

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 5, 1849.

CHOOSING AND CALLING MINISTERS.

In former times, it was customary to precede the choice of a minister by seasons of fasting and prayer; and when, after such preparation, the minds of the people were directed to a person who seemed suited to their circumstances, he was called to the pastoral office with the understanding that he should continue in it until some good reason was discovered for a change.

The natural consequence was, that the pastor regarded his relation to the people as permanent and responsible, the people felt a deep and lively interest in whatever concerned the welfare and reputation of their pastor, and the intercourse between the two was both pleasant and profitable.

How different from this is the course pursued by many of the churches now-a-days in the settlement of their ministers. Instead of preceding their choice by fasting and prayer, the choice is not infrequently made at a business meeting, with little or no reflection, and perhaps under electioneering influences.

The remedy for these evils is to a certain extent in the hands of the ministers. They know that "rolling stones gather no moss." Let them, then, as they regard their influence and usefulness, set themselves against such frequent changes.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THIEVES.

The English papers give the particulars of an interview between Lord Ashley and a congregation of London Thieves. It seems that a city missionary, named Jackson, had attempted to hold religious meetings among the thieves, and had thus obtained their confidence.

them were present; and no other object of this scrutiny was to give those assembled, who naturally would feel considerable fear, a fuller confidence in opening their minds. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer; after which Lord Ashley addressed the thieves for a considerable time upon the subject of emigration and changing their modes of life.

We copy the following article from the Pennsylvania Telegraph, published at Harrisburg. The Bill passed by the Senate remains to be acted upon by the House. We can hardly believe that body will allow it to lie over, much less reject it.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

As a bill for the relief of the Seventh-day Baptists has passed the Senate Pennsylvania, and will be up before the House of Representatives in the course of a few days, permit me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few remarks to the Guardians of the People's Rights in behalf of these oppressed Christians.

This is the source of their conscientious scruples on this subject. It does not satisfy them to be told, that that is the "Jewish Sabbath." The Scriptures no where speak of a "Jewish" or a "Christian" Sabbath. The Sabbath is but one, and has but one name—"the Sabbath of the Lord thy God;" which the Scriptures declare, is the seventh day; instituted more than two thousand years before there was a Jew in the world; and consequently could not have been a "Jewish Sabbath."

Until quite recently the German Seventh-day Baptists of Pennsylvania, enjoyed the privileges secured to all the citizens of the State by their republican Constitution; but within a few years past they have been wantonly and maliciously persecuted and mulcted in fines, time after time, for not yielding two-sevenths of their time to holy rest, whilst but one-seventh is required of their neighbors.

The Seventh-day Baptists have never asked any protection for the Sabbath they honor; have never desired to force it upon others; have never attempted to interfere with the law at large; they never asked for aught but exemption from the penalties of an unjust and invidious law—a law destructive of their equal rights and the free exercise of religious conscience; and this only in virtue of being Sabbath-keepers—having claimed no more than most of the other States of the Union have cheerfully acceded—may, spontaneously provided for them in advance of their asking for it; which a reference to the statutes of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and Arkansas, fully attest.

Without making any pretensions to any special favors, if any denomination of Christians in the Commonwealth deserve any particular consideration from the Government of Pennsylvania, or indeed from the Federal Government, it is these "harmless" German Seventh-day Baptists. Persecuted in their "Fatherland," they left their homes and their kindred, to seek an asylum in the wilds of America, where they might "sit under their own vine and fig-tree, and worship AL-

mighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences," there "being none to make them afraid;" and arrived at Boston, early in the last century; but suffering from the rigor of the Puritan dynasty, they, on assurances of perfect religious freedom, removed, in 1720, to Pennsylvania, then commonly called Quaker Valley. They settled in the interior of the Province, and were among the first pioneers who penetrated the wilds beyond the Schuylkill.

Regarding conflict with arms as unbecoming the Christian profession, still they were ever the advocates of equal rights, and secured the struggle for "Liberty and Independence," to an extent no other denomination, as a denomination, can boast. During the French War, (the war of 1756,) the doors of their whole establishment at Ephrata, then their only settlement, were thrown open, as a refuge to the scattered inhabitants of Paxton and Tulpehocka, the extreme frontiers, from the incursions of the hostile Indians—all of whom were received and entertained by the Society, without charge, during all the period of danger and alarm; upon hearing of which, the Royal Government sent a company of Infantry from Philadelphia, to protect that retreat.

These are some of the services and sacrifices which the German Seventh-day Baptists made for the cause of civil and religious liberty. Their only reward has been persecution. They have never received—they never asked—any thing at the hands of Government, but liberty of conscience and equality of civil rights. They ask for no exclusive privileges. They disclaim all right of human government to exercise authority over, or fetter in the least, the religious rights of any being.

It remains to be seen, whether the State of Pennsylvania, in this enlightened day—whether the present Legislature, will endorse and continue the bigoted intolerance which the Act of April 22d, 1794, inflicts on that people, and persevere in their stringent efforts to crush a humble and harmless band of disciples of the lowly Jesus, who conscientiously endeavor to do the will of God their Maker.

Commenting this important matter, in this brief manner, to the members of the Legislature, and trusting to their patriotism, I close by the earnest, yet respectful admonition: Do unto these persecuted brethren, as you would others should do unto you in like circumstances.

A GRAVE PRESENTMENT.

The following extract from the report of the Grand Jury of the city of Albany, N. Y., may suggest profitable reflections. It is rather mortifying, we confess, to have a common method of raising money for benevolent purposes represented as "originating" lotteries and raffling. But if the facts justify such a representation, it is time the matter were understood, and the evil reformed.

GRAND JURY ROOM, Jan. 12, 1849.

The Grand Jury of the city of Albany respectfully submit, That a practice exists in this city, which, while those who are engaged in it may not be aware of it, is a violation of the law, and in its tendency is so manifestly evil that they cannot refrain from presenting it. We refer to the disposition of property by private lotteries. The practice, originating in the fairs connected with the charitable objects of the various religious societies of our city, has come to be indulged in by the respectable merchants, for the disposition of their costly goods—artists, for the disposition of their works—booksellers, of expensive and elegant books—jewellers, of their wares—and extending downward to small grog-shops, in the disposition of different and cheaper articles, fitted to the tastes and fancies of those who resort there.

H. H. BUCKBEE, Foreman. PROVOST VETAZIE, Secretary.

"WHO IS ON THE LORD'S SIDE?"

This question is a trite one. It was originally proposed in seriousness, to be answered, not in word, but in practice. It is now often asked from the pulpit, and in our social religious meetings; and the response expected, is a short public speech—a repetition of some matter-of-course confessions, which mean everything in general, but nothing in particular—a confession that we are great sinners, &c., while, if our brethren or our consciences accuse us of any one sin, we readily deny or excuse it.

MYSTIC VALE, March 29th, 1849.

MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—The Missionary Journal publishes the report of a Committee of the Southern Baptist Missionary Board, recommending the organization of a mission in Central Africa. Two persons have offered themselves for the mission, and there seems a good prospect that the enterprise will be undertaken.

EMIGRANT CHRISTIANS AT THE WEST.—Under the head of "A Painful Subject," the Puritan speaks of "the apostasy of emigrant professors as the common complaint of Western missionaries," and says that "in many cases the missionaries avow that their work would be comparatively easy, if the ungodly lives of back-sliding professors were not in their way."

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND ROMAN CARDINALS.—The English Bishops, says the N. Y. Observer, receive much larger salaries than the Roman Cardinals. Some years ago Parliament reduced their salaries. The Archbishop of Canterbury now receives £15,000, equal to \$75,000; the Archbishop of York £10,000; the Bishop of London £10,000; the Bishop of Durham £8,000, &c.

