

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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WHOLE NO. 207.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE VALLEY OF THE WEST A MISSIONARY FIELD.

The following is the New York Tribune's report of a speech upon this subject, delivered at the recent Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, by Rev. Mr. Magoon, of Cincinnati:—

Mr. M. held the audience between smiles and tears for half an hour. He said in substance: This is the grand festival of hobby-horsal reports and nonsensical speeches—every Secretary straining his imagination to make out a case—every Treasurer raking the coffers to make out a balance—every speaker compassing heaven and earth to exalt his peculiar society. He moved that the great Valley of the West in an inviting field which will amply repay cultivation. Eastern character, said he, is wondrously transformed in the West. Let your Yankee start for that promised land, sleep he would find a dreadful nice village; go to Niagara, in whose awful tones he would hear the first key-note of the great anthem of the West; let him stop on board a steamer, and go fifteen hundred and eighty-five miles up to Chicago, and by the time he had arrived there he would get some new ideas; let him go forth to those boundless prairies, spangled with flowers and billowy with the luxuriant grass, over which the voices of a thousand feathered warblers make melody, and through which countless myriads of buffaloes and deers roam—those magnificent prairies, to which the steppes of Asia and the pampas of South America bear no comparison—those limitless prairies, in whose verdure the sun lies down to his evening rest, and over which the horizon closes without a bound—and he might well feel new ideas of grandeur and glory. Let him go down the Mississippi, and behold at New Orleans the ships of every nation under the sun, and see the men and hear the language of every division of our species; let him go back, hugging up to the smoke-stack or the shady side of the wheel house, as the weather may be, whittling and speculating, and pumping every passenger dry with his interminable questions—let him stop at Cincinnati, the heart of the mighty giant, the hem of whose garment only he had seen—let him see this, and he will see a fraction of that valley which might make a corona of States fit to gem the diadem of the world—he will see room for all the exiled Kings of the world to pitch their tents—room, even for Victoria to give ample farms to all her children, past, present, and prospective, ay, though God should bless her for time to come with the fullness He has vouchsafed to her for the past ten years. Let your Yankee see all this, and his ideas will begin to expand—he becomes a Yankee enlarged. So much for the extent of the Western field. The growth of the West is talked of—always talked of—talked to death. Innumerable myriads are constantly going over the blue summits of the Alleghanies, with the ultimate purpose to scale even the sterile peaks of the Rocky Mountains—to make their homes over all the broad country, from the snows of the North to the balmy breezes and effeminate luxuriance of the South. No less than one and a half millions of the descendants of the Puritans are now in our West, cultivating their farms and looking after their dimes. According to a statement made by a member of Congress, in 1860 there will be thirty-one millions of souls in this Union, eighteen millions of whom will be in the great Valley of the West. The increase in that region for ten years, 1830 to 1840, was 74 per cent. At this rate, in less than ten years this valley will possess the power and control the destinies of the Republic. A prominent feature in the West is the diversity of character there found. Many New Englanders are there—some noble-hearted men; and some the meanest men I ever knew. There is the open-souled and generous Irishman; the keen, cold, crafty Scotchman; the Englishman, stiff as his own sturdy oak; and some of them as sound at the core as the old mountains of the forest; the fickle and shifting people of Middle Europe; and that wonderful Magician of the North, who will smoke and drink, and live on sour beer will chase a Greek particle through all known literature—the erudite philologist who smokes and thinks, and thinks and writes ponderous folios that would break a common skull. When these amalgamates, as they eventually will, they will form—oh! what a glorious amalgam! destined to revolutionize, to renovate, and bless the world. We must also consider the enterprise of the West. Take Cincinnati, for example. In 1847 her imports and exports amounted to—how much! how much do you think, you who live on the little patch of soil in the mountains—and fancy you'll do all creation! Why one hundred and seven million of dollars. But her education interest is her greatest glory. The best models of Boston school-houses only serve her, the best teachers only are employed by her; 10,170 of her children enjoy access to her higher schools. And at this moment she is leading the world in the pursuit of the fine Arts—Sculpture; and in the strictest of the exact Sciences—Astronomy. Opulence is there to support these enterprises, and has lately opened a Gallery of the Fine Arts, which may safely challenge the continent for its superiority. The people of the West are all enterprise. I know a man who worked to the age 40 years to tell himself a breathing place in the woods, and then went with his son and son-in-law, and led by them in Miami University, to attain a classical education. He was successful, for he said, without intelligence I can never be influential. There are no drones in the West, unless they are imported; in and around Cincinnati there are fewer loafers than in any place I ever knew. Every man, woman, and child has something to do. There is no man who can't work, no woman who can't think, should stay away from the West;

for there the people are walking forward with a lock-step over the shoals and quicksands of Time to the Judgment-seat. In that West, he has the greatest influence who can touch the chords of the human heart and make them thrill to the music of his own soul. But there is a difficulty—a great difficulty, to be removed. Romanism, the everlasting death-head-and-marrow-bones of discussion—endless discussion; a great portion of which I verily believe constitutes the most perfect humbug of the age. If Catholics are fellow-men on the high-road to ruin, if they are eternity-bound, hell-bound, creatures, why not meet them; quietly meet them, and lead them to Jesus—they are mostly foreigners; and I hold that our abuse of them is the least ungrateful. Every College in New England has been endowed by foreigners—the first printing press pulled in the Colonies was a donation from Holland—the noblest structure devoted to literature in our nation was erected by a foreigner who never even saw the United States. I know that some of the best citizens of the West are Catholics, and I see no reason why, with the blessing of God in their hearts, they may not be as devout as any men. It seems strange to me that we scrape every cent we can reach to send the Gospel to our very antipodes, and forget those who come to our own and to make them houses. Do the Catholics build schools and colleges. We do the same. Let us meet them in kindness and philanthropy, in discussion, and win them. Should a Catholic build on one corner of my house, an infidel on another, and a Jew in front, when I came from my morning devotions I would say, Good Day, to each, and pray God would bless them all. When another speaker told the persecutions of Baptists by the French King, he might have gone farther—he might have told how a man rose in Paris and battled nobly, and zealously, and successfully for their cause, and that man was a foreigner every where—it was Cromieux, the Jew—subsequently called, in the providence of God, to be a Minister of Justice. It is our privilege to give all men freedom to worship God. If they are in error, we may pity them, but we should never abuse. But the great obstacle to be removed is defunct Protestantism—Evangelism congealed. Some men came to the West who had the odor of sanctify, who had perhaps been active class leaders on this side the mountains, but they had left all the Christian heat they ever had behind them—they were devoured by the sun, and they were left to rot in some devious place and settle down, the select wheat of God's harvest, predestinated from all eternity to sit in their infernal laziness while the world was perishing around them; the fossil remains of Pharaoh's lean kine; possessed of a *vis inertia* almost sufficient to stop the wheels of the Almighty's chariot of Mercy, and banish every ray of His glory from man. In the third place, this field will richly reward all culture bestowed upon it. But men who go there want character; and they want three kinds of sense—common sense, cultivated sense, but most of all a divine sense, learned in the school of Christ and emanating from a broken cross. Some of our young men, I am aware, graduate from a New England College, their ordinary habits scarcely sufficient to hold their august persons, with great proficiency in the application of Latin terms, armed with the President's diploma and recommendatory letters, all which may be well, but this is not what the West requires—there he would be asked to do, for *can do* is the only talent there demanded. The education soaked in from the outside, like a Thompsonian bath, is useless there. There is no field for such preachers. Black board knowledge and Latin roots, emptiness in the head, green glasses over the eyes, dyspepsia in the stomach, and a diploma in his hand, does not suit the people—they want what the Scotch call "gumption"—they want to see a man like Ringgold's flying artillery, who know how to lead and fire in the hottest of the fight. There is no need to wait for a church to call a pastor in the West; he can call the church himself. With a log cabin for a vestry, he could have around him a cathedral whose arches were wrought and wreathed, whose roof was adorned in a way the temples of Greece never knew—the blue sky is visible through its dome, the setting sun streams in between its pillars, and there, in a garb as simple as the truth he told, he could preach the Word of Life; there is no need of fine linen in double quantity—linen under and linen over his garments—he would not want two shirts. With such men we should do nobly—Oh! that we had them, East, West, North South, every where; with such men the people would turn to God, and put their trust in Him. It is not only for our contemporaries we desire this, but for those myriads whose fathers are yet unborn—for those who will fix their temple domes on the peaks of the Rocky Mountains, in that golden age of the Anglo-Saxon race, and gaze over an Empire of three hundred millions of Christians, and hear the murmur of the Pacific and the roar of the Atlantic join in the mighty Valley of the West. Then would the present laborers in this field behold the unspeakable glory of which they are now sowing the seed, to come to fullness.

