-morrow a heap of clay? No; it is not for this living clod of earth, it is for the spirit of humanity and our fatherland that we die. What are we ourselves but atoms of this collective spirit of the human race? Each of the men who compose our species, has an immortal spirit, imperishable, and confounded with that soul of his country and mankind, for which it is so sweet, to die. It is for this reason," continued he, "that we are not sublime dupes, but beings who obey their natural instinct; and who, when they have fulfilled their duty, will live, suffer, or enjoy in immortality the destinies of humanity. Let us die, then, not with confidence; but certainty. Our conscience is our guide in this mighty trial; our Judge, the great Eternal, whose name is sought for by ages; and to whose designs we are subservient as tools which he breaks in the work, but whose fragments fall at his feet. Death is but the greatest act of life, since it gives birth to a higher state of existence. Were it not thus," added he, more solemnly, "there would be something greater than God. It would be the just man, immolating himself uselessly and hopelessly for his country. This supposition is a folly of blasphemy, and I repel it with contempt and horror. No! Vergniaud is not greater than God, but God is more just than Vergniaud, and will not, to-morrow, suffer him to ascend a scaffold, but to justify and avenge him in future ages."

Fauchet made an eloquent discourse on the Passion, comparing their death to Calvary. They were all much moved, and many wept. Vergniaud reconciled, in a few words, all dif-

ferent opinions. "Let us believe what we will," said he, "but let us die certain of our life and the price of our death. Let us each sacrifice what we possess, the one his doubt, the other his faith, all of us our blood, for liberty. When man offers himself as a victim to Heaven, what more can he give?"

Daylight began to stream in at the windows. "Let us go to bed," said Ducos; "life is so trifling a thing, that it is not worth the hour of sleep we lose in regretting it." "Let us watch," said Lasource to Sillery and Fauchet; "eternity is so certain and so terrible that a thousand lives would not suffice to prepare for it." They rose from the table, and re-entered their chambers, where most of them threw themselves on their beds.

Thirteen remained in the larger dungeon, some conversed in whispers, others wept, some slept. At eight o'clock they were allowed to walk about the corridors. The Abbe Lambert, the pious friend of Brissot, who had passed the night at the door of their dungeon, was still awaiting permission to communicate with them. Brissot, perceiving him, sprang forward and clasped him in his arms. The priest offered him the assistance of his ministry, to soften or sanctify death; but Brissot gratefully, but firmly refused. "Do you know anything more holy than the death of an honest man, who dies for having refused the blood of his fellow-creatures to wretches?" said he. The Abbe said nothing more.

Lasource, who had witnessed the interview, approached Brissot, "Do you believe," said he to him, "in the immortality of your soul, and the Providence of God?" "I do believe in them," returned Brissot; "and it is because I believe in them that I am about to die." "Well," replied Lasource, "there is but a step from thence to religion. I, the minister of another faith, have never so much admired the ministers of yours, as in these dungeons into which they bring the pardon of Heaven to the condemned. In your place I should confess." Brissot made no reply, but joined Vergniaud, Gensonne, and the younger prisoners, most of whom declined the aid of the priest. Some sat on the stone parapet, others walked about arm in arm; some knelt at the priest's feet, and received absolution after a brief confession of their faults. All awaiting calmly the signal for their departure, and resembling by their attitude a halt previous to the battle.

The Abbe Emery, although a non-juring priest, had obtained permission to see Fauchet at the grating that separated the court from the corridor, and there listened to and absolved the Bishop of Calvados. Fauchet, absolved and penitent, listened to the confession of Sillery, and bestowed on his friend the divine pardon he had just received.

At ten o'clock the executioners came to prepare them for the scaffold. Gensonne, picked up a lock of his black hair, gave it to the Abbe Lambert, and begged him to give it to his wife, whose residence he named. "Tell her it is all I can send her of my remains, and that my last thoughts in death were hers." Vergniaud drew his watch from his pocket, scratched with a pen some initials, and the date of the 30th of October, in the inside of the gold case, and gave it to one of the assistants to transmit to a young girl to whom he was tenderly attached, and whom it is said he had intended to marry.

All had a name, a regret, a friendship; all had some souvenir of themselves to send to those they left on earth. The hope of a remembrance here is the last tie that binds the dying to life.

These mysterious legacies were all duly delivered. When all was ready, and the last lock of hair had fallen on the stones of the dungeon, the executioners and *gens d'armes* made the condemned march in a column to the court of the Palace, where five carts, surrounded by an immense crowd, awaited them. The moment they emerged from the Conclergerie, the Girondists burst into the *Marsellaise*, laying stress on these verses, which contained a double meaning—

"Contre nous de la tyrannie  
L'etendard sanglant est leve."

From this moment they ceased to think of themselves, in order to think of the example of the death of republicans they wished to leave the people. Their voices sank at the end of each verse, only to rise more sonorous at the first line of the next verse. Each cart contained four, with the exception of the last, in which lay the body of Valaze. His head, shaken by the concussion over the stones, swayed to and fro before his friends, who were forced to close their eyes to avoid seeing his livid features, but who still joined in the strain. On their arrival at the scaffold they all embraced, in token of community in liberty, life, and death, and then resumed their funeral chant. All died without weakness. Sillery, with irony, after ascending the platform, walked round, saluting the people as though to thank them for his glory and death. The hymn became feebler at each fall of the ax; one voice still continued it, that of Vergniaud, executed the last. Like his companions, he did not die, but passed away in enthusiasm, and his life, commencing by immortal orations, ended by a hymn to the eternity of the Revolution.

One cart bore away their bodies, and one grave, by the side of that of Louis XVI, received them. Some years afterward, in searching the archives of the parish of Madeleine, the bill of the grave digger of the Commune was found, with the order of the President on the National Treasury for its payment. "Twenty-two deputies of Gironde; the coffins, 147 francs; expenses of interment, 53 francs; total 210 francs." Such was the price of the shovelful of earth that covered the founders of the Republic. Never did *Æschylus* or *Shakespeare* invent a more bitter derision of fate than this bill of a grave-digger, demanding and receiving his pay for having alternately buried all the monarchy and all the republic of a mighty nation.

### FAMILY HARMONY.

O, sweet as vernal dews that fill  
The closing buds on Zion's hill,  
When evening clouds draw thither—  
So sweet, so heavenly 'tis to see  
The members of one family  
Live peacefully together

The children, like the lily flowers,  
On which descend the suns and showers,  
Their hues of beauty blending—  
The parents, like the willow boughs  
On which the lovely foliage grows,  
Their friendly shade extending

But leaves the greenest will decay—  
And flowers the brightest fade away,  
When autumn winds are sweeping:  
And be the household e'er so fair,  
The hand of death will soon be there,  
And turn the scene to weeping.

Yet leaves again will clothe the trees,  
And lilies wave beneath the breeze,  
When spring comes smiling lither;  
And friends who parted at the tomb,  
May yet renew their loveliest bloom,  
And meet in heaven together.

### TWELVE INCONSISTENCIES.

1. To hear a Christian man say, he very much desires to know how matters are going on in the religious world, and yet he will not take a religious newspaper.
  2. To see a Christian man of a family, with a large plantation, and extensive stock; one of a good trade or a lucrative profession, and not take a religious newspaper.
  3. To see a Christian man at every monkey show, or farcical exhibition of every wag who may advertise that he will make people laugh, for the cheap sum of one, two, or even four bits, and yet too poor to pay for a religious newspaper.
  4. To see a Christian man lay by money, in order to catch a good bargain which may chance to come in his way, and still too poor to pay for a religious newspaper.
  5. To see a Christian man dress his children in fine or superfine clothing, and still plead too poor to pay for a religious newspaper.
  6. To see a Christian man take a half dozen, or even one newspaper, filled with all sorts of trash and falsehoods, and yet too poor to take a religious newspaper.
  7. To see a Christian man spend time enough in one week in gossiping, and things as bad or worse, if industriously employed to pay for, and yet he can't take a religious newspaper.
  8. To see a Christian man of wealth, read regularly a poor man's and which is worse, a minister's paper, and hear him say he is too poor to take a religious newspaper.
  9. To see a Christian family, reading novels and miscellanies and attending parties at great (or even no) expense, and have no religious newspapers for them to read.
  10. To see a Christian man laying up money and property for his children, and plead too poor to pay for a religious newspaper.
  11. To see a Christian man exhibiting to his friends and visitors, his fine farm, stock, orchards—his new and splendid assortment of goods—his furnished office or shop, as the case may be, and have no religious newspaper to exhibit.
  12. I cannot endure to hear a Christian man boasting of his liberality to the church, and the institutions of the church, and not pay for a religious newspaper.
- And finally for a "Baker's dozen"—I cannot, above every other inconsistency, endure to see a Christian man take, and regularly receive, but never pay for a religious newspaper.
- These things are so obviously inconsistent, that when I approach men, to try and convince them of the wrong, I feel that I almost offer an insult to their intelligence and Christian fidelity. But I must never mind that. I must be faithful to my God and my brethren. [Cum. Pres.]