DNOMINATIONS IN ENGLAND.—Some of the most prominent, aside from the national establishment, are, according to a correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector, Independents, with chapels, 1920; Baptists, 1450; Wesleyans, 3,000; Primitive Methodists, 1420; Papists, 534. In Scotland, Free Church, 847; Presbyterians, various, 679; Congregationalists, 141; Baptists, 120; Papists, 80.

FIRST CHURCH IN GENESSEE.—From a letter of Eld. James Bailey, dated Little Genessee, March 24, we copy the following: "For a number of weeks past, the Church in this place has been enjoying a season of revival, in which most of the members have been quickened and comforted. We also hope that several have passed from death unto life. Seven have been baptized, and become members of the Church. There are some others of whom we have hope, that they have been born of God."

REMOVAL OF MADISON UNIVERSITY.—It is said that Chancellor Walworth has given it as his opinion, that there are no legal obstacles to prevent the removal of Madison University to the city of Rochester. He also gives it as his opinion, that the Baptist Education Society of the State of New York are equally free to remove to that city with their property.

MUNIFICENCE.—The Boston Atlas states that the Rev. Charles Avery, of Alleghany City, has given a lot of ground on Library street, in that city, worth \$2,000, and has put under contract a building worth \$10,000, for the benefit of the colored Wesleyan Methodists. The building is intended to be used for a church, college, and primary school. It is the intention of the donor that the highest branches of education shall be taught.

DECLINE OF INFANT SPRINKLING.

The inconsistency of denying the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and yet advocating the practice of infant sprinkling, is the subject of a long article in the high-church Episcopal paper published in this city. In that part of the article which treats of the consequences of this inconsistency, we find the following statement relative to the decline of infant sprinkling, which is calculated to suggest serious reflections:—

"It is demonstrable from facts and figures, that, if infant baptism grow as rapidly into disuse among Presbyterians for the time to come as it has done for fifty years past, one hundred years hence the Presbyterian Church as a paedobaptist society will exist no more. It is already, as we have called it, a semi-Baptist denomination. In the Presbytery of St. Louis the number of adults baptized the last year wanted but eight, to be equal to that of baptized infants; that of Cincinnati wanted but twenty-two; that of New Brunswick, including Princeton, wanted but twelve; the adults being 163, the infants 165.

"The Baptists see distinctly that infant baptism cannot be maintained, and is not worth maintaining, on the popular grounds adduced by Presbyterians in its defense. In fact, they see that, separated from regeneration, it ceases to be a sacrament; and not knowing "a more excellent way," and laying themselves the stress which Holy Scripture lays upon the ordinance, they will stand firm, and must necessarily increase by continual accessions from the Presbyterians, who will find it more and more out of their power to resist the encroachment."

DANE COUNTY, WISCONSIN.—A correspondent of the Morning Star gives the following account of the physical and religious condition of the County in which the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Albion is located. We copy it for the benefit of any who may be looking to the west as a place of residence:—

"Dane County contains 35 townships, each six miles square, and a population of some 15,000 inhabitants. The soil is very fertile. There are thousands of acres of entered land, of the choicest quality, unoccupied, as yet. In this County are the four lakes. In the center of the County, at the capital, is a University, which has just been opened. A railroad route to connect with the Chicago railroad has been laid out, and the grading is to be commenced in the spring. There are great inducements for emigrants, but more particularly for ministers. The right kind of ministers are very scarce. I believe there are only 22 in the County, and only about 20 evangelical churches—11 Baptist and 9 Pedo-Baptist. But it may be said, There is not room for more ministers. And there is not for the aristocratic and opulent, but plenty of room for those who really care for souls. Dane County really needs 10 or 12 humble and devoted ministers. The people need to be visited and looked after. Many ministers here do not care for the flock. They preach perhaps twice on the Sabbath, and the rest of the week are about the secular concerns of life."

"I NEVER READ A NEWSPAPER."—A gentleman in London, in conversation with a Christian minister, found him ignorant of the great events that were transpiring on the Continent, and upon expressing his surprise, the minister answered, "I never read a newspaper," seeming to think this a thing quite beneath his profession. He was one of those who, because he must preach the Gospel, thought he must have nothing to do with the revolutions, reforms, and stirring scenes of this world. And so he sunk into an ignorance that unfitted him to preach the Gospel. Such a living about the world is a poor qualification for any duty. Better come down and dwell amid the realities and activities of life, and gather motives and materials therefrom for doing the Lord's work.

All ministers and people in this country read a newspaper, but should some Christians be questioned by their minister about the moral changes of our own and other countries, they might be driven to the confession, "I do not read a religious paper." It is a shame to any Christian to be ignorant of the progress and triumphs of Christianity in this age of the world. And yet he will be ignorant if he does not read a religious newspaper. [Bost. Rep.]

TEMPERANCE IN MAINE.—The editor of the N. Y. Tribune, who has recently returned from a tour in Maine, says: "We were surprised and delighted at the general prevalence and onward march of Temperance in that State. We saw no man even partially intoxicated during ten days' constant intercourse with the people of her largest towns and most traveled thoroughfares. In no tavern was any liquor displayed, while many of the best are thoroughly purified from the poison. Nearly every where what grog-selling is still prosecuted is under the ban of the law, and the enforcement of that law is becoming more and more strenuous."

AN UNKNOWN CITY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—The Courier des Etats Unis states that an ancient city has been accidentally discovered in Asia Minor, situated on the borders of the old kingdoms of Pontus, Cappadocia, and Galatia. Seven temples and about two hundred houses have been found, although in a partially ruined condition. Dr. Brenner, who has visited these structures, has not, as yet, been able to find any inscription, or bas-relief, that could furnish the least trace to the name or history of this city, situated in the midst of extensive excavations, which no traveler has been known ere now to visit.

A work on the Geology and Natural History of New York, authorized by the Legislature, has, it is said, already cost the State four hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, and is likely to cost much more before it is finished. The property question in dispute between the northern and southern branches of the Methodist Church will probably be submitted to arbitration. The Girard College is said to be in a most flourishing condition. It now contains 208 orphans.

General Intelligence.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The New Orleans Picayune has received papers from California to the 25th of January, (thirty days later), from which the following items are gleaned:—

A new paper has been started at San Francisco, called the Alta California, edited by Edw. Gilbert, Edw. C. Kemble and Geo. C. Hubbard. It is creditable to the American press, the tone of its articles being much above what we might have looked for.

The winter has been a very severe one throughout the country, but we have no account of distress among the miners.

The papers give the proceedings of several meetings of citizens to consider of the necessity of forming a Provisional Government and appointing delegates to a Convention for this purpose. This Convention was to have been held on the 5th day of March, but in order that all parts of the Territory might be fairly represented, and to give time to Congress to provide a Territorial Government, the day for the Convention to assemble has been changed to the 1st day of May next.

The latest news, which had been received at San Francisco on the 25th January, reached there that day by the American schooner Swallow, fifteen days from Mazatlan. Thereby the Californians learned the election of Gen. Taylor.

Gen. Lane was in San Francisco, on his way to Oregon. He took the southern route from Santa Fé to Los Angeles.

Gold is scarcely mentioned in the papers received from California.

The Alta California copies a paragraph about a meeting of sempstresses in New York, complaining of their hard work and poor pay, and comments thereon as follows: "We would advise a colony of these same working girls to come to California as soon as possible. They can earn from \$5 to \$35 per day in the manufacture of clothing; and if they are anxious to do still better than that, they will find hundreds of young, good-looking, and enterprising men ready to embrace an opportunity which promises a good wife."

COL. FREMONT'S CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION.—Last fall Col. Fremont, a son-in-law of Senator Benton, left the State of Missouri, with thirty odd men, for California, intending to cross the Rocky Mountains at some point among the head springs of the Rio del Norte, and ascertain by surveys whether there is a pass thence over the mountains to the waters of the Colorado, and a practicable route in that direction for a great national highway to the Pacific. On arriving at California, on the Pacific, it was the intention of Col. Fremont and his party to establish themselves in a permanent settlement some where on the Sacramento. Mrs. Fremont, with her brother-in-law, Mr. Jacobs, left New York in the last steamer for Chagres, en route for San Francisco, with the expectation of meeting Col. Fremont at that point, in April.

