

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTEL.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE SABBATH AS A PREPARATIVE FOR HEAVEN.

The substance of a sermon preached at Boston before the "American and Foreign Sabbath Union," by Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany. Reported for "The Independent."

Text.—Heb. 4: 9.—"There remaineth therefore a rest for the people of God."

In connection with—

Exod. 20: 8.—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

This leads us to consider the happiness of heaven as a state of rest, and the keeping holy the Sabbath as the divinely-appointed means of preparing for heaven. This view of the value of the Sabbath as a means of preparation for heaven rises infinitely higher than any estimate of its value from the benefits it confers in reference to the present world. The Christian honors the Sabbath for all the reasons that commend it to the patriot, the philanthropist, and the political economist; but all these sink into insignificance when compared with its influence upon man's eternal welfare.

1. The Sabbath is a noble and beautiful symbol of heaven. God has made every thing that exists a teacher for man. The sun, moon, and stars have a language; the trees, the birds, the storm, give lessons of wisdom. Man can be no where that he may not hear his Maker's name. The return of the Sabbath reminds even the thoughtless man that there is a heaven; and if a heaven, there is a hell; and there must be qualifications required to escape from one and enter the other, and no more time ought to be lost in securing that blessing; and he feels the rebuke of the Sabbath for his indifference.

2. The Sabbath powerfully counteracts the influences around us which are adverse to our obtaining heaven. One of these hindrances is ignorance. Religion requires us to believe, on the testimony of God, many things which we cannot fully understand; and yet it is necessary that we should know the testimony; that the objects of faith should be objects of knowledge. We must know that God requires us to believe before we can believe it; and we must know what God requires us to do before we can do it. How can a man exercise repentance until he knows how, why, and for what he is to repent? The obedience which is required is not a cold calculation how far he must go in order to be able to face the future; but a cordial and earnest desire to do the will of God. Now, suppose the Sabbath to be blotted out, how much would men know of religion? You might supply every family on earth with a Bible, and still have a world of heathen on your hands if you had no Sabbath. In how many ways does the Sabbath teach! The Sabbath lesson of the pious mother to her household, the training of the Sabbath-school, and the instructions of the sanctuary would all disappear with the loss of the Sabbath. Suppose even a Christian exiled from the privileges of the Sabbath, what a poor proficient would he be in religious knowledge. But suppose him converted and placed in a world where there is no Sabbath, and he never would be more than a babe in knowledge of divine things.

The greatest obstacle in the way of attaining heaven seems to be worldliness. This is idolatry, as intense, though not so gross, as that which prevails in pagan lands; and this passion must be broken down, or man can never be fitted for heaven. What can cast down that idolatry? Nothing but the Sabbath. Rarely is it done, even in a single instance, by any other means. Tell me not that the devotees of the world have the Bible shut up and laid away on his shelf! But habit of decency leads him to observe the Sabbath, and then to visit the sanctuary, where the bow drawn at a venture may send an arrow to his heart, and there will be found a fresh traveler "on the way to heaven. But how small a number would ever have broken away from the world were there no Sabbath; and how necessary is the Sabbath for this very purpose, even to the Christian. Perhaps you are a poor man, and have to work hard to earn your bread; perhaps you are a rich man, and have as much as you can do to take care of what you possess; perhaps you are a lawyer, or a judge, or a statesman, and the cause of your clients, or the interests of justice, or the concerns of your country seem to require all your thoughts. At what rate would you get on in the way to heaven if it were not for the Sabbath breaking in upon your toil and care, and making a breathing-time for rest and opportunity to visit the sanctuary to get a fresh taste of God's kindness and a foretaste of the joys that are to come in heaven? After you have spent the whole day as God would have you spend the Sabbath, do you not feel new strength for your duties, while your hopes are quickened for a better world? You know it is as much as you can do to go on and make advances in the divine life with all the helps that God has granted; and what would you do if there were no Sabbath? We complain and grieve that the love of the world waxes cold through the influence of the world; what would become of us all if the Sabbath were blotted out?

3. The Sabbath enlists the social principle of our nature in aid of the preparation for heaven. God has so ordained it that the highest happiness of man is always social. The joys of the little child are never full until he has shared them with his playmate or told them to his mother. The philosopher who has discovered a new way in the starry heavens is not satisfied until he has made it known to the world. To this principle belong all the tender sensibilities of man; his sorrows, his joys, his sorrows, his joys; his aids in all great purposes. Nothing truly noble can be undertaken without it. The Sabbath turns all this to the best account to aid in the preparation for heaven. It sanctifies the kindness of the family circle; it sheds a halo of divine beauty over the affections of neighborhoods; it endows the ties of kindred as it engages them in obedience for the great end; it gives earnestness to prayer; it lends

power to the Word of God; it elevates the office of the ministry; it is preeminently a social institution, drawing its chief value from the social principle, and in return elevating that principle to a likeness of heaven.

4. The Sabbath furnishes a medium of intercourse between earth and heaven. Talk not of the mysteriousness of the intercourse. If the intercourse of man with man is a reality, so is the intercourse of man with God. There is not a moment of time in which prayer is not going up to the ear of God. These form innumerable connecting points between earth and heaven; but on the Sabbath all these voices unite in one offering. The experience of the Psalmist, which led him to say, "Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary," is as truly realized now as it was in the temple-worship. He sends his angels, too, as ministering spirits in the assemblies of the saints. The Sabbath brings us to Mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels—to the general assembly of the first-born, and to God the judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, and to Jesus, the mediator of the new covenant. Can it be otherwise than that we should, under its influence, forget the things that are behind, and press forwards and upwards to a better life?

LASTLY. The Sabbath schools the spirit in the exercises and employments of heaven. Heaven, though a place of rest, is not a place of inaction. There is perfect peace, perfect security, perfect satisfaction, perfect joy; but there is no pain, nor weakness, nor weariness—no cloud over the scene, no wasting of the powers; they cease not day nor night in their heavenly employment of devotion and beneficence. Now the Sabbath, properly kept, engages the soul in these very exercises, according to their lower state of being, and by it we are practicing lessons for heaven. In searching out the works and will of God, in visits of mercy to the children of want or darkness or sorrow, in exercises of devotion and praise, in the communion of saints, we are participating on earth in the very employments and joys of immortality.

But these benefits will not result unless the Sabbath is remembered and kept holy. There is a regard for the Sabbath which does not make it holy. A sense of decency, or the power of habit, or the voice of conscience may restrain the body and not reach the spirit.

How important are the efforts now made to restore the Sabbath. Amid so many blessed institutions which are now about to give you a jubilee week, and make your city like Jerusalem when the tribes go up; it is delightful to witness the perfect harmony that exists throughout all, as all are aiming at one great end. And this Society is the faithful friend and minister of them all. In vain will you send forth ministers and Bibles and tracts; they will be of no avail if there is no Sabbath for man.

"ONLY FIVE MINUTES TO LIVE."

