VOL. IV.—NO. 50.

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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 prunning 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's, 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 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, Gensome, 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 by 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 im-

pressions 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 languae, 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 themselves, in order to think of the example of result of the feeling that we have performed a the people. Their voices sank at the end of good clothes are not good habits. The Prince so. Holiness is might; meekness is might; row a heap of clay? No; it is not for this liv- ed four, with the exception of the last, in which that did not labor. and our fatherland that we die. What are we the concussion over the stones, swayed to and no less; a diamond polished that was first a diadesigns we are subservient as tools which he of the Revolution. since it gives birth to a higher state of existence. ed them. "there would be something greater than God. chieves of the parish of Madeleine, the bill of whatsoever things are of good report, if there

him in future ages." I the state of the state of the

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 te 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 sanctify death; but Brissot gratefully, but firm- ligious newspaper. ly refused. "Do you know anything more hoto wretches?" said he. The Abbe said nothing take a religious newspaper.

he to him, "in the immortality of your soul, and for the cheap sum of one, two, or even four bits, the Providence of God?" "I do believe in and yet too poor to pay for a religious newsthem," returned Brissot; "and it is because I paper. believe in them that I am about to die." "Well," thence to religion. I, the minister of another chance to come in his way, and still too poor to faith, have never so much admired the ministers | pay for a religious newspaper. In your place I should confess." Brissot made poor to pay for a religious newspaper. no reply, but joined Vergniaud, Gensonne, and the aid of the priest. Some sat on the stone trash and falsehoods, and yet too poor to take a parapet, others walked about arm in arm; some religious newspaper. knelt at the priest's feet, and received absoluand resembling by their attitude a halt previ- yet he can't take a religious newspaper. ous to the battle.

The Abbe Emery, although a non-juring regularly a poor man's and which is worse, a priest, had obtained permission to see Fauchet | minister's paper, and hear him say he is too | at the grating that separated the court from the poor to take a religious newspaper. and bestowed on his friend the divine pardon newspapers for them to read.

pare them for the scaffold. Gensonne, picked poor to pay for a religious newspaper. up a lock of his black hair, gave it to the Abbe 1 11. To see a Christian man exhibiting to his his watch from his pocket, scratched with a pen | hibit. some initials, and the date of the 30th of Octogirl to whom he was tenderly attached, and religious newspaper. whom it is said he had intended to marry.

those they left on earth. The hope of a remem- | never pay for a religious newspaper. brance here is the last tie that binds the dying to life.

When all was ready, and the last lock of hair nad 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 Marseillaise, 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 cient to have had a grandfather. have fulfilled their duty, will live, suffer, or en- ry and death. The hymn became feebler at every other better than himself. Sir Philip Syd-

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 hither; And friends who parted at the the tomb, May yet renew their loveliest bloom, And meet in heaven together.

TWELVE INCONSISTENCIES.

1. To hear a Christian man say, he very muc desires to know how matters are going on in the him the assistance of his ministry, to soften or religious world, and yet he will not take a re-

2. To see a Christian man of a family, with y than the death of an honest man, who dies for large plantation, and extensive stock; one of a laving refused the blood of his fellow-creatures good trade or a lucrative profession, and not home with me!"

3. To see a Christian man at every monkey Lasource, who had witnessed the interview, show, or farcical exhibition of every wag who approached Brissot, "Do you believe," said may advertise that he will make people laugh,

4. To see a Christian man lay by money, in replied Lasource, "there is but a step from order to catch a good bargain which may

6. To see a Christian man take a half dozen. the younger prisoners, most of whom declined or even one newspaper, filled with all sorts of

7. To see a Christian man spend time enough tion after a brief confession of their faults. All in one week in gossiping, and things as bad or

awaiting calmly the signal for their departure, worse, if industriously employed to pay for, and 8. To see a Christian man of wealth, read

corridor, and there listened to and absolved the | 9. To see a Christian family, reading novels Bishop of Calvados. Fauchet, absolved and and miscellanies and attending parties at great

penitent, listened to the confession of Sillery, (or even no) expense, and have no religious

10. To see a Christian man laying up money At ten o'clock the executioners came to pre- and property for his children, and plead too

Lambert, and begged him to give it to his wife, friends and visitors, his fine farm, stock, orwhose residence he named. "Tell her it is all chards—his new and splended assortment of I can send her of my remains, and that my last goods—his furnished office or shop, as the case thoughts in death were hers." Vergniaud drew may be, and have no religious newspaper to ex-

12. I cannot endure to hear a Christian man ber, in the inside of the gold case, and gave it boasting of his liberality to the church, and the Rule. to one of the assistants to transmit to a young | institutions of the church, and not pay for a

And finally for a "Baker's dozen"—I cannot, All had a name, a regret, a friendship; all above every other inconsistency, endure to see a had some souvenir of themselves to send to Christian man take, and regularly receive, but

> These things are so obviously inconsistant that when I approach men, to try and convince insult to their intelligence and Christian fidelity. But I must never mind that. I must be faithful [Cum. Pres. to my God and my brethren.

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 stony heart out of your flesh, and I will give you a heart of change a Cape May crystal to a diamond. You flesh. cannot make a gentleman till you have first a man. To be a gentleman, it will not be suffi-