But last week a telegraphic dispatch was received at New York, stating, that letters had been received at Independence (Mo.) from Taos, New Mexico, giving information that the winter on the mountains has been unusually severe; that Col. Fremont, while passing through one mountain gorge lost 130 mules in one night; that he was then left to make his way on foot; and, determining it was impossible to proceed farther, finally dispatched three men to seek some settlement. Succor not arriving in 20 days, Fremont started for Taos, distant 350 miles, where he arrived in nine days. Major Beale immediately dispatched a party of dragoons, with mules and provisions to relieve Fremont's party. Fremont was much emaciated, but accompanied the expedition. The sufferings of the party are represented as having been very great, having even been forced to the extremity of feeding upon one another. Later reports assert that all of Fremont's party perished except the Colonel, who is badly frost-bitten.

The friends of Col. Fremont do not fully believe this report. They think that the animals were lost, and that the men suffered much, perhaps some of them were lost, but that they were too well provisioned to have occasion for feeding upon each other.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—A telegraphic dispatch to the N. Y. papers, dated at New Orleans, March 30, says that the steamer Globe has arrived from Brazos Santiago, bringing later dates from the Rio Grande. The most important advice received by her is the intelligence of the breaking up of Col. Webb's California expedition, and that eight of their number have been swept off by the cholera, on the Rio Grande, four of whom were from New York. The Globe brought eighteen of the company to New Orleans. Audibon, a son of the eminent American Naturalist, whose company embarked from this city in January, had been robbed of \$12,000 in gold, \$4,000 being subsequently recovered from the robbers. Messrs. Webb and Audibon remained behind in order to recover the residue of the money. There is much sickness reported along the Brazos.

LOSS OF A WHOLE FAMILY BY A FLOOD.—The Keokuk (Iowa) papers contain accounts of the loss of a whole family by the breaking up of the ice in the Des Moines River, which formed a gorge and caused the water to back up at a great distance and overflow farms and houses. Two families, named Frederick and Cross, finding themselves suddenly surrounded by water, attempted to make their escape in a canoe to the highlands; but as the canoe was too small, it was determined that Frederick and his family should go on first, while Cross, his wife, and two children—one four and the other one and a half years old—remained on a log. Frederick and family reached the shore nearly frozen. A man named Colvin then took the canoe and went to the relief of Cross and family. After taking them into the canoe he set out for the shore. The canoe upset, and Colvin took the children, and by holding on to the branches, with their feet in the water, all kept afloat. Although the shore was within hailing distance, and their situation was made known to the people, all efforts to save them were unavailing. Cross and wife, after remaining an hour and a half in this situation, sunk. The children froze to death in Colvin's arms. He was relieved by a float constructed of two cabin doors.

COLORED MEN IN PARIS.—Robert Walsh, in one of his letters to Littell's Living Age, writes:—

"The black man—the ebony—in the delegation of the Antilles, who sits in the center of the Montagnards in the Assembly, was the servant of a white General resident in the capital. An intimate acquaintance of the master told me, a few days ago, that the Representative had not resigned his domestic post, whether from personal attachment or prudential motives, he would deserve credit for either. A gentleman from New Orleans, on a visit to Paris, relates to me that, about a fortnight since, while seated in a side box of the first tier of the grand opera, he distinguished a colored family in the one immediately opposite; by his opera glass he discovered that the head of it, whom he recognized, distinguished him, and was about to come around to him by the lobby. A feeling natural to a southern American, induced him to prefer that the interview should not be in the box which he occupied. He met the visitor in the lobby; the latter grasped his hand, and reminded him that he had been his tailor in New Orleans. 'I retired,' he added, 'with a good property; we are well settled here; that's my box once a week; we shall be happy to see you at our apartments.'"

INSTANCE OF HONESTY.—The editor of a N. Y. paper says he has been shown an order on Bell, McLaughlin & Co., Agents of the Bank of British North America in this City, for £3, in favor of Mrs. Arnett, widow of Geo. Arnett, who died here about 22 years ago. The money was forwarded by Mrs. O'Neil, widow of Chas. O'Neil, of Navan, County Meath, Ireland, who died about 18 years ago. The money had been lent to O'Neil by Arnett, 30 years since, when both of them were single men. Arnett came to this country, married, and here died. O'Neil died in Ireland 4 years afterwards, leaving his widow in very narrow circumstances and with many debts to discharge. Since that time she has continually labored to repay every thing she owed, and finally, after the lapse of 30 years, returns this loan of £3, which her husband borrowed from a friend before their marriage. The letter enclosing the order was written by the curate of the parish in Ireland, to Mr. John Fitz Patrick, of this City, at whose house Mrs. Arnett is residing.

AMERICAN PORK.—Last week, says an English paper, the steamship Niagara brought, among other goods, an importation of fresh American pork, to the extent of 200 pigs. The way this has been accomplished was by packing the carcasses in ice, no salt having been used. The Niagara left Boston on the 28th ultimo, and was about eleven days in making her passage. To show the extent of the supply of American provisions, we may state that at one sale last week, and that not a very important one, 200 tons of butter, 179 tons of lard, and 65 tons of cheese were disposed of.

SUMMARY.

A telegraphic dispatch dated Louisville, March 25, says: "A number of steamers have arrived at this port from New Orleans, with the cholera on board, which is said to be again quite prevalent in that city. Fourteen deaths had occurred on board the steamer Bride, and many more were still sick. The George Washington lost 15 of her passengers previous to her arrival at Memphis. On board the Creole 3 deaths had occurred."

On the 26th of March the boilers in Fife's cotton factory in Allegheny City, Pa., exploded, carrying away the roof of the building, and throwing the boilers 40 feet. Five bodies were dug out of the ruins, but there were others badly injured. Such was the terrible force of the explosion, that five dwellings situated near the factory were destroyed!

The Gloucester News says that over 80 vessels engaged in the fishing business have commenced their voyages from that port this season, and there remain about 70 more to be fitted out. The fleet will employ about 1,500 men and boys. At Annisquam, from 35 to 40 vessels will be engaged in the business, and probably about 60 vessels from Rockport.

At Montreal on the 24th a verdict of \$18,000 damages was given against the proprietors of the North Upper Canada stages, for injuries sustained by Mr. Russell, in consequence of the intoxication of a driver. He was precipitated into the water, which resulted in the loss of his feet and hands.

The recent Report of the Clerk of Osego county in this State, for the year 1848, gives the number of marriages in the county at 295; births 686; (males 391; females 395;) deaths 436—of which 40 males and 54 females died of consumption, or 94 in all, from this one disease.

The different churches in Springfield propose to raise the sum of \$500, to purchase a female slave with her two children at Richmond, Va. She is the daughter of a colored printer at Springfield, who has not the means to procure her freedom.

The Newport (R. I.) News says that a worthy widow in that town has received a letter post-marked at Boston, enclosing \$200, which the writer says was due to her husband on an old unsettled account. She has not the remotest idea from whom it came.

The Pope designs nominating a Bishop for San Francisco, says the Journal du Havre. The dignity will be conferred upon a French Ecclesiastic, who will be accompanied by several missionaries.

The steamers Dr. Franklin and Atharant came in collision near the mouth of the Illinois, March 26, by which the latter was sunk. The loss is put down at \$30,000, on which there was a slight insurance.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th of March announces the arrival at Panama of a brig from San Francisco, which reports \$5,000,000 of gold at that port to be shipped on board the steamer California.

There were 13 cases of cholera and 9 deaths at St. Louis, during the week ending 12th of March. At Clarksville, Tenn., up to the 20th, 17 cases and 4 deaths had occurred.

The Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, graduated 188 young doctors last week.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Wheeling, Va., March 30, says that the steamer Virginia, while on her way to Steubenville, about twelve miles above Wheeling, burst her boiler, near a place called Rush Run. Three persons, were instantly killed by the disaster, while thirteen are missing, and twelve badly wounded. Nearly all on board suffered more or less injury. It was a most fearful explosion. The boat is a perfect wreck.

The Louisville Democrat says that from Tuesday, the 13th, to Monday, 19th ult., twenty-seven deaths have occurred among the troops now stationed at Jefferson Barracks. The informant states that the fatal disease, in all its symptoms, was that of cholera.

Mrs. Farnham has issued a circular containing the articles of the "California Association of American Women." The ship Angelique, in which passage has been engaged, will be ready to sail about the 15th of April. The price of a share, including passage, freight, and medical attendance, is \$250.

A correspondent of the Day Book, writing from Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, March 2, says: "Three bloody murders were committed here a few days since, in a drunken row between a band of Pottawatomies and some of the Menomones living here. Two Pottawatomies, a squaw and a warrior, and one young Menomonie were the victims."

Iron and coal are found in abundance near Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and a company of practical iron-workers from Tennessee are about commencing operations there. Coal has long been dug there for home use, but rudely and unskillfully.

Rev. Mr. Burrows, a Methodist minister, being attacked at Sandy Hill, Worcester Co., Md., by a Mr. Bishop, who owed him an old grudge, shot him dead in self-defense, as he alleged. He has surrendered himself to await the result of a judicial investigation.

Two houses in Fell's Point, Md., inhabited by German families, were destroyed by fire, March 25, and, sad to relate, a man with his wife and child, were burned to death.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Michigan, making the selling, giving, or in any way furnishing liquor to Indians, an offense punishable by imprisonment.

The Pilot newspaper, published at Montreal, having been mulcted in the sum of \$2,500 for libel, announces that the establishment is ruined, and that the property belonging to it will be sold at public auction on the 28th of April next.

The Boston Bee says that the quantity of rain which fell during the 2 1/2 hours ending at sunrise on Thursday, March 22, was 2 1/2 inches, or very nearly as much as had previously fallen (including melted snow) in the year 1849.

In two days, recently, three thousand seven hundred and seventy loads of dirt were carted from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, and 20th Wards in New York, and from the whole city ten thousand two hundred and twenty-three loads.

A paper called the "Panama Star" has been started at Panama. The first number bears date of Feb. 24th, and contains an account of the celebration of Washington's birth-day by the citizens of the United States congregated at that place.

The Wayne County Democrat publishes a long letter from the Rev. W. Kenney, protesting against Gen. Taylor's violation of the Sabbath on his way to Washington. The letter is couched in strong denunciatory terms.

The Edenton (N. C.) Sentinel says that Mr. James Norcom caught at one haul, at his fishery, upward of six thousand shad. The same paper states, that three negro men, two slaves and one free, were drowned at a fishery in attempting to get the seine in, the boat in which they were having filled and sunk.

A joint resolution was offered in Congress, the last night of the session, by Mr. Greeley, of New York, in favor of officially designating the United States by the name of Columbia. The resolution was read twice and went over among unfinished business.

The steamer Marshal Ney arrived at St. Louis from New Orleans, March 11, with 360 French emigrants on board. They belong to what is styled the Society of Communists, and are bound for Fort Madison, Iowa.

The peach buds have nearly all been destroyed in Massachusetts—and apprehension is also expressed for the cherry trees. Either the severe winter or the warm weather of December is the cause.

The Cincinnati Atlas says that the Ohio Legislature did not pass the law for a Homestead Exemption. The bill passed both Houses, but was amended in each, and fell through from a disagreement between the two Houses.

The body of a young woman having been stolen from the burying-ground in Foxboro', the selectmen of that town have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage.

A writer in the Providence Journal says that all the gold mined since Columbus, in America, would not fill a large room in one of our common houses.

A Californian writing from Vera Cruz says it is the cleanest place he ever saw. The sidewalks are swept daily. The Mexicans are hospitable and kind.

A plan is in agitation at Boston to establish a charitable institution under the cognomen of "Retreat for Indigent Females." It is thought the Legislature will grant the petitions for land for the edifice.

The custom revenue at all the ports of the United States for the months of January and February, is only a fraction under five millions three hundred thousand dollars.

Gold dust to the amount of half a million of dollars, has been melted into bars at Valparaiso, destined for the United States, via Panama.

The Cincinnati Organ and Messenger says that a member of a Division of the Sons of Temperance of that city, was recently expelled for marrying his mother-in-law.

E. B. Washburn, the newly-appointed Judge of the Territory of Minnesota, was formerly a printer, and worked in the office of the Kennebec (Me.) Journal.

The steamers Alphonso and Lamartine were totally destroyed by fire opposite Bath, Illinois, March 25. The books were all saved, as were also the passengers and crews.

The ship Czar, Capt. Kennedy, has arrived at Boston, having left the Sandwich Islands November 10, and Tahiti December 8. She brought \$70,000 in California gold.

The trial of Hyer, the prize-fighter, which has terminated in Kent Co., Maryland, resulted in his conviction, and a fine of \$700, with costs, which swell the amount to \$1,000.

The Charlotte (Va.) Journal states that something like ten pounds of gold was obtained from a mine in Albemarle County, Va., in an hour and a half, on the 15th of Feb.

The Auburn Daily Advertiser says that a malady, with cholera symptoms, prevails in the town of Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., from which several deaths ensued.

The joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, in favor of an election of U. S. Senators by the people, has passed both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature.

James Rothbird and Richard Stevens were arrested last week, at Baltimore, for kidnapping and attempting to sell as a slave a free negro boy named James Smith who was brought to Baltimore in the brig Amesbury, from New York.

The Hickman (Ky.) News Letter says: The citizens of this town experienced the severest earthquake on Monday night, March 12, that has been felt in these regions since the year 1811.

Mr. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, in the course of a debate in the U. S. Senate on the 28th of February, stated the estimated valuation of property in slaves at the astonishing sum of \$1,000,000,000.

The name of McGrawville, Cortland Co., N. Y., has been changed to Cortland Center.

According to the Chicago Journal, there was in store in that city, on the 1st of March, 618,000 bushels wheat and 18,000 bbls. flour.

The Free Soilers of Michigan are to hold a State Convention at Jackson, on the 23d day of May next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The bill "to provide for the Protection of Married Women in the Enjoyment of their Property," which passed the Senate of Wisconsin, was killed in the Assembly.

The New Orleans Picayune says that a woman of color, named Felicité Maxan, died in that city on the 8th of February last, at the extreme advanced age of 131 years, without having been sick a day in her life.

The bark Warsaw, of Stonington, Ct., which recently sailed from New York for San Francisco, was burnt at sea on the 22d of March, in lat. 39, lon. 73. The captain and crew escaped in the boats.

One hundred and eighty passengers arrived at St. Louis on the steamer Niagara, on the 13th, en route for California. The People's Organ says:—"Our hotels are now teeming with California boys."

The loss of property at Chicago, by the great flood, is estimated at \$200,000.

The Lowell Advertiser asserts that there are four hundred and twenty-five places in that city where grog is sold contrary to the law.

A clergyman, named Russell, has been arrested and fined, in Illinois, for marrying a couple of children—the girl fourteen, and the boy sixteen years of age.

The Worcester Spy chronicles the death of two of its old subscribers, one of whom had taken the Spy for more than seventy years.

A young lady, 20 years old, was killed on the 23d, at Quincy, Mass., by being run over by a railroad train.

Mr. Fogger, salt-boiler at Liverpool, N. Y., was killed on the 21st by falling into a boiling salt-kettle.

A Free Soil State Convention is to be held at Lewistown, Me., on the 6th of June.

Two steamboats were recently burned near Augusta, Ga., consuming 1,200 bales of cotton. Loss about \$25,000.

The cholera is increasing again in New Orleans.