The solemn hour will come to every one of us, when we shall have only five minutes to live. We may not know when that dread moment will arrive, but it will come to each one. And then, at the end of five minutes, we shall pass that mysterious boundary into the solemn world of spirits! How little think the multitude of that last five minutes! How urgently does it warn each one to prepare for it, whether it may come sooner or later!

"You have only five minutes to live," said the sheriff to a young man condemned to die. The sheriff took out his watch and said, "If you have anything to say, speak now, for you have five minutes to live." The young man burst into tears, and said, "I have to die. I had one little brother; he had beautiful blue eyes and flaxen hair; and I loved him; but one day I got drunk, for the first time in my life, and coming home I found my little brother gathering berries in the garden, and I became angry without a cause, and killed him with one blow with a rake. I did not know anything about it until the next morning, when I awoke from sleep and found myself tied and guarded, and was told that when my little brother was found his hair was clotted with blood and brains, and he was dead. Whisky has done it. It has ruined me. I was drunk but once. I have only one more word to say, and then I am gone to my final Judge. I say it to young people—never! never! never! touch anything that can intoxicate!" As he pronounced these words, he sprang from the box, and was launched into an endless eternity.

I was melted to tears at the recital and the awful spectacle. My little heart seemed as if it would burst, and break away from myaching bosom, so intolerable were my feelings of grief. And there in that carriage, while on that cushioned seat looking with streaming eyes on the body of that unfortunate young man, as it hung writhing between heaven and earth, as unfit for either place, there it was that I took the pledge never to touch the hurtful poison!

Long years have passed away. White hairs have thickened around these temples, then so ruddy and so young; but I have never forgotten the last words of that young man. And I have never violated the pledge. When the tempter has offered the sparkling goblet, the words of that young man have seemed to sound in my ears again. [Juv. Miss. Mag.]

THE WAY TO WIN.—At one of the anniversaries of a Sunday School in London, two little girls presented themselves to receive a prize, one of whom had recited one verse more than the other, both having learned several thousand verses of Scripture. The gentleman who presided inquired, "And could n't you have learned one verse more, and thus have kept up with Martha?" "Yes, sir," the blushing child replied; "but I loved Martha, and kept back one verse." "And was there any one of all the verses you have learned," again inquired the president, "that taught you this lesson?" "There was, sir," she answered, blushing still more deeply, "In honor preferring one another."

FIT EMBLEM OF MAN.

See, how beneath the moonbeam's smile,
You little billow heaves its breast,
And foams and sparkles for a while,
And murmuring then subsides to rest.
Thus man, the sport of bliss and care,
Rises on time's eventful sea;
And having swelled a moment there,
Thus melts into eternity! [H. More.]

PEACE! STUBBORN WILL.

Peace! stubborn will—
Peace! restless heart, forget thy grief, and think
Upon the bitter cup which He did drink,
Meekly and still.

Thou bearest nought
Of anguish, that thy Saviour did not know;
He suffered all thy sorrows, save the wo
Thy sin has wrought.

O, trust His word
When unseen foes assail; there was an hour
Of gloom and darkness, when the fiend had power
To tempt the Lord.

Lean on His breast
When earthly love forsakes thee, and the charm
Of friendship dies away; His holy arm
Will give thee rest.

BIBLE DISTRIBUTION IN FRANCE.

The French Bible Society held a meeting at Paris early in May of 1849, which the following account is given by a correspondent of the N. Y. Recorder:—

An interesting report was read, and among others the following anecdote was related as given by a colporteur. On asking admission to a house in Paris, the servant inquired what was his business. "To sell Bibles," replied the colporteur. "You need not come in here then," said the servant, "for my master does not believe in the existence of either a God or a devil." After arguing the matter for some time, however, the colporteur was admitted into the presence of an old man seventy-two years of age. After listening to the business of the colporteur, he said, "Well, I am glad to see you. I am now an old man, I feel I must soon die, and I want to hear something about the world to come." After some conversation, in which he made the colporteur relate his Christian experience, he said, "Yes, I will buy your Bible; and what is more, I will give for every year in which I have done nothing for the cause of Christ (and that is all my life), £1 into the treasury of your valuable Society. Here are £72. And call again soon, I pray you, to tell me more of the way of salvation.

A few remarks were then added by a gentleman present upon the adaptedness and efficiency of the colporteur system; in illustration of which he had adduced two instances which had fallen within his knowledge. One of a devoted Christian, who, though not an employed colporteur, determined to give one day a week to the good work. He entered one village, determined to speak to every one he met upon the great subject of their soul's salvation. The first person he encountered was the village curé, to whom, according to his resolution, he spoke, telling him that his express object in coming into the village was to sell the Word of God.

"I am glad of it, sir," said the curé; "it is a good work, and may God bless you in it."

"Then probably you will use your influence with your parishioners to favor my design."

"Oh, no," replied the curé, "I could not do that, for much as I like your circulation of the Word of God, you are, I imagine, a little of what is heretical in your ideas."

"How so, my friend? have you not told me that you believed in salvation only through the blood of Christ?"

"Yes."

"And justification only by faith in him?"

"Yes."

"Then where do we differ?—this is the foundation of all I hope and all I preach."

"Well, sir, I buy of you a Testament for myself, but I can commit myself no farther."

"Well, but you can buy some for your personal friends; do you not wish them enlightened?"

"Well, sir I believe I will buy two more."

And so the good man persevered until he sold to the curé his stock of twenty-seven Testaments.

Another colporteur, bent upon the same glorious errand, entered another village, and found the whole population collected in the streets and public squares, for the celebration of some grand feat. As he approached the crowd, an old man came forward, laid his hand on his arm, and said:

"Step aside, sir, I beg of you, for I wish to speak to you. I know who you are and what is your occupation."

"But sir, I have not the pleasure of knowing you."

"Then let me tell you my history. A few years ago I went to Paris on business, and while there, stopped at a stand of old books, to glance over their titles, to see if any would interest me. I saw a Bible; and taking it up very indifferently, I read the title page once or twice, and was about laying it down again, when a gentleman beside me whispered, 'Buy that book and read it—it will do you good.' I looked up, but he was gone. He did not stop to add a word, nor even did he look back to see if his advice was followed. Moved by curiosity, I bought the Bible; and, sir, from that day to this, it has been my constant friend and counselor, and God has, I trust, blessed its truths to the salvation of my soul. I am old and infirm, and can't do much for the Saviour's cause; but soon after I came home, I collected a class of young men who meet at my house night and morning for instruction out of my Bible. They all became much interested in it, and begged me to procure them each a copy of the sacred Word. I told them I had none but my own precious one, and that I could not part with it; but perhaps they could procure one in the village. They made inquiries, but not a single copy of the Testament was owned in the place. Then said they, 'We

must send one of our number to Paris to buy some.' But they were poor, and traveling such a distance would be expensive. What was to be done? At length it was resolved that each should bring of his week's earnings the few pence he could afford to lay aside, and thus raise the necessary means. It is now eighteen months since we have been laboring for this object; and now, just as we are ready to put our plan in execution, God has sent you to us, and blessed be his holy name."