To be a gentleman does not depend upon the

the human race? Each of the men who com- their eyes to avoid seeing his livid features, gentleman is modest. A gentleman is courte- triumph over it. Heaven and earth shall pass pose our species, has an immortal spirit, imper- but who still joined in the strain. On their ar- ous. A gentleman is generous. A gentleman away, but no pure, holy deed, or word or thought ishable, and confounded with that soul of his rival at the scaffold they all embraced, in token is slow to take offence, as being one that never On the other hand, might, that which the chilcountry and mankind, for which it is so sweet, of community in liberty, life, and death, and gives it. A gentleman is slow to surmise evil, dren of earth call so, the strong wind, the earthso glorious, to devote ourselves—to suffer, and then resumed their funeral chant. All died as being one that never thinks it. A gentleman "that we are not sublime dupes, but beings who ascending the platform, walked round, saluting A gentleman subjects his appetites. A gentle-Let us die, then, not with confidence, but cer- it, that of Vergniaud, executed the last. Like though he was of England's knighthood—as tainty. Our conscience is our guide in this his companions, he did not die, but passed away when upon the field of Zutphen, as he lay in his whose name is sought for by ages, and to whose mortal orations, ended by a hymn to the eternity water that was brought to quench his mortal breaks in the work, but whose fragments fall at One cart bore away their bodies, and one scribed a gentleman, when he exhorted the his feet. Death is but the greatest act of life, grave, by the side of that of Louis XVI., receiv- Philippian Christians, Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever Were it not thus," added he, more solemnly, Some years afterward, in searching the ar- things are just, whatsoever things are pure, It would be the just man, immolsting himself the grave digger of the Commune was found, be any praise, think of these things.' And Dr. uselessly and hopelessly for his country. This with the order of the President on the National Isaac Barrow, in his admirable sermon on the ing a Christian in childhood, than there is at a supposition is a folly of blasphemy, and I repel Treasury for its payment. "Twenty-two deputition is a folly of blasphemy, and I repel ties of Gironde; the coffins, 147 france; exshould labor and study to be a leader unto virance any one wanted a tree in front of his house, not greater than God, but God is more just than penses of interment, 53 francs; total 210 francs." tue and a notable prompter thereof; directing would he go and dig and transplant a great tree, Vergniaud, and will not, to-morrow suffer him Such was the price of the shovelsful of earth and exciting men thereto by his exemplary con- with a tall heavy trunk, wide-spreading branches, to ascend a scaffold, but to justify and avenge that covered the founders of the Republic. Nev-versation; encouraging them by his counter- and great roots running deep into the ground? er did Æschylus or Shakespeare invent a more ance and authority; rewarding the goodness of He might possibly do it; but it would be a

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 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, intemperance is on the increase among us," said his friend.

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

The merchant laid down his pen; his head grew dizzy; his stomach felt faint and sick; ne 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, pectres of ships, notes, houses, and lands, flited before his excited mind. Still his pulse beat slower and slower, his heart heaved heavi- were here, I might have rested in my Father's gled mirth with the most serious subjects. Each replied, according to his nature. "We shall sleep after the fatigues of the day," replied sleep after the fatigues of the day," replied sleep after the fatigues of the day," Rrissot made no ministers pay for a rengious newspaper.

5. To see a Christian man dress his children in fine or superfine clothing, and still plead too that the name of his visitor was Doort. To your place I should confess." Brissot made no ministers pay for a rengious newspaper.

by, thick films gathered over his eyes, his ton-bosom, for man needed me not. But now that the name of his visitor was Doort. To your place I should confess." Brissot made no ministers pay for a rengious newspaper.

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All other claimants on his attention, except the friends of Mammon, had always found a hereafter." 'So the loyliest child of heaven requick dismissal in the magic phrase, "I'm too busy." Humanity, mercy, religion, had alike ing, flew back, and followed in her train. begged his influence, means, and attention, in vain; but when death came, the excuse was powerless; he was compelled to have leisure

Let us beware how we make ourselves too cuse rises to our lips, and we are about to say we are too busy to do good, let us remember self to be a simpleton. we cannot be too busy to die.

THE LIGHT OF NATURE.

There lived many years ago, in Philadelphia, 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

'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

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

'That's impossible! it it cannot be done, Tedyuscung immediately replied; and taking These mysterious legacies were all duly de- them of the wrong, I feel that I almost offer an 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.'

EZEK. 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

As sure as God liveth, as sure as the Holy one

RIGHT IS MIGHT.

of Israel is the Lord of Hosts, the Almightythis serenity in our souls? Is it not in us the the death of republicans they wished to leave tailor or the toilet. Blood will degenerate, right is might, and ever was and ever shall be great duty toward humanity? Is it this mass each verse, only to rise more sonorous at the Lee Boo concluded that the hog, in England, patience is might; humility is might; self-deniof animated dust which is to-day man, to-mor- first line of the next verse. Each cart contain- was the only gentleman, as being the only thing alis might; faith is might; love is might; every gift of the spirit is might. The cross was ing clod of earth, it is for the spirit of humanity lay the body of Valaze. His head, shaken by A gentleman is just a gentle-man, no more, two pieces of dead wood, and a helpless nonesisting man was nailed to it; yet it was mightier | what in other professions is enthusiasm, is in ourselves but atoms of this collective spirit of fro before his friends, who were forced to close mond in the rough. A gentleman is gentle. A than the world, and triumphed and will ever quake, the fire, perishes through its own vioto die. It is for this reason," continued he, without weakness. Sillery, with irony, after goes armed, only in the consciousness of right. lence, self-exhaustion and self consumed; as our age of the world has been allowed to witness ent light from what I once did; such as the obey their natural instinct; and who, when they the people as though to thank them for his glo- man controls his speech. A gentleman deems in the most signal example. For many of us beauty of order, of regularity, and the wisdom remember, and they who do not, have heard of seeking to win souls by kindness, rather than joy in immortality the destinies of humanity. each fall of the ax; one voice still continued ney was never so much a gentleman—mirror 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. mighty trial; our Judge, the great Eternal, in enthusiasm, and his life, commencing by im- own blood, he waived the draught of cold spring burnt himself out like a conflagration, and only than once I did. left the scars of his ravages to mark where he thirst, in favor of a dying soldier. St. Paul de- 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 becom-Fauchet made an eloquent discourse on the Passion, comparing their death to Calvary digger, demanding and receiving his pay for They were all much moved, and many wept and having alternately buried all the monarchy and Vergniaud reconciled, in a few words, all dif-

becoming religious, increases as one grows

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 sofrowing, 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 my voice, telling him that, as he cherishes forgiveness here, so will forgiveness cherish him mained on earth; and peace and love, repent-

The Good Genius.

REMEDIES.

For a fit of Passion—Walk out in the open busy to secure life's great end. When the ex- air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming your-

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

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 brier and thorn. Must be content to lié 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

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 afflic-

For a fit of Despondency—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

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 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 differto 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

A SIGN OF THE TIMES .- It is said, (according 11 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 alledge, of the impossibility of conforming themselves to the customs of Western life. It is certainly essier 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 trades man to his parish clergyman; I always apend

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 1, 1848.