From Bishop Doane's Address at Burlington College.

### THE GENTLEMAN.

"When you have found a man you have not far to go to find a gentleman. You cannot make a gold ring out of brass. You cannot change a Cape May crystal to a diamond. You cannot make a gentleman till you have first a man. To be a gentleman, it will not be sufficient to have had a grandfather.

To be a gentleman does not depend upon the tailor or the toilet. Blood will degenerate, good clothes are not good habits. The Prince Lee Boo concluded that the hog, in England, was the only gentleman, as being the only thing that did not labor.

A gentleman is just a gentle-man, no more, no less; a diamond polished that was first a diamond in the rough. A gentleman is gentle. A gentleman is modest. A gentleman is courteous. A gentleman is generous. A gentleman is slow to take offence, as being one that never gives it. A gentleman is slow to surmise evil, as being one that never thinks it. A gentleman goes armed, only in the consciousness of right. A gentleman subjects his appetites. A gentleman controls his speech. A gentleman deems every other better than himself. Sir Philip Sydney was never so much a gentleman—mirror though he was of England's knighthood—as when upon the field of Zutphen, as he lay in his own blood, he waived the draught of cold spring water that was brought to quench his mortal thirst, in favor of a dying soldier. St. Paul described a gentleman, when he exhorted the Philippian Christians, 'Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any praise, think of these things.' And Dr. Isaac Barrow, in his admirable sermon on the calling of a gentleman, pointedly says, 'He should labor and study to be a leader unto virtue and a notable promoter thereof; directing and exciting men thereto by his exemplary conversation; encouraging them by his countenance and authority; rewarding the goodness of meaner people by his bounty and favor; he should be such a gentleman as Noah, who preached righteousness, by his words and works, before a profane world.'

### I'M TOO BUSY.

A merchant sat at his office desk; various letters were spread before him; his whole being absorbed in the intricacies of his business. A zealous friend of mankind entered the office: "I want to interest you a little in a new effort for the temperance cause," said the good man.

The merchant cut him off, by replying: "Sir, you must excuse me; but really I'm too busy to attend to that subject now."

"But, sir, temperance is on the increase among us," said his friend.

"Is it? I'm sorry; but I'm too busy at present to do anything."

"When shall I call again, sir?"

"I cannot tell. I'm very busy. I'm busy every day. Excuse me, sir; I wish you a good morning." Then bowing the intruder out of the office, he resumed the study of his papers.

The merchant had frequently repulsed the friends of humanity in this manner. No matter what was the object, he was always too busy to listen to their claims. He had even told his minister that he was too busy for anything but to make money.

But one morning a disagreeable stranger stepped very softly to his side, laying a cold, moist hand upon his brow, and saying, "Go home with me!"

The merchant laid down his pen; his head grew dizzy; his stomach felt faint and sick; he left the counting-room, went home, and retired to his bed-chamber.

His unwelcome visitor had followed him, and now took his place by the bed-side, whispering, ever and anon, "You must go with me."

A cold chill settled on the merchant's heart, spectres of ships, notes, houses, and lands, flitted before his excited mind. Still his pulse beat slower and slower, his heart heaved heavily, thicker films gathered over his eyes, his tongue refused to speak. Then the merchant knew that the name of his visitor was Death!

All other claimants on his attention, except the friends of Mammon, had always found a quick dismissal in the magic phrase, "I'm too busy." Humanity, mercy, religion, had alike begged his influence, means, and attention, in vain; but when death came, the excuse was powerless; he was compelled to have leisure to die.

Let us beware how we make ourselves too busy to secure life's great end. When the excuse rises to our lips, and we are about to say we are too busy to do good, let us remember we cannot be too busy to die.

### THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

There lived many years ago, in Philadelphia, a celebrated Indian chief by the name of Tedyuscung. He was sitting one evening by the fireside of a friend, both of them looking silently at the fire, indulging their own reflections.

At length the silence was interrupted by the friend, who said, 'I will tell you what I have been thinking of; I was thinking of a rule delivered by the Author of the Christian religion, which, from its excellence, we call the Golden Rule.'

'Stop,' said Tedyuscung, 'don't praise it to me, but rather tell me what it is, and let me think for myself. I do not wish you to tell me what it is.'

'It is, for one man to do to another as he would the other should do to him.'

'That's impossible! it is not to be done,' Tedyuscung immediately replied; and taking his pipe, lighted it, and commenced walking about the room. In about a quarter of an hour he came up to his friend with a smiling countenance, and (taking the pipe from his mouth) said, 'Brother, I have been thoughtful on what you told me. If the Great Spirit that made man would give him a new heart, he could do as you say, but not else.'

Exek. xxxvi. 26.—A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of flesh.

### RIGHT IS MIGHT.

As sure as God liveth, as sure as the Holy one of Israel is the Lord of Hosts, the Almighty—right is might, and ever was and ever shall be so. Holiness is might; meekness is might; patience is might; humility is might; self-denial is might; faith is might; love is might; every gift of the spirit is might. The cross was two pieces of dead wood, and a helpless non-resisting man was nailed to it; yet it was mightier than the world, and triumphed and will ever triumph over it. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but no pure, holy deed, or word or thought. On the other hand, might, that which the children of earth call so, the strong wind, the earthquake, the fire, perishes through its own violence, self-exhaustion and self consumed; as our age of the world has been allowed to witness in the most signal example. For many of us remember, and they who do not, have heard from their fathers, how the mightiest man on earth, he who had girt himself with all might, except that of right, burst like a tempest-cloud, burnt himself out like a conflagration, and only left the scars of his ravages to mark where he had been. Who among you can look into an infant's face, and not see a power in it mightier than all the armies of Attila or Napoleon.

SEEK RELIGION WHILE YOUNG.—Let no one think, that there is greater difficulty in becoming a Christian in childhood, than there is at a later period in life. There is much less. If any one wanted a tree in front of his house, would he go and dig and transplant a great tree, with a tall heavy trunk, wide-spreading branches, and great roots running deep into the ground? He might possibly do it; but it would be a work of great difficulty, and the tree would not be likely to live. He would rather choose a young tree, which would be easily and safely transplanted. In like manner, the difficulty of

becoming religious, increases as one grows older.

A woman of ninety lay on her death-bed, who had been a disciple of Christ for half a century. Conversing with a friend, she said, "Tell all the children that an old woman, who is just on the borders of eternity, is very much grieved that she did not begin to love the Saviour when she was a child. Tell them, youth is the time to serve the Lord." [Cong. Jour.]

### A BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.

When God created man he commanded his angels to visit him on earth, and guide him in his ways, so that he might foretaste the bliss of the life to come. But lustful man sought after sensual joys in preference to those of heaven, and growing greedy of worldly fruits, began to quarrel with his brethren for the possession of them; and the guardian angels wept among themselves. But when the strong oppressed the weak and took from them by force the produce of their soil, justice rose up sorrowing, and leaving earth flew back to heaven! And when the weak overcame the strong with falsehood and deceit, and got from them by cunning what they feared to take by force, truth rose up sorrowing, and leaving earth flew back to heaven. And when the injured went forth to slay their injurers, and crimsoned the plain with their brother's blood, peace rose up sorrowing, and leaving earth flew back to heaven. Thus each bad act scared some good angel from the world, until forgiveness—the most beautiful of all—alone remained behind.

And when she heard anger and revenge whisper dark deeds in man's ears, and counsel them to repeat the wrong that had been done to them, she rose up sorrowing, and said, "I will not leave the earth. While my sister angels were here, I might have rested in my Father's bosom, for man needed me not. But now that they have fled, I will seek to make him listen to my voice, telling him that, as he cherishes forgiveness here, so will forgiveness cherish him hereafter." So the loveliest child of heaven remained on earth; and peace and love, repenting, flew back, and followed in her train. [The Good Genius.]

### REMEDIES.

For a fit of Passion—Walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of Idleness—Count the ticks of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of Extravagance and Folly—Go to the work-house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be convinced—

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,  
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of Ambition—Go into the church-yard and read the grave stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed-chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of Repining—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden, and afflicted, and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of Dependancy—Look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cob-webs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of Doubt, Perplexity, and Fear—Whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be relied on, for I had it from the Great Physician—"Cast thy burden on the Lord, he will sustain thee."

HIGH VIEWS OF THE MINISTRY.—"The moment we permit ourselves," says Robt. Hall, "to think lightly of the Christian ministry, our right arm is withered; nothing but imbecility and relaxation remains. For no man ever excelled in a profession to which he did not feel an attachment bordering on enthusiasm; though what in other professions is enthusiasm, is in ours the dictate of sobriety and truth."

A PREACHER'S EXPERIENCE.—I am arrived at a time of life when my views of early habits, particularly in relation to the ministry, are greatly changed. I see many things in a different light from what I once did; such as the beauty of order, of regularity, and the wisdom of seeking to win souls by kindness, rather than to convert them by hastiness, and what I once called fidelity. I admire more the idea which I have of our blessed Lord's spirit and ministry than once I did.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—It is said, (according to the Presbyterian,) that no small number of the Jesuit priests, who have been shipped from Europe to supply the great west, are ready for a return, in consequence, as they allege, of the impossibility of conforming themselves to the customs of Western life. It is certainly easier to sun one's self in idleness under a fair Italian sky, than "to rough it" among the wilds of America.