New York Market, Monday, April 2. ASHES—Pots \$6 69; Pearls 7 00.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour, common and good brands 5 12 a 5 25; pure Genesee 5 75 a 6 00; New Orleans from 4 37 to 5 06. Meal 2 56. Rye 2 75 a 2 87.—GRAIN—Wheat, Genesee 1 23; Ohio 1 08. Corn 52 a 53c. for white and mixed; 58c. for yellow. Rye 60c. Barley 65c. Oats 33 a 36c.—PROVISIONS.—Wool, Prime 9 37; Mess 10 63; Beef, Prime 6 50; Mess 11 25. Butter is in good demand, and good State sells for 16 a 17c. Cheese 7 a 8c.

MARRIED, In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 30th of November, 1848, by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. WASHINGTON DAVIES, of East Lyme, Ct., to Miss ELIZABETH GREEN, of Hopkinton, R. I. In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 23d of March, by Eld. Henry Clarke, Mr. ARCHIBALD G. COOK, of Brookfield, N. Y., and Miss PERSE A. CRANDALL, of the former place.

DIED, In South Kingston, R. I., Mrs. SARAH T. HOLLAND, widow of Mr. Henry H. Holland, in the 77th year of her age. She deceased was the mother of ten children, and leaves seventy-seven grand-children. She was a member of the Baptist Church, was faithful unto death, and we trust has gone to receive a crown of life. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." In the town of Lima, Wis., on the 16th of Feb., 1849, of a lingering disease, ALBERT H. TRUMAN, second son of John and Maria Truman, aged 20 years. Also, on the same day, an infant daughter of said John and Maria Truman. In Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 12th, of scrofula, WILLIAM CLARK, son of Squire P. and Mary Ann Witter, in the 16th year of his age.

Thou art not here—no more to me Shall life its former aspect wear; How dark and dim all things will be; Which once appeared so bright and fair; While Mirth's gay laugh falls on the ear, We only feel, Thou art not here. Thou art not here—and memory dwells On each long-treasured look and tone; And hully in our bosoms swells The bitter sigh of joys long flown; And when Hope whispers words of cheer, We but reply, Thou art not here.

LETTERS, Samuel Davison, James Bailey, Henry Clarke, W. M. Fahnestock, D. E. Lewis, S. P. Stillman, A. B. Burdick, J. Goodrich, J. Hill, Wm. Taw, M. Green, Daniel Pierce (cont'd), Oran Vincent (extend till end vol.)

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY. [THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Synod-day Bazaar General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. 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, 57¢ cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1 00; ditto, full gilt, \$1 12½; in Morocco full gilt, \$1 37½. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. URRIN, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.]

FARM FOR SALE. THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in the town of Genesee, county of Allegany, N. Y. Said farm consists of 280 acres of first-rate land, 175 of which is level, and the remainder gradually rising wide-hill; all of which is susceptible of cultivation, mostly adapted to grazing purposes. About 75 acres, however, is a gravelly quick soil, as productive of wheat and corn, as any in the southern part of said county. Upon said farm is about 100 acres improved, and two framed barns, and a large two-story framed house, well enclosed, lately built, and conveniently calculated. There are two good wells of water upon said farm, and it is also abundantly supplied with numerous brooks and springs. Said farm is situated in a good neighborhood, and convenient to school, and the central place of business for the western part of said town; and on the main traveled road from Ansonia to Smithport. For pleasantness and locality it is not surpassed by any in the township of vicinity. To those wishing to purchase a good farm, the present opportunity offers rare inducements. The farm will be sold low for cash; or, if desired, by paying one-half of the purchase money down, the balance will be arranged to accommodate purchasers for any reasonable length of credit. A careful view of the premises by a discerning individual, is only requisite to a thorough conviction that an investment made under such favorable terms as the subscriber offers, is both safe and a fair speculation. For further information, address the subscriber, P. M. at West Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., or inquire at his house. JARED MAXSON, GENESEE, December 20th, 1848. 29m3.

THE BOOK For every Clergyman—For every School District—For every Educated Man. "Will not the enlightened and liberal furnish their clergy men with a copy, as an indispensable volume in their libraries?"—Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. Extract from a Lecture addressed to a Teacher's Institute, by William Russel, Principal of the Merrimack (N. H.) School for Teachers, and formerly Editor of the American Journal of Education: "The editor of Webster's Dictionary, revised by Professor Goodrich, I would earnestly recommend to the attention of all teachers who are desirous of becoming fully qualified to give instruction in the English Language. The copious information which that work embodies, on all topics connected with Etymology—the extreme exactness, as well as the number, extent, and fullness of the definitions which it furnishes to every important word, render it a mine of philological wealth to instructors. The volume is, in fact, the teacher's encyclopedia, as well as a text-book for daily reference. Could a copy of it be provided, as the permanent property of every district school, the effect, as regards the improvement of instruction, would be deeply and extensively felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher attainments of his pupils; in the most important part of education—the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and proper use of our own language; and in the more general diffusion of our own language, as well as of the English language. "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man."—Lord Brougham

Kitto's Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature. TO CLERGYMEN AND OTHER STUDENTS OF THE BIBLE.—The undersigned beg leave to ask your attention to the following Work, which they now offer for sale. Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, in two thick volumes of 1,378 pages royal octavo, beautifully and substantially bound, by JOHN KITTO, D. D., F. S. A., &c., published by MARK H. NEWMAN & Co., 139 Broadway, New York. This work contains such information as is indispensable for the right understanding of the Bible and its historical interpretation. It comprehends Criticism, Geography, Natural History, and Antiquities, in all their branches, religious, political, social, and domestic. The Works of Horne, Calmet, and others, are now found to be wholly inadequate to the wants of the student. Theological science is progressing, as well as every other, and the "old learning" of the Bible Dictionary, which have for so long a time been in use, is felt to be unequal to the advancement of mankind at the present time. The efforts of the German Rationalists, of the Strauss school, to resolve all the facts of Bible history into myths and fables, has awakened a corresponding spirit of research among sound and Christian scholars; a determination to place the Scriptures upon a basis of indisputable evidence. The result has been, the discovery and accumulation of a mass of information, from every portion of the field of biblical learning. A multitude of new, striking, and most useful facts have thus been placed at the disposal of the editor of this work. He has accordingly availed himself of all the latest discoveries down to the very year of its publication. Nor is the Cyclopedia compiled by one man alone. Dr. Kitto distributed the subjects discussed to more than forty different individuals, of the first eminence in those departments. Their names are attached to their articles, and they are thus individually responsible for them. The Natural History of the Bible was written expressly for this work, by two distinguished Naturalists, The Botany of Scripture, by Dr. Royle, of King's College, London. The articles on Scriptural Zoology, by Hamilton Smith, President of the Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society. The articles in the department of Criticism, by Dr. Davidson, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Lancashire Independent College, Leeds. Those on the Old and New Testament, by Haverrich, Hengstenberg, Dr. Wright of Dublin, and others.

The articles on the New Testament were furnished by Dr. Tholuck, Dr. Alexander, and others. Various subjects are discussed, by Dr. John Pye Smith, Dr. Woods, of Andover, and others. The Scriptural Geography exhibits the results of Dr. Robinson's biblical researches in Palestine. It will be seen, that the work is a compilation of biblical learning, by the best biblical scholars of the age. The undersigned ask the attention of students of the Bible to the Cyclopedia, in full confidence that no one acquainted with its character will suffer himself to be without a copy. The low price at which it is offered, (less than half the price of the English edition,) places it within the reach of all. MARK H. NEWMAN & Co.

NOTICES OF THE CYCLOPEDIA. From Horne, Author of "Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures," last edition. "This Cyclopedia surpasses every Biblical Dictionary which has preceded it, and leaves nothing to be desired in such a work which can throw light on the criticism, interpretation, history, geography, archeology, and physical science of the Bible."