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

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EASTERN ASSOCI-ATION held its Tenth Session with the church in Plainfield. N. J., commencing on fifty-day, May 25. 1848. The attendence was unusually large, and the deliberations interesting. The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. T. B. Brown, from Luke 12: 48—" For unto whomsover 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 enterterprizes 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 consideradiscussion, 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 Sabbathkeepers 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

with success equal to that of any part of the la- dence in the institution and the mode of its opbors 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 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 L. Titsworth, Henry Clarke, H. S. Berry, C. 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 as a means of enabling them to understand and can and Foreign Bible, Union Missionary, and in the bereavement of some of our families. discharge their whole duty to God and man, 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 us, both at home and abroad. For those who have reason to praise the Lord for his goodness | are to labor in the missionary field all admit the manifested in the conversion of sinners among importance of education; and there is no reaus, 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, notwithstand. ing 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 there was every reason for expressing our 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

Pawcaiuck, 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."

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 poses amounted to, but that for missionary purimmutability of the divine law. He also show- poses amounted to between fifty and sixty doled that the results of its past labors, in convert- lars. resuscitation and enlargement of the cause of ing men to the Sabbath and establishing the

erations. 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 churches for another year; and would earnestly 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 deploration able 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. GILLETT, and seconded by ISAAC MOORE, with appropriate remarks. It was also spoken to by G. H. Perry, I. D. Titsworth, A. B. Burdick, 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.

Daniel Coon, T. B. Brown, S. S. Griswold, A. B. Burdick, and G. H. Perry, who urged the Missions, is \$1,120,818. To which, if the three importance of education, not only to individuals | great Baptist Societies be added-the Ameribut to the denomination in order that it may exert an influence proportioned to the present demands. On every hand fields of labor invite son 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 coninued 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.

Lucius Crandali, who advocated it somewhat not only an able auxiliary of our benevolent enterprises, but a valuable record of passing events in every department; on which account 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 could only dismount on the door steps of the hard bargain in the long run. Mr. Crandall cabins. then went on to state his opinion, that our denomination needs a Publishing Establishment | of its own, at which shall be printed our paper, beds, and tables; in one cabin, with the parents together with such books, tracts, &c., as we may | and seven children, there was not the first evineed, and the profits of which shall go back to dence of a bed, but they slept in the corners of the denomination for the support of missionary and other benevolent operations, as the Asso-South Kingston, R. I.—"We have had a long ciations shall direct. He therefore proposed the work in despair. They were totally destithe appointment of a committee of nine to con- tute of books, but gratefully received the volsider 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 growng wants of the denomination, we need a more ample and

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 Anniversaries,) to mature a plan for a Seventh-day Bap- evidently has the best interests of his colored tist 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:ucius Crandall, David Dunn, 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 numerous demands upon their treasury, felt officers. the result was a new collection of Hymns entitled "Christian Psalmody." In connection with this report the Association adopted a resolution sail out of New York, here is an opportunity recommending the new book to the churches as for you to show whether your interest has any 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 al-

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 pur-

The Association adjourned on first-day, May truth in parts of Rhode Island, have been attend- | churches, were such as ought to inspire confi- | 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. Thine are we, not our own, and Thy just praise, This 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 Remarks were made upon this resolution by | Evangelical, Jews, Institution for the Blind at New York, and General Assembly's Board of Home Missionary—the aggregate will be \$1,-

> 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 Bexly, 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 The fifth resolution was presented by Watchman." By this union the Baptists will no doubt secure a better paper than either of at length. He thought the paper had proved 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 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, 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 umes and tracts I gave them."

Colored 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 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. he business in connection with others, and that | 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 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.

ers 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 o 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 Min-

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 bolition of slavery in the Portuguese ultra-maine 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

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, small appropriation has recently been made in his behalf. It was all the Directors, with the of the Polish sharp-shooters, who picked out the

> 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 bad-At its late annual examination, Princeton Sem- ly treated, without difference of age or sex, inary licensed thirty-four graduates as preach- while even the Jewish tombs have not been re-

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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 suspect ed 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 sunken 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 merchandize 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 an- since his wife's death. swer to those who prate of the contentment and happiness of the victims of "the peculiar insti tution:"-

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 placchild were dead; the man, though dreadfully the building, to the number of 150, were burnt mangled about the neck, was yet alive, and it is to death. A large quantity of hay, together thought may get well. According to the with the greater part of the stages, were ennegro's own admission, he and his wife went at tirely destroyed. The fire made a large blaze, this horrid butchery deliberately-preferring lighting up the heavens in every direction, death to Southern bondage. The mother killed which, combined with the cries of the horses the child herself, and then offered her own presented a scene too dreadful to describe. It throat to the knife, and urged her husband to is supposed to have been the work of an inkill her. He cut her throat, and then attempted | cendiary. The whole loss by this fire is estito cut his own, but did not fully succeed. Such mated at about \$75,000, on which there was an facts as these make their own comments. How | insurance of \$19,000. suggestive of reflection are they, and of what reflection?

ed in tow of a steamer for London. I was only ed to Perry, where he has since lived. 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 Black wall Railway, and near the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, each of which are to pay us a certain portion of their receipts. 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,- ham, the Edgecombe murderer, has kept his grade; yet all engineers coucur in preferring meat in an infusion of oak bark before salting the tunnel, costly as it is. This fact serves to it. This was the only meat he would allow them

Twenty men Twenty m

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES ON THE FRONTIER.—The difficulties have recently taken place between some of the prairie Indian tribes and the citizens of Texas, near Fort Washita. A party of Wacoes 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 Kickapoos crossed Red River about eight miles above Fort Washita. Their destination was unknown. There in a slightly salted and preserved state, to be were no dragoons, and scarcely any means of manufactured there into mutton hams. If only

with the elevation of instruction approach

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP.—A Pittsburgh paper under pretence of celebrating the ceremonies, one. 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 board every one would have been saved. was erected by Ezekiel Lane, and his father-inlaw, Martin Middaugh. It was a double log nouse, 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 win

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 sixteen 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

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 ed in Covington jail for safe keeping during the spread so rapidly, that it was with the utmost night, and yesterday morning were found with difficulty that a few horses in the front stable their throats horribly cut. The woman and were saved. All the horses in the interior of

Maj. Mark Andrews, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Perry on the morning of the 16th THE CHINESE JUNK.—The Boston Times says: ult., in the 88th year of his age. He was born "We have before recorded the arrival of Capt. in Taunton, Mass., July 10, 1760, and entered Kellett on the coast of France, after a stormy the Massachusetts militia on the day he was 17 passage. From the Island of Jersey, the junk | years of age. He served in Cambridge and on was towed by a steamer to London, where she Dorchester Heights soon after the battle of was being repaired for exhibition. In a letter Bunker Hill, and was also with the troops to a friend in this city, Capt. Kellett says, "We in Rhode Island, and in what is now the State had a most awful passage—I lost most of my of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts; and sails, boats, one man overboard, and was com- toward the close of the war, sailed on board a pelled to anchor on the coast of France, near privateer that did efficient service to the Ameriwhere the Reliance and the Conqueror were can arms along the coast of New England. He lost some years since. The next day I got a afterwards resided successively in Turner, Monpilot who took me to Jersey, from which I start- mouth, and Winthrop, Me., and in 1831 remov-