I never go to church, said a country tradesman to his parish clergyman; I always open my Sunday in settling accounts. The minister immediately replied, "You will find, that the day of judgment will be spent in the same manner."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 1, 1848.

The Editor of the Recorder expects to attend the meeting of the Central Association at Lincoln next week, when he will be prepared to transact any business connected with the paper.

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSOCIATION held its Tenth Session with the church in Plainfield, N. J., commencing on fifty-day, May 25, 1848. The attendance was unusually large, and the deliberations interesting. The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. T. B. BROWN, from Luke 12: 48—'For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required.' It was designed to show, that the present position of the Seventh-day Baptists is such as to demand and encourage increased exertion on their part to promote the cause of Christ in general, and a knowledge of the truths which distinguish them in particular.

After the discourse, the Association was called to order by Bro. A. D. Titsworth, Chairman of the last Session, who read the Rules of Order. A Committee was then appointed to nominate officers, who in due time made a report, and the following were elected:

Moderator—PELEG CLARKE, of R. I. Rec. Sec.—SAMUEL DAVISON, of N. J. Ass't Rec. Sec.—PAUL STILLMAN, of N. Y. Cor. Sec.—S. S. GRISWOLD, Hopkinton, R. I. Treasurer—H. S. BERRY, Westerly, R. I.

Letters from the Churches.

The letters to the Association were read by the Recording Secretary, and gave rather a cheering account of the state of the churches. In a few instances, it is true, no additions were reported, while death has been doing its accustomed work. But most of the churches reported an increase in numbers; the whole increase being, we believe, something more than one hundred, or about seven per cent. on the number of members reported last year. Of the additions, a large majority were by baptism, although quite a number were by conversion to our views of the Sabbath. It is gratifying to learn, also, that there is in nearly all of the churches a growing interest in Sabbath Schools, and in the various benevolent enterprises of the denomination. Upon the whole, the letters from the churches were such as to encourage the hearts of Christians, and call for gratitude and thanksgiving to God.

Missionary Operations.

At the last annual meeting, an Executive Committee was appointed to take the oversight of missionary operations within the bounds of the Association—to decide upon the fields which ought to be occupied, and obtain suitable persons to occupy them. From a report made by this Committee, it appears that during the year there has been received for this object \$325 79, most of which has been paid out for missionary labor at Newport and vicinity, and at South Kingston. Bro. C. M. Lewis has labored at the former place nine months, and Bro. Henry Clark has supplied the church at the latter place for six months. The Report also contained a recommendation that the missions at these two places should be continued during the coming year. This recommendation elicited considerable discussion, in the progress of which the prospects at each place were pretty fully considered. It seems that at Newport there is a good meeting-house, and a congregation of some thirty or forty. There are also three or four places in the neighborhood where Sabbath-keepers reside, and where the labors of a missionary would be welcomed, both by our brethren and their neighbors. Since the mission was commenced there some years ago, although the church has not been constantly supplied, nineteen members have been added, making the present number thirty. In view of these facts, the general opinion seemed to be, that the field ought to be farther occupied. At South Kingston, the church had been for some time distracted and scattered. Since missionary labor was commenced there, however, it has been drawn together, several persons have been baptized, and several others have embraced the Sabbath. After a full consideration of the whole subject, the Association adopted the Report of the Executive Committee, and determined to continue the missions at Newport and South Kingston, so far as the funds contributed by the churches will allow.

Report on the State of Religion.

We give below the Report as presented by the Committee, presuming that our readers would rather have the article entire, than any statement of its substance that we can make.

Your Committee respectfully report, that on an examination of the letters from the churches, and the reports of the local missionaries of the Association, and the Associational Messengers, they think that the Association has much cause for gratitude to the Father of all mercies for the blessings of salvation bestowed upon many in our midst, for the invigorating of churches that were ready to expire, and for the peace and Christian fellowship of the churches in general. We fear, however, that there is a great want of whole-hearted consecration to the cause of the Redeemer in those things that pertain to the support of the various instrumentalities requisite for a faithful and zealous defense of all the holy truth of the Lord. It has been with much labor, and amidst many embarrassments, that the Executive Missionary Board have carried on the missions confided to their care; and the new Board enter upon the same duties under similar difficulties. Yet it appears from the reports, that these local efforts for the resuscitation and enlargement of the cause of truth in parts of Rhode Island, have been attend-

with success equal to that of any part of the labors of our churches in any field east or west, and that they are still as full of promise as any other field in which we could expend our labors. We think these local efforts may very properly be commended to the liberal support of the churches for another year; and would earnestly urge upon the churches a ready response to the calls of the Executive Board for the means to carry forward these local missions.

The following extracts from the letters are expressive of the state in which the churches view the cause among themselves:—

Newport, R. I.—'The state of religious feeling among us is far beneath that standard of piety which is our reasonable duty and exalted privilege; but we can truly say, that our desires are large and full that we may be aided in sustaining a minister in this place.'

1st Hopkinton, R. I.—'We have great reason to rejoice with you, brethren, that the Lord has been doing a great work around us in pouring out his Spirit, converting sinners, and reclaiming wanderers from the fold of Christ. Although we as a church have not been visited in a special manner, yet the cloud of mercy has been hovering over us, while a few drops have fallen among us.'

Piscataway, N. J.—'During the past year, it has been a languishing time with the small branch of God's Zion that we represent.' 'We have great reason to be thankful that we enjoy peace and Christian fellowship among ourselves. Our Sabbath congregations are every year increasing, and our religious meetings are well attended.'

Waterford, Ct.—'We have experienced some of the showers of divine grace; sinners have been converted, prodigals have returned to their Father's house, and saints have been made to rejoice, and there is now a good degree of religious feeling manifested in this church.'

Shiloh, N. J.—'We have much reason to make mention of mercies from the Lord towards us, and of painful visitations of his hand in the bereavement of some of our families. On the whole, we are encouraged to believe the Lord will yet bless us and build us up a people for his praise.'

Marlboro, N. J.—'Our hearts are filled with mingled emotions of joy and grief, for while we have reason to praise the Lord for his goodness manifested in the conversion of sinners among us, we have to mourn the loss of some of our number by the cold hand of death.'

New York.—'Nothing of special interest is recorded in this letter, yet we believe that the cause is slowly gaining in this city.'

Plainfield, N. J.—'bear testimony to the goodness of our heavenly Father, who, notwithstanding our supineness and want of zeal in his cause, has continued to us the influence of his Spirit, and led us to feel our need, and determine to seek a revival of his work in our midst.'

Westerly, R. I.—'It has been a cold and dark time with us through the year, but there appears at present to be an increased spirit felt on the part of the church for the advancement of the Redeemer's cause.'

3d Hopkinton, R. I.—'Our hearts have recently been cheered by witnessing the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit in our midst, which has resulted in the hopeful conversion of some sinners, and the comforting of the saints.'

Richmond, R. I.—'By the long suffering of God and his mercy towards us, not willing that any should perish, we have been enabled to overcome our sins in a measure, and are now enjoying peace and fellowship one with another, and feel resolved to press our way onward.'

2d Hopkinton, R. I.—'During the past year our church has to some extent enjoyed a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Wanderers have been reclaimed, sinners converted, and saints made to rejoice. The bow of promise has again spanned the arch over our heads, and the dove of peace built her nest in our midst.'

Pawcatuck, R. I.—'We have much to encourage us to labor in the cause of Christ; the wanderer restored, many converted to Christ, our congregation increased, a number have embraced the Sabbath, and we have union, peace, and brotherly kindness among us.'

South Kingston, R. I.—'We have had a long night of adversity as a church;—but we trust that God directed your Missionary Board to send us help in our low estate. We have received additions to our little number, all of whom are converts to the long-despised Sabbath of the Lord, and we are blest with a good degree of union among ourselves, and feel in view of the future to trust in God and move forward.'

Associational Messenger.

Bro. S. S. Griswold made a report of his labors as Associational Messenger. In the course of last winter he visited the churches at Plainfield, New Market, Shiloh, and Marlboro, N. J., and New York City, laboring in each, both publicly and privately, as much as his time would allow. Bro. D. Clawson has also visited the churches in Rhode Island and Connecticut. In connection with this report a discussion arose as to the expediency of appointing an Associational Messenger for the next year; and after considerable discussion it was decided not to appoint. The general impression seemed to be, that such hasty visits as the Messengers are under the necessity of making, are not as profitable as they are troublesome and expensive.

Resolutions.

At an early stage of the Association's proceedings, a Committee was appointed to arrange the business, and among other things they presented a series of resolutions, of which the following were passed:—

1. Resolved, That the churches of this Association ought to cherish with undiminished interest the objects and labors of the American Sabbath Tract Society.

