

The Sabbath Recorder.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1849.

Notice.—Seventh-day Baptist Chapel, New York; East River, between Third and Fourth Streets, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The public invited to attend, who may be stopping in the lower part of the city or Brooklyn, are informed, that by taking the cars at the head of Eleventh Street, or the Manhattan stages, they will be left at the side of the following lines; Bowery and Third Avenue, Pearl Street and Fulton Ferry, Astoria and Yorkville, or the Harlem stages.

THE NEW VOLUME.

With the last number commenced the Sixth Volume of the Sabbath Recorder. As already announced, it is to be published under the direction of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society. The short time has elapsed since that Society was organized, that the Board of Trustees have not been able to complete all the arrangements they have in contemplation for the benefit of the paper. They have, however, directed its enlargement, as you see; and they have placed its management for the present, in hands accustomed to the work. Further arrangements will be made as circumstances shall demand and opportunity offer. Meanwhile, they solicit from the friends of the enterprise a special effort on its behalf. The paper is now the property of the denomination, and the profits arising from its publication are pledged to the benevolent operations of the denomination. The expense will be spared to make it all that the denomination can reasonably desire. But in order that it may accomplish the good for which it is designed, and which it is believed to be capable of accomplishing, it is necessary that its circulation be considerably increased. Who will undertake to promote this object? Let each Local Agent survey the field in which he is placed, and endeavor to find in it one additional supporter. Let each Pastor look over his congregation, and see if any families which the paper ought to be read are not supplied, and act accordingly. Let each subscriber send on the list, look about him for one more, and send on his name as soon as possible. Thus would the work be speedily and economically done, and our denominational organ permitted to carry its message into places where it has not been accustomed to go.

EDUCATION—No. 4.

The question concerning the cost of founding and endowing an institution such as is now contemplated, and the ability to meet that cost, is entirely proper. It is in vain to organize an institution, involve it heavily in debt, let it drag out a few years of sickly existence, and then fail for lack of funds to support it. Property must be invested in such an enterprise, also, not as one invests money in railroad stock, bank stock, or other speculations, in which the prime object is to gain a large percentage, but for the purpose of doing good, blessing the world, and honoring God. It was necessary to make this last observation, because some have felt themselves aggrieved, that their money, paid in for academical institutions, has not yielded them a revenue. As well might it be expected, that school-houses and their appurtenances, for primary schools, should yield a revenue, as to expect academies and colleges to do so. It ought to be sufficient, that each tree "yield fruit after its own kind." And it ought to be known, that it is the province of the school to yield, not the gold of Ophir, nor of California, but the glorious product of immortal minds—a revenue, indeed, richer far than all the wealth of the Indies; and with this product, the fairest and noblest that Heaven ever blessed, we ought to be content; and for securing it, we would say, in the language of an honored and distinguished educator, "the rich ought to pour out their gold like water."

As to the amount of funds requisite for securing the permanency and prosperity of such an institution, there would doubtless be some variety of opinion. But no one, probably, would put the amount at less than \$150,000. It would require \$50,000 for the erection of suitable buildings, and providing an appropriate library and apparatus, and \$100,000 for an endowment, the income of which should be expended in paying the salaries of Professors. The first question now is, can that sum be raised? We ask not, whether it can all be raised in a single year, but whether it can be done in a reasonable time, say eight or ten years? Let this sum be divided into shares of \$150 each, \$50 of which should be made payable in two or three equal installments, and the balance of \$100 might remain in the hands of the donor as long as he might prefer, by his paying the annual interest on it. Now, are there not one thousand members of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination, who could, in the course of eight or ten years, pay the sum of \$150 each, for an object so essential to the prosperity of the denomination, and to the advancement of those sacred truths that we are pledged to maintain? And could not this be done, too, without infringing, in the least, on other objects of benevolence, or interfering in any way with our individual prosperity? No one, in his sober senses, can doubt it. But, again, are there not others who are not only able, but also willing, to give five or ten times the amount of \$150 each? This is undoubtedly true. We therefore consider the question of ability settled beyond a doubt. The being settled, the next question pertains to the will. Men, in matters of benevolence, are not likely to act in the dark. They must know something about an enterprise, before they can be expected to engage in it, and the zeal that they will manifest towards it, will depend very much on their appreciation of its importance. Now, it is quite probable, that while very many of our brethren appreciate the necessity and advantages of higher seminaries, of learning, others are not particularly impressed with a sense of their utility, and may need to have the subject brought to their immediate notice, and presented in their consideration. Let us, therefore, faithfully and thoroughly, and with a hearty response, make every effort to bring the subject before the public mind, and let the whole denomination be aroused, and let the church of the great work of education be organized, and let us attempt to raise a single dollar for a year.