> The Saugerties Telegraph gives the particuars 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

The Kennebec Journal says that Mr. Pink-000. It seems that this tunnel might be avoid- family on bread and water for nearly a year; ed by extending the road 19 miles at a 60 foot that he at one time killed a cow and soaked the mustrate the strength of objections to a high to eat; he killed a flock of sheep and offered them up a sacrifice; and occasionally took his family some distance to a spring, where he washed them all in cold water to prepare for Van Buren Intelligencer says that it is stated the ascension. His insanity became so evident by Col. Upshaw, the Chickasaw agent, that 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 Syradead, 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, mounting a dozen infantry to interrupt them, salted they are admitted duty free, but if they ing they are subject to a heavy duty.

Dr. Lewis, who has devoted much time and says that a girl, claimed as the property of a thought to the subject, has finally succeeded in who has been connected with Professor Agassiz man in the South, and who escaped about a making sweet, light, wholesome bread, without for the last two years, has gone on a scientific year ago, and came to this city on the steamer leaven or fermentation of any kind. His process Cambria, has been residing in Allegany for is quite simple, the ingredients perfectly harmsome time. Her master becoming aware of her less, and the bread made by his method will locality, employed a negro man to make a ten- long remain sweet and palatable, while there is der of affection to her, and propose marriage, a saving of several per cent. of the flour hither- ties to be found in the extensive region which he which duty he performed. The marriage eve- to wasted by fermentation and evaporation—in designs to explore. He is also engaged to add ning was fixed-Wednesday evening. The other words, a barrel of flour will make several to the Royal Museum of Paris, the Royal Solover had his plans laid for cajoling the lady off more loaves of bread by his process than the old ciety of Berlin, and the Museum of Neufchatel,

> The emigrant ship Omega, supposed to have one, but it will not be without gratifying results. foundered after her emigrants, 336 in number little doubt that had the emigrants remained on and other valuable papers.

> in width, will be excavated so that the whole railway cars. M. Guizot is living in a very uncan be used for cellar room, while granite blocks ostentatious manner in Pelham Crescent, Bromp-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 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 Hallowell 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 estiline will be finished through to Bangor next Au-

loaded pistol in it. He now drew on the cover owners on the Western Lakes have adopted a real object is separation, and a junction with the of the coffin, and then placed the pistol to his tariff of prices to continue through the season. right temple, and fired it. It is supposed that The price for passage from Buffalo to Clevehe died instantly. There was no doubt that land is \$4,50; to Black River, Huron and San-Bruce was crazy, as he had been partially so dusky, \$5, to Maumee River, Monroe, and De-counterfeit signatures. Nearly \$2,000 of these to Milwaukie, Racine, Southport, and Chicago, in its regular package of Exchanges from the \$12. The price of freights from Buffalo to Chilight freight.

> A few days since, at a recruiting station near order of the recruiting sergeant. It seems for Liberia on the 6th ult., with ninety emiquence, put under guard. Becoming enraged, read, and some of them are good mechanics. he succeeded in escaping from his prison, seized a musket, and threatened to kill the sergeant. At him, which after the second order they did, Pennsylvania, or Ohio. 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 elicton. ited that the defendant not only refused to comply with his promise, but accompanied his re fusal 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 therefrom, ready for service. which he told me he had just bought for old silver at its value in weight in bullion, and he of- by one, left their native county, (Fayette, Kenfered to sell me any of it at the same rate. Ma- tucky,) in search of a livelihood abroad. They ny of the things, he said, he had sold new the have all met, it is said, at the present session, as last six months. The most magnificent horses members of Congress. you ever saw, can be had for a hundred dollars the pair."

Mr. James Crane, of Shalersville, Ohio, while 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 middling 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. Jefferds, 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 Delegates to the State Convention, on the 10th erally. and 11th inst., and from nearly all parts of the State, the answer was: "The Wheat Crop nev-

The good people of Porter, Wisconsin, recould 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 cuse. But when the coffin arrived, and was Horatio J. Sprague, to be Consul at Gibralter, opened for one last glance at the face of the 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 Dragoons are much needed at our frontier have undergone the process of drying or smok-seven marriages, and left 570 grand children and 120 years. He had during his life contracted great.grand children, 300 boys and 270 girls.

Mr. W. H. Tappan, a young artist of Boston, 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 curiosiin Switzerland. The enterprise is a hazardous

The Canton Creole, of the 12th, says that a had been taken out of her, nearly two hundred few nights before the dwelling house of Gen. of whom subsequently perished by the wreck of Shackelford was entered by a thief, who stole the Barbara, has been passed, perfectly sound, from his family bed-room a box containing beeighty miles west of Sicily lights, by the bark tween \$350 and \$400 in doubloons, American Franklin. Not a soul was on board, and the gold, sovereigns and Louisiana notes, together vessel was drifting with the currents of the with some \$12,000 of the notes of the Missiswhich appeared to be her only injury; leaving contained a great number of his bills receivable

The London papers state that Louis Philippe A new experiment in street making is about is almost continually in the streets of the mebeing tried in Philadelphia. The street, 25 feet tropolis. He comes up in the southwestern ton, 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; the street, where the gutter is to be situated. 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 Phœnixville (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 mated at \$50,000. If this amount is raised the Canada, the ostensible object of which is a repeal of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada; but Mr. Papineau's leading The Association of Steamboat and Propeller supporters do not hesitate to proclaim that their

A new fraud has appeared, being genuine notes of the New Haven County Bank with troit, \$6,00. From Buffalo to Mackinaw, \$10; notes were received on Wednesday at the Bank cago, and intermediate posts on the Upper 10s, are perfectly new, and no explanation car Lakes, is 20 cents for heavy and 35 cents for be given of the manner in which they got into circulation.