From the Biblical Repository and Princeton Review. "Dr. Kitto comes recommended even to those not acquainted with his other writings, by the well-known general facts of his experience and success as a book-maker, and of his long familiarity, in this capacity at least, with Biblical subjects."

"He has boldly and faithfully acted on the principle that such a plan can be worthily executed, in the present state of learning, only by distributing its parts among many hands, and such hands too as have been fitted by anterior experience to perform them most successfully."

From the Biblical Repository. "The limits of a notice like the present forbid such a description of this learned work as its merits deserve, or regard to give the reader a just idea of its plan. To regard it as a most important and practically useful contribution to the cause of sound Biblical learning, and have no doubt that it will soon take the place, in the estimate of scholars, of every compilation of the kind."

"The enlistment of so many scholars in the production of a single work, each one presenting in a brief compass the results of a life-time of research, in precisely the matters where he is most at home, could not fail of enriching it with an amount of learning and scholarship to which, of course, the work of no single mind, however great, could pretend."

From the Methodist Quarterly Review. "This work was not compiled in the method hitherto usual with works of similar character, namely, on the basis of Calmet and the old learning of his day, with a few shreds of modern discovery interwoven. All the more important articles are written expressly for the present use, not by one individual, but by an arrangement of writers, each of whom stand high in their several departments." The Cyclopedia can be ordered through the local Book sellers in every part of the country.

Miscellaneous.

ALL IS ACTION—ALL IS MOTION.

BY J. HAGEN.

All is action, all is motion. In this mighty world of ours! Like the current of the ocean, Man is urged by unseen powers!

Steadily, but strongly moving, Life is onward evermore; Still the present is improving On the age that went before.

Duty points, with outstretched fingers, Every soul to actions high; Woe betide the soul that lingers— Onward! onward! is the cry.

Though man's foes may seem victorious, War may waste and famine blight, Still from out the conflict glorious, Mind comes forth with added light.

O'er the darkest night of sorrow, From the deadliest field of strife, Dawns a clearer, brighter morn'g, Springs a truer, nobler life.

Onward, onward, onward ever! Human progress none may stay; All who make the vain endeavor, Shall like chaff be swept away.

SHIPWRECK—TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The following are the details of the shipwreck on Long Sands, Essex Coast, Eng., of which a brief account was given in our foreign news last week:—

The vessel lost was the bark Floridian, 500 tons burden, Captain E. D. Whitmore master, from Antwerp. She was the property of Mr. E. D. Hulbut, of New York, and had been chartered by a German company for the conveyance of emigrants to the United States. She sailed from Antwerp on the previous Sunday, when she left that port and proceeded down the river. She did not, however, finally take her departure from the coast until Tuesday. The number of emigrants that had taken passage by her at Antwerp, and had come on board before her weighing anchor, is stated to have been from 170 to 200. They comprised German agricultural laborers with their wives and families, and many mechanics; among the number on board were from 50 to 60 women, and between 20 and 30 children. The ship was worked by a crew of nearly 20, part of whom were Englishmen, a surgeon being on board. It was late on Tuesday evening when the Floridian put out to sea, at which time the weather was fine. The course taken after clearing the Flemish banks was westward for the Straits of Dover. At midnight the wind shifted round to the S. W., blowing very hard, with a fall of hail and snow, and so heavy was the fall that it became impossible to see the length of the vessel. They tacked ship and bore to the N. W. until four on Wednesday morning, and then altered her course. Daybreak brought fearful weather; the wind sprang up terrifically, with a great fall of snow and a heavy rolling sea. At about eight the chief mate expressed some misgivings as to the course they were then pursuing, it being their intention to make for the South Foreland Lights; and calling to the second officer, requested him to take charge of the watch while he went below to look to his directory.

Scarcely had he quitted his post before the ship struck with such force that her planks and false keel immediately rushed up alongside. The emigrants hastened on deck in frantic dismay. Within a few moments of the vessel striking, the sea broke into her hull, driving up the hatchways, and sweeping many of the poor creatures overboard, while others were drowned in their berths, being unable to rise from sea sickness. Capt. Whitmore gave orders to his men to launch the boats, which were carried out with dispatch, but they were utterly inefficient for the purpose of saving all on board; they were not capable of containing even one-third of the emigrants. The first boat broke adrift the moment she was launched, and it is said capsized immediately with two men who were in her. The moment the second boat was lowered, the Captain jumped into it with Mrs. Whitmore, his wife. This led to a desperate rush towards the craft. Some 20 or 30 poor creatures, men and women, leaped from the quarter deck of the foundering ship into the boat. The result was, that it also instantly capsized, and the whole party were precipitated overboard and instantly lost.

There being now no possible means of escape left for those on board, the crew took to the rigging, to which they lashed themselves, and upward of 100 of the emigrants congregated on the quarter deck. Here they had not been more than an hour, before the ship broke in two amidships. The mainmast fell over the side, and a tremendous sea carried away the whole of the quarter deck, with the mass of human beings on it. By great efforts, 8 or 10 were rescued by the men, who had secured themselves in the rigging. The moment the ship broke in two, her cargo floated, and men, women, and children were floating about on the packages. Ere night had set in, however, all had disappeared. The then survivors, about 12 in number, continued in the rigging of the foremast, (which, with the forepart of the vessel, was all that remained of the wreck), the whole of the night, enduring the greatest suffering. The sea kept breaking over them, and the cold being most intense, rendered their condition the most painful.

When Thursday morning broke, it was discovered that six of the poor fellows had died, apparently from cold, in the course of the night, and their bodies were dangling in the rigging. All that day the same fearful weather continued, and no aid could be rendered those who still floated in the rigging. They could see vessels passing at a distance, but they were too far off for the crews to observe their situation. Thursday night and a great portion of Friday passed away, yet no help came. Only four now remained, three sailors and one passenger, the other two were frozen to death in the course of the preceding day and night. About seven on the third evening the revenue cutter Petrel came to the aid of the survivors. The crew belonging to her, by direction of the commanding officer, lowered their boat and pushed off to the spot—the heavy surf beating round the wreck in such a manner as to render the running of the cutter alongside the wreck exceedingly dangerous. After considerable difficulty the poor fellows were gotten off and taken on board the cutter,

where every thing was done for their comfort. The names of the seamen saved are Henry Hill, William Harry, and a Swede, name unknown. The fourth is one of the emigrants, apparently a mechanic. He has been deranged ever since he has been landed.

SLAVE MARKETS AT THE SOUTH-WEST.

The following is an extract of a letter from Memphis, Tenn., to the Syracuse Star:—

Perhaps I have not given Memphis all the credit it deserves as a business place, and will add, that here is also a great market for slaves. They are brought from the more northern slave States, and here sold to the negro traders, to supply the demand of the newer and more sickly portions of the South. The average life of slave laborers on sugar plantations does not exceed five years—consequently, new supplies are in constant demand.

There are two slave markets or pens, in the city, where human beings are confined like cattle, and exposed for examination and sale. They are here, and also at New Orleans, arranged upon the side-walk for show, precisely as a merchant would expose his goods, or a mechanic his wares. Negro auctions, where men, women, and children, are sold in the streets to the highest bidder, are of almost every-day occurrence. Never shall I forget one of the sales that I attended. A large lot was offered, and the auctioneer appeared, by way of excuse for their travel-worn appearance, that they had "walked from Virginia, a distance of 700 miles, and were somewhat tired—but if he could keep them a week to recruit, he would make them look \$100 apiece better." Among the number was a slave mother, and her five young children. After being sold herself, she stood holding her master's horse in the crowd, and with all a mother's anguish depicted in her countenance, she was watching the sale of her children, as one by one they found an owner and were taken from her, to go she knew not whither. I could not repress the tear of sympathy as I looked upon her, and remembered, too, that this scene was one of every-day occurrence in this fair land. I may possibly be laughed at for my sensibility, by those who think the slave almost destitute of humanity; but I saw enough in the hour I stood there to show that they are not the soulless beings they are sometimes represented. Would to Heaven they were, for then they would not feel the wrongs which are so cruelly heaped upon them. I fancied many in the crowd looked ashamed of the transaction in which they were engaged.