It is needless to say that the colporteur gladly supplied them with the number of copies required, and entreated them to persevere in the good work thus happily begun.

A GAME OF FREEDOM.

'Truth is strange; stranger than fiction.'

A short time since, several American ship-masters were assembled in one of the public houses of a large commercial port in the Island of Cuba, and were passing a leisure afternoon, by watching with much interest a game of Billiards between a Spanish merchant, a resident of the place, and an American ship-master, both of whom were considered very skillful players. Several games were played, and fortune favored the American captain; at last the stakes against the Castilian had become quite large, and vexed at his ill-luck and loss of reputation as a skillful player, he proposed to stake his servant boy, a lad of about ten years of age, against the sums due the captain—valuing the lad at \$275. 'Take him, take him,' was the cry from every quarter of the room, 'and if you win the boy, we will redeem him, and make him free.'

The offer was accepted, and the games commenced mid a numerous company of spectators, whose curiosity was excited by the singularity of the stake, and the skill of the players.

The Spaniard's luck seemed to change, and he was evidently leading his opponent, when, too confident of his skill, or excited by the interest manifested around him, he lost his lead and missed a high count he had hoped to make. Now came the moment of either success or defeat to the American, for the balls lay just in a position when a skillful player, aided by good luck could, by one stroke of the mace, count out, but to an unskillful player it would result in a loss of his lead.

The captain hesitated but for a moment, and slowly, yet firmly, drawing home his mace, he struck the ball so firmly and so fairly that he made seven, and won the game.

A shout of triumph went up from the spectators, while the Spaniard, with true Castilian fidelity to his pledge, went immediately to the proper officer, and made the legal transfer of the boy. The American captain, assisted by several of the merchants, immediately made up a purse to redeem the boy, and secure him his freedom, by sending him from the island. For humanity's sake, we wish the captain had made a free will offering of the lad to freedom, but he consented to take considerable less, however, than the value of the boy.

The sum was at once raised, and the boy sent on board a vessel bound to the United States, and now walks the streets of Portland a freeman.

With his long hair and light complexion, he would not here be taken for a colored person; and we doubt not that friends here may be found, who will give a good education, and thus make him mentally, what nature physically has intended he should be, a freeman. [Port. Adv.]

THE WALDENSES.

We copy from the Worcester Spy a report of Dr. Baird's lectures on these interesting people:—

The Waldenses are found, not in Switzerland, as many suppose, but in Italy, 200 miles from Geneva. The live in the kingdom of Sardinia. Their country is 18 miles in length, and from 12 to 14 miles in width. Its population is 26,000; 20,000 of them are Protestants, and 4,000 Catholics. To this spot they are confined by law, and are forbidden to hold property in any other part of Italy.

The ancestors of the Waldenses, took refuge in these valleys, in the first centuries, from the persecutions which arose under the Roman Emperors. Amid all the changes of the world, they retained the truth, in its purity, in their mountain fastnesses. In the 11th century, the dukes of Savoy, at the instigation of the popes, commenced their wars of extermination. In 220 years, they passed through 34 wars, and still preserved their national existence. They owed their safety to their position. The old men, woman, and children, were sent to the mountain tops to pray, while the young and strong fought. In one battle 300 of the Waldenses repulsed 8,000 of the invaders. As the enemy defiled along the narrow valleys, rocks were thrown from the overhanging precipices, and many were killed. Cromwell interfered to save them, but at his death, their enemies renewed the attack. The most destructive war, was in the time of James the second. The troops of Louis XIV. attacked them in 1688, and 1,400 were slain. The remaining 3,500 went to Switzerland, in mid-Winter. They were kindly received by the Bernese, and remained with them three years, and a half. William Prince of Orange, then sent Col. Arnaud to persuade them to return to their own country. He placed himself at their head, as both minister and leader; and they reconquered their country. Peace was declared in 1692. Since that time, they have not suffered from war, but have been grievously oppressed. Their taxes were far higher, in proportion, than those of the other Italians. They were not allowed to proselyte, but priests were sent among them, to win over their children. These attempts rarely succeeded. When the reformation commenced, the Waldenses sent a committee to Luther, to ascertain his religious views. When

informed, they replied that his doctrines were the same they had held for centuries.

From that time they have kept up communication with Switzerland. Their ministers are educated in that country. The French language in their pulpits. Seven young men are supported in their colleges, by the interest of a fund created in Calvin's time. The contributions for their assistance from Protestant countries since that time, would probably not vary much from a half a million. Col. Beckwith, an Englishman, who now resides among them, has done much for their benefit. He has given them about 30,000 dollars, and has built for them 165 school houses.

They have 15 parishes, a college, with 60 students, and a grammar school. Their national flag is a burning lamp surrounded with stars, and encircled with the beautiful and appropriate motto, *Lux lucet in tenebris*. The king of Sardinia has, during the past year, granted them what they never possessed before, religious liberty. They are now endeavoring to restore the Italian language in their pulpits. God has evidently preserved them to be indeed a light shining in a dark place; that through their influence the true Gospel may be spread in Italy. They send by the lecturer, their salutations to the American churches, and ask their prayers and aid in their great work.

THE CHOCTAW NEW TESTAMENT.

The New Testament was printed in the Choctaw language during last summer, by the American Bible Society, under the supervision of the Rev. Alfred Wright. The following extracts of a letter from Mrs. Wright, after her return with her husband, will show how precious the Word of God is to those sons of the forest:—

"I wish you could witness the joy of the Christian Choctaws. In a letter from an elder of a church 90 miles from us, dated Dec. 6, after expressing his joy at our safe return, the writer says: 'It rejoices my heart very much that the great work of translating the New Testament into Choctaw, has been accomplished. Thanks be unto God. I took upon this as one mark of the mercy and love of God to the Choctaw Christians. When will the Old Testament be translated into the Choctaw tongue?'

"Mr. Fisk told me, [he is a native Choctaw] that the Sunday after he received a copy, he commenced reading the fifth chapter of 2d Corinthians, and when he had read one or two verses, *Boypotola*, one of the elders, could hold still no longer, but exclaimed, 'Okkoko! that is so sweet to me; oh that the books would come, that I might read for myself.'

"Special prayer meetings were held in several of the settlements during our absence to pray for us, and for the completion of this work. It affected us deeply to hear their thanksgiving poured out on our safe return. One of our best men prayed fervently, as follows, but it loses much in putting it into English:

"Our Heavenly Father, what shall we say to thee for all thy great goodness. We asked thee to take care of our pastor and his wife. We asked thee to give him thy strength that he might be strong. We asked thee, to give him thy wisdom that he might be wise to preach in our own language, the good Word which tells us how to be like Jesus, how to love him, how to believe on him, how to be holy. Our Father who sits in heaven, from thy dwelling place above didst hear us; our eyes look upon the face of our beloved friends; our guide stands before us, our eyes look upon the blessed book which he holds in his hands. We rejoice, we give thanks, our hearts are warm, we rejoice exceedingly. (Here his feelings overcame him so that he could hardly proceed.) But we are like children who are never satisfied, we want more now; give us thy Holy Spirit to fill our hearts so full of love that they will run over. Our hearts are like the ground was this summer when there was no rain, hard and dry; give us thy Spirit like rain from above, so that this good seed, thy holy word, may fall upon hearts softened as the earth after a shower."