When next in fire the realm of ether glow,
And heaven's last thunder shakes the earth below.

THE FLY AND THE SPIDER.

Two children once went with their grandmother to see a spider's web; they thought it very curious, and they talked a good deal about it, though they could not see the use of such things, nor why there should be such creatures as spiders at all. Their grandmother replied, "My dear children, I cannot tell you just now all the reasons why the all-wise God created and sustains the various creatures which we see around us, though we may be sure there is some good to be served, but I will tell a pretty story, which may at least help us to think upon the subject. A young prince, used often to wonder for what purpose God made bees and spiders; as he could not see, he said, what use

they were of to men, and, if he had the power, he would kill them all. One day, after a great battle, this prince was obliged to hide himself from his enemies; and wandering about in a wood, he lay down very tired beneath a tree, and fell asleep. A soldier passing by, who belonged to the enemy, was quietly drawing near with his sword to kill the prince, when all of a sudden, a fly stung his lip, and woke him. Seeing his danger, he sprang to his feet, and quickly made the soldier run off. That night the prince again hid himself in a cave in the same wood; and during the night a spider wove her web across the entrance. Two soldiers belonging to the army which had defeated him, and who were looking for the prince, passed the cave in the morning; and the prince heard their conversation: 'Look, cried one of them, 'he is surely concealed in this cave.' 'No,' replied the other—'that is impossible; for if he had gone in there, he would have brushed down that spider's web at the entrance.' When they had gone away, the prince raised his hands to heaven, and thanked God for such goodness in yesterday saving his life by means of a fly, and now again by a spider, and acknowledged that the ways and works of God are perfectly good and wise."

"WHY SEEK YE THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD?"

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIOURNEY.

Ye lock the vault—ye bar the tomb—
And to their keeper dread
Commit the precious treasures, borne
Upon the sable bier—
But that which made your idol dear,
The presence so refined,
That work the sigh, the smile, the tear,
The Soul, ye may not bind.

Again ye come—the hoarded gem
O'er which ye reared with care
The marble arch, the fretted shrine,
The sculptured column fair,
Where is it? Ah, the fearful change!
The flesh hath mocked your trust,
The bone its fellow bone forsok,
And mouldering sank to dust.

Thus o'er the close-sealed tomb, where first
The Lord of glory slept,
The Roman soldiers, stiff and stern,
Their sleepless vigil kept,
Dawn came—the affrighted watchmen quailed;
The buried form had fled—
And grieved affection vainly sought
The living 'mid the dead.

FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.

It is glorious to have friends in heaven. They seem to add to the attractions of the eternal world. While we think of them as the inhabitants of the star-paved city, we, at the same time, regard them as our companions, and thus we are drawn nearer to the throne by the cords of human love, and become, in some sense, familiarized with the glories which await us in blissful immortality. In one view they appear as our associates, rejoicing in our prosperity, sympathizing in our sorrows, and having sentiments and purposes kindred with our own; in another, we behold them the companions of patriarchs and prophets, listening to the sublime adorations of Paul, and the seraphic melodies of David's celestial lute, and pouring forth their own voices in anthems of praise to the Lamb, forever.

I bless God for the hope I am permitted to entertain, that I have a mother—the heart-shrined idol of my earlier years—whose spirit wanders in a cloud of glory, through the aromatic gardens, and over the delectable mountains of the blest. She spent, here below, a life of sorrow—wedded to privations, disappointments, and disease; but now she plucks the fragrant flowers and the delicious fruits of paradise—leans her own wearied head upon the bosom of Jesus, and slumbers in a beatific vision of the throne of God. I have often fancied, in hours of darkness and despondent gloom, that her glorified spirit lingered around me, whispering words of consolation and hope. I have imagined that it was the echo of her lute which made sweet music in my heart, the hallowedness of her presence, which drove far from me the tempter, with his doubts, and the rustling of her wings, of glory, which seemed to pavilion me around with starlight irradiations from the eternal throne.

And to have children in heaven! Are they not golden knobs, which transmit the electric spark of divine love from the throne of the Lamb to the burdened and disconsolate soul? Bereaved parents! could you now behold the babe which has perished like a blossom from your arms, you would scarcely recognize the sickly infant which demanded your unceasing care, and unslumbering watchfulness. It has changed its toys for an angelic lute—its sobs for a song of triumph, and its little griefs and acute pains for the sweetness of seraphic joy, and the rapture of undying praise. And then, what astonishing advances has it already made, in all the elements of knowledge and wisdom and love! And yet, what wonder, since it has been instructed by the Great Teacher? It would be no matter of surprise, though it could inform us concerning the mysteries of redemption, and speak in language which it would not be lawful for us to utter.

Glory to God, that we have friends in heaven! Parents, husbands, wives, children, brothers, sisters, and associates have gone before us. Their tears are wiped away; their sighs of sorrow are repressed; their burden of affliction is now removed, and they have proved by their own experience that "life and immortality are brought to light in the gospel." They await our arrival upon those blissful shores. They stoop from the golden battlements of heaven, to lure us on to that glory which shall be eternal. O grant, gentle reader, that you and I may be attracted by the splendor of the unseen world, and admonished by the terrors of hell, that we may "work out our salvation with fear and trembling," and be brought at last to stand bright upon the mount of God; encircled with the robes of splendour, and filled with the unutterable glories of a blissful eternity. [Ch. Adv.]

TWO DEATH-BED SCENES.

"LOOK FIRST ON THIS PICTURE; THEN ON THAT."

It was a gorgeously-furnished apartment in the palace of England's queen. Rare gems of art are scattered in every direction. The windows are hung with crimson velvet; the sofas and draperies are of the same rich material, tastefully arranged. Costly and beautiful paintings, from the ancient masters, in massy frames, decorate the walls. The last rays of the sun, breaking through the crimson curtains, shed a soft and mellow light through the apartment.

Reclining upon a royal couch, a noble queen lies dying. Her countenance is severely stern and expressive of determined resolution. That broad forehead is contracted, as if in pain. She has enjoyed all the honors this world can bestow. How worthless pleasure, wealth, and renown appear, as the vista of futurity opens upon the eye of the soul. The scenes of eternity now unveil themselves to her astonished vision, and her whole preparation for that untried state is crowded into a few brief moments. Now despair is depicted in every feature; the lashings of conscience are terrible. She actually writhes under the excess of mental anguish; there is an expression of awe in the countenance of every beholder, and the profound silence of terror seems to pervade the apartment. With accents faltering in death, the dying Elizabeth exclaims, "Millions of money for a moment of time!" Miserable woman; she possesses wealth and fame; she is surrounded with splendor and luxury; and yet she shrieks in vain for a moment of time. There is a groan, and spasm, and all is still; the heart has ceased its throbbings, and that soul stands in the presence of Jehovah. Proudly did she rise above the great and the gifted upon earth;

"But who would soar the solar height,
To sit in such a starless night?"

In a lowly cottage, half concealed with the overshadowing foliage, resides the family of the missionary. It is a lovely morning; the birds are pouring forth their rich notes of melody; the air is perfumed with the grateful fragrance of flowers, bending, half concealed with the abundance of dew upon them. The windows of the cottage are thrown open, and the fringed curtains looped far back to admit the fresh breeze. Although everything around seems joyous, yet there is sorrow in that dwelling; the wife and mother, the devoted missionary, is dying. A smile is on her lip; in her countenance there is unearthly beauty. Hers has been a life of sacrifice and self-denial in the cause of her Redeemer;—she had given up the ease, pleasure, and luxury of her early home to serve Christ. Now she is going to reap her reward in heaven. Death has no terror for her; serenity pervades her, whole being as she draws near eternity. Her eyes are closed; yet visions of her early home, of childhood's joyous hours, are thronging her mind. Now she joins in the worship of God in the sanctuary, now unites in a hymn of praise; now she beholds the gates of heaven, the river of life, while earth and all its scenery grows dim about her.

Look at her again. Her face is calm, like that of an angel; those lips move not; that heart has ceased its quivering.

"The gentle air
Comes through the open window, freighted with
The savory odors of the early spring—
She breathes it not; the laugh of passers-by
Is like a discord in some mournful tune,
But words not her slumbers. She is dead."

Her spirit borne on angels' wings enters the gates of the heavenly city. The mind of man never conceived such glory as now bursts upon her enraptured vision. The ear of mortal never listened to such music as now fills her soul with melody. The imagination never conceived such happiness as now fills her whole being with delight.

"Before the throne she stands sublime in robes
Of glory; and now her fingers wake the chords
To praise; which all in heaven repeat."
[Vt. Chronicle.]

ILLUSTRATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

"See here, I hold a Bible in my hand, and you see the cover, the letters, the words, but you do not see the writers, or the printer, the letter-founder, the ink-maker, the paper maker, or the binder. You never did see them; you never will see them; and yet there is, not one of you who will think of disputing or denying the being of these men. I go farther; I affirm that you see the very souls of these men in seeing this book, and you feel yourself obliged to allow that, by the contrivance, design, memory, fancy, reason, which is here seen. In the same manner, if you see a picture, you judge there was a painter; if you see a house, you judge there was a builder of it; and if you see one room contrived for this purpose and another for that, a door to enter, a window to admit light, a chimney to hold fire, you conclude that the builder was a person of skill and forecast, who formed the house with a view to accommodate its inhabitants.

RELIGION AN ELEMENT OF EDUCATION.

Religion should be regarded as the most essential element in education, and should hold its due prominence in every institution of learning. The sublime truths of Christianity should be clearly taught, its doctrines explained, and its precepts urged. A religious atmosphere should surround every temple dedicated to science and literature, from the district school-house up to our colleges. I plead not indeed, for the limited religious creed of a single sect. In the present state of things, it would be exceedingly unjust somewhere, if not utterly impracticable, to adopt such a course of instruction in our public institutions, of learning if desired. But I plead for religion, its broad spirit is taught and illustrated by its divine Author. Let blind bigotry and narrow minded sectarianism be expelled like from all our institutions of learning held in common, and be buried in the

grave of oblivion. But let religious truth, as presented in the Bible, be brought to bear, with mighty power upon the heart, and conscience of every individual. It is not the presentation of abstract truth merely, cold and lifeless, is called for, but truth exhibited in its practical bearing as applicable to man, and as a creature of God, to whom he is accountable for all his conduct; truth which shall bear salutary effect upon the practice, in all the various walks of life, and in all intercourse of man with man.

RESIGNATION.

"Amid the various scenes of life;
Each stroke some kind design fulfill;
And shall I murmur at my God,
When sovereign love directs the rod?"

Resignation is an exalted Christian virtue. It is a plant that grows not up from nature's soil. It is a grace that must be cultivated like the rose-tree, that it may flourish and shed forth its sweet fragrance amid the passing scenes of life. To possess resignation, calm and settled, under all circumstances, is a high attainment. Yet it is attainable; and blessed are they who live under its benign influences. It will shed a holy balm over the moral waste of life, and cheer us amid the darkest hours of our pilgrimage.

Life has its cares and its afflictions, its crosses and its conflicts, its disappointments and its sacrifices. But in every scene of earth, resignation, like the strong and faithful anchor that holds the ship in safety till the storm is past, secures its possessor peace and quietness, till the darkness and danger of the tempest are over, and the sunshine of tranquility and joy again beams upon us. Nothing is ever lost to the just by the exercise of this virtue; but it will secure to the anxious, the impotent, and heavy-laden, much joy, blessedness, and consolation. It will render our afflictions blessings; our crosses pleasure; our disappointments unexpected good; and our sacrifices either for our own or the well-being of others, acceptable oblations to God. Then

"Though Heaven afflict, I'll not repine;
Each heart-felt sorrow still is mine;
Comforts that shall o'er death prevail,
And journey with me through the vale."

HAPPY INFLUENCE OF DANGERS.

At a meeting held in reference to the establishment of schools in the highlands and islands of Scotland, Dr. McLeod related the following facts:—

A friend of mine happened to be in a boat, by which a poor simple-hearted man from St. Kilda was advancing, for the first time in his life, from his native rock to visit the world; and as he advanced towards the island of Mull, a world in itself in the estimation of the poor St. Kilda man, the boatman commenced telling him the wonders he was so soon to see. They asked him about St. Kilda; they questioned him regarding all the peculiarities of that wonderful place, and rallied him not a little on his ignorance of all those great and magnificent things that were to be seen in Mull. He parried them off with great coolness and good humor; at length, a person asked him if he ever heard of God, in St. Kilda. Immediately he became grave and collected. "To what land do you belong?" said he; "describe it to me." "I," said the other, "come from a place very different from your barren rock; I come from the land of flood and field, the land of wheat and barley, where nature spreads her bounty in abundance and luxuriance before us." "Is that," said the St. Kilda man, "the kind of land that you come from? Ah, then, you may forget God, but a St. Kilda man never can. Elevated on his rock, suspended over a precipice, tossed on the wild ocean, he never can forget his God—he hangs continually on his arm." All were silent in the boat, and not a word more was asked him regarding his religion. [Arrive.]

POLYCARP'S DEATH.

When Polycarp, an ancient bishop of the Church at Smyrna, was brought to the tribunal, the proconsul asked him if he was Polycarp, to which he assented. The proconsul then began to exhort him, saying, "Have pity on thine own great age; swear by the fortune of Cæsar; repent; say, take away the atheists," meaning the Christians. Polycarp, casting his eyes solemnly over the multitude, waving his hand to them, and looking up to heaven, said; "Take away these atheists; meaning the idolaters around him. The proconsul still urging him, and saying, "Swear, and I will release thee; repent, Christ," Polycarp said, "Eighty and six years have I served him, and he hath never wronged me; and how can I blaspheme my King, who hath saved me?" "I have," my King," said the proconsul, "and will expose you to them unless you repent." "Call them," said the martyr, "I will tame your spirit by fire," said the Roman. "You threaten me," said Polycarp, "with the fire which burns only for a moment, but are yourself ignorant of the fire of eternal punishment, reserved for the ungodly." Soon after, being about to be put to death, he exclaimed, "O Father of thy beloved and blessed Son, Jesus Christ! O God of all principalities and of all creation! I bless thee that thou hast counted me worthy of this day, and this hour, to receive my portion with the martyrs, in the cup of Christ." [Arrive.]

Few people understand how deeply and silently a child may suffer; childhood is regarded as the gay, buoyant period of life; and those alone can tell what a world of joy and sorrow, of struggle and suffering, lies in their little hearts. Insignificant as the events of their baby life may seem to the matured mind of man, they are all important in themselves to the child; by which the child is trained for the coming duties of life. From this year passing into the feelings, we have seen many one punished for silliness, when a word of sympathy in its little grief would have saved it from the ordeal of unjust correction.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
This paper will be divided into three parts, viz:—
Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1, 1847.
Dec. 15, and ending March 22, 1848.
April 5, and ending July 12, 1848.
For one year, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
For three months, 1.00 to 1.50.
For six months, 1.50 to 2.00.
For a single copy, 25 cents.
For a single issue, 10 cents.
For a single page, 5 cents.
For a single line, 25 cents.
For a single word, 10 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS:
This paper is published for the purpose of circulating the truth, and promoting the cause of the Sabbath.
For advertising in this paper, apply to the Editor, or to the Office of the Recorder, No. 109 Broadway, New York.

RECEIPTS:
The Editor of the Recorder, No. 109 Broadway, New York, has received from the following gentlemen the sum of \$100.00 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1847.
G. B. Utter, \$50.00
J. H. Rogers, \$25.00
Wm. L. Chittenden, \$10.00
S. J. May, \$10.00
J. H. May, \$5.00
J. H. May, \$5.00
J. H. May, \$5.00

NOTICE:
The following is the name of the person who has been appointed to edit the Recorder for the year ending Dec. 31, 1848.
G. B. Utter, No. 109 Broadway, New York.

REMARKS:
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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 5, 1845.

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

PUBLICATIONS OF THE HANSERD KNOLLYS SOCIETY.

Some three years ago, we announced the formation, in England, of the Hanserd Knollys Society, for the publication of the works of early Baptist writers. Through the attention of our friend, Rev. Wm. H. Black, Pastor of the Mill-Yard Church, London, we have received copies of the first three volumes issued by the Society, which he designed as a present to the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. An examination of them has served to deepen our interest in the objects of the Society, and to make us desire the extensive circulation of their publications in this country.

Soon after the organization of the Hanserd Knollys Society, the following list was published as comprising the names of some whose works were intended to form part of the series: Bampfild, Blackwood, Bunyan, Canne, Collier, Collins, Cornwall, Danvers, Delaune, Denne, Du Veil, Drapes, Grantham, Griffith, Helwys, How, Jeffrey, Jessy, Keach, Kiffin, King, Knollys, Lawrence, Palmer, Powell, Pandarves, Smyth, Stewart, Tombes, Roger Williams, &c.

1. The first publication is a volume of over four hundred pages, entitled, "Tracts on Liberty of Conscience and Persecution." It contains the earliest writings extant in the English language upon this subject, embracing the eventful period from 1614 to 1661. The editor, EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, has prefaced the volume with an exceedingly valuable historical notice of the condition and progress of liberty of conscience in England during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. Then come the following Tracts:—"Religious Peace; or A Plea for Liberty of Conscience," by Leonard Buzier, first printed in 1614.