CHLOROFORM APPLIED TO THE SKIN.

Some cases have recently occurred in which fatal consequences were attributed to the inhalation of chloroform; surgeons have been turning their attention of late to the employment of this powerful sedative locally, in order to deprive of sensation parts intended to be operated upon. A very interesting experiment of this kind was made at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, as related by the Cornwall Royal Gazette, by Mr. Spry, on a young man from the parish of Breage, who had been suffering for seven years from a very painful tumor in the sole of his left foot. The pain had been gradually increasing with the size of the swelling since December last, so that he could not make a single step without greatly aggravating his sufferings. Folded lint saturated with chloroform was applied to the tumor, over which a piece of oiled silk was placed, to prevent its too rapid evaporation, and a few turns of a roller were made around the foot to retain the lint in contact with the skin. After a quarter of an hour had elapsed, more chloroform was added to the lint, but the quantity used was rather less than two tea-spoonfuls; and in about half an hour from its first application, it was found that the skin, which would not before bear the slightest touch without pain, might now be compressed with impunity. The operation was then proceeded with, the patient betraying no sign of suffering, either by the retraction of the foot, or by the expression of the countenance; and he afterwards assured the gentlemen present, that the only part of the process at which he felt any pain, was in the deepest part of the incision, but that it was so little as not to be worth talking about. Every one is aware of the peculiar sensitiveness of the skin of the sole, and therefore this case was selected as a fair test of chloroform efficacy when applied externally. The result was highly satisfactory, and the poor man looked on with the greatest composure, not moving a limb while the diseased part was being removed, although he had been taught to expect, before coming to the Infirmary, that the operation would occasion great pain, and perhaps even a locked-jaw.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Hannibal (Mo.) Journal has a fearful story, to the effect that a Mr. Weatherford, sheriff of Schuyler county, in that State, and ex-officio collector of the county revenue, conceiving a design to cheat the commonwealth out of some \$2,200, which he had collected—left the money in the care of his wife, part in silver and part in paper, with the declaration that he would be gone several days, and enjoined upon her that she should permit no one to stay all night at the house during his absence.

At night a traveler, rather an aged man, applied for entertainment. The woman, at first refusing, under instructions of her husband, was finally persuaded to permit him to remain. About eleven or twelve o'clock the same night, some persons demanded entrance into the house, and upon being permitted to come in, they were found to be disguised as negroes, and immediately demanded of the woman money, which they said they knew was in the house. The woman handed them the paper money. They told her there was also silver money, which she must surrender. She replied that she would go up stairs (where the traveler was lodging) and get it. She informed the old gentleman of the state of things below.

He told her to take one of two pistols which he had—to put the money into her apron, with the pistol concealed behind it, and when either of the robbers came forward to take it, to fire, and he would serve another of them with the remaining pistol. She did as instructed, and one of the men fell dead at her feet. The old man fired and killed another, and the third made his escape. Upon examination; it was found that the guilty husband had fallen by the hand of his own wife.

GOSSIP-MONGERS.

There is a description of trade, we believe confined to China, and highly characteristic of its social condition. The Chinese name, which literally signifies gossip-monger, may sound rather new to British ears in connection with a paying vocation; yet such it is, and it is handsomely remunerative. A number of elderly ladies, generally widows, make it their business to collect gossip, on dits, and stories of all sorts, with which they repair to the houses of the rich, announcing their arrival by beating a drum, which they carry for that purpose, and offer their services to amuse the ladies of the family. When it is recollected that shopping, public assemblies, and even morning calls, are all but forbidden to the beauty and fashion of China by their country's notions of both propriety and feet, some idea may be formed of the welcome generally given to these reporting dames. They are paid according to the time employed, at the rate of about half-a-crown an hour, and are besides in the frequent receipt of presents—their occupation affording many opportunities of making themselves generally useful in matters of courtship, rivalry, and etiquette. On these accounts they generally retire from business in easy circumstances, but are said never to do so unless obliged by actual infirmity; and the Chinese remark that theirs is the only profession to which its practitioners are uniformly attached by inclination.

PATENT FLOUR BARREL MANUFACTORY.—Messrs. Humphrey & Dodge having secured the right for the State of New York, to use improved patent machinery for the construction of barrels, have established an extensive manufactory at Kasog, Oswego county, on the head waters of Fish Creek, in the town of Williamstown. It employs from 50 to 75 men, and turns out easily 400 flour barrels in a day. They are manufactured entirely by machinery, each stave taking, in the process of manufacturing, the same position it occupies in the barrel, when set up; consequently all the barrels must be precisely alike. All the staves are of the same width, and after they have been seasoned, are passed through the finishing machine, where they are planed, jointed, crozed, and champered. The planing gives the barrel a beautiful appearance; the croze is similar to the croze for tight work, and the chime is left thick and strong. The heading is also passed through machinery, which gives it the same accuracy as the staves. Oswego affords the largest market for flour barrels in the world, requiring for its own use at least a million of barrels per annum, beside the ordinary Canadian demand and the demand for other Lake ports on the American side.

FUNERAL CEREMONY OVER A LIVE MAN.—It is said that the Emperor Charles V., after his abdication and retirement to a monastery, where he put his body to torture for the good of his soul, ordered his tomb to be erected, and every preparation to be made, and Charles was clothed in the habiliments of the grave. In slow and solemn procession did the monks and his domestics wind their way through the cloisters into the chapel, a dim light being cast on the scene from the black tapers which each carried; after them followed Charles in his shroud. The service for the dead was chanted, and Charles joined with agonizing earnestness in the prayers which were offered up for the repose of his soul, mingling his tears with those shed by his attendants, as if they were celebrating a real funeral—the event which was soon to follow cast its shadow upon them! At length he was solemnly laid in his coffin, and the office for the dead being concluded, the ceremony was closed by the coffin being sprinkled with holy water in the usual form. Then all the attendants retiring, the doors of the chapel were shut, and Charles left to his own meditations.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.—It is a singular fact, that man is the only creature that delights in tobacco and ardent spirits—he is the only creature that will even taste them; so far is he placed above or so much does he sink himself below the brute creation. Few ever learn to use tobacco in any way, without at first suffering the most distressing sickness; and were it called medicine, and administered by a physician's advice, a second dose would never be very willingly taken. John Q. Adams says: "I have often wished that every individual of the human race afflicted with this artificial passion, could prevail upon himself to try but for three months the experiment which I have—giving up smoking and chewing—I am sure it would turn every acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and add five years of longevity to the average of human life."

TEETH BLACKING.—In the east of Asia, where black teeth are admired, from China to Kamkatka, the profession of a tooth-stainer is quite as extensively followed, and in no less repute, than that of the European dentist, whose place it occupies. Dental diseases are by no means of such frequent occurrence in those regions as among the nations of Europe; and physicians have ascribed the fact to the simpler diet of the people, and the thoughtless, indolent current in which their lives flow on. The blacking business is practiced by both sexes, and some of its chiefs enjoy considerable reputation and emolument from the permanence of their dye, and the jettty polish imparted by their art; the secrets of which are kept with oriental tenacity.

DRINKING LIKE A HORSE.—The Christian Register relates, that at a funeral in Boston, about fifty years ago, when it was the custom to have refreshments (spirits of some kind) on funeral occasions, the Rev. John Murray, Universalist, declined partaking, and being urged, he said, "No—but when I do drink I shall drink like a horse." Shortly after, some of his friends said to him, "Your remark, sir, has caused much surprise, and many have expressed their opinion of the impropriety of an expression of that kind from you on this solemn occasion." "Why," said the Rev. gentleman, "I always drink like a horse—for a horse drinks only water, and leaves off when he has enough."