A SMOKING DISCIPLE.

I fell in with several such lately, and they seemed so much interested and delighted in the matter, and withal were so regular and systematic about it, that I thought, perhaps this belongs to discipleship. Knowing that I had an old volume that gave the earliest and most accurate account of the disciples, and that I kept the run of them for about four thousand years, I hastened to look into it. I found a good deal about smoke, such as smoking furnaces, "a smoking mountain," and about "a bottle in the smoke," but no smoking disciple, or a disciple in a smoke, may be seen in our days, could not find any account of any such thing.

Not being willing to give the matter up, I considered that some of the old men, who had lived upon a thousand years, and who were like some of the modern ones, they would like something to while away the time. I looked again, but I could not find a Patrick with a pipe in his mouth; not one. But smoking is a very great comfort to a body, by warming it, and as I knew the prophets were in trouble, I thought to be sure I should find much in one with a cigar, but I did not find him. And the Apostles, they too had need of consolation, for they were cold, and hunger, and thirst, and were in prison, &c., and I looked sharp, and I find so much as a tobacco box among them.

A Tobacco Lottery.—To an American, at the grave of her deceased husband, she said: "There was once a tobacco box among the pastoral care was over, and she was a day. One sheep would not follow him; he took up his arms—then the sheep came."

General Intelligence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Europa, we have foreign advices to the 26th of May. We give a summary of the news brought by her.

The most important news from England is of an attempt to assassinate the Queen. Shortly after six o'clock on the evening of the 19th, her Majesty and Prince Albert, whilst returning in an open landau from Hyde Park down Constitution Hill, to Buckingham Palace, an Irishman named John Hamilton fired a pistol at the Queen, from within the railings of Green Park, just as the carriage was passing the curve of the hill close to the triumphal-arch.

From France it appears that a great part of the soldiery voted for Red Republican candidates. Nine Socialists are returned from Paris. Red Republicans are returned from Lyons. Marshal Bugeaud has been ordered to Paris, where there are said to be signs of insurrection.

The cholera appears to be increasing in Paris. The number of hospital cases reported from the 1st to the 15th of May inclusive, was 26,272 sick, and 12,806 deaths—being an increase of about 25 per cent.

From Rome accounts are received to the 10th. Large bodies of men continue to arrive from the city from the mountains to fight for the republic. Gen. Oudinot had given notice to Naples that he should not again attack the city. Garibaldi, one of the triumvirs, has marched an army into the Neapolitan territory, and the Neapolitan army have in consequence abandoned Frascati and retreated from the territory of the Republic, to defend Naples.

The Roman Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued an address to the whole Catholic world, in which he complains that combined Europe is trying to impose on three millions of Romans a government they have pronounced as forever fallen.

Pius IX., on learning the resistance of the Romans, is said to have declared that he would not return to Rome at such a price, and to have sent a message in consequence to the King of Naples and to General Oudinot to induce them to retire.

The Austrian troops have entered Bologna, and committed great cruelties. On the other side, the scales of success between the Hungarians and Austrians seem to hang in equipoise. The Russians are advancing toward Vienna. The Neapolitans have met a decided repulse from Palermo, and all Sicily is again in a ferment.

The King of Prussia has formed a new ministry, under Detmold. He ordered fifty-five of the Prussian Deputies in the Frankfort Assembly to retire, but they refused, and appealed to the Assembly, which sustained them, 289 to 2. Chaos seems to have come again in Germany.

The Emperor of Russia has recognized the French Republic, and has simultaneously issued a manifesto announcing his determination to interfere in the Austrian and Hungarian quarrel, in which he speaks of the mission of his "God-preserved nation, and in the name of the Almighty Leader of battles and Lord of victories, commands his armies to move forward for the extinction of rebellion, and destruction of audacious and evil-intentioned men."

It is reported from numerous sources, that the Hungarians, under Bem, surprised a body of 30,000 Russians in the defiles of Rothernthum, and completely disarmed them, driving them back on Crawcow. The revolution which was transferred to Poland. It is said the Hungarians took 60 guns and a great quantity of ammunition and forage.

Father Mathew sailed in the Ashburton, on the 26th of May, for this country. Considerable quantities of gold had arrived at Hong Kong, China, from California, and several vessels were being fitted out laden with goods for San Francisco.

THE "EMPIRE"—CORONER'S VERDICT.—The Coroner's Jury at Fishkill, on the east bank of the river, protracted their inquiries until Monday noon, June 4, when they rendered their verdict as follows:—"That the deceased persons came to their death on the night of Thursday, May 17th, 1849, by drowning aboard the steamer Empire, which was sunk in the Hudson River, near Newburg, by coming in collision with the schooner Noah Brown; that the said steamer was coming up the river, and the said schooner going down, beating against the wind; that the jury believe that said collision was occasioned by the lack of vigilance on the part of Levi Smith, pilot of the said steamer, not seeing the said schooner soon enough to avoid her, and by the conduct of Richard Robinson, captain of said schooner, in adhering to the custom of the river, that a sailing vessel on the wind meeting a steamer may keep her course; while, if he had sooner gone about, he might have avoided said collision."

Another body has been found, that of Miss Delia Avery, of Connecticut, one of the company of Mr. Ladd. The Grand Jury for the U. S. District Court have indicted the pilot for manslaughter, and have presented to the Court a general representation of the evils of running these long boats on the river in the night-time, at the full speed of 16 miles per hour. They also urge that conversation in the pilot's room ought to be prevented, and that the captain's assistants ought to be men of practical experience in the navigation of the river.

They also present, that in their opinion the rule of law which requires steamboats, which are always regarded as vessels going before the wind, and consequently under complete control, to clear an approaching vessel on a tack, by passing under her stern, should be rigidly enforced. The observance of this obviously proper rule, in every case, would beyond all doubt effectually prevent any contact or other calamity of so serious a nature as to endanger life."

FROM HAVRE.—The schooner King Philip arrived at Boston on the 5th inst. She sailed from Miragoane May 15, bringing news from Port-au-Prince to the 12th. Nothing new had transpired at the capital since the return of the President. All was apparently quiet. The monopoly law was still in force, much to the detriment of the merchants there, who were at their wit's end as to how they should pay for the cargoes of provisions sent out to them. Business was dull. The currency was bad enough, twelve and a half paper dollars being equal to one of specie. From a Bermuda paper we gain some additional particulars of the battle between the Haytiens and the Dominicans. In the last battle, which was near Arna, the Haytiens were completely hemmed in, and two entire regiments captured. Also five hundred horses. The loss of life on the Haytian side was very large. It is also stated that the Dominican fleet had put to sea in pursuit of the Haytiens. Neither fleet is, however, on a very magnificent scale.