2. The Society's second publication is "The Records of a Church of Christ, meeting in Broadmead, Bristol, 1640-1687." This volume is also edited by Mr. Underhill, and exhibits the origin and internal arrangements of a church during a series of years of national commotion and change, when the principles of its formation, and those who upheld them, were exposed to the severest persecution.

3. The third publication of the Society is "The Pilgrim's Progress," corrected from Bunyan's first copy, which is followed literally in the orthography, capitals, italics, and punctuation. Every omission or alteration that the author made during his life is noted, together with the edition in which such alteration first appeared, thus giving the reader a sort of history of John Bunyan's thoughts about his own wonderful work. All the original wood-cuts are likewise accurately copied in this edition. The volume is edited by George Offer, Esq., who furnishes for it a lengthy and valuable Introduction. The next publication will probably be Roger Williams' "Bloody Tenent of Persecution," edited by Mr. Underhill, which will doubtless be followed by Henry Danvers' Treatise on the Liberty of Conscience, edited by Rev. W. H. Black.

of these volumes, not only as a matter of information to our readers, but in hope that some may be sufficiently interested in them to become members of the Society; in which case they will be required to pay ten shillings sixpence sterling, or about two dollars and a half, annually, and will be entitled to all the publications of the Society, averaging, probably, two large octavo volumes a year. Should any feel inclined to do so, we will very cheerfully transmit their names and subscriptions to Mr. Black, who is a member of the Council.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.—The anniversary of this Society was held at Troy, N. Y., week before last, when the usual reports were presented. It seems that the receipts into the treasury for the year ending March 31, 1845, from all sources, were \$98,576 36, while the expenditures were \$94,184 53, showing a balance in favor of the treasury of \$4,391 83, and reducing the debt of the Union to \$29,295-73. Agencies have been prosecuted in the home field, amounting in the aggregate to the services of eight individuals throughout the year. The whole number of missions in connection with the Missionary Union is 16; of stations 52, and out-stations 87; of missionaries and assistants, 105; native preachers and assistants, 158; whole number of laborers, 263; churches 123, with 10,020 members, of whom 689 were baptized the last year; and 44 schools, with 1,472 pupils. Several of the stations have been greatly blessed during the year. At Hong Kong, China, religious meetings have been well attended, and eleven have been added to the church by baptism, of whom two are Chinese women, making the number of native members twenty-five. Similar reports come from other stations, so that the friends of the Union feel encouraged in their arduous work.

LETTER FROM FULTON COUNTY, ILL.

FARMINGTON, Fulton Co., Ill., May 21, 1845.

For a long time past, I have been inclined to say something about Fulton County, and the facilities it offers for emigrants and others desirous of engaging in agricultural or manufacturing operations. There is no County in the State which contains more valuable farming lands, or a greater amount of water power. As yet the land is hardly more than one-fourth of it in cultivation, and the opportunities of purchasing land and farms at a low price are very great. The County is situated on the Illinois River, which, for a distance of more than fifty miles, washes its eastern border, so that all the land is near to a navigable stream, and must become exceedingly valuable. It contains a large amount of timber, coal, and iron ore. Although it is comparatively but thinly settled, yet there is more business transacted within its borders than is done in any other County in the State. We have endeavored to ascertain as correctly as possible the amount of its annual products, but we are well satisfied that we have only been able to approximate the truth. The following statement includes only a portion of the products of the County:—Of wheat, the annual product is not less than one million of bushels; of corn, two millions; of oats, five hundred thousand. The exports are wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, flour, barley, hemp, tobacco, flaxseed, tallow, lard, castor beans, white beans, hides, leather, and lumber. The amount of pork exported annually is 30,000 barrels; of beef, 3,000; and of flour, 50,000.

The following is supposed to be a very correct statement of our exports for the last year, (1847,) but they are increased greatly with each revolving year:—

Table listing exports for the last year: Wheat, 300,000 bushels (\$150,000); Corn, 500,000 " (60,000); Oats, 250,000 " (30,000); Pork, 30,000 barrels (180,000); Beef, 3,000 " (15,000); Flour, 50,000 " (200,000); All other articles, 100,000. Total: \$765,000.

Making the value of our exports for a single year seven hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. If to this we add the amount produced and consumed in the County, it will show an amount not exceeded by any other County in the State.

The number of stores in this County is sixty, and the sales of these stores annually will average eight or nine thousand dollars each. Some stores in this County sell each fifty thousand dollars worth of goods in a single year. The amount of goods imported yearly is placed at five hundred thousand dollars. There are also in this County sixty flour and saw mills. We do not think there is any other County containing more than thirty. We have also fifty physicians and eighteen lawyers. Still we need mechanics and farmers. Great inducements are offered to those classes. To mechanics an abundance of work and high prices; to farmers an abundance of land and low prices, with ready market for all their produce.

This County is as healthy as any in the West. Will not some of our Sabbath-keeping brethren try it? We need but a few more families in this place to make quite a comfortable beginning. One man has recently embraced the Sabbath in our neighborhood, and it raises quite an excitement on the subject. Some feel alarmed, and think we ought not to work on Sunday; it is setting bad examples before their children. We sustain worship on the Sabbath, although destitute of a preacher, and mean to ever contend for that faith which was once delivered to the saints. D. SAUNDERS.

The following letter was placed in our hands, with permission to make such use of it as we might deem proper. Thinking it may do good, by showing how the truth operates upon the minds of individuals, we conclude to print it. The writer, we understand, has recently joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hounsfield, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

HOUNSFIELD, N. Y., May 28, 1845.

DEAR SIR—It has been suggested, by some of my friends, that I should give a short sketch of my conversion from keeping the first day of the week as holy time, to keeping the seventh day, which is "the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." I was brought up to keep the first day, and knew no other Sabbath until I became a man, and commenced preaching. On one occasion, I preached on the importance of keeping the Sabbath, and was accused of preaching a Seventh-day Baptist or Sabbatarian discourse. This caused the inquiry to rise in my mind, How came the Sabbath changed, and by what authority was it changed? But I had another difficulty in my way of coming to the light. I was a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was taught not to make or mend any rule, but to be in obedience in all things to those that had rule over me. Thus I went on till I had been 27 years in the ministry, coming and going at the bidding of men. At last the tyranny of some of the ruling men in the church opened my eyes, and I concluded to think and act for myself. Two sermons fell into my hands—one in favor of the first-day Sabbath, and the other an answer by Bro. Bailey. I plainly saw that Bailey had the best ground to work upon, but still I had some doubts. I finally withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and concluded to renounce all creeds and commandments of men, and take God's Holy Word for the man of my counsel. Having placed my feet on this rock, I soon found the seventh day to be the Sabbath. About this time the Sabbath Recorder and some tracts fell into my hands, which did up the work in my mind. Then came the cross, to come out and keep God's holy day, after keeping the Sabbath of man for so many years. The devil said, What will the people think and say about you? And some of my friends have said the same; which shows that they and the devil are agreed to try their skill in bringing me back to error. But, God being my helper, I think I shall live and die an observer of the Sabbath. ENOCH BARNES.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—This Society held its thirty-second anniversary in Boston last week, at which the reports of the various officers were read. It is said that the operations of the year have been crowned with prosperity, which has not only been continued but increased in every department of the work. The whole number of young men to whom appropriations have been granted during the year is three hundred and ninety-two. The number assisted last year by twenty-nine; and the aggregate of the whole field is greater by three than the aggregate last year. The Parent Society has received under its care seventy-four new applicants during the year, and the other Societies alone named thirty-two; making a total of one hundred and six; which is two more than was received last year. Fifty-five who have been aided by the Society during the whole or a part of their course, have graduated at the several Theological Seminaries during the year, and have entered, with the discipline and acquirements of a thorough education, upon the work of the Gospel ministry.

MISSIONS AND OPIUM IN CHINA.—In New York, on Sunday evening, May 28, Rev. Mr. Williams delivered his farewell address previous to leaving this country for the East. He stated that the present population of the Empire of China, probably exceeded 365,000,000. The cities of Pekin and Canton, contain each about 2,000,000. Among this vast population, there are laboring 67 missionaries, of whom 35 are English, 4 Europeans, and the remainder Americans. About 5,000 Chinese are instructed by them every week. The great obstacle to missionary effort, is the use of opium. Notwithstanding this drug was made a contraband article in 1800, large importations are continued. Since that time no less than 152,000,000 pounds have been imported, at an expense of \$600,000,000, or more than \$12,000,000 annually. Its effect upon the health of its victims is most disastrous. He considered those addicted to its use, as among the most degraded of beings.