The way to attain strength and power of endurance, is to be strictly temperate in all things, to avoid all debilitating stimulents, such as alcoholic drinks, tea and coffee, tobacco, &c.; to rise early, to take an abundance of exercise in the open air to bathe often and observe the most rigid system of cleanliness, and abstain from all licentious practices.

VARIETY.

The Salem Gazette records an instance of honesty which occurred recently in that vicinity. Mr. Edward Lamson was compelled to suspend business in Salem in 1834, paying his creditors but 62 1-2 per cent. He is now a partner in the firm of Twombly & Lamson, Boston, and has placed in the hands of M. Shepard, Esq., his late assignee, a sum sufficient to pay the balance of his former liabilities, together with compound interest to the present time.

Colonel James Davis, of Franklin county, Tenn., died on February 21st, aged 93. He was born in Albemarle county, Va., entered the revolutionary army at the commencement of the war, distinguished himself at Brandywine, was made a captive with the few men remaining of his regiment at Germantown, and was in prison a year, after which, on his discharge, he again entered the service, and remained in it till August 1, 1779.

The ship Isaac Wright, of the Black Ball Line of Liverpool Packets, since she has been running, about two years, has brought over 2,500 emigrants, and but three deaths have occurred among them all. These deaths were of infants, one was occasioned by being overlaid by the mother, and the other two from croup.

The whole number of inmates of the House of Industry, at South Boston, Mass., on the 1st inst., was 726, of whom 187 were born of American parents, and 142 were born in this country of foreign parents. The balance, 397, were born in foreign countries, and 153 arrived in the United States since January 1, 1848.

The Hartford Times has a letter from the Rev. C. Lyman, dated San Francisco, Nov. 18, in which he says: "Gold does not quite absorb every thing here. The people of this town have employed a minister, the Rev. L. D. Hunt, of Rochester, N. Y., a graduate of Yale, and a fair preacher, at a salary of \$3,500."

A pedlar in Chicago, a few days since, fell in a fit, in the street. Attached to his clothes was a card, upon which was written, "If I fall in a fit, light my pipe—it is the only thing that will relieve me." This was done, and the man was relieved in the manner prescribed. So says the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Henry Collins, the celebrated Gretna Green Blacksmith, who married so many runaway couples, died recently at Lambeth, Till, Scotland, aged 70. In twenty-three years he celebrated 7,000 marriages, and left a considerable fortune, the avails of his matrimonial fees.

The New York Globe tells a tough story about a quantity of gold dust found in the sediment of some ancient tanks in that city—supposed to have been deposited from California hides tanned there, "long, long ago."

Rev. Dr. Cox, in a sermon before the Brooklyn Bible Society, mentioned the singular fact, that until he was nineteen years old he had never owned a Bible; and that the first he ever had, was given him by a distributor. It was over a borrowed Bible that he devoted himself to Christ.

The Journal of Health, in cases of croup, advises instant, sudden, and free application of the coldest water, with a sponge, to the neck and chest; then, after wiping the patient dry, wrap in warm covering, giving it freely of cold water to drink.

A woman, who always used to attend public worship with great punctuality, and though residing at a distance, took care to be always in time, was asked how it was that she could always come so early. She answered, very wisely, "that it was a part of her religion, not to disturb the religion of others."

Dr. Johnson being once in company with some scandal-mongers, one of them having accused an absent friend of resorting to rouge, he observed: "It is, perhaps, after all, much better for a lady to redden her own cheeks, than to blacken other people's characters."

A Dutch auction is conducted as follows:—The article is set up at any price the auctioneer pleases—if nobody bids, he lowers the price, and thus continues lowering until some one cries "mine," and the person who so claims is then entitled to it.

A distinguished surgeon in New York, in one of his recent addresses, stated that throughout the civilized world the duration of human life has increased, and is steadily increasing, with the advancement and diffusion of medical science.

Since the introduction of railways into England, the turnpike roads have been a dead weight upon the country. The annual expense of keeping them in repair is about thirteen millions of dollars.

In the formation of a single locomotive steam-engine there are not fewer than 5,416 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch.

Pens made of bones are now in use in England, and sell at the rate of 50 for 25 cents. They are pronounced to be flexible as the quill, and far more durable.

DEBUTER INSTITUTE.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. GLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants. TERMS AND VACATIONS. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each. First, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 29. Second, " " Dec. 13, " " March 21. Third, " " April 4, " " July 11.

COURSE OF STUDY. The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the advancing demands of this educating age. Each member of the school will be required to write compositions, and read or speak select pieces, at stated intervals. EXPENSES. Tuition, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 00. Extras—Drawing, 1 00. Painting, \$2 00 or 4 00. Tuition on Piano, 8 00. Use of Piano, 2 00. Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 50. Writing, including Stationery, 1 50. Study rooms, with stove, chairs, table, and bedstead, 1 50. Board in private families, per week, \$1 00 to 1 50.

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AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instruction in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but will not be fully opened until about the first of January. A circular explaining more fully this Department, will be forwarded to any wishing it, by applying to the Principal, at DeFrayter's, or Gurdon Evans, Analytic Laboratory, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. Text books furnished at the lowest prices. N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chitteningo, for this place, at 4 o'clock P. M. IRA SPENCER, M. D., President of the Board of Trustees. DeFrayter, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1848.

THE BOOK.

For every Clergyman—For every School District—For every Educated Man. "Will not the enlightened and liberal furnish their clergy men with a copy, as an indispensable volume in their libraries?"—Rev. T. H. Gallaudet. Extract from a Lecture addressed to a Teacher's Institute, by William Russel, Principal of the Merrimack [N. H.] School for Teachers, and formerly Editor of the American Journal of Education. "The editor of Dr. Webster's Dictionary, revised by Professor Goodrich, I would earnestly recommend to the attention of all teachers who are desirous of becoming fully qualified to give instruction in the English Language. The copious information which that work embodies, on all topics connected with Etymology—the extreme exactness, as well as the number, extent, and fullness of the definitions which it furnishes to every important word, render it a mine of philological wealth to instructors. The volume is, in fact, the teacher's encyclopedia, as well as lexicon, for daily reference. Could a copy of it be provided, as the permanent property of every district school, the effect, as regards the improvement of instruction, would be deeply and extensively felt, in the increased skill of the teacher, and the higher attainments of his pupils, in the most important part of education—the acquisition of an adequate knowledge and proper use of our own language. "It has come to be a necessity to every educated man."—Lord Brougham.

TO CLERGYMEN AND THEIR PEOPLE.

ALL CLERGYMEN who will send their address to Messrs. Comstock & Co., 21 Courtland-st., New York, shall be furnished gratuitously, for their family use, with a Salve of most extraordinary merit for external sores or inflammations of long or short standing. In burns, or pains and swellings of nearly all descriptions, its effects are charming, and almost beyond belief. This Salve has already been used by quite a number of the clergy, for themselves or sufferers for whom they have given it; and they have called on or written to the proprietors to express their delight at its action, and a desire to have their names used in making known its virtues. The proprietors having realized a handsome sum by its sale, feel called upon by a sense of duty to their fellow-men to disseminate the knowledge of the existence of such a thing far and near, and to give it without charge to the reverend clergy, without limitation. It is called CONNELL'S PAIN EXTRACTOR, and is owned solely by Messrs. C. & Co. All religious papers that will publish this a few times will be furnished with the Salve free, and they may also thereby relieve many suffering poor brethren from agonizing pain, and save them much expense. The names of nearly fifty clergymen recommending it, are to be seen at the office of C. & Co. You will please observe, it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for external applications in the following:—Burns, Scalds, Frosted parts, Chilblains, Chafe or Rashes, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Blotch, Foul Ulcer, Sprains, Gypisels, Cuts, Bruises, Ear and Toothache, Pains, Sore Throat, Whitloes, Piles, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Biles and Warts, Fever Pains, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sores, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cuts in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks, &c. Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that this article is the only one we can recommend; but most caution against some imitation by like name. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it. 38—mo 3.

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