BOSTON PROJECT OF A RAILROAD TO CALIFORNIA.—A public meeting in Boston has appointed a committee to present Mr. Degrand's project of a railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, to the President, and to ask the aid of the government. It proposes that a company be chartered, with a capital of \$100,000,000; of this, \$2,000,000 is to be paid in by private subscription, and the remainder to finish the road, not exceeding \$98,000,000, it is proposed to borrow of government, in stock payable in London. It is also proposed that Congress shall give to the Company a strip of land ten miles wide, north of the track, and shall grant the right to take gravel, stones, &c., from the public lands, to construct the road. To secure the loan of United States' stock, and the carrying out of the company's contract, it is proposed that the United States shall take a mortgage of the road and its property.

The South Boston Gazette is indebted to a friend for the following particulars:—A month or two since, the lady of Mr. Edward Lowell, of Gardiner, Me., presented her husband with two girls and a boy at a birth. In honor of the three towns adjacent, the girls were called Lowell and Augusta, and the boy Gardiner. The town of Gardiner, on hearing the particulars, presented the mother with a beautiful cradle, capable of holding all three. The town of Hallowell then presented a mammoth baby-jumper, big enough for the three. The citizens of Augusta have not yet made their present.

The Directors of the Bank of Commerce in this city have passed a resolution that they will issue no notes after the 31st of October next, nor any kind of paper credits to circulate as money. This is in view of the provision of the State Constitution, going into operation on the 1st of January next, rendering personally liable for the debts of the bank all stockholders, to the amount of their stock, in all banks issuing circulating notes.

Capt. Simon Parkhurst, of Royalton, Vt., chanced to drop some beans in a hill of cucumbers, and the vine-plants in the hill with the beans were unmolested by the bugs, while the others were destroyed. He is satisfied, by the trial which he has made, that beans growing with the vines will keep off bugs. If so, it is easily done, and a general knowledge of it may be very useful.

SUMMARY.

The Romney (Va.) Intelligencer mentions the circumstance that on Saturday night week, eight negro men belonging to citizens of Hampshire County, absconded, and although liberal rewards had been offered for their apprehension, no tidings had been received of their arrest. The Leesburg (Loudoun) Whig also states, that a number of negroes (slaves) have absconded from that County, whom, on being arrested in Maryland, exhibited free papers so well executed as to lead to the belief that they had been systematically supplied, and the road through Maryland to Pennsylvania made plain to them.

Buffalo was visited by a thunder storm on Saturday last, during which the main tower of St. John's Church was struck with lightning, and considerably damaged. The choir of the church were rehearsing at the time, immediately under a portion of the tower, but sustained no other injury than a severe shock, and something of a fright, as the fluid passed off on the outside. Two or three persons in the vicinity of the church were prostrated by the concussion.

The New-York and New England Telegraph Company is now engaged in constructing a line of Telegraph between New York and Boston, under a charter from the Legislature of New York, making use of Bais's invention, which has been patented by our government. The whole line is under contract, and is expected to be completed and go into operation in August. The section between New York and New Haven is nearly finished, and will probably be in operation in the course of the present month.

A communication in the Boston Courier, from the late editor of that paper, states, that Mr. William Carter, of Cambridge, has a healthy and well-formed calf, having a coat of wool instead of hair. There is no perceptible difference in the appearance of the animal's hide from that of a sheep of the same age. Like the sheep, the face and the lower part of the legs are covered with short and not very pliant hair; the rest of the body has a covering of wool, which, to all appearance, may afford as liberal a fleece as a true Saxon or Merino.

The Albany Evening Journal describes a counterfeit \$5 note, purporting to have been issued by the Troy City Bank. It has a vignette of Manhattan, (a man seated on the earth with a stream of water passing out of a vessel under his left arm). There are two portraits on either side of the vignette—the one on the left side is that of Jefferson. The Bank has never issued any notes with such a vignette, or such portraits.

The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 19th ult., tells an extraordinary tale concerning a new gold "placer" in that State, near the Arkansas River, which was first discovered some twenty years ago, and the extreme richness of which has but now been disclosed. Mining parties have already been fitted out, full of hopes of success, the particulars of which we will notice when the proper proof is presented.

An Irishman named Delany was knocked down and robbed of \$15 near Wilimantic, Conn. On examination of his head, the skull proved to be fractured in one place on the back part larger than a dollar piece, from which, subsequently eleven pieces of bone were taken, and three other flesh wounds were discovered in the same region. He is likely to recover. Dennis Daly and John McDonald have been arrested on charge of having committed the outrage.

An alarming sickness is said to prevail in Blairville, Penn., which has attacked some thirty or forty of the citizens and proved fatal to six. The sickness, by some is supposed to have originated from some poisonous Root Beer, made and vended by a citizen of the town, who was himself the first to fall a victim. Others suppose it to be a malignant fever.

Gen. Edmund P. Gaines died of the cholera, at New Orleans, on the 6th inst. He was 72 years of age.

The ship Portsmouth, just arrived at Warren from a whaling cruise, reports that on the 18th of March, lat. 57 S., long. 74 W., she experienced a severe gale. While scudding before it, a dense cloud gathered in the West, out of which issued a violent hurricane and many balls of fire. One of these struck the cutting pendants at the main-mast-head, and fell in fragments on the deck, setting fire to the mast-head and rigging, and doing other damage. We do not remember ever to have heard of such an occurrence at sea.

The Taunton Gazette of the 7th says that the steam saw-mill belonging to the Steam Mill Company, situated on the Taunton Great River, in Dighton, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss estimated at \$10,000. Insured as follows: \$1,500 in the New England Office, Concord, N. H.; \$1,200 in the Bowditch Office, Salem; \$1,350 in the Marblehead Office, and \$1,000 by the Bay State Company, in Chelsea.

Mr. Cheney, writing from Panama to the New Hampshire Gazette, gives the "latest." He says there is but one cart in the city, and that was constructed by a Yankee. The wheels are made of four-inch plank, entirely solid, and tired with thin iron. The whole establishment is of mahogany, and is a curious affair. A pair of bulls are pressed into service, the yoke being tied to their horns, and the concern is used to transport water into the city, for which the owner gets ten dollars a day. No wheel carriage, with the exception of carriages for cannon, was ever used in Panama before.

The boiler of the new ferry-boat Argo exploded on Wednesday, week before last, as the boat was leaving Detroit; in consequence of which accident, Mr. Foster, the builder of the boat, was killed, and Mr. Townner, the engineer, was severely injured. Another new planet has been discovered by Sig. Esparis, a Neapolitan astronomer. This is the ninth new heavenly body which has been added to the solar system by the discoveries of the last four years.

On the 21st ult. 100,000 pounds of lead ore, estimated to contain also \$7,000 worth of silver, were shipped from Little Rock; the ultimate destination being Liverpool.

Isaac Newman, a veteran of the Revolution, died at Broadalbin, Fulton Co., on the 30th ult. in the 99th year of his age.

The Rhode Island papers announce the death of Dutee J. Pierce, a distinguished lawyer of that State, and formerly a member of Congress.