The brig Howard, of Baltimore, chartered b Bloomington, Ind., a soldier was shot down by the Colonization Society, sailed from Savannah that the unfortunate victim, named Newmans, grants, said to be all very respectable peoplehad indulged freely in liquor, and was, in conse. one third members of some church, one half

The boundaries assigned to Wisconsin, by the bill which has passed the House of Representa this juncture the sergeant ordered two sentinels tives, gives the State an area of 50,000 square who had been placed to guard him, to fire on miles, which is greater than that of New York

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

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

Ten or fifteen years ago, six young men, one

Three brothers were sent from Rochester last 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 promis-

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

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 year than at present. We took pains to the Erie Bank are freely taken at par by the make particular inquiries on this subject, of the merchants of that town, and business men gen-

> Review of New York Market. Potash \$4 37; Pearl 5 00. Pure Genesee Flour 5 50 to

46 a 48c. Butter 13 to 17c. Cheese 6 to 8c.

RECEIPTS.

H. Lanphear,

C.N.Chester, Hopkinton, R.I. \$4 66 pays to vol. 4 No. 52

LETTERS. P. C. Burdick, Wm. M. Clarke, Charles Maxson, Ethan Saunders, A. D. Titsworth, Jos. A. Potter.

S. Crandall, Jr. G. S. Kenyon, 2 00 R. E. Capron, 2 00 A. Witter, 2.00 N. Clarke, W.A.Weeden, Jamestown, R. I. 2 00 J. Somerbell, Metouchin, N. J. 2 00 C. Blackford, New Market, N. J. 2 35 G.F. Randolph, Millington, N. J. 2 00 H. F. Randolph, J. Bonham, Shiloh, 6 00 J. West, 1 00 A. Burdick, Albion, W. T. 1 50 T. F. West, 1 50 J. Barritt, Cowlesville, 2 00 2 00 H. D. Sheppard, New York, 1.00 W. H. Stagg, 00 L. T. Rogers, 2d, Waterford, Ct. 2 00 J. Rogers, 2 00

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the 13th Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church in Lincklean, Chenango Co., N Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June next, (June 7th,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Eld. James Bailey was appointed to preach the introductory discourse; Eld. Russel G. Burdick his alternate.

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 resoyourselves before God your duty, and fear and tremble lest, 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.

BROOKFIELD, April 23, 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. ocean. Her rudder and stern post were gone, sippi Railroad Company of Natchez. The box 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,

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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. E. H. WILCOX, PROPRIETOR GOLD PENS, \$1,25. AUTION.—In consequence of the unprecedented de mand 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. Ve would respectfully caution our friends against being deceived, and assure them that we shall continue to sell as good a 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.

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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. Up!-let the sounds of measured stroke And grating saw begin; The broad-axe to the gnarled oak. The mallet to the pin!

Hark !- roars the bellows, blast on blast, The sooty smithy jars, And fire-sparks rising far and fast Are fading with the stars. All day for us the smith shall stand Beside that flashing forge All day for us his heavy hand The groaning anvil scourge.

Gee up !—Gee ho !—The panting team For us is toiling near; For us the raftsmen down the stream Their island-barges steer. Rings out for us the axe-man's stroke In forests old and still-For us the century circled oak Falls crashing down his hill.

Up!-up!-in nobler toil than ours No craftsmen bear a part: We make of Nature's giant powers The slaves of human Art. Lay rib to rib and beam to beam, And drive the treenails free; Nor faithless joint nor yawning seam Shall tempt the searching sea!

Where'er the keel of our good ship The sea's rough field shall plow-Where'er her tossing spars shall drip With salt-spray caught below-That ship must heed her master's beck Her helm obey his hand, And seamen tread her reeling deck As if they trod the land.

Her oaken ribs the vulture-beak Of Northern ice may peel— The sunken rock and coral peak May grate along her keel: And know we well the painted shell We give to wind and wave, Must float, the sailor's citadel. Or sink, the sailor's grave!

Ho!-strike away the bars and blocks, And set the good ship free! Why lingers on these dusty rocks The young bride of the sea? Look !-how she moves adown the grooves In graceful beauty now! How lowly on the breast she loves Sinks down her virgin prow!

God bless her, wheresoe'er the breeze Her snowy wing shall fan, Or sultry Hindostan!-Where'er, in mart or on the main. With peaceful flag unfurled, She helps to wind the silken chain Of Commerce round the world!

Speed on the ship! But let her bear No merchandize of sin, No groaning cargo of despair Her roomy hold within. No Lethean drug for Eastern lands, Nor poison draught for ours, But honest fruits of toiling hands And Nature's sun and showers.

Be her's the Prairie's golden grain, The Desert's golden sand, The clustered fruits of sunny Spain, The spice of Morning-land Her pathway on the open main May blessings follow free, And glad hearts welcome back again Her white sails from the sea!

INFLUENCE OF FARMING ON HEALTH.

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

Dr. Jarvis of Dorchester spoke of the business of a farmer as the healthiest that man could follow. This would appear, if we considerered, .1st, the fact that so much of a farmer's life was spent out of doors, where he might have the purest and best air; 2d, that his exercise was of the best kind; not like the mechanic, who exercised chiefly one set of muscles; 3d, that he was, in consequence, blessed with a good appetite and a good digestion; 4th, that a farmer was free from those exhausting and corroding cares and anxieties, to which other professions and pursuits were liable. All these things were manifestly in favor of the farmer. But, there are some disadvantages with which the farmer was compelled to contend, which to some extent counterbalanced these advantages.

1. Farmers are greatly exposed to changes of weather. They were under the necessity of being out in cold and wet; and consequently were especially liable to colds, coughs, and fevers. 2. Another evil to which they were exposed, arose from the excessive amount of labor which they performed. Farmers generally worked too hard and too many hours a day. No man could work more than ten hours a day and follow it habitually. Farmers generally begin to fail at 45 or 50 years of age. If they would labor more moderately they would be able to do more work in the course of their lives than by their present course. 3. Farmers suffered from the quantity and quality of their food. They generally ate too much heavy food and salt provisions. Farmers were often very observant of the effects of different food on their cattle; yet they rarely gave much attention to the effects of food on their own systems. 4. Another thing which militated against the health and drinkables supplied for the consumption of the following scene took place between the of farmers was the habit of neglecting the loca- the passengers on board Cunard & Co.'s Amer- Lord Chief Justice and the Juryman: tion of their dwelling houses. The farmer was ican steamers. Each ship on her outward trip careful about the location of his barn, that it is supplied with 50 dozen of port wine, 100 might be convenient, &c.; but few thought of dozen of sherry, 100 dozen of champagne, 50 swer. The Lord Chief Justice—(in a louder instruction, and to observe and note events will inquiring whether the location of their houses dozen of Madeira, 50 dozen of hock, 200 dozen tongue)—How old are you? No answer. were favorable or unfavorable to health.