This resolution was moved by SAMUEL DAVISON, and seconded by SAMUEL B. CRANDALL, both of whom made remarks upon it. Bro. Davison spoke of the publications of the Society as bearing vitally and favorably upon the validity and immutability of the divine law. He also showed that the results of its past labors, in converting men to the Sabbath and establishing the churches, were such as ought to inspire confi-

dence in the institution and the mode of its operations. Bro. Crandall spoke first of the errors in the world, and the consequent necessity of exertion on the part of those who have the truth. In the course of his remarks, which were listened to with deep interest, he related many incidents calculated to illustrate the influence of such silent messengers as tracts upon the hearts and consciences of men.

2. Resolved, That we consider it the duty of every Christian who sustains the responsible relation of the head of a family, to maintain the regular and daily worship of God in his own house; and that the neglect of this duty is a deplorable feature in the character of those professors of religion who are guilty of neglecting it, calling for the earnest labors of pastors and ministers to correct the evil.

This resolution was moved by WALTER B. GILBERT, and seconded by ISAAC MOORE, with appropriate remarks. It was also spoken to by G. H. Perry, I. D. Titsworth, A. B. Burdick, L. Titsworth, Henry Clarke, H. S. Berry, C. M. Lewis, B. F. Chester, and others. Seldom have we seen so deep an interest manifested in the discussion of a resolution of the kind. We cannot doubt that a great majority of the delegates resolved, while listening to the discussion, to carry out the spirit of the resolution themselves, and to endeavor to secure attention to it among others. A resolution was subsequently passed, requesting each minister within the bounds of the Association to present the subject to his congregation on the first Sabbath in July.

3. Resolved, That we feel grateful for that degree of interest manifested in our churches in the cause of Education; and that we recommend to their patronage the DeRuyter Institute and Alfred Academy, as affording to them great advantages for the education of the young.

Remarks were made upon this resolution by Daniel Coon, T. B. Brown, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, and G. H. Perry, who urged the importance of education, not only to individuals as a means of enabling them to understand and discharge their whole duty to God and man, but to the denomination in order that it may exert an influence proportioned to the present demands. On every hand fields of labor invite us, both at home and abroad. For those who are to labor in the missionary field all admit the importance of education; and there is no reason why it should not be secured to all, since all have responsibilities to meet.

The following resolution was presented by T. B. Brown, who remarked briefly upon it:—

4. Resolved, That the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association, in its efforts to propagate the gospel of truth among the heathen, claims the vigorous support of the churches composing this body.

5. Resolved, That this Association would express its continued and growing interest in the Sabbath Recorder, and would urge upon the agents and subscribers of the paper the importance of being prompt in collecting and paying its dues.

The fifth resolution was presented by LUCIUS CRANDALL, who advocated it somewhat at length. He thought the paper had proved not only an able auxiliary of our benevolent enterprises, but a valuable record of passing events in every department; on which account there was every reason for expressing our growing interest in it, and no reason why it should not be paid for. If its utility were doubtful, there would be some excuse for delinquencies; but such is not the case, and every man who owes the establishment owes for value received. True, we are sometimes told that larger papers can be had at a lower price. But he believed that those who declined taking this paper on account of its price, and took a cheaper paper half filled with "sarsaparilla," got a hard bargain in the long run. Mr. Crandall then went on to state his opinion, that our denomination needs a Publishing Establishment of its own, at which shall be printed our paper, together with such books, tracts, &c., as we may need, and the profits of which shall go back to the deomination for the support of missionary and other benevolent operations, as the Associations shall direct. He therefore proposed the appointment of a committee of nine to consider and report upon the subject. After various suggestions from different individuals, such a Committee was appointed; who, on the succeeding day, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Association:—

Whereas, our experience for years past in the publishing department has convinced us that in order to meet the growing wants of the denomination, we need a more ample and permanent publishing organization than we have ever had; therefore—

Resolved, That we invite the several sister Associations each to appoint three delegates to meet with the same number appointed by this Association, at New Market, N. J., on the 5th day of September next, (being two days previous to our Anniversary), to mature a plan for a Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Establishment.

Resolved, That in order to be prepared to carry out the foregoing proposition, in case the other Associations respond to it, we appoint the following brethren as our delegates:—Lucius Crandall, David Dann, and Thomas B. Stillman.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Eastern Association to correspond with the other Associations in relation to a new Hymn Book, reported that they had attended to the business in connection with others, and that the result was a new collection of Hymns entitled "Christian Psalmody." In connection with this report the Association adopted a resolution recommending the new book to the churches as well adapted to meet their wants.

The subject of appointing a delegate to attend the Central and Western Associations, having been brought up, Bro. Lucius Crandall was appointed the delegate, and Geo. B. Utter his alternate.

During the session of the Association, sermons were preached and collections taken in behalf of the Tract and Missionary Societies. We did not learn what the collection for tract purposes amounted to, but that for missionary purposes amounted to between fifty and sixty dollars.

The Association adjourned on first-day, May 28, to meet next year at Pawcatuck, R. I.

THE PRIMEVAL SABBATH.

BY REV. WM. H. BLACK.

When the great Maker had fulfill'd His plan Of this vast world, and fill'd earth, sea and air; Had planted Eden for His creature Man, And, to enjoy it, plac'd our Parents there; God saw His works, pronounc'd them good and blest, And the Sev'nth Day became His Day of Rest.

Angels of light beheld his works, and sung How great their Maker was, how good and wise; His praise resounded on each heav'nly tongue, And strains of rapture swept along the skies. O happy day! that saw God's works complete, And Man first bow in worship at His feet.

God lov'd the happy day of His own Rest, And for himself He claim'd th' auspicious time; For His own worship hallow'd it, and bless'd, To be observed in ev'ry age and clime. Six days He wrought, and so His creatures may; The sev'nth He calls His holy Sabbath day.

All glory be to Thee, Almighty Lord! And endless honors to Thy holy name! The world came into being at Thy word; By Thy command rose nature's wondrous frame. This day, we joy, not our own, and Thy just praise, Thine day, our joyful hearts and tongues shall raise. MILLYARD, London, 28th 4th mo.

STATISTICS OF BENEVOLENCE.—It is said that the contributions of the last year to the various benevolent societies, as appeared from their reports at the recent Anniversaries, have been considerably in advance of any previous year. The amount of the American Tract, Bible, Board of Missions, Home Missions, Seaman's Friend, Colonization, Anti-Slavery, Protestant, Foreign Evangelical, Jews, Institution for the Blind at New York, and General Assembly's Board of Missions, is \$1,120,818. To which, if the three great Baptist Societies be added—the American and Foreign Bible, Union Missionary, and Home Missionary—the aggregate will be \$1,276,951.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—The new Archbishop of Canterbury, on being introduced at the recent meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, by its venerable President, Lord Bexley, says a correspondent of the Evangelist, very gracefully rebuked the noisy applause with which he was greeted, by stating, as his opinion, that the cause of the Bible could confer honor on any man, but could receive honor from no man.

NEWSPAPER UNION.—The Christian Reflector and the Christian Watchman, two Baptist papers published in Boston, have joined interests, and come to us now as one large paper, under the title of "Christian Reflector and Christian Watchman." By this union the Baptists will no doubt secure a better paper than either of the old ones alone could have been. The new paper is edited by Rev. J. W. Olmstead and Rev. Wm. Hague.

GLANCE AT THE LIFE OF A COLPORTEUR.—The following dark picture of the life of a tract distributor in Ohio, is given by a correspondent of the New York Recorder, and shows this to be a field demanding energy and enterprise in those who would labor in it:—

"My field is a very difficult one. It is a swampy country, and hard to get over, especially where poverty and ignorance so extensively prevail. I have traveled for days when my horse would go to his knee joints in mud, and I could only dismount on the door steps of the cabins. The people have no enterprise, and they seem to have lost all disposition to do anything. Wickedness seems to abound. Some of the log houses are wholly destitute of chairs, beds, and tables; in one cabin, with the parents and seven children, there was not the first evidence of a bed, but they slept in the corners of the room upon the bare floor! The father could read; he said he was once a preacher, but could not maintain his family and gave up the work in despair. They were totally destitute of books, but gratefully received the volumes and tracts I gave them."

COLORS SAILORS' HOME, N. Y.—This boarding-house for colored seamen has been open eight years and six months, May 1, 1848. Average annual number of boarders, 450. Whole number in eight and a half years, 3,825. Average annual number unable to pay their bills, and true objects of charity, 60. Whole number in eight and a half years, 510. Average amount of aid, say \$3 to each, or to the whole number, \$1,530. Mr. William P. Powell evidently has the best interests of his colored seafaring brethren at heart, and has manfully breasted the difficulties of sustaining such an establishment. He has, from the beginning, shared the confidence of the Directors of the American Seamen's Friend Society, and has occasionally received some pecuniary aid. A small appropriation has recently been made in his behalf. It was all the Directors, with the numerous demands upon their treasury, felt justified in giving; but is really insufficient for an object so meritorious. Hence we take this method to say to those specially interested in the welfare of the 2,200 colored seamen who sail out of New York, here is an opportunity for you to show whether your interest has any principle or foundation for good fruits. As Mr. Powell contemplates enlarging his house, aid is much needed. Money, or such articles as any boarding-house keeper needs, may be sent either to Mr. P., 61 Cherry-st., or to the office of the American Seamen's Friend Society, 82 Wall-st., New York, and will be duly acknowledged in the Sailors' Magazine.