EMANCIPATION PAPER IN VIRGINIA.—We learn by the Louisville Examiner, that a new paper, called "The Crisis," has been established at Mountsville, Va. The editor of the Crisis, Anson Berkshire, Esq., says: "The object we have in presenting the public with this weekly visitor is, Emancipation—a theme which is now absorbing both the North and South. We do not feel at all ashamed to embark in this general crusade against the system of American slavery; as it is a notorious fact, that many of the noblest citizens of the sunny South, have declared in favor of emancipation, as the only means of saving the nation from a premature and disgraceful death. Many, very many, slaveholders in Virginia, are in favor of a well grounded system of emancipation, and will labor efficiently for its attainment."

REVIVALS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.—We learn from the N. Y. Baptist Register, that at Mcklenburgh, Tompkins Co., a series of meetings have been held. Eighteen have been baptized, and others are expected soon to follow the Saviour's command. From Bath, Steuben Co., the pastor of the church writes, that a number of backsliders have been reclaimed, and fifteen or sixteen sinners hopefully converted to Christ. Twenty-four in all, have been added to the church. From the church in Westerlo, the pastor writes:—"Within a few months past the Spirit has wrought many wonders among us, such as are common in the conversion of sinners to God. We have baptized forty-six." In Rushford, Allegany Co., nine have been buried with Christ in baptism. Ten have been added to the church in Amity. In the church in Clinton, Oneida Co., there have been forty or fifty hopeful conversions, and the work is steadily advancing.

ROMANISM IN SICILY.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, after adverting to the fact that the influence of the Reformation was unfeigned in Sicily, and that its insular position saved it from the arms of Napoleon, says:—"By reference to the statistics of the Island, it appears that with a population of 1,787,771 inhabitants, three hundred thousand of the number are ecclesiastics, or persons living upon ecclesiastical revenues. The convents, which are scattered throughout the country would almost exceed belief, amounting to no less than eleven hundred and seventeen in number, and tenanted in the aggregate by thirty thousand monks and thirty thousand nuns."

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.—In 1804, according to the best estimates that can be obtained, there were in existence only about 4,000,000 copies of the Bible. Now there are more than 30,000,000. In 1804, the Bible had been published in only 48 or 49 languages; in 1847, it existed in 136. In 1840, it was accessible in languages spoken by about 200,000,000 of men; in 1847, it existed in tongues spoken by 600,000,000. During the last year, 1,419,283 copies were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Societies alone—400,000 more than in any year before, except 1845.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following statement of the powers and duties of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church accompanies a notice in the Baltimore Sun of the recent meeting of the Assembly in that city:—"The General Assembly is the highest judiciary of the Presbyterian Church. It represents in one body, all the particular churches of this denomination in the United States. This Church Court receives and issues all appeals and references which may be regularly brought before it from the inferior judicatories. It reviews the records of every synod, and approves or censures them; it gives its advice and instruction in all cases submitted to it in conformity with the Constitution of the Church. To the General Assembly also belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline; of reproving, warning, or bearing testimony against error in doctrine, or immorality in practice, in any Church, Presbytery, or Synod; of erecting new Synods when it may be judged necessary; of superintending the concerns of the whole Church. The General Assembly consists of an equal delegation of ministers and ruling elders from each Presbytery, in the following proportion, viz: Each Presbytery, consisting of not more than nine ministers, shall send one; for every additional nine ministers in any Presbytery, shall one delegate be sent."

THE FOREIGN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. This Society held a meeting in Boston last week, at which Dr. Baird made a statement of its labors, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Bridell from Paris, Dr. E. Beecher, Rev. Mr. Kirk from Dublin, and Rev. Mr. Kirk. The following report by the Boston Times, of Dr. Baird's remarks, will give our readers some idea of what the Society is doing:—

"During the nine years of this Society's existence, its field of operation, and hold on the sympathies of Christians, had been annually increasing, and it celebrated its present anniversary under peculiarly encouraging auspices. Its Committee had, during the year, aided the French Canadian Society, to a greater extent than in any previous year—had employed an efficient Missionary among the 60,000 French in New Orleans, and made arrangements to bring one or two more from France the coming Autumn, as permanent laborers in that city. The Society had employed an able and pious Spaniard to translate "The History of the Reformation," by D'Aubigne, and some three or four other works, appropriate to the times, for distribution in Mexico and South America; and they sustain a Seaman's Chaplain at Valparaiso.

In France, the chief field of operations, they sustain 80 laborers, colporteurs, and evangelists, beside others in several other papal countries. They had also translated D'Aubigne's History into Italian, and it was now circulating rapidly in Italy. A gentleman in Hartford has engaged to support a missionary there for one year, and he thought others would do the same. Papal countries have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars for sustaining missionaries in the United States, and it is but reasonable that we should do as much for them, in accordance with our convictions of truth and duty, in return. It was an interesting fact, that millions in those countries were now looking to us, not only for the light afforded by our free institutions, but for more knowledge of that Christianity which lies at the foundation of all true freedom as well as future happiness."

MISS FLEUREAU, of London, has just presented to the London Missionary Society the noble sum of \$5,160 13' per cent. consols, valued at \$4,248, for the permanent support of a missionary in China.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.—It was rumored in this city last week, that the Treaty of Peace between this country and Mexico had been ratified, but many thought the news too good to be believed. Advice from Washington, of the 4th inst., however, settles the question, that the Treaty was ratified by the Mexican Chamber of Deputies on the 17th ult., by a vote of 57 to 35, and the other branch of Congress will no doubt approve it by a large vote. It is said, also, that orders have been issued calling in the outposts of the army, and they were expected to march for the coast between the 1st and 15th of June.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last, two steamships have arrived from Liverpool, bringing news to May 20. The movements in Europe continue to be of an interesting character, although these arrivals bring nothing particularly startling.

In Ireland, the trials of O'Brien and Meagher were proceeding slowly. Mr. John Mitchell, the proprietor of the United Irishman, has been arrested and imprisoned for publishing articles supposed to endanger the Crown and Government.

Lord Ashburton, formerly Mr. Alexander Baring, died on the 14th of May, at Longleat, Wiltshire, at the seat of his grandson, the youthful Marquis of Bath. His Lordship died in his 76th year, surrounded by his family, and thus speedily followed to the grave his two brothers, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., and Mr. Henry Baring, both of whose deaths were recorded a few weeks ago.

From France, we learn that a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic and establish Terrorism was discovered on the 15th of May, and signally defeated. The members of the various secret clubs got possession of the Chamber of Deputies for a while, declared the Chamber dissolved, and appointed a new Government. In due time, however, some 200 of the conspirators were arrested, and reduced to a condition which will not admit of their doing farther mischief. The allegiance of the troops of the line and National Guards is now confidently relied on, and Lamartine's popularity has been effectually restored.

A battle was fought on the 6th of May, between the Piedmontese and the Austrians, under the walls of Verona. 659 persons were wounded, and about 100 killed. No important advantages were secured to either party.

In Italy, the hostile armies are still approaching nearer each other; several slight engagements have taken place, in which neither side could justly claim a victory, and some decisive battle, whose result shall be an omen of good or ill to the Republicans of the Italian League, is anxiously awaited.

By advices received at Milan, it is learned that a battle had been fought between the Austrians and the Pontifical troops and Italian volunteers, between Cornuda and Molinetta. The Austrians lost four hundred men killed and five hundred prisoners, and many wounded. The body of their troops, to the number of 5,000 men, were surrounded, without having any artillery, at Cornuda and Molinetta, and are placed between two fires by Generals Durando and Ferrari. Another account says that the battle lasted five hours, and that the Roman troops received a check.

BRITISH RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The expenditure during the year was £114,676, the receipts £103,619; and allowing for a balance of £4,934 remaining over from the previous year, there was now due to the treasurer, £25,993.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—This Society is also a British and Foreign, extending its operations all the way to New Zealand, and having schools under its patronage in all continents. It made 281 grants last year, amounting to £6,422. The schools thus assisted contain 23,345 scholars, of whom 14,805 can read the Bible. The Sunday Schools within five miles of the London Post Office are 503, teachers 10,209, scholars 100,065. Average attendance 66,751. The sales of the year amounted to £8,857.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—According to the 44th Annual Report, the entire receipts of the year ending March, 1848, were £90,416. The total sum applicable to the Society was £43,956. The receipts for Bibles and Testaments amounted to £46,189, the issues of the Society for the year amounting to £1,124,067, viz.: from depositories at home, £37,361; from depots abroad, £286,705. The total issues of the Society now amount to £2,865,837. The expenditure during the past year has been £105,042, being £14,896 beyond the receipts. The liabilities of the Society now extend to £41,800.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.—According to the Report, 22,000,000 of publications had been circulated during the past year, being at the rate of 1,800,000 monthly, 427,066 weekly, 60,274 daily, 2,511 hourly, and 42 for every minute of the days and nights throughout the year. The Society's total circulation at home and abroad, since its formation, amounts to nearly 463,000,000, in about 100 languages. The Society's total receipts this year, including the sales, £55,736 As. 4d.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—Lord Ashley presided at the Annual Meeting of this Society. Its receipts were £25,707, and its expenditures, £25,537.