nominal school. When this is done, the disposition to do will equal the ability, and the ability will equal the demands of any enterprise, founded in propriety and justice. Here it may not be amiss briefly to notice some things that others are doing in relation to education. There was raised the past year, in Massachusetts, for the benefit of Williams College, \$50,000; for Amherst, \$100,000; and for Harvard University, \$200,000. There was raised the past year for the purpose of endowing a Baptist College in Western New York, more than \$100,000; for the purpose of founding the Free Mission College (Baptist) in Central New York, more than \$50,000; and the Methodists are now raising \$100,000 for endowing a University at Lima, Western New York. The Baptists of Pennsylvania have just raised \$100,000 to found a College in that State; and the Methodists have just endowed their College at Meadville, Western Pennsylvania, by donations to the amount of \$100,000. These are only a few instances of generous munificence in the cause of education, even in the States where the contributions were made; and these examples have been adduced particularly to call attention to the fact, that it takes but a small part of the members of the larger denominations, to found and endow an institution in any one place. We need not, therefore, fear, that our numbers are insufficient for so considerable an enterprise. It may be well to ask, if we do not need to make some efforts upon a grander scale than any that we have ever yet made, to arouse and bring out the entire energies of the denomination? In viewing the disadvantages under which we have been laboring, in consequence of the comparative smallness of our numbers, and the disposition shown, by those more powerful than ourselves, to deny to us civil and religious privileges, and to crush our influence if possible, we have sometimes felt discouraged, and have not taken as much pains to place our peculiar sentiments in a prominent position, as the cause of truth might seem to demand of us, and we have not as yet enlisted the sympathies of all our brethren in any schemes of benevolence in which we have been engaged. It should be added, in conclusion, that an effort of such vast consideration to the denomination as the organization of a Theological School, should be managed with the greatest prudence. There should be no selfish purpose to subserv in the selection of a location, in the erection of buildings, or in the appointment of professors. The management of the whole matter should be placed in the hands of men, whose age, experience, and wisdom, shall entitle them to the fullest confidence of all their brethren. These mere hints on the subject of education, have been thrown out, at this time, not because they are peculiar, or new, but because it is believed that the time has come for action. Let a full and free interchange of sentiments upon this subject take place among our brethren, and the period may not be distant, when the cherished hope, that our people may have a College and Theological Seminary of their own, shall be realized. That Heaven may prosper the undertaking, is the earnest prayer of

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY held its Anniversary on the 21st of May, at which G. W. Alexander, Esq., presided, and speeches were made, among others, by Henry Clapp of Mass., and Alexander Crummell, a colored clergyman from New York. The Report gave returns of the slave population in various parts of the world, allowing for the manumissions which had taken place in the South American republics:—United States, 3,095,000; Brazil, 3,250,000; Spanish colonies, 900,000; Dutch colonies, 85,000; South American republics, 140,000; African settlements, 30,000—showing a total of 7,500,000. With respect to the African slave trade, the Report gave the following facts: From 1807 to 1819, exported 2,290,000 negroes; the mortality in the middle passage amounting to 433,000. Since 1819, the mortality had swelled to the enormous number of 1,121,299. In this period 117,380 negroes had been captured and liberated by British cruisers. One of the resolutions threw the blame of the atrocities of the system upon the bad faith of the governments of Spain and Brazil, and urged upon the British Government to insist upon the liberation from slavery of all Africans constituted slaves contrary to the faith of treaties. The resolution deprecated the attempt to put down the trade in men by means of armed cruisers, and called upon the government to exclude the productions of these faithless States from the British markets.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON SLAVERY. While the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (new school) was in session, we gave some account of the discussion which arose on the subject of slavery, and copied one of the memorials presented on that occasion. After considerable talk, the whole matter was referred to a special committee. That committee made a report upon memorials from four synods, thirteen presbyteries, one church, and one individual, all asking the freeing of the church from all participation in the sin of slavery, one presbytery even threatening secession, unless something was done for that purpose. The report was quite an able one, recommending that the action of all former Presbyterian Assemblies be reiterated; and from the extracts they made from the Minutes on the subject, they deduced the following propositions, which they recommended to the adoption of the Assembly:— 1st. The right of man to civil liberty. 2d. Slavery is unrighteous, and opposed to the interests of all concerned in it. 3d. The duty of Christians to use all righteous endeavors to effect the extirpation of the evil. 4th. Enjoining upon Christians to abstain from buying and selling slaves, undue severity to them, or the separation of members of families by any act of theirs. 5th. The Assembly knows of no members of the church participating in the evils alluded to, but if there are any, the attention of the proper church judicatories is called to the same. This report was received with general favor, but while a motion for its adoption was under consideration, one of the members proposed a substitute, to the effect that "slavery is a great sin before God and man, and should be treated by the church in the same way as other gross immoralities." The substitute was debated for a long time, but it was finally lost, and the original report was adopted by a large majority.