Two steamers, the Hudson and Saratoga, ran together on Lake Erie, on Sunday last, by which both of them were much damaged, and two colored cooks killed.

Nashville papers of the latest date say that ex-President Polk is lying dangerously ill.

There is no prospect of stopping the crevasse near New Orleans soon.

On Saturday evening last, near Binghamton, a team crossing the track of the railroad was struck by the locomotive, one of two women in the wagon was killed, and the other had both legs broken. The horse was also killed, and the driver badly injured.

The Steubenville Union says that a Dr. Crawford of Bloomfield has been detected in several forgeries, obtaining thereby some \$3,000 from a number of Banks in his neighborhood. He has absquatulated, and \$500 reward is out for him.

A slave was condemned to be hung in Fauquier County, Va., the other day, for stealing a quantity of bacon from a meat-house.

There were 75 deaths from Cholera in St. Louis for the week ending June 4.

The price of bricks at St. Louis is becoming extravagantly high, in consequence of the late fire there. The Reveille says the prices which were 5 or 6 dollars a thousand before the conflagration, have already advanced to \$11.

The venerable Dr. Miller has resigned his Professorship in the Princeton Theological Seminary. But the Presbyterian Assembly have voted him the salary and dignities of the office for life—he to teach when agreeable.

Nearly one hundred thousand of the new gold dollar pieces have been already coined at the mint. The first one was struck on the 8th ult.

The entire consumption of wheat in the British Empire is about 30,000,000 of quarters in a year.

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MARRIED. In Alfred, N. Y., May 26th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. CHRISTOPHER S. VINCENT, of Wisconsin, to Miss CLARISSA BURDICK, of Alfred.

DIED. In Almond, June 1st, SYBIL WITTER, wife of Josiah Witter. She was a worthy member of the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred.

In Albion, Wis., on the 8th of May, of hypertrophy, DEAN ALVIN AYRES, in the 66th year of his age. At Greenmanville, Mystic Bridge, Ct., on Thursday, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, of quick consumption, SAMUEL FOX, son of William B. and Sally M. Haynes, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Who finds not Providence all good and wise, Alike in what it gives and what denies? Western New York papers please copy.

LETTERS. J. P. Livermore, Abel G. Burdick, A. D. Titworth, E. Maxson, I. W. Utter, W. W. Denison, J. Jennings, P. C. Burdick, N. F. Randolph, N. V. Hull, J. Stewart, A. C. Coon, N. Palmer, D. E. Brown, Albert B. Grandall, S. S. Griswold, G. Dean, J. Whitford, H. P. Burdick, Leman Andrus, Samuel Hunt, Wm. M. Fahnestock.

RECEIPTS. Gardner Coon, Portville \$6.00 pays to vol. 5 No. 52 S. B. Main " 4.00 " " 5 " 52 R. I. Grandall " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Orenzo Coon, West Genesee 4.00 " " 5 " 52 E. S. Sanford " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 H. C. Grandall, Utica, Wis. 4.00 " " 5 " 52 A. A. Coon " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 E. T. Green " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 W. H. Coon " 1.50 " " 5 " 52 Adin Burdick, Albion, Wis. 1.75 " " 5 " 52 S. V. Carpenter " 1.25 " " 5 " 52 Chas. Maxson " 50 " " 5 " 52 O. Brown, Hopkinton, R. I. 2.00 " " 5 " 52 G. Dean, Spring, O. 1.00 " " 5 " 52 G. R. Babcock, Leonardville 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Lucy Davis " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Jesse Burdick " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 E. S. Bailey, Brookfield 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Mercy Payne, South Richland 1.00 " " 5 " 52 Benj. Stillman, W. Edmeston 2.00 " " 5 " 52 E. Maxson " 1.00 " " 5 " 52 Joshua Maxson " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Wm. M. Palmeter " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 N. Palmer, McGrawville 2.00 " " 5 " 52 E. S. Weaver, Unadilla Forks 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Charles West, Bridgewater 3.00 " " 5 " 52 D. M. Clark, Independence 4.00 " " 5 " 52 H. P. Clark " 4.00 " " 5 " 52 Wm. S. Livermore " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 N. R. Grandall " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Henry Grandall " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Nathan Stillman " 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Martin Green, Medina, O. 2.00 " " 5 " 52 S. M. Bowen, Columbus City, Ia. 4.00 " " 5 " 52 W. M. Fahnestock, Portland, N. J. 2.00 " " 5 " 52 Paul Witter, Alfred 4.00 " " 5 " 52 J. S. Witter " 4.00 " " 5 " 52 Joel Barris, Lockport 3.50 " " 5 " 52 S. Hunt, Clarence 1.00 " " 5 " 52 A. R. Andrus " 1.00 " " 5 " 52 L. Pratt " 50 " " 5 " 52

Hotels for Missions. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Association acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:— From Joshua Wheeler, Farmington, Ill. 1 00 Church at Lincoln, by A. Campbell, 5 00 L. H. Bond, of Lockport, N. Y. 7 00 Creek, Va. { 100 mis. 7 00 { 50 mis. 7 00

Ch. at Independence, by T. B. Babcock, toward a life membership, 9 00 " 1st Ch. at Alfred, { foreign mis. 19 25, { home mis. 72, 20 00 " Ch. at Milton, Wis., by N. V. Hull, 4 00 " T. B. Green, Lippitt, R. I. { h. m. 6 00, { f. m. 1 00, 10 00 " Nancy Clark, Hopk., R. I. { h. m. 1 00, 2 00 " Quarterly Meeting of E. L. for the education of a Chinese child, by Eld. Griswold, 25 00 " 2d Ch. at Hopkinton, 10 00 A. D. TITWORTH, Treasurer. McGrawville, N. Y., June 25, 1849.

Western Association. The Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will be held with the 1st Church of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in June, (30th day of the month), 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Intending to assemble by James Bailey. T. E. BANCROFT, Cor. Sec.

Christian Psalmody. THE New Collection of Hymns with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office. It contains over two thousand hymns, together with the usual table of first lines, and a complete index of particular subjects, the whole covering 576 pages. The price in strong leather binding is 75 cents per copy; in imitation morocco, plain, 87 cents; ditto, gilt edges, \$1.00; ditto, full gilt, \$1.25; in morocco, full gilt, \$1.50. Those wishing books will please forward their orders, with particular directions how to send, to Geo. B. URRIN, No. 3 Spruce-st., New York.

Railroad from Albany West. On and after Tuesday, May 1, 1849, six trains will leave the depot of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company daily, Sundays excepted, viz: At 6 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 15 hours; at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Schenectady; at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Buffalo, through in 18 hours; at 12 o'clock, P. M., for Schenectady; at 2 o'clock, P. M., for Buffalo, with a change of cars; at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Buffalo, through in 18 hours. Passengers for Saratoga Springs and Whitehall can take any of the trains for Schenectady and Railroad or Stages by Plank Road route to Saratoga. Baggage cars and through baggage men run the whole distance between Albany and Buffalo. Baggage taken free by Railroad wagons between steamboats and Railroad. ALBANY, April 30, 1849. E. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary Albany and Schenectady R. R. Co.