SAILOR'S HOME SOCIETY.—Admiral Bowles, M. P., presided. Receipts, £706 19s. 1d.

CHURCH HOME SOCIETY.—The present is the 50th year of its existence. Total annual receipts, £101,292—less than last year by £15,524.

The Senate of Connecticut has appropriated \$10,000 for the establishment of Agricultural Schools.

General Intelligence.

LAST WEEK'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Prompted by a "sense of duty," we have read over the reports of proceedings in Congress last week.

In the SENATE, the principal topic of discussion was the bill in favor of establishing a Territorial Government in Oregon.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the bill in favor of the West Point Military Academy was passed.

A STRANGE STORY.—The Fulton County Republican announces the death of Mr. Norman Bemis, under very distressing circumstances.

By an act of Parliament, passed during the last year, more breadstuffs can be distilled into alcoholic liquors in Great Britain and Ireland.

Queen Victoria, during her hurried visit to the Isle of Wight, ordered his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity.

As the warm season is fast approaching, when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 13th, learns verbally that W. R. D. Speights, formerly Parish Judge of the Parish of Sabine, was killed at Many, in that Parish, on the 7th inst.

Great quantities of maple sugar are produced in Canada. In the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Francois, many farmers have made from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, and 300,000 pounds have been made in those two parishes.

By the process of drying, sixteen and a half pounds of water have been expelled from one barrel of flour—a saving to the farmer in the expense of transportation.

The Newport Mercury has commenced its eighty-seventh volume. It was started by James, the elder brother of Benjamin Franklin.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the loss by the fire at Allentown, will amount to about \$250,000, about one-third of which is insured.

A new counterfeit \$3 note on the Fairfield Co. Bank, Conn., has made its appearance in Philadelphia. The bill is well executed.

The Board of Education at Syracuse, have refused to employ any man in that city, who uses tobacco in any form.

Six persons have died in Groton, Mass., within a year; at an average age of 92 years each.

It is said there are fifty-one gambling establishments in Washington.

A poor Irish washerwoman, in Hartford, Ct., has become heiress of a large fortune in the old country.

A child of Mr. Richard Nelson, of Bath, Me., came to its death recently, from swallowing a bean, which lodged in the windpipe.

Greenbury Gosnell recently died in Baltimore County, aged 94 years. He served a year in the Revolutionary war, but being in easy circumstances, never took his pension.

Twelve camels and two Arab drivers, for Howe's Circus, arrived in the steamer Hermann at New York.

SUMMARY.

The factory of Savage & Co., Berlin, Ct., was carried away by a freshet week before last. The accident was so sudden and unexpected, that the workmen engaged in the building were unable to escape, and six men were carried down the rapid stream among the broken fragments of the mill, but, strange to tell, not one of them was killed.

At the head of one of the graves in the burial ground at "Old St. Mary's," Maryland, there stands a cedar slab, which, as the inscription upon it indicates, was placed there in the year 1717!

By a late census of England, the number of horses in England has been found to have diminished from 1,000,000 to 200,000 within the last ten years; in other words, the railroads have dispensed with the use of 800,000 horses, and these animals, as well as oxen, are now scarcely used for transportation, and thus the grain and food of the 800,000 horses formerly consumed have been dispensed with, and the land used for the growth of hay and grass is devoted to the growth of grain alone for the supply of bread.

The process of shortening a river may appear something new under the sun, but it has actually been accomplished in the Mississippi, one of the largest rivers in the United States. During a recent freshet the river made a "bolt" through its banks at Racoon, where there was a considerable turn, and took a straight course for the nearest point of the stream, cutting off twenty-eight miles in the length of the stream. The largest class of steamboats pass through up and down, without any difficulty. It is about four hundred yards wide, and the banks constantly caving.

Dr. Ure remarks in one of his recent works, "It is computed that a cow which gives eighteen hundred quarts (English) of milk per annum, eats in that time eight thousand pounds of hay, and produces one hundred and forty pounds of butter. Two pounds and a quarter of hay corresponds to one quart of good milk; and a cow which eats sixteen thousand five hundred pounds of hay, will produce three hundred pounds of butter per annum."

By an act of Parliament, passed during the last year, more breadstuffs can be distilled into alcoholic liquors in Great Britain and Ireland. If the English distiller formerly consumed twenty-five millions of bushels of grain, to supply his distillery under the old state of things, he now requires none of this grain whatever, because he cannot use it, and the twenty-five millions are now on hand to work into bread for the inhabitants of the British Islands.

Queen Victoria, during her hurried visit to the Isle of Wight, ordered his Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, and that such form of prayer be used in all the churches of England and Wales, and the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Friday, the 21st day of April, and on the four Sundays following.

Prof. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, says an exchange paper, asserted in a public address some time since, that of all the physicians who have received diplomas to practice medicine in the present century, one-half have receded into the drunkard's grave!

At New Haven, on Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Lydia Swift, widow of the late Rev. Zephaniah Swift, of Derby, in the same State, committed suicide by hanging herself in the upper part of the house which she occupied, late the residence of Governor Edwards. Mrs. Swift was a daughter of the late David Austin, of New Haven. She was a woman of excellent character, and exemplary deportment. She undoubtedly committed the act under the influence of insanity, to which several members of the family have at times been subject, in a greater or less degree.

The Bridgeport (Ct.) Standard says that the harbor, on Saturday afternoon, was almost one solid mass of white fish, from the beacon to the bridge. So thick were they, that persons on board vessels passing up and down the harbor, and at the docks, could pull up pails full of them for some time. There was a "great commotion" in the harbor, and no mistake. No doubt millions could have been caught with a net.

Jacob Freyberger, a German passenger on board of the boat E. B. Bennett, was crushed to death on Saturday by a canal bridge a short distance above Fort Plain—he being asleep on the deck of the boat at the time. He had paid in full for the passage of four persons to Buffalo, and had left a part of his family at Fultonville affected with the small pox.

We hear, says the Louisville Journal, that the whole face of the country in Indiana, from Corydon to Evansville, a distance of nearly two hundred miles, is covered with pigeons. Every species of grain put in the ground by the farmers is destroyed forthwith. The slaughter is of course terrible. We have heard of wagon loads of pigeons sent in all directions.

Salome Muller, the German woman, whose suit for freedom, on the ground of not being of African blood, excited so much interest some time since, has at last established her freedom in the New Orleans Courts, and is now suing John F. Miller for the freedom of her children.

The Directors of the Syracuse and Auburn, and of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Companies, are engaged in the work of relaying the track of their respective roads with heavy rail. A large force is employed on each improvement.

Mr. Andrew Heron, aged 83, a native of Scotland, died at Niagara, Canada, on the 20th inst. He was publisher of the Niagara Gleaner for more than twenty years; having founded that paper.

Died, at his residence in Pittstown, on Saturday, 27th ult., Gen. Gilbert Eddy, in the 88th year of his age. At the early age of sixteen he participated in the capture of Burgoyne at Bemus Heights, and at a later period of the Revolutionary struggle was captured at sea and carried into Halifax, where he was for a long time incarcerated in an odious prison-ship, subject to all the suffering and disease incident to the barbarous treatment well known to have been extended to the so-called rebellious subjects of his majesty's revolted colonies who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands as prisoners.

George B. Wilson, who has just returned from the settlement made by several colored families on lands generously given them by Gerrit Smith, informs the editor of the N. Y. Tribune, that Wm. A. Smith, one of the settlers, has already erected a spacious dwelling on Lime Lake, in township No. 9, Franklin County, on the main turnpike from Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg. The site is a beautiful one, and several of the granted locations lie near it in various directions, and settlements may soon be effected thereon by the combined exertions of the grantees, among whom an energetic spirit prevails.

The New Orleans Delta says that San Jacinto Pat, the celebrated Indian Chief, who is carrying such terror into the white settlements of Yucatan, is of Irish descent. His father was an Irishman of great weight and influence with the Yucatecos, and his mother was an Indian woman. He is possessed of great courage, activity, and firmness, and in many respects strongly resembles Carrera, the Indian President of Guatemala. San Jacinto Pat belongs to the Young Irishmen, and is a strong advocate of the physical force doctrine.

A recent arrival at Charleston, from Buenos Ayres, brings the intelligence that the bark Cyres arrived at Rio Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, is said to have no less than 200 passengers, all of whom had been landed from captured slave ships on the coast of Africa. She also brings news that during the last three months 62 slave ships have been captured on the coast.