farmers lived longer than any other class of per- | side spirits of all kinds. There are also ample sons; it being ascertained that the average of a stores of ice and an abundant supply of fresh farmer's life was nearly 25 per cent: longer than water. Each ship is victualed for twenty-one that of any other class. It was found that the days, and carries at least 4,000 lbs. of beef, mutaverage length of life in the city of Boston was ton, and pork, fresh and packed in ice. Then about 22 years; while in our purest agricultur- there are 16 dozen of fowls, 4 dozen of geese, 4 al districts the average duration of life was 38 dozen of ducks, 4 dozen of turkeys, 6 dozen of years in England the advantage in favor of the pigeons, and 1 dozen of roasting pigs, beside lowing most extraordinary coincidence cannot farmer was even greater than in New England; ample store of tongues, calves' heads, &c. Milk be passed by the historian without astonishment being 41 years, against 22 years in the cities. is furnished by the cow, though each ship also and wonder, when describing the last two It was ascertained that where 100 farmers died carries a supply of 40 gallons, which is packed French Revolutions. In 1830, no sooner had of fever and kindred diseases, about 180 died in ice and keeps fresh and sweet till the end of the Dey of Algiers arrived in France as prisof the same diseases in large cities; and while the passage. The baker turns out two hundred oner of Charles X., than the King was dethron-100 died of old age in the country 79 only died loaves or rolls per diem, and the confectioner is ed and exiled; and in 1848, no sooner had tricts with a composition of sixteen parts gravel in the city. Of scrofula, however, the number never idle. Breakfast begins at half-past 8, and the Emir Abd-el-Kader reached the shores of and one part of lime—the latter being slacked

Walnuters - Were Manney . Welverrie - Wint M. Churica

should live to be three-score years and ten, and if parties to make a pleasure trip to America, in they would but attend to the laws of health they the fashion that people go up the Rhine. There preventative of hydrophobia, as discovered by a might generally enjoy this boon.

important as physiology to the farmer, and in- to Halifax, a flying visit to Niagara and New were regarded as all-important to life and health. in six weeks. In Rome there was a proverb to this effect: Where the sun comes the doctor comes not. It was found in the cities, that those persons who occupied the higher portions of a house were the healthiest. It has been noticed that English farmers lived longer than American farmers. He attributed this to the fact that the English farmer lived more simply and on lighter Farmers' Cabinet, states that though bred to food than was common among American farmers, and especially that the bread which he ate was much superior to what was used among us. Indeed, good bread was almost unknown in this country. He did not believe that there was a country in the world where the bread was so generally bad as it was in this country.

The use of acids, which was very common in most European countries, particularly in the form of mixed salads and pickles, he thought conduced to health. The dyspepsia was scarcely known in countries were these were freely used. There was less anxiety of mind among Europeans generally than among us; and this contributed to health and long life. Here every man is anxious to get above the position in which he was born. In Europe it was otherwise; men were contented and easy with their position in life; and this state of mind greatly contributed to health and longevity. But the most powerful of all causes of ill health and short lives among our population, was to be found in the injudicious treatment of childrenthe improper food with which they were glutted, and the excessive mental exertions in which they were encouraged.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.

Some of our readers may find some interest n fixing in their minds a few facts respecting these extraordinary descendants of Abraham. It is a common remark, in some circles, when a man is seen gathering property with great activity, shrewdness, and success, probably his posterity of the next generation will scatter it to the four winds. If such is the rule, the exceptions are many—many in this country, and still more numerous, perhaps, in Europe, where society is differently constituted. The Rothschilds furnish an example of at least three generations, pushing forward with increasing rapid ity in the road to wealth. Mayer Anslem Rothschild was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in 1740. His immediate ancestors were respectable Jewish pedlars, and nothing more. By extraordinary skill and activity, he rose early to the head of a very large banking establishment gotten every thing he learned during his life, in Frankfort. He had five sons, and they all and is now learning his letters again, as if he exhibited the enterprise of their father. But were a child. The sounds of his voice, it is one city could not hold five such men. The eldest son, called also Anslem, succeeded his father at Frankfort. The other four settled in four of the principal cities of Europe—Vienna, Naples, Paris, and London. Nathan became sequence of a violent blow on the head, lost his the head of the house in London at the age of 21. He died at the age of 59, in 1836, leaving a property of £53,000,000, or more than \$200. 000,000. He was succeeded by his son, Lionel Rothschild, who has lately been admitted to a seat in the House of Commons by a special act ten or twelve years, but spoke with perfect conof Parliament; though it is not easy to understand how an act of Parliament could dispense with a provision of the British Constitution requiring an acknowledgment of the truth of Christianity, as a qualification for a seat in Par-

Jacob Rothschild, of Paris, is said to exceed in the splendor of his style of living most of the company, and together loan immense sums of use of his faculties, his memory was found to money. They are reported to have loaned be so much impaired that he had forgotten all This is probably regarded as part of the public to commence anew the elements of the landebt of France, to be provided for by the new government. The Rothschilds have established branch of their house in the city of New York, under the supervision of a relative of the family by the name of Belmonte. We are glad to hear that their loans are not valued, in this country as they are among the monarchs) of Europe. As they have received very large accessions to their funds from the principal monarchs of Europe, so their funds have done not a little in sustaining tottering monarchies.

What has kept these men true to their Jewsh faith? Some will say, a regard to their interest. But would it not seem to their interest to accommodate themselves to the religion of the countries where they reside? And how does it happen that a Jew differs at this point so much from all other people? Where is there another nation, which, dispersed over all the earth, and with no visible government of its own, has preserved its identity for seventeen centuries? Does it not look like the hand of God—the fulfillment of ancient predictions?

ATLANTIC STEAMER.—The Glasgow Herald fur- Juryman himself, stating his extreme deafness nishes some curious particulars of the eatables as a cause for being excused from serving, when of soda water and lemonade, 300 dozen of The Lord Chief Justice—(still louder)—How the groundwork of a thoughtful character. Still, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, Scotch ale and 200 dozen of London porter, be- old are you? No answer.