Mail Line from New York to Boston. REGULAR MAIL-LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence; Inland Route, without ferry, change of cars, or baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Frazer, in conjunction with the Stonington and Providence and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2, North River, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock, P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of the coast, and comfortable—the officers and passengers are commodious and comfortable—the officers and passengers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the morning lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from these cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The MASSACHUSETTS will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. N. B.—Passengers, on the arrival of the steamers at Stonington, proceed immediately in the splendid Railroad cars to Providence and Boston. A baggage-master accompanies the steamboat trains to and from Boston, to take charge of the baggage.

Constitution of a Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. Art. 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society." Art. 2.—The object of this Society shall be to print and publish such periodicals, books, &c., as shall meet the wants of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, and promote the cause of Christ generally. Art. 3.—Each contributor of five dollars may become a Member of the Society, and each contributor of twenty-five dollars may become an Honorary Director, with the privilege of participating in the deliberations of the Board of Managers.

Art. 4.—The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting, at which it shall elect a President, a Vice President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Board of Managers shall have power to make their own by-laws, and to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body. Art. 5.—The Board of Managers shall meet quarterly for the transaction of business, at such time and place as shall have been appointed at a previous meeting. The Recording Secretary shall call extra meetings of the Board, whenever any three members of the Board shall request him to do so. Art. 6.—The minutes of each meeting of the Board shall be signed by the Chairman and the Recording Secretary.

Art. 7.—The first Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in the City of New York on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1849, (25th day of the month) and subsequent Annual Meetings may be held at such times and places as the Society shall direct. At these meetings the Board of Managers shall present a Report of their transactions, together with the Treasurer's account. Art. 8.—Should there at any time, on the presentation of the Annual Report of the Board of Managers, be a surplus on hand, over and above what may, in the judgment of the Board, be required to meet the wants of the establishment, the Board shall divide such surplus in equal sums among the following benevolent objects, viz: Missions, the circulation of religious Tracts, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the support of indigent superannuated ministers or their widows and orphans. Should the Society for any reason ever be dissolved, its property, if any, shall be divided in the same manner as above provided in case of surplus.

Art. 9.—This Constitution may be altered at any Annual Meeting of the Society, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. DEBUTTEE INSTITUTE. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Instructor in Natural Sciences. AURELIA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. MARY M. CLARK, Teacher of Music and Painting. Other experienced Teachers are employed as Assistants.

TERMS AND LOCATION. The Academic Year for 1848-9, is divided into Three Terms of Fourteen Weeks each, ending Nov. 23, Second, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 23, ending Nov. 23, First, " " Dec. 13, " " March 21, Third, " " April 4, " " July 21. COURSE OF STUDY. The classic course gives full facilities to Students for an advanced standing in College. The Organical and Scientific Departments are such as to meet the highest demands of this educating age. Each member of the Institute will be required to write compositions, and read or recite select pieces, at stated intervals.

EXPENSES. TUITION, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5 00 EXTRAS—Drawing, \$3 00 or 4 00 Printing, \$3 00 or 4 00 Tuition on Piano, 1 00 Use of Piano, 1 00 Chemical Lectures, and Experiments, 1 00 Writing, including Stationery, 1 00 Studyrooms, with seats, chairs, and bedsteads, 1 00 Board in private families, per week, \$1 00

TEACHERS' SALARIES. Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term, and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those attending to recite, accompanied by a thorough view of the Common English Grammar, and the Principles of Grammar. AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructions in this Department will be given every week, and the State, but will not be fully completed until after the first of January. A circular containing more fully the details of the Department, will be forwarded to any student applying to the Principal, at DeWitt's, or to the Agents, Messrs. American Library, Yale College, New Haven, Ct. For prospectus, apply to the lowest price, \$1.00. N. B.—A daily service of Express will be furnished to all parts of the State, at the rate of 10 cents per pound, for the place of destination. I. E. SPOONER, President of the Board of Trustees. DeWitt, Medford Co., N. Y., June 19, 1849.

Miscellaneous.

SPEAK GENTLY TO A LITTLE CHILD.

Speak gently to the little child, so guileless and so free, With a trustful, loving heart, put confidence in thee.

If on that brow there rest a cloud, however light it be, Speak loving words, and let him feel he has a friend in thee.

To strive where thickest darkness reigns, some radiance to impart, To spread a peaceful, quiet calm, where dwells the noise of strife.

To love with pure affection deep, all creatures great and small, And still a stronger love to bear for Him who made them all.

Remember 'tis no common task that thus to thee is given, To rear a spirit fit to be the habitant of Heaven.

LIEUT. BEALE'S OVERLAND JOURNEY.

Lieut. Beale was sent, early in November last, as a bearer of Dispatches, from our Government to the United States officers in California, and upon the Pacific.

After a tedious and fatiguing journey, they reached Bent's Fort, and learned that Col. Fremont and his party had passed about ten days before.

Upon arriving at Santa Fé, which he reached on the 25th of December, Lieut. Beale gave permission to such of his men as were unwilling to proceed to return, and seven did so.

With this force Lieut. Beale started from Santa Fé on the 11th of January, and was soon destined to encounter the most trying difficulties.

Lieut. Beale now pressed on with indomitable resolution, through indescribable difficulties, to the head waters of the river of Gila.

No track for a wagon or any wheel vehicle can ever be made along this route. The men could only press along the ascents by the aid of their hands as well as feet.

This route crosses the head waters of the Gila frequently, so as to avoid the barriers which constantly jut upon and overhang the stream.

After ascending the Gila to its confluence with the Colorado, and the latter stream to within 50 miles of the Gulf of California, Lieut. Beale and his little party struck out, northward, across the intervening desert for San Francisco.

A New Race.—A hitherto unknown race of people has been discovered, it is said in the interior of Africa. The men are tall and powerful, built according to the English feet in length, and black in color.

CULTURE AND PRESERVATION OF POTATOES.

Having last year, notwithstanding the severe drought, succeeded in growing and preserving a fine healthy crop of potatoes, I have decided to furnish you with an account of the circumstances under which they were produced and my opinion relative thereto.

About the first of May, I planted five acres in the following manner: The soil was a dry, micaceous, sandy loam, gradually rolling, with a southern exposure; the seed used was both white and purple Mercers, principally large ones, cut in three slices, and rolled in gypsum, and allowed to lie but a few hours after cutting.

Immediately after planting, the ground was thoroughly rolled. After it had lain a few days, it received repeated harrowings, lengthwise of the furrows, in the warm part of the day.

They then received a light top dressing of gypsum, after which they remained till fit to harvest, which was done as soon as the skins of the new tubers were firmly set.

The yield was about two hundred and fifty bushels per acre, which was a far greater product than I anticipated, on account of the excessive drought. The whole expense of the culture of this crop did not exceed four cents per bushel, independent of the planting and harvesting, which cost not less than ten cents a bushel.