STATISTICS OF BRITISH BENEVOLENCE. From "Notes of the May Meetings," by the English correspondent of the Independent, we obtain the following additional statistics of benevolent societies in Great Britain:— THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS—one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of societies—held its 148th Anniversary in London, on the 21st of May. There were present one archbishop, eight bishops, and 100 clergymen "in canonicals." The Bishop of Lichfield preached from the words of the apostolic commission. From the first this Society has had special reference to the Colonies; and the great increase of emigration is advanced by it as a motive to increased action. The Report set forth that in 1847 the emigrants from the United Kingdom were 258,270; that of these 142,154 went to the United States; and to the British Colonies, 116,000; and that, assuming the half of these to be (nominally) members of the Established Church of England, then to follow them fifteen missionaries annually should be sent out. The income of the Society is stated for a period of three years, 1845-6-7. It amounted to £184,096, including £57,000 raised by collections made in all the parish churches under the authority of a "Queen's Letter." The expenditure for the same period had been £190,812—the difference being made up from the stock of the Society. The expenditure for the next three years is estimated at: £262,000 per annum. There are 413 missionaries, chaplains, and agents "directly or indirectly" connected with the Society: In Canada there are 46 missionaries supported from the "Clergy Reserve Fund;" in Nova Scotia 17; supported by Parliamentary grants for the lifetime of the present recipients. Three hundred missionary students are supported by the Society.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS SOCIETY is doing a great and good work by checking the tendency of the times to limit educational efforts to churches, and by compelling, so far as its influence goes, the extension of education to all classes. At its Anniversary the Earl of Carlisle (Lord Morley) presided, and delivered a very eloquent and demagogic speech, in the course of which he represented, as having said, "I have seen a beautiful surface of wealth and order, there are still hid many a creaked spot and many a festering sore—there is the most pinching poverty—there is the most squalid destitution—there is the most debasing sensuality—there is the most degrading ignorance; and the fear can never be absent from our minds, that the continuance of our prosperity, the peace of our streets, the happiness of our homes, the pride of our polity, are staked upon the continuance of a contest which is being carried on between the elements of good and of evil, which are about us and within us; and that if we falter, if we move backwards, if we even stay where we are, we risk the loss of all that we have gained, and all that we enjoy." The Report of the Society shows the establishment of 103 new schools, providing for the accommodation of 10,000 scholars, during the year. The agents of the Society have visited many schools, and delivered public lectures; 120 schools have been aided by grants; the model schools have been efficiently maintained, and upwards of 1,400 pupils received into them, making a total of 50,000 received since their commencement; the receipts for the year, under £12,000, the expenditures something more.

SCENE IN A SLAVE STATE. The Jacksonville (Florida) News, of May 19th, tells of the following brutal transaction which may be set down as a result of slavery. The story about the dogs tearing a woman in pieces, might have been doubted if it had appeared in an abolition paper. But the Jacksonville News is very good authority in such matters. Hear it:—"Our readers will learn with regret the intelligence of the brutal attack upon Mr. Madison of Marion County. We understand the cause to have been this. Mr. Madison and Dr. B. M. Byrne were riding together past the plantation of Burleson, and witnessed some inhuman treatment of the field hands by himself and his overseer, Meadows. The brutes had actually caused a woman to be torn in pieces by dogs. Burleson and Meadows were afterward indicted for this cruelty by the Grand Jury of that county, and seem to have resolved upon revenge. They accordingly way-laid Mr. Madison