He thought that God designed that men mer it is said to be becoming quite common for have been occasions in which young married French physician: Mr. Brooks, of Boston, knew of no subject so people have spent their honey-moon in a trip to deed to all classes. In Europe light and air York, and a return voyage to England, and all water, and with this wash keep the wound con-

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 Wilkinson, in a communication to the American and had long been in business in the city, and meeting with many unexpected difficulties, when he commenced farming, and having much to learn, nevertheless, by untiring perseverance in a systematic course of culture, at length brought his farm, of only 150 acres, to produce as follows: "For years past," says he, "I have kept some 40 to 50 head of cattle, during which time I have filled barns with hay, and grain cribs with corn, cellars and pits with potatoes and other roots. In 1846, I moved of first crop hay, over 130 tons, reaped 500 bushels of grain, 400 bushels of oats, husked 800 bushels of shelled corn, gathered over 1000 bushels of choice sound potatoes, and the usual large crop of other roots. Last year, a bad hay season, I mowed over 100 tons, harvested 800 bushels of grain, husked some 1200 hundred bushels shelled corn, dug 1500 bushels of sound choice potatoes, 500 bushels of carrots, 400 bushels of parsnips, and 1500 bushels of turnips. Sold within the last two years, \$1500 worth of cattle and swine, \$1000 worth of butter, lard, &c., and have now on hand more than 39 head of superior cattle, and a large stock of the finest swine. There is to the snug little sum of \$3,333,320; sufficient now on the ground over 30 acres of winter, grain. I have hauled out and stacked on the field, barnyard manure, made on the place, sufficient to plant 6 acres of potatoes, this spring, leaving more than enough well rotted for the gardens, and the usual crop of carrots, &c., &c. seldom apply any manure to the corn crop, and it is wholly out of the question to the oats on my land. Now does not this appear almost incredible on so small a farm? But it is susceptable of belief, when it is known that I soil my cattle during the months of May and June, which permits the cropping and mowing of nearly all the land."

MEMORY AS AFFECTED BY DISEASE. recovered in his physical health, but his mind seems much shattered. He seems to have forsaid, constitute his principal source of amusement. This is one of the many striking instances of disordered memory. Dr. Beattie relates the case of a gentleman, who, in conknowledge of Greek, but did not appear to have lost any thing else. Dr. Abercrombie also relates an instance not less remarkable, of a lady who, in consequence of a protracted illness, lost the recollection of a period of about sistency of things as they stood before that time.

A case very similar to that related by Dr. Beattie fell uuder our own observation some ten years ago. It was that of a young man, residmade considerable progress in Latin, as well as from a horse over the left eye, which caused it princes of Europe. The five families, though to protrude from the socket, and rendered him Louis Philippe, recently, 25,000,000 francs. his knowledge of Latin, rendering it necessary

In other cases, disease, as fever, causes a quickened mental action. Flint, in his Recollections of the Valley of the Mississippi, says, that during the paroxysms occasioned by a violent fever, his memory was more than ordinarily exact and retentive, and that he repeated whole passages in the different languages which he knew, with entire accuracy. "I recited," says he, "without losing or misplacing a word, a passage of poetry which I could not so repeat after I had recovered my health." The power of reminiscence may indeed slumber, through disease or other causes, but never dies.

> "Each fainter trace that memory holds So darkly of departed years, In one broad glance the soul beholds And all that was at once appears." [N. Y. Eve. Post.

'None so deaf as them that won't hear!'— At York Court, as soon as the Lord Chief Justice had taken his seat, the names of the Jurymen were called over, and several certificates of ill health, &c., were produced to account for EATING AND DRINKING ON BOARD THE TRANS- the absence of some. One was produced by a

The Lord Chief Justice—(in a loud voice)— How old are you, my good man?—No an-

The Lord Cnief Justice—(in a very low tone) -Well, you are excused serving, can you hear

Answer, Yes; and he immediately left the court amidst a roar of laughter.

PARALLEL PASSAGES IN HISTORY.—The fol of farmers who suffered and died was nearly the cloth is removed at 10. There is lunch at France as the prisoner of Louis Philippe, than upon the gravel and mixed directly with it. twice as great as city residents. Two planks are placed edgewise eight or Dr. Jarvis made some suggestions respecting then follow snacks, wine, punch, toddy, gin- exiled! The Dey, at the fall of Charles, exthe influence of elevation on health, and on the sling, &c.—that is, for those who want them— claimed, 'God is just; he has avenged me!' ed to the depth of eight inches. This is suffereffects of staguent, water and flooded lands in till half-past 11, when the steward's bar is closed, and who would prevent the Marabout, Abd-el- ed to stand till the next day, when it is suffproducing sickness in certain sections of coun and the lights are out by 12. Such is life on Kader, from making the same assertion of ciently hardened to raise the planks and repeat try. Montage desaits and in the sum providential retribution.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—We have been requested to publish the following, said to be a

"Take two tablespoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, in powder—mix it with half a pint of stantly bathed, and frequently renewed. The chlorine of gas possesses the power of decomposing this tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attacks the artillery of medical science has been long directed in vain. It is 'necessary to add that this wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the results of this treatment: From 1810 to 1824, the number of persons admitted into Breslau Hospital was 184; of whom only two died—from 1783 to 1824, the number into the Hospital of Zurich, 223 persons were bitten by different animals, (182 by dogs) of

whom only four died."

INCIDENTAL ADVANTAGES OF RAILROADS.— Among the incidental advantages which may result from the opening of railroads into the interior, is the discovery of valuable kinds of stones dressed to the Principals, or to Ira Spencer, of DeRuyter and minerals. Thus in cutting through the hills | Lucius Crandall, of Plainfield, N. J., Agents. of Canterbury, N. H., for the Concord and Montreal Railroad, the workmen have discovered soap-stone of the very best quality, and apparently of considerable extent, which is of ready sale at \$20 a ton. Operations in quarrying the stone have already been commenced, and the first freight car which passed over the road last week was freighted with this stone. A correspondent in the Concord Congregational Journal from which we derive the following facts, estimates the quarry at 2,000,000 cubic feet, or 166,666 tons; which, at \$20 a ton would amount to build and equip some ten or twelve railroads like the road to Sanbornton.

VARIETY.