A MAGDALEN ASSOCIATION.

The Rosine Association, in Philadelphia, for the reformation of young women who have led immoral lives, gives an example worthy of imitation in every city.

Sixty-four women have been received into the house of the Association, taken from scenes of vice and pollution, from the gaming-table and the drunkard's bar; from courses leading to the almshouse and the prison.

During the year, 1,001 garments have been made in the house; \$1,888 11 have been received towards the funds of the society, and \$1,725 98 expended.

PRAIRIE LIFE.

The Boston Traveler publishes a letter, dated Wolf River, 25 miles west of St. Joseph, Mo. It gives some incidents of camp life and affords a glimpse of its troubles.

The day was very warm. There was a thunder storm in the fore part of the evening, and about 10 o'clock the weather changed and became very cold, and it rained nearly all night.

tory of the Pottowattomie Indians. The next day we went to get the mules [which had been pastured for some time, a few miles from the camping ground]. They were as wild as wild asses' colts.

PALACE OF THE INQUISITION.

"I found my way at last into a quiet garden with a bubbling fountain in the center, which seemed the very spot for sacred meditation; but around the garden was a low building with grated windows. The rough walls of the rooms within were covered with inscriptions marked with a bit of charcoal—some ascriptions of praise—some bitter and complaining.

"In another part of the building a dense crowd was assembled around the entrance to a vault, which seemed to pass beneath the whole palace. I made my way through the mass and down the rough steps, and recognized, by the light of the torches upon the walls, heaps of human bones scattered over the floor.

THE SNOW FLEA.

In the National Intelligencer we find a communication from Mr. Josiah F. Polk, giving a description of what he calls the Snow Flea, seen by him in the winter of 1826, in the neighborhood of Grand River, in the State of Michigan.

CURIOUS CASE OF INSANITY.

At No. 16 Center-street, New York, on the 22d of May, a fire broke out, in the third story, which was extinguished without material damage to the building. It appears that this story was occupied by a man named Thomas Danon, as a looking-glass and picture frame manufactory, and also as a lodging room.

General Fessenden, of Me., once doubted whether a little boy, who was offered as a witness, understood the nature and obligations of an oath, and proposed to examine him on that point.

In a speech recently delivered by Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, he stated that £180,000,000 had been already invested in railroads in Great Britain, and that £150,000,000 would have farther to be paid up, to make good existing subscriptions.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that a Mrs. Tuxford of that city, having been slandered by a school teacher named Singer, went to the school and cowbided him in the midst of his pupils.

One hundred and fourteen Scotch immigrants in good health, principally farmers and mechanics, and mostly Protestants, arrived at Boston on the 1st.

The total income of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1844 was \$1,104,132, equal to about \$200,000.

THE CHAMELEON AND THE PORCUPINE.—A FABLE.—A chameleon once met a porcupine, and complained that he had taken great pains to make friends with everybody, but, strange to say, he had entirely failed; and he could not now be sure he had a sincere friend in the world.

PRINCIPLES.—A lad drove his team four miles to a mill to get a load of flour, to haul to the canal. When he arrived at the mill, the miller told him that they had no loadings; the mill was out of repair, but he would help him to a load, so that he might not lose his half day's work, which would amount to one dollar.

The lad thought a moment and said, "I don't know what father will say, but our horses don't haul whisky," and so he wheeled them off, and drove home and told his father.

BOSTON MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The 29th Annual Report of this Society shows it is in a very prosperous condition. It numbers 1,145 members. It possesses an invested fund of \$16,100. It has a library of 5,819 books, 579 of which have been added during the last year.

VARIETY.

It is a terrible thought to remember that nothing can be forgotten. We have somewhere read that not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time, in the wide-spreading current of sounds—not a prayer lisped that its record is not also to be found stamped on the laws of nature, by the indelible seal of the Almighty's will.

The ancient town of Raynham, Mass., in Bristol county, near Taunton; it has neither trader, lawyer, doctor, nor post-office, and is the seat of the oldest forge in America.

The trial of John W. Crafts for conspiring to wreck the ship Franklin, which was begun in the U. S. District Court at Boston above six weeks ago, was terminated by a verdict of acquittal. The Jury were nine hours in deliberation. It is understood that the case will next be tried in suits for the insurance.

The Hallowell Gazette, in commenting on practice of "sitting at church in prayer time," says: "We remember of a good minister, who once prayed fervently for those of the congregation who were 'too proud to kneel and too lazy to stand.'"

In a speech recently delivered by Lord Brougham, in the British Parliament, he stated that £180,000,000 had been already invested in railroads in Great Britain, and that £150,000,000 would have farther to be paid up, to make good existing subscriptions.

From a recent exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, its assets appear to be \$643,217 60, while its liabilities amount to only \$6,403 94.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that a Mrs. Tuxford of that city, having been slandered by a school teacher named Singer, went to the school and cowbided him in the midst of his pupils.

One hundred and fourteen Scotch immigrants in good health, principally farmers and mechanics, and mostly Protestants, arrived at Boston on the 1st.

The total income of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1844 was \$1,104,132, equal to about \$200,000.

DEBUTTES INSTITUTE. REV. JAMES H. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Secretary and Natural Sciences. AURELLA F. EVANS, Preceptor.

The classic course gives full facilities to Students for advanced standing in College. The Ornamental and Scientific Departments are such as to assist the advancement of this educating age.

EXPENSES. TUITION, according to studies, \$3, \$4, or \$5. EXTRAS.—Drawing, \$2 00, or 4 00. Painting, \$2 00, or 4 00.

TEACHERS' CLASSES. Classes will be formed at the opening of the First Term and middle of the Second Term, to continue seven weeks, with daily lectures and instructions in relation to the duties of those intending to teach, accompanied by a thorough view of the Common English branches.

AGRICULTURAL AND ANALYTIC CHEMISTRY. Instructions in this Department, will be equal to any that can be obtained in the State, but not be fully opened until about the first of January.

The Young People's Mirror. A handsome Quarto Volume, containing upwards of one hundred Engravings, having, but ONE AIM, to excite the Interest, Happiness, and Welfare of the Youth of America.

MINISTERS, Colporteurs, Postmasters, Teachers, Parents, and Guardians, are invited to aid in circulating this work among the young, for they may be assured that it will be precisely such a work as they will take pleasure in recommending to those over whom they severally exercise an influence.

It is a very neat in its appearance, is finely embellished, and is well filled with matter highly useful and interesting to the class for which it is intended.

We most cheerfully commend the publication to parents and guardians as a valuable work for youth of both sexes. Fifty cents cannot be better expended in looking for interest and instruction.—Freeman's Journal, Cooperstown, N.Y.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK: Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxton Green.

RHODE ISLAND: Westerly—S. F. Stillman. Hopkinton—Daniel Cook.

NEW JERSEY: New Brunswick—Wm. G. Hunt. Philadelphia—Geo. Randall.

PENNSYLVANIA: Orono—Wm. Green. Independence—J.P. Langworthy.

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