Prof. Morse has just made a donation to the American Tract Society of 50 shares of the New York and Buffalo Telegraph Company—at the par value, \$2,500.

At its late annual examination, Princeton Seminary licensed thirty-four graduates as preachers of the Gospel.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernia arrived at New York on the 27th ult., bringing Liverpool dates to the 13th. The news received by her is thought to indicate that a general war in Europe is inevitable. France, it is said, will assist Italy, Italy will advance against Austria, Russia will march upon Poland and Prussia, Germany, Denmark, and other States, will find a cause for open hostilities with their neighbors. England, at any other time, would interfere, but at present she is weakened by Ireland, and the revolutionary spirit that is at work in her own narrow boundaries.

There is but little of interest to note in the accounts from England. On the 10th of May, a terrible accident took place on the Great Western Railroad. An express train ran into some freight cars, which some of the workmen on the road had negligently left standing on the track. Four persons were instantly killed and thirteen wounded, some of them fatally. The workmen implicated, a porter and assistant porter, have been arrested for manslaughter.

Irish papers say that the number of emigrants to this country at the present time is small, when compared with the thousands who came last year. Still it is stated that the condition of the poor in many parts is most appalling.

Our last advices from France announced the organization of the National Assembly. Since then the Provisional Government has given a full account of its stewardship, and placed all things in the hands of those elected by the people. France, therefore, is now a Republic, with a National Assembly and responsible Ministers, and a Constitution is being framed.

From Italy, the news is important. The Pope having refused to declare war against the Catholic Emperor of Austria, the Roman population arose on the 29th of April, took possession of the gates of the city, declared the Cardinals to be conspirators against the people, and traitors to Italy, and informed the Pope, through a deputation, that he had twenty-four hours' time to make up his mind to declare war against Austria. But should he persist in his refusal, he should be only Bishop of Rome—a Provisional Government would be appointed for civil purposes, and the Roman States would join the Italian League. This energy was effectual. On the evening of May 1, Pius IX. consented. He transferred to the head of the revolutionary party the formation of a Civil Ministry, to whom he gave carte blanche for all temporal affairs. War was declared against Austria, and numerous arrests were made among the reactionary party. Simultaneously with this, an outbreak took place in Naples on the 29th of April, which overthrew the hesitating, delaying Ministry.

From Spain, we learn that an unsuccessful insurrection had been attempted at Madrid, on the 7th. The conflict was sanguinary, and lasted several hours. Among the killed is General Tologio, brother-in-law to Maria. A considerable number of the insurgents had been taken prisoners, and thirty of them were tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were about to be shot when the post left for England.

The Queen of Portugal has issued a decree appointing a commission to carry into effect the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese-ultra-marine possessions.

Late accounts represent that the Danish-Holstein question may probably be determined by negotiation, and that in consequence the Danish Government had countermanded an extensive order for the supply of arms. The Prussian troops had entered Jutland, and had occupied the fortress of Fredericia, on the Little Belt, which was surrendered without resistance, as the Danish troops had previously retired into the island of Funen.

The elections had passed quietly in most parts of Rhenish Prussia, though alarming riots broke out at Treves on the 3d inst., and were not quelled until several persons had been killed and wounded. Several barricades were raised in the town, and guns were brought to force them; but tranquility was ultimately restored without the employment of artillery.

The latest accounts from the Duchy of Posen announce nothing but insurrection, anarchy, and bloodshed. At Xionz, a town south-east of Posen, 1,000 insurgents fortified themselves within the place, and bade defiance to the summons of the Prussian General, notwithstanding the overwhelming force under his orders. A sanguinary conflict ensued on the 29th ult.; and the Poles, who had nearly 200 men killed and wounded, and 700 made prisoners, defended themselves with desperate valor, causing a loss of nearly 100 killed and wounded to their assailants. The Prussian troops, after taking possession of the town, which was nearly destroyed by fire, collected and sent their prisoners to Custrin, and then advanced to Newstadt and Miloslaw. A similar fight occurred at Miloslaw, where the Prussians suffered much from the fire of the Polish sharpshooters, who picked out the officers.

The accounts from Hungary testify to the state of anarchy in which that country is plunged. A rebellious spirit, such as was never known before, seems to animate the peasantry ever since the recent concessions were made to them. The nobles, who feel that they have been trampled on, take part with the peasantry. The new Ministry at Pesth appears paralyzed, and the national guard, far from interfering for the suppression of disturbances, barely maintains a decent neutrality.

At Presburg the Jews have been atrociously treated, their houses ransacked, their household furniture destroyed, and the wares taken from their shops. The plunder lasted 28 hours, when the Jews, numbering 300 families, retired from the town, at the request of the authorities, and encamped in the open air in the Schlossburg. Even the Jewish hospital has been ransacked, and the sick were torn from their beds and badly treated, without difference of age or sex, while even the Jewish tombs have not been respected.

Deserter from the Army from Liberia It is reported that the steamer on near the shore at that time on the beach crew lay on the salutations of a despatch which, fortunately, was not returned to the fellow was more than whose spirit by his desperate overtake an affair several destroyed by the quantity landed The Spaniards are becoming business is usual, and merchandise sells, but the vessels are can men-of-war unprofitable traffic, so injuries of human this coast within tions of this government coast, except carried on, in this Republic Bloody I from the Cin the horror w tion to the swer to the happiness of tution: On Thurs who was buy a negro, m fifteen or tw ed in Covington night, and ye their throats child were d mangled abo thought may negro's own a this horrid death to Sou the child he throat to the kill her. He to cut his own facts as these suggestive of reflection? The CHINESE "We have be Kellott on the passage. Fr was towed by was being re to a friend in had a most a sails, boats, o pelled to anch where the Re lost some ye pilot who too ed in tow of a 21 days from in the India doing well, all concerned wall Railway Eastern Coun to pay us a e am publishing of my voyage express my g your city, wh brother sailor MASSACHU fore the Legi porate the Fi ny. The Com 200 feet long a canal 140 to 20 feet, and fall of 60 feet 200,000 spin operatives. ing the Troy power to tun nel is to be years to mak 000. It seem ed by exten grade, yet i the tunnel, g illustrate the grade INDIAN Dri Van Buren i by Col. Uph difficulties, s some of the zens of Texa Wacoos, an also four whist dray voyers? A gers had be while holdi fire ensue killed. Co since. Red R. ita. The were m moun Drago

General Intelligence.

DESPERATION OF SLAVERS.—The following is from the African Luminary, by a recent arrival from Liberia:—

It is reported that a very unpleasant affair took place not long since at Gallenas. An officer of the Penelope, one of Her Majesty's steamers on this station, having gone in a boat near the shore, to ascertain what was going on at that famous slave-mart, and venturing to land on the beach in a canoe, while his boat and crew lay outside the surf, was met by a Spaniard with the air of one intending to exchange salutations of friendship, who was not suspected until he revealed himself to be an assassin by a desperate thrust at the throat of the officer, which, fortunately, took effect upon his face only. The officer was not too severely wounded to retort upon the assassin; accordingly, the fellow was given to understand, by something more than words, that he had encountered one whose spirit was raised instead of being sunk by his desperate thrust. At this exhibition of more than Spanish courage he fled, but was overtaken and killed. In the course of the affair several of the empty baracoons were destroyed by the boat's crew which were subsequently landed.

The Spaniards or slave-dealers on the coast are becoming desperately impudent. Their business is certainly curtailed and unprofitable on this part of the coast. They buy slaves as usual, and are, to some extent, furnished with merchandise by some peddling merchant vessels, but the difficulty is to ship them; they succeed in this sometimes, but so many of their vessels are picked up by the English and American men-of-war, that the business is rendered unprofitable. We feel quite sanguine that this traffic, so inhuman and revolting to the finer feelings of human nature, in a few years at most on this coast will cease through the efficient operations of these squadrons and the influence of this government, now that all that part of the coast, excepting Gallenas, in which it has been carried on, has become the lawful territory of this Republic.

BLOODY TRAGEDY.—The following account, from the Cincinnati Atlas of the 20th ult., shows the horror with which slaves view transportation to the far South, and is a sufficient answer to those who prate of the contentment and happiness of the victims of "the peculiar institution."

On Thursday Mr. Mullen sold to a dealer, who was buying slaves for the Southern market, a negro man, his wife, and one child, some fifteen or twenty months old. They were placed in Covington jail for safe keeping during the night, and yesterday morning were found with their throats horribly cut. The woman and child were dead; the man, though dreadfully mangled about the neck, was yet alive, and it is thought may get well. According to the negro's own admission, he and his wife went at this horrid butchery deliberately—preferring death to Southern bondage. The mother killed the child herself, and then offered her own throat to the knife, and urged her husband to kill her. He cut her throat, and then attempted to cut his own, but did not fully succeed. Such facts as these make their own comments. How suggestive of reflection are they, and of what reflection?