More counterfeit 5's and 10's of the New Haven County Bank, from the genuine plate, have made their appearance in Boston. The Bank has determined to call in all the genuine bills of those denominations, and to issue no more of them until a new plate can be engraved.

The wife of Deacon David Travis, of Carmel, Putnam Co., aged 70 years, was drowned on the 5th inst. She went to the little pond to shut off the water from the wheel which had been driving a churn, when she fell into the water and was found by her son quite dead.

According to the Courier, Otis Pettee, Esq., of Newton, Upper Falls, some ten years ago made a set of cotton manufacturing machinery for a party of Yankees in Mexico, by which they have cleared \$873,017 12. The cost of the machinery is not mentioned.

The Comptroller has given notice that the first dividend of forty-eight per cent. on the Atlas Bank, secured by public stocks and real estate, will be paid on presentation at his office, and a certificate given for the balance, which will entitle the holder to receive any farther dividend thereon. The mortgage of \$65,000 yet remains to be sold.

As the warm season is fast approaching, when meat cannot be kept for more than a day or two in a fresh state, it will be of no inconsiderable benefit to many to be informed, that if fresh meat is rolled up in Indian corn meal, it will keep fresh for four or five days. The steak should be laid down in pieces of from one to three pounds, and each piece covered entirely with the meal.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 13th, learns verbally that W. R. D. Speights, formerly Parish Judge of the Parish of Sabine, was killed at Many, in that Parish, on the 7th inst., by a man named Bonafay.

Great quantities of maple sugar are produced in Canada. In the parishes of St. Joseph and St. Francois, many farmers have made from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds, and 300,000 pounds have been made in those two parishes.

By the process of drying, sixteen and a half pounds of water have been expelled from one barrel of flour—a saving to the farmer in the expense of transportation.

The Newport Mercury has commenced its eighty-seventh volume. It was started by James, the elder brother of Benjamin Franklin.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the loss by the fire at Allentown, will amount to about \$250,000, about one-third of which is insured.

A new counterfeit \$3 note on the Fairfield Co. Bank, Conn., has made its appearance in Philadelphia. The bill is well executed.

The Board of Education at Syracuse, have refused to employ any man in that city, who uses tobacco in any form.

Six persons have died in Groton, Mass., within a year; at an average age of 92 years each.

It is said there are fifty-one gambling establishments in Washington.

A poor Irish washerwoman, in Hartford, Ct., has become heiress of a large fortune in the old country.

A child of Mr. Richard Nelson, of Bath, Me., came to its death recently, from swallowing a bean, which lodged in the windpipe.

Greenbury Gosnell recently died in Baltimore County, aged 94 years. He served a year in the Revolutionary war, but being in easy circumstances, never took his pension.

Twelve camels and two Arab drivers, for Howe's Circus, arrived in the steamer Hermann at New York.

A western paper, under the head of "A Screw Loose," advertises Ephraim A. Screw, a horse thief, as having broken jail.

The morning line from New York for Philadelphia leaves at 6 A. M. A second line leaves at 1 P. M. Fare in both \$3.

Queen Victoria was 29 years old on the 24th of May, and has given six heirs to the throne.

The graduating class of Williams College, the present year, numbers 57.

The tavern-keepers of Syracuse have adopted a very ingenious mode of getting on one side of an ordinance, lately passed by the Common Council, prohibiting the ringing of dinner-bells in the street. One man stands on the sidewalk shaking a bell without a clapper, and another stands within the door ringing one, loud enough to attract the attention of all stragglers, and the pantomime of the fellow outside directs them to the place of eating.

The steamboat Halifax, a small boat running from Waterville to Hallowell, Me., on the Kennebec, with passengers for the larger boats plying between Hallowell and Boston, burst her boiler at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, of last week, while passing through the lock at Augusta dam. There were, as near as ascertained, about 20 persons on board, of whom six were killed, and two or three others so badly injured that they are not expected to survive.

A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Petersburg, Va., June 4, says that steamboat Andrew Kenny, Capt. Miller, exploded on the Tombigbee river, last Sunday. Thirty persons were killed or missing, twelve badly wounded, and two dreadfully scalped. The boat sunk soon after the explosion, and the wounded were conveyed to the Marine Hospital, where the best medical attention was provided.

While the steamer Messenger was at the wharf in Cincinnati, a state room occupied by an Indian chief who was on his way home from Washington, with money in his possession belonging to the tribe, was broken open, and \$25 stolen. There was another parcel of \$4000 which the thief did not discover.

The steamer New Orleans, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings the intelligence of the death by drowning of Commanders Harris and Pinkney of the Navy. They were drowned on the bar of Tuspan by the upsetting of a boat.

Seventy-two lots of land in Lowell, belonging to Samuel Lawrence, Esq., were sold at auction at from one to five and a half cents per foot, making an aggregate of \$31,270.

The Legislature of Michigan, at its late session, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to establish in the county of Lenawee, a seminary, in which labor shall be combined with learning.

Seven emigrant passengers were recently knocked overboard and drowned, near New Orleans, by a collision between a steambot and a ship.

Capt. Samuel Davis, aged 89 years, 1 month, and 1 day, died at Concord, N. H., on the 18th inst. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was, at the time of his death, the oldest man in Concord.

Judge Dunn, for many years an associate Judge in Green Co., Pa., committed suicide on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at his residence, a few miles below Enon, by hanging; cause unknown.

The Supreme Court at New York, gave Mr. J. T. Brady \$15,000 judgment against the city corporation for costs of suits instituted by him during the last two years he was their counsel.

Sarah Jane Pinkerton, who was tried in Boston for the murder of her mother, was acquitted by the Jury, on the grounds that she did not know the effects of administering the arsenic to her, supposing it would only make her sick.

Review of New York Market.

Potash 4 3/4; Parleish 5 3/4; Genesee Flour 5 3/4 to 5 7/8; Oswego 5 25 to 5 37; Michigan 5 31; Jersey Meal 2 62; Western 2 37; Bye Flour 3 50; Red Ohio Wheat 1 20; Genesee being in moderate supply, it held much higher. Northern Rye 68c. Oats 67c. Corn advanced 3 or 4 cents, and is selling from 50 to 58c. Cheese is quiet at 6 to 7c. Butter brings 13 a 17c.

MARRIED.

In Sangerfield, N. Y., on the 18th ult., by Eld. Wm. B. Moxson, Mr. MICHAEL M. SAUNDERS to Miss CLARISSA L. OWEN. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOEL G. SAUNDERS to Miss MARTHA S. OWEN, all of Sangerfield. At Alfred, N. Y., May 28, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. LORENZO H. MAXSON, of Adams, and Miss ROWENA R. STILLMAN, of Almond.

DIED.

In Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 1st, Mr. RANDALL MAXSON, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had been in a declining state of health for several months, but was not confined to his bed until a few days before his death. The deceased was for many years a member in good standing of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, and evinced in his daily walk and conversation that he sought a better country, an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away. As the time of his departure drew near, his hopes brightened, his faith strengthened, and he frequently exhorted those who called to see him with that holy fervor which we trust will not soon be forgotten. Expressing a deep sense of his own unworthiness, and a firm reliance on Him who has said, "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee," he resigned his spirit to Him who gives it, and departed in peace, witnessing the truth of those beautiful lines— "Jesus can make a dying bed, Feel soft as downy pillows are, While on his breast I lean my head, And breathe my life out sweetly there."

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 17th ult., of apoplexy, Mrs. BETSEY BURDICK, widow of the late Mr. Jacob Burdick, aged 59 years. Mrs. B. was a pious member of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and a kind and useful member of the community in which she lived. She was much esteemed to a large family of children and relatives, by whom her death will be sorely felt and lamented. w. s. n.

In Almond, N. Y., May 22, Mrs. LOUISA HALSEY, wife of Edward Halsey, in the 31st year of her age.

At Verona, N. Y., on the 28th of April, of a pulmonary disease, CORDELIA L. SHERMAN, daughter of Hiram and Salome Sherman, aged 13 years and 10 months.

LETTERS.

John Ogden, H. Sherman, J. A. Potter, J. G. Sisson, B. G. Stillman, H. Eldred, Jr., H. J. S. Lewis, A. Crandall, Wm. B. Maxson, S. Crandall, J. H. Cochran, E. R. Gallop, N. Warden, E. Moxson (right).