The Rev. Mr. Pepper, a Presbyterian clergyman of Albany, N. Y., has invented a compound der the immediate care of their teachers. They will board in of clay, called Asgillo, which resembles in structure and appearance, the richest, variegated agates. It is to be used for door knobs, ly desired. pavement, table tops, and other ornamental articles. It surpasses in brilliancy any known variety of marble, and is equally cheap. No one who has not seen it, can form any idea of tiesofactive life. Our prime mottois, "The health, the morals, its beauty and illimitable variety of color. It is and the manners of our students." To secure these most described as to resist any scratch except that of a sirable ends, the following Regulations are instituted without so hard as to resist any scratch except that of a It is stated in several papers that Mr. Hotch- crystal or diamond. Already Mr. Calhoun has kiss, of Brooklyn, who was waylaid by robbers introduced into the Senate, a resolution, which and almost killed, some months ago, is entirely passed instantly, to the effect, that all the floors of the public offices in the Capital should be made of this beautiful material. \$1,000,000 has been offered for the entire patent.

> 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. Nothing was seen of him until some hours afterward, when a large dog, belonging to a neighbor, was found tenderly bringing back the unfortunate wanderer by the teeth. found the gate closed, and the paling of the obtained from one of the Principals. fence too narrow to admit him with his charge; whereupon he commenced digging under the

An attempt was recently made in Mexico by a party of Americans, to ascend the great volcano Popocateptl. After reaching the limits of ing in Northern New York, who, after having vegetation, the party was overtaken by a tremendous snow storm, accompanied by hail, in the English branches, received a severe kick thunder and lightning. They, however, persevered, until within a thousand feet of the summit, when they were compelled to give up, havestablished in distant cities, often act as one senseless for some days. On recovering the ing suffered severely from the rarification of the air, and the intense cold. Some of the party were temporarily blind, and had to be carried down the mountain. In the time of Cortez, a party of soldiers succeeded in reaching the

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? By the same rule (said a lady) if a man is hanged for his misdeeds, all his posterity should be

A Roman Emperor said one day to Rabbi Joshua, son of Chananay, "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. The dazzling lustre very soon caused the Emperor to cast his eyes downwards, whereupon Rabbi Joshua said to him, "What! wouldst tras named above,) need not exceed seventy-five dollars. thou see the Master, when thou hast not power to look his satellites in the face!"

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 stsuggling in the world within. Anxious to have something to narrate, he will be induced to give attention to objects around him, and what is passing in the sphere of his instruction, and to observe and note events will pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1724, probably

In appearance, Lamartine has something that ecalls Byron; the same beauty of feature and expression, the same habits of elegance and dandyism; the rather haughty, and perhaps If you add to this, to complete the resemblance, the retinue of a great lord, a sumptuous mansion, full-blooded horses, a magnificent chateau, you will conclude, that, since the epoch of Tasso and Camoens, times have somewhat changed, and that it is possible, now-a-days, to be an eminent poet, without dying in the hospital.

In Wisconsin, houses are built in some dis-Libe process. was green a or longing who got

DERUYTER INSTITUTE

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress.

Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various Departments.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1

Tuition, per term of fourteen weeks, from \$3 00 to \$5 00 Extras—for Drawing Painting 2 00 Piano Music 8 00 Use of Instrument Room-rent, including necessary furniture. 1 75

Cook-stoves are furnished for those wishing to board them-

selves. Board can be had in private families at \$1 25 to \$1 50.

Every member of the school will be exercised in compo ition, and in reading or speaking select pieces. In respect to government, the experience and observation of the Faculty have convinced them, that while they hold th reins firmly in their own hands, the object is best secured by teaching their pupils to govern themselves, and thereby calling into exercise the higher and nobler faculties of their nature, and promoting the refining and restraining

elements of social influence. The friends of the Institution have met with a success sur passing their most sanguine expectations, and hope by a laud able effort of all interested in its welfare, to make it a flourish ing and respectable school. Correspondence may be ad

LEFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Beard of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, Principals,

Assisted in the different departments by eight able and ex perienced Teachers-four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has been in operation; and they hope, by continuing to augment its facilities, to continue to merit a share it public patronage. Extensive buildings are now in progress of erection, for the accommodation of students and for recitation, lecture rooms, &c. These are to be completed in time to be occupied for the ensuing fall term. They occupy an eligible position, and are to be finished in the best style of modern architecture, and the different apartments are to be heated by hot air, method decidedly the most pleasant and conomical.

Ladies and gentlemen will occupy separate buildings, un the Hall, with the Professors and their families, who will be responsible for furnishing good board, and for the order of he Hall. Board can be had in private families if particular.

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 thorough practical scholars, prepared to meet the great responsibilian unreserved compliance with which, no student should

1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exer-

cises, will be required. 3d. The use of tobacco for chewing or smoking, can not be allowed either within or about the academic buildings.

4th. Playing at games of chance, or using profane language, 5th. Passing from room to room by students during the regular hours of study, or after the ringing of the first bell

each evening, can not be permitted.
6th. Gentlemen will not be allowed to visit ladies' rooms, nor ladies the rooms of gentlemen, except in cases of sickness, Reaching the fence before Mr. Wait's house he and then it must not be done without permission previously

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to stringer with a view of effecting a passage into illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the difference of ferent departments of Natural Science

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School. Model Classes will be formed at the commencement of each term. The Institution has sent out not less than one hund red and fifty teachers, annually, for the three past years; number much larger than from any other in the State.

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and

ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846. The Second, commencing Tuesday, November 24th, 1846, and ending Thursday, March 4th, 1847.

The Third, commencing Tuesday, March 23d, 1847, and ending Thursday, July 1st. 1847. As the classes are arranged at the commencement of the term, it is very desirable that students purposing to attend the Institution should then be present; and as the plan of instruction laid out for each class will require the entire term

for its completion, it is of the utmost importance that students should continue till the close of the term; and, accordingly, no student will be admitted for any length of time less than a term, extraordinaries excepted.

Students prepared to enter classes already in operation, an be admitted at any time in the term.

Board, per week Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term,

EXTRAS PER TERM. Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing,

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the ex-For the convenience of such as choose to board themselves, ooms are furnished at a moderate expense.

The expenses for board and tuition must be settled in ad vance, at the commencement of each term, either by actual SAMUEL RUSSELL.

President of the Board of Trus ALFRED, June 23, 846.

VALUABLE REPUBLICATION: CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have iust issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's tion of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antiquated phraseology, has been much improved, and the work somewhat abridged by the omission of occasional repetitions. The Society ask for it a general circulation. It is published in mailable covers at 15c., or fine muslin gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 56c. English, but noble and distinguished carriage. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Stillman, New York, will be promptly attended to.

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ept at the discretion of the publisher.

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