THE CHINESE JUNK.—The Boston Times says: "We have before recorded the arrival of Capt. Kellett on the coast of France, after a stormy passage. From the Island of Jersey, the junk was towed by a steamer to London, where she was being repaired for exhibition. In a letter to a friend in this city, Capt. Kellett says, 'We had a most awful passage—I lost most of my sails, boats, one man overboard, and was compelled to anchor on the coast of France, near where the Reliance and the Conqueror were lost some years since. The next day I got a pilot who took me to Jersey, from which I started in tow of a steamer for London. I was only 21 days from land to land. We are now located in the India Docks, where we are very sure of doing well, as we are treated very liberally by all concerned. We are at the foot of the Blackwall Railway, and near the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, each of which are to pay us a certain portion of their receipts. I am publishing a pamphlet, giving some account of my voyage, &c., in which I shall endeavor to express my gratitude to Capt. R. B. Forbes of your city, whose disinterested kindness to a brother sailor I shall always remember.'"

MASSACHUSETTS ENTERPRISE.—A bill is before the Legislature of Massachusetts to incorporate the Hadley Falls Manufacturing Company. The Company proposes to build a dam 1,200 feet long and from 20 to 30 feet high, and a canal 140 feet wide, varying in depth from 15 to 20 feet, and 3 miles long. This will give a fall of 60 feet, and power enough to drive 1,200,000 spindles, affording labor to 100,000 operatives. There is also another bill, chartering the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, with power to tunnel Hoosick mountain. This tunnel is to be 4 or 5 miles long, requiring five years to make it, at an expense of about \$3,000,000. It seems that this tunnel might be avoided by extending the road 19 miles at a 60 foot grade; yet all engineers concur in preferring the tunnel, costly as it is. This fact serves to illustrate the strength of objections to a high grade.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES ON THE FRONTIER.—The Van Buren Intelligencer says that it is stated by Col. Upshaw, the Chickasaw agent, that difficulties have recently taken place between some of the prairie Indian tribes and the citizens of Texas, near Fort Washita. A party of Wacoas had killed three Texan surveyors, and also four rangers, who came upon the party whilst drying the scalps of the murdered surveyors. A detachment of Capt. Johnson's rangers had been fired upon about the same time, while holding a talk with the Indians. A brisk fire ensued, in which some twelve Indians were killed. Col. Upshaw states, that a short time since, a war party of 120 Kickapooas crossed Red River about eight miles above Fort Washita. Their destination was unknown. There were no dragoons, and scarcely any means of mounting a dozen infantry to interrupt them; Dragoons are much needed at our frontier posts.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—A Pittsburgh paper says that a girl, claimed as the property of a man in the South, and who escaped about a year ago, and came to this city on the steamer Cambria, has been residing in Allegheny for some time. Her master becoming aware of her locality, employed a negro man to make a tender of affection to her, and propose marriage, which duty he performed. The marriage evening was fixed—Wednesday evening. The lover had his plans laid for cajoling the lady off under pretence of celebrating the ceremonies, but in truth his object was, as above stated, to deliver her up to the man who claimed her. The object leaked out on Wednesday, and the girl's friends informed her of the situation in which she was, and her abduction was prevented. The negro man was most severely handled.

AN OLD MAN.—The Buffalo Commercial says, we chronicle to-day the death of Ezekiel Lane, who lived to the advanced age of 103 years. In 1795 there were only four buildings on the present site of Buffalo—of these the first one was erected by Ezekiel Lane, and his father-in-law, Martin Middaugh. It was a double log house, on or near Exchange-street—a little east of Washington-street. It was jointly occupied by them till 1807 or 1808, when Judge Barker, father of Jacob A. Barker, moved into it. Middaugh was a German who spoke Indian better than English, and lived as men in poor circumstances often do on the frontiers, by raising some corn and potatoes, working a little for the early settlers, hunting, fishing, and trapping. He also died at an extreme old age in the winter of 1822.

STRANGE SUICIDE.—A week or two since, a man named Bruce, living near Cincinnati, Ohio, committed suicide in the following manner:—He went to the church-yard and dug his grave beside his wife, who had been buried some six months before. Having procured a coffin under some pretence, he conveyed it to its destination unobserved. He then took off his clothes, except his shirt, put on a night-cap, and laid himself in the coffin, which he had previously placed in the newly made grave, with a loaded pistol in it. He now drew on the cover of the coffin, and then placed the pistol to his right temple, and fired it. It is supposed that he died instantly. There was no doubt that Bruce was crazy, as he had been partially so since his wife's death.

SUMMARY.

There was a destructive fire on Saturday morning last, at the corner of Twentieth-st. and Ninth-avenue, N. Y., which burnt the extensive stables of Messrs. Kipp & Brown. The flames spread so rapidly, that it was with the utmost difficulty that a few horses in the front stable were saved. All the horses in the interior of the building, to the number of 150, were burnt to death. A large quantity of hay, together with the greater part of the stages, were entirely destroyed. The fire made a large blaze, lighting up the heavens in every direction, which, combined with the cries of the horses, presented a scene too dreadful to describe. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The whole loss by this fire is estimated at about \$75,000, on which there was an insurance of \$19,000.

Maj. Mark Andrews, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Perry on the morning of the 16th ult., in the 88th year of his age. He was born in Taunton, Mass., July 10, 1760, and entered the Massachusetts militia on the day he was 17 years of age. He served in Cambridge and on Dorchester Heights soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, and was also with the troops in Rhode Island, and in what is now the State of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts; and toward the close of the war, sailed on board a privateer that did efficient service to the American arms along the coast of New England. He afterwards resided successively in Turner, Monmouth, and Winthrop, Me., and in 1831 removed to Perry, where he has since lived.

The Saugerties Telegraph gives the particulars of a shocking accident which occurred at the Iron Rolling Mill in that village, on Wednesday. Francis Rhind, aged about sixteen years, while engaged at one of the small rollers, was struck by a piece of hoop iron in a red-hot state, which entered his clothes near the hip and extended upward, his clothes keeping it close to his body, until it penetrated between the ribs. A physician was immediately called, and every assistance possible rendered the unfortunate lad, but he expired in about six hours.

A most dastardly attempt at poisoning a whole family took place near Twelve Mile Grove, Ill., recently. The whole family, named Bessy, were taken sick after eating smoked ham brought from a neighboring smoke-house. Upon being tested, the ham was found to be strongly impregnated with arsenic. At the last accounts, three had died and the remainder were dangerously sick. A man was suspected of the diabolical act, and is under bonds for trial.

The Kennebec Journal says that Mr. Pinkham, the Edgcombe murderer, has kept his family on bread and water for nearly a year; that he at one time killed a cow and soaked the meat in an infusion of oak bark before salting it. This was the only meat he would allow them to eat; he sacrificed a flock of sheep and offered them up a killed; and occasionally took his family some distance to a spring, where he washed them all in cold water to prepare for the ascension. His insanity became so evident to his neighbors, that they were about taking measures to have him put in the hospital, when he anticipated them by his horrid work.

The body of Major E. Kirby Smith, who fell in one of the late battles, was to be sent home to the United States. The coffin was waited for by the military funeral committee and the desolate hearted wife of the deceased, at Syracuse. But when the coffin arrived, and was opened for one last glance at the face of the dead, it was found to be the wrong body!

Among the articles now sent to England from this country, we notice legs of mutton in casks, or slightly salted; and preserved state, to be manufactured there into mutton hams. If only salted they are admitted duty free, but if they have undergone the process of drying or smoking they are subject to a heavy duty.

Dr. Lewis, who has devoted much time and thought to the subject, has finally succeeded in making sweet, light, wholesome bread, without leaven or fermentation of any kind. His process is quite simple, the ingredients perfectly harmless, and the bread made by his method will long remain sweet and palatable, while there is a saving of several per cent. of the flour hitherto wasted by fermentation and evaporation—in other words, a barrel of flour will make several more loaves of bread by his process than the old one.

The emigrant ship Omega, supposed to have foundered after her emigrants, 336 in number had been taken out of her, nearly two hundred of whom subsequently perished by the wreck of the Barbara, has been passed, perfectly sound, eighty miles west of Sicily lights, by the bark Franklin. Not a soul was on board, and the vessel was drifting with the currents of the ocean. Her rudder and stern post were gone, which appeared to be her only injury; leaving little doubt that had the emigrants remained on board every one would have been saved.

A new experiment in street making is about being tried in Philadelphia. The street, 25 feet in width, will be excavated so that the whole can be used for cellar room, while granite blocks 12 feet in width will form the cartway, supported in the center of the street by a wall, and resting on the foundation walls of the stores that are to line either side of the street. The blocks will be slightly inclined towards the center of the street, where the gutter is to be situated. This is a gigantic undertaking, requiring a large quantity of granite, the street being no less than 380 feet in length.

Mr. Eddy is making arrangements in Boston, and in Augusta, and Gardiner, says the Hallo-well Gazette, for extending the telegraph from Portland by way of the Kennebec river, to Calais. It will there be connected with the British line to Halifax. The expense of the line from Portland to Calais through to Bangor, is estimated at \$50,000. If this amount is raised the line will be finished through to Bangor next August.

The Association of Steamboat and Propeller owners on the Western Lakes have adopted a tariff of prices to continue through the season. The price for passage from Buffalo to Cleveland is \$4.50; to Black River, Huron and Sandusky, \$5; to Maumee River, Monroe, and Detroit, \$6.00. From Buffalo to Mackinac, \$10; to Milwaukee, Racine, Southport, and Chicago, \$12. The price of freights from Buffalo to Chicago, and intermediate posts on the Upper Lakes, is 20 cents for heavy and 35 cents for light freight.

A few days since, at a recruiting station near Bloomington, Ind., a soldier was shot down by the order of the recruiting sergeant. It seems that the unfortunate victim, named Newman, had indulged freely in liquor, and was, in consequence, put under guard. Becoming enraged, he succeeded in escaping from his prison, seized a musket, and threatened to kill the sergeant. At this juncture the sergeant ordered two sentinels who had been placed to guard him, to fire on him, which after the second order they did, which caused his death in two hours.

A trial for a "breach of promise" came off lately in Paulding, Miss., and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and \$10,000 damages! During the progress of the trial, proof was elicited that the defendant not only refused to comply with his promise, but accompanied his refusal with disrespectful language of the most aggravated description, which was calculated to blast the young lady's reputation for life.

An American in Paris writes:—"I was at a jeweler's this afternoon with a gentleman, and saw the counter covered with silver dishes, complete dinner services, knives, forks, spoons, all of which he told me he had just bought for old silver at its value in weight in bullion, and he offered to sell me any of it at the same rate. Many of the things, he said, he had sold new the last six months. The most magnificent horses you ever saw, can be had for a hundred dollars the pair."

Mr. James Crane, of Shalersville, Ohio, who engaged a short time since in splitting barrel staves from a white oak tree, which was perfectly sound, and after he had worked up twenty or twenty-five feet from the butt end, discovered what he supposed to be a knot, but on opening it found it to contain a middle sized toad, which remained in this space until there had grown eight inches of timber over it.

Dr. Salisbury, of Jamestown, Chautauque County, convicted at Rochester, for counterfeiting, has been sentenced to 7 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Auburn. Charles T. Jeffers, an accomplice of Dr. Salisbury, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for one year. Two others, who turned State's evidence, were discharged.

The Wheat Crop, throughout Ohio, we feel warranted in saying, says the Ohio Cultivator, never gave a better promise at this season of the year than at present. We took pains to make particular inquiries on this subject, of the Delegates to the State Convention, on the 10th and 11th inst., and from nearly all parts of the State, the answer was: "The Wheat Crop never looked finer."

The good people of Porter, Wisconsin, resolved to exterminate the Gophers in their locality, and determined to have a hunt, to see if they could not annihilate them. Twenty men were chosen on a side, and the party that was beaten was to pay for a supper for the whole party. The result was that killed 3,196 Gophers.

A great number of birds have fallen victims to the light of the dome of the Capital at Washington. On one morning fifty beautiful birds of different sorts, and of various plumage, were found dead. Started up in the night from their resting places in the square, they are probably drawn to the light, and dash themselves to death against the lantern or the wires.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Horatio J. Sprague, to be Consul at Gibraltar, vice Horatio Sprague, of Massachusetts, deceased, and of John Griswold, of New York, to be Consul at Shanghai, China, vice Caleb Lyon, of New York, resigned.

A man named Daniel Aiken, recently died at Welford, Canada West, at the advanced age of 120 years. He had during his life contracted seven marriages, and left 570 grand children and great-grand children, 300 boys and 270 girls.

Mr. W. H. Tappan, a young artist of Boston, who has been connected with Professor Agassiz for the last two years, has gone on a scientific excursion to the Rocky Mountains, to Oregon, and perhaps to California. Mr. Tappan will make accurate drawings of all the natural objects, and preserve specimens of all the curiosities to be found in the extensive region which he designs to explore. He is also engaged to add to the Royal Museum of Paris, the Royal Society of Berlin, and the Museum of Neuchâtel, in Switzerland. The enterprise is a hazardous one, but it will not be without gratifying results.

The Canton Creole, of the 12th, says that a few nights before the dwelling house of Gen. Shackelford was entered by a thief, who stole from his family bed-room a box containing between \$350 and \$400 in doubloons, American gold, sovereigns and Louisiana notes, together with some \$12,000 of the notes of the Mississippi Railroad Company of Natchez. The box contained a great number of his bills receivable and other valuable papers.

The London papers state that Louis Philippe is almost continually in the streets of the metropolis. He comes up in the southwestern railway cars. M. Guizot is living in a very unostentatious manner in Pelham Crescent, Brompton, and is almost daily at the Athenæum club.

William G. Clark, of Chelsea, recently rescued a boy from drowning in the water between Tremont road and the Providence railroad; and while he was engaged in the humane act of restoring the boy to his parents, his watch was stolen from his clothing left on the shore.

The Phenixville (Pa.) Pioneer states that on the 21st inst., a party of a dozen being in a boat upon the dam at that place, some of the men commenced rocking the boat to frighten the women, when it was overturned, and none of the party being able to swim, three young children were drowned before aid could be rendered.

There is a new agitation on foot in Canada, the ostensible object of which is a repeal of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada; but Mr. Papineau's leading supporters do not hesitate to proclaim that their real object is separation, and a junction with the United States.

A new fraud has appeared, being genuine notes of the New Haven County Bank with counterfeit signatures. Nearly \$2,000 of these notes were received on Wednesday at the Bank in its regular package of Exchanges from the Suffolk Bank, Boston. These notes are 5s and 10s, are perfectly new, and no explanation can be given of the manner in which they got into circulation.

The brig Howard, of Baltimore, chartered by the Colonization Society, sailed from Savannah for Liberia on the 6th ult., with ninety emigrants, said to be all very respectable people—one third members of some church, one half read, and some of them are good mechanics.

The boundaries assigned to Wisconsin, by the bill which has passed the House of Representatives, gives the State an area of 50,000 square miles, which is greater than that of New York, Pennsylvania, or Ohio.

The Montreal Railroad was opened to the stockholders on the 10th inst., from Concord to Sauberton Bridge. This road is now completed 18 miles from Concord, and about 90 from Boston.

The monthly return of the Housatonic, Norwich, and Worcester, Reading, and Miami Railroads, shows a falling off in business and receipts. A Mr. Freeland, of Charlestown, recently killed a goat, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the skin was tanned, and a pair of shoes made therefrom, ready for service.

Ten or fifteen years ago, six young men, one by one, left their native county (Fayette, Kentucky), in search of a livelihood abroad. They have all met, it is said, at the present session, as members of Congress.

Three brothers were sent from Rochester last week to the Auburn State Prison; another brother was already there, and a sister is in the House of Refuge.

Much concern prevails among the turpentine producers of North Carolina, on account of the immense number of pine trees that are dying without any perceptible cause.

The Mormons at Salt Lake, are said to be getting along very well. They have erected two saw mills and a grist mill, and have promising crops.

Some ladies of Venice have petitioned the Government to form a battalion of women, who will tend the sick, make cartridges, and help to fight.

The Grand Jury of St. Louis Co., Mo., has presented the Governor of Missouri for the reckless manner in which he has seen fit to exercise the pardoning power.

The Erie (Pa.) Gazette says that the notes of the Erie Bank are freely taken at par by the merchants of that town, and business men generally.

Review of New York Market.

Potash \$4 37; Pearl \$5 00. Pure Genesee Flour 5 50 to 6 00; four brands Michigan and Western N. Y. can be had at 5 25. Jersey Meal 2 50. Genesee Wheat nominally 1 37; Ohio 1 30. Corn 50 a 56c. Rye 70 a 71c. Oats 46 a 48c. Butter 13 to 17c. Cheese 6 to 8c.

LETTERS.

P. C. Bardick, Wm. M. Clarke, Charles Maxson, Ethan Saunders, A. D. Tisworth, Jos. A. Potter.

RECEIPTS.

C.N. Chester, Hopkinton, R.I. \$4 66 pays to vol. 4 No. 52. J. Lanphear, " 4 00 " 4 52. S. Crandall, Jr., " 2 50 " 4 52. G. S. Kenyon, " 2 00 " 4 52. R. E. Capron, " 2 00 " 4 52. A. Wither, " 2 00 " 4 52. W.A. Weeden, Jamaica, N.Y. 2 00 " 4 52. J. Somerbell, Metuchen, N.J. 2 00 " 4 52. C. Blackford, New Market, N.J. 2 35 " 4 52. G. F. Randolph, Millington, N.J. 2 00 " 4 52. H. F. Randolph, " 2 00 " 4 52. J. Bonham, Shiloh, " 6 00 " 4 52. J. West, " 1 00 " 4 52. T. F. West, Albion, W. T. 1 50 " 4 52. J. B. West, " 1 50 " 4 52. J. Burritt, Cowlesville, " 2 00 " 4 52. T. Williams, " 2 00 " 4 52. H. D. Sheppard, New York, 1 00 " 4 52. W. H. Stage, " 1 00 " 4 52. L. T. Rogers, 2d, Waterford, Ct. 2 00 " 5 52. J. Rogers, " 2 00 " 5 52.

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 of June next, (June 7th) at 11 o'clock A. M. Eld. James Bailey was appointed to preach the introductory discourse; It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be in attendance, with great hearts, strong arms, and a firm determination to push forward the car of Bible truth with a resolution and consistency worthy of the cause! Brethren, ask yourselves before God your duty, and fear and tremble less, ye come short of what the Judge requires of you! An eternity of happiness is at stake. Will ye risk it? A. L. SAUNDERS, Ass't Sec.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONOLOGICAL REFORMER, for the Statute Year 1848, including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question. By WILLIAM HENRY BLACK, Elder of the Sabbath-keeping Congregation in Mill-Yard, and one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records, London: 1848. A few copies for sale at this office. Price in wrapper 10 cents; in cloth 18 cents.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY. CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK. Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished on reasonable terms. Letters of application from teachers and employers will be answered by a circular, giving references and full particulars. Books, Maps, Stationery &c., furnished to order on the lowest terms. The Teachers Advocate, \$1, in advance. Letters must be post-paid. 26th. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR.

GOLD PENS, \$1.25. CAUTION.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for the "People's Pen," introduced to the public some three months since by the subscribers, at the reduced price of \$1.25 for a beautiful Diamond Pointed Gold Pen, with a fine silver pencil case, an attempt is being made to palm upon the public an inferior article at the above price. We would respectfully caution our friends against being deceived, and assure them that we shall continue to sell a good Pen at \$1.25, as can be furnished at any other establishment in Boston for \$2. We warrant our Pens in all cases to be what they are represented. CAUTION.—Beware of Plating, and imitation points. The Diamond Points will resist the touch of all metals, and last with care, many years. WHITE & POTTER, 15 South St., south side Old State House, Boston. The Pens will be sent by mail when ordered in a letter enclosing \$1.25 or more, post paid.

PRINTING TYPES.

WILL be sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry, after March 15, 1848, at the following very low prices: ROMAN. TITILE. ETC. SHADED. ETC. Pica, per lb. 30 cts. 52 cts. 90 cts. Small Pica, 32 " 56 " 95 " Long Primer, 34 " 60 " 100 " Bodonius, 37 " 66 " 108 " Brevier, 40 " 74 " 120 " Minion, 42 " 78 " 132 " Nonpareil, 48 " 100 " 150 " Agate, 72 " 120 " 180 " Pearl, 108 " 160 " 220 " Diamond, 160 " 250 " 300

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice. Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, &c. furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit. Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c. of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders. Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, or of our own manufacturers, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill. For sale, several good second-hand cylinder and platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Subscribe early while the terms are low! REPLICATION OF THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition. They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood's Magazine" and "The Edinburgh Review" are Tory; "The Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Radical. The "North British Review" is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order.

PRICES FOR 1848, (IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.) For any one of the four Reviews, 3 00 per annum. For any two, " 5 00 " For any three, " 7 00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 " For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 9 00 " For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 "

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. CLUBBING. Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address, on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis.

EARLY COPIES. A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine, secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the entire number, in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat, 'subscribe early while the price is low.' Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton-st., New York.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Daniel Green. " James H. Cochran. " Hiram P. Burdick. Berlin—John Whitford. Brookfield—And'w Babcock. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. Danvers—Ethan Sanders. Derby—B. C. Sullivan. Durhamville—J. A. Potter. Elmstonsville—Ephraim Patterson. Friendship—R. W. Uter. Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. Hounsfield—Wm. Green. Independence—J. Livermore. Leonardville—W. B. Maxson. Newport—Abel Stillman. Paterburg—Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B. Randall. Preston—Clark Rogers. Painesville—Elbridge Keady. Pitsburgh—Geo. P. Burdick. Richmond—T. E. Babcock. Richland—Elias Babcock. Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Seio—Rowse Babcock. Scott—Luke P. Babcock. Southfield—Wm. H. Her. Uxbridge—Hiram Sherman. Yonkers—Nathan Sherman. ALBANY.—P. G. Burdick. ALBANY.—Joseph Goodson. ALBANY.—Stillman Coon. WATERFORD.—Wm. M. Clarke. RHODE ISLAND. Westerly—S. F. Stillman. Hopkinton—Daniel Green. " E. S. Griswold. " A. B. Burdick. Newport—E. D. Barker. NEW JERSEY. New Market.—W. B. Gillet. Plainfield.—E. B. Titworth. Shiloh.—Isaac D. Tisworth. Salem.—David Clawson. PENNSYLVANIA. Crosswicks.—Ben. Stelle. Coudersport.—W. H. Hyster. VIRGINIA. Lost Creek.—Bill Vanhorn. N. Salem.—Jon. F. Randolph. N. Milton.—Jep. P. Randolph.

Miscellaneous.

SONG OF THE SHIP-BUILDERS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The sky is ruddy in the East,
The earth is gray below;
And, spectral in the river-mist,
Our bare, white timbers show.

He thought that God designed that men
should live to be three-score years and ten,
and if they would but attend to the laws of health
they might generally enjoy this boon.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Some of our readers may find some interest
in fixing in their minds a few facts respecting
these extraordinary descendants of Abraham.

INFLUENCE OF FARMING ON HEALTH.

The following report of observation made at
a meeting of the Legislative Agricultural Society
is from the Boston Traveler:—

mer it is said to be becoming quite common
for parties to make a pleasure trip to America,
in the fashion that people go up the Rhine.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM.

James Gowen, Esq., well known as a spirited,
and successful farmer near Philadelphia, whose
farm (Mt. Airy) is now the seat of an agricultural
Institute, under the care of Professor Wilkin-

MEMORY AS AFFECTED BY DISEASE.

It is stated in several papers that Mr. Hotchkiss,
of Brooklyn, who was waylaid by robbers
and almost killed, some months ago, is entirely
recovered in his physical health, but his mind

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—We have been re-
quested to publish the following, said to be a
preventative of hydrophobia, as discovered by a
French physician:

"Take two tablespoonfuls of fresh chloride
of lime, in powder—mix it with half a pint of
water, and with this wash keep the wound con-

INCIDENTAL ADVANTAGES OF RAILROADS.

Among the incidental advantages which may re-
sult from the opening of railroads into the interior,
is the discovery of valuable kinds of stones
and minerals.

VARIETY.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman
of Albany, N. Y., has invented a compound
of clay, called Argillo, which resembles in
structure and appearance, the richest, variegated

A little house-dog, belonging to Mr. Wait,
of Cambridge, Mass., strayed away and was shot
at and wounded about a quarter of a mile from
home.

An attempt was recently made in Mexico
by a party of Americans, to ascend the great volcano
Popocatepetl. After reaching the limits of
vegetation, the party was overtaken by a tremendous

A gentleman expatiated on the justice and
propriety of a hereditary nobility. "Is it not
right (says he), in order to hand down to posterity
the virtues of those men who have been eminent
for their services to the country, that their posterity
should enjoy the honors conferred on them as a reward
for such services?"

A Roman Emperor said one day to Rabbi
Joshua, son of Chanany, "Show me your God."
"Raise your eyes to the sky," replied the Rabbi,
"God is there." The Emperor directed his eyes
to the firmament; but at this moment the sun
poured its rays to the earth.

Accustom a child as soon as it can speak,
to narrate his little experience, his chapter of
accidents, his fears, his hopes; to communicate
what he has noticed in the world without, and
what he feels struggling in the world within.

In appearance, Lamartine has something that
recalls Byron; the same beauty of feature and
expression, the same habits of elegance and
dandyism; the rather haughty, and perhaps
English, but noble and distinguished carriage.

In Wisconsin, houses are built in some
districts with a composition of sixteen parts gravel,
and one part of lime—the latter being slacked
upon the gravel and mixed directly with it.

DERUYTER INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. TRISH, Principal.
AURELLA F. ROGBERS, Preceptress.
Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various
Departments.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction.
W. C. KENYON, Principals,
IRA SAYLES, Principals.

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, which it
has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to

The plan of instruction in this Institution, aims at a
complete development of all the moral, intellectual, and
physical powers of the students, in a manner to render them
through practical scholars, prepared to meet the great
responsibilities of active life.

Regulations.

- 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to
visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's
parent or guardian.

Apparatus.

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to
illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the
different departments of Natural Science.

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as
follows:—
The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and
ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

Expenses.

Table with 2 columns: Expense type and Amount. Includes Board, per week, Room-rent, Tuition, Incidental expenses.

EXTRAS PER TERM.

Table with 2 columns: Expense type and Amount. Includes Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing.

The entire expense for an academic year, including
board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the
extras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

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.

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK
TERMS
\$2 00 per year, payable in advance.