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for names and amounts received, including S. B. Gardner, DeRuyter, \$4 00; A. C. Nichols, 2 00; W. D. Wilcox, 2 00; A. Campbell, 2 00; E. Stillman, 1 00; A. Cooon, West Edinboro, 2 00; B. Stillman, Jr., 2 00; O. B. Arnold, 2 00; H. D. Randall, Edinboro, 2 00; F. O. Davis, Smyrna, 2 00; N. Warden, Lewis, 3 00; O. Williams, New London, 2 00; A. Denn, Undalia, Forks, 5 00; J. S. Weaver, 2 00; J. G. Sisson, South New Berlin, 2 00; A. Stillman, New York, 2 00; A. Crandall, Bristol R. I., 4 00; A. D. Tisworth, Metuchen N. J., 2 00; J. Manwaring, East Lyme Ct., 2 00; J. F. Wythe, Pratt O., 2 00; O. Davis, Lewis, 2 00; M. Babcock, 2 00; P. K. Shaw, Alfred, 2 00; B. Burdick, 2 00.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will be held with the Church at Wirt, Allegheny Co., N. Y., on the fourth day of the week before the last Sabbath in June, (24th), at ten o'clock A. M. Elder Leman Andrus to preach the introductory discourse; N. V. Hull, alternate.

The churches are requested to remember, that the missionaries of the Association were directed to report at this time, and present a statement of their labors, in order that they might receive remuneration for their services, and take action accordingly.

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

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY.

THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of February last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over one thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The work is neatly printed, on fine paper, and bound in a variety of styles to suit the tastes and means of purchasers. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 67 1/2 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1.00; ditto, full gilt, \$1.25; in morocco, full gilt, \$1.37 1/2. These wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to GEO. E. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

GOLD PENS, \$1.25.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for the "People's Pen," introduced to the public some three months since by the subscribers, at the reduced price of \$1.25 for a beautiful Diamond Pointed Gold Pen, with a fine silver pencil case, an attempt is being made to palm upon the public an inferior article at the above price. We would respectfully caution our friends against being deceived, and assure them that we shall continue to sell 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 to be.

CAUTION.—Beware of Platina, and imitation pens. The Diamond Points will resist the touch of all metals, and last with care, many years. WHITE & POTTEE, 15 State st., south side Old State House, Boston. The Pens will be sent by mail when ordered in a letter enclosing \$1.25 or more, post paid.

PRINTING TYPES.

WILL be sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry, after March 15, 1848, at the following very low prices: Small Fica, per lb. 30 cts. 52 cts. 95 cts.

Table with columns for type sizes and prices, including Small Fica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Mimion, Nonpareil, Agate, Pearl, Diamond.

The above prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c., furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit. Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c., of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of June, 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, or our own manufactures, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill. For sale, several good second-hand cylinders and platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c. GEORGE BRUCE & CO., 13 Chambers-st., N. Y.

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For any one of the four Reviews, 3 00 per annum. For any two, 5 00 " " " " " For any three, 7 00 " " " " " For all four of the Reviews, 8 00 " " " " " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00 " " " " " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 " " " " " For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00 " " " " "

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Miscellaneous.

THE SHOWER.

In a valley that I know— Happy scene! There are meadows sleeping low, There the fairest flowers blow, And the smoothest streamlets flow...

Ab, the dwellers of the town, How they sigh! How ungratefully they frown, When the cloud-kings shake his crown, And the pearls come pouring down...

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MONKEY.

An impertinent curiosity runs through all their actions; they can never let things alone, but must know what is going forward. If a pot is set on the fire, and the cook turns her back, the monkey whips off the cover to see what she has put into it, even though he cannot get at it without setting his feet on the hot bars of the grate.

me to sleep! 'Well,' continued the parishioner, 'that's just fourteen glasses a week, and sixty every month. I only get paid off once a month, and then if I'd take sixty, it would make me dead drunk for a week—now ye see the only difference is, ye time it better than I do.'

THE WORK OF NEWSPAPERS.

A writer for the N. Y. Daily Tribune says: Nobody who has not been behind the scenes can know how much labor goes to the making up of the newspaper that is served to you with your coffee at breakfast. It is easy reading, and you never suspect that it was work getting it all and putting it together.

PREACHING AN EASY BUSINESS.

A minister had a deacon in his congregation who was rather disposed to undervalue the duties discharged by his minister. 'What an easy life our minister has! He has little else to do besides preaching! And preaching is a very easy thing to do! In fact, any one could preach that tried!'

VARIETY.

A high wheel locomotive has been built in England for the Namur and Liege railway, which is thought to be a great improvement as well as curiosity. It runs on six wheels, the driving wheel being 6 feet in diameter, the cylinder 16 inches, length of stroke 20, number of tubs 182, 11 feet in length; surface of the same 927 feet.

One hoghead of blood each hour passes through the human lungs to be purified by contact with air. To effect that purification, one hundred and two gallons of pure air are required for each hour.

GEORGE AND HIS LITTLE SISTER.

A little boy asked his mother to let him lead his little sister out on the green grass. She had just begun to run alone, and could not step over anything that lay in the way.

M. CREMIEUX, THE ISRAELITE.

One of the ablest members of the Provisional Government of France, is the celebrated Jewish advocate, M. Cremieux. He was a member, in company with Isambert, of the great Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840.

ELEGANT STARVATION.

A thoughtful young gentleman of good family, although he had spent every shilling, and worn out every trace of credit, lived with a devoted partner of his poverty, in a splendid villa near the Regent's Park.

SALARIES OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

The following are the annual sums allowed from the public money to her Majesty, the different branches of the royal family, and for the support of the royal household, or officers of State.—The Queen, her Majesty's privy purse, besides Buckingham Palace, St. James's Palace, Windsor Castle, and the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, £68,000; salaries of the great officers of the royal household and officers of State, and of the establishments of the various departments of the household, including allowances to retired and superannuated old servants in those departments, £131,280; expenses of the household in the departments of the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Master of the Horse, and Mistress of the Robes, £172,500; royal bounties and charities, and special services, &c., £23,000; pensions, £47,000; unappropriated money, £8,040; total, £470,000.

Of course these fearful privations increased till, some time after, they reached a climax. One day the hopeful economist returned home after dinner time, in a state of famishing hunger, and entreated his lovely housekeeper to order dinner.—'Dinner,' she repeated; 'there is not a scrap in the house, nor an article left to procure one with.' 'Surely,' exclaimed the other, slapping his forehead in despair, 'something can be snatched from the wreck! I have it—we can yet avert from our countenances the horrid stare of starvation. 'Tis a desperate act but it must be done. 'What?' inquired the lady anxiously. 'What!—why, fry the gold fish, and roast the canary!'

FRANKLIN'S TOAST.—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as we can recollect the words, the following toasts were drunk. By the British ambassador:—'England—the sun whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth.' The French ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank:—'France—the moon, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations; consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful.' Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said:—'George Washington—the Joshua who commanded the sun, and moon to stand still; and they obeyed him.'

STRAWBERRIES AND PEACHES.—In the report of Mr. Burke, of the patent office, the peach crop of Delaware, the most important peach-growing State in the Union, is set down at 300,000 baskets; value, \$120,000. In sixteen days 4,772 bushels of strawberries were sold in New York, 514 in one day; 80,000 baskets, equal to 833 bushels, weighing 25 tons, were brought in one day over the Erie Railroad. Whole number of bushels sold in New York, equal to 502,840, being an increase of 212,000, or 24 per cent., over last year; value, \$2,000,000 in a season! Cincinnati is next to New York, the great strawberry market of the United States. The grape-vine flourishes beautifully in Cincinnati, but it would appear that Texas is the true wine country of our Union.

RAISING PINE APPLES BY STEAM.—The Franklin Institute Journal furnishes the following, translated from a French journal: A manufacturer who has a steam engine which discharges much waste steam, conceived the idea of using it to raise pine apples. The steam was introduced under the root of the plants, and the heat and moisture united, acted so powerfully that the pine apples soon ripened; while the body of the plant, being exposed all day to the open air, assumes a healthy and agreeable taste, which renders the fruit far superior to those which have been raised in hot houses.

DEBUTYER 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 Second " " Dec. 15, " March 2 Third " " April 5, " July 12

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA SAYLES, }

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

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian. 2d. Punctuality in attending to all regular academic exercises, 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, can not be permitted.

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

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

Table with columns: Expense, Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, Incidental expenses, per term, Extras per term, Piano Forte, Oil Painting, Drawing.

VALUABLE RE-PUBLICATION! CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath. This work, originally published in London in 1824, is a valuable treatise, in the scope of the argument and the clear elucidation of the subject, any other work of its size extant. Its original and somewhat antedated 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 available copies at 15c., or in a small gilt back and side 30c., or full gilt 50c. Orders, addressed to the General Agent, Paul Silliman, New York, will be promptly attended to.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. TERMS: \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. \$3.00 per year will be cleared when payment is delayed more than six months, at which time all subscriptions for the year will be considered due. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper, so as to indicate the times to which they reach. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the discretion of the publisher. Contributions, orders, and remittances, should be directed to Paul Silliman, No. 9 Spruce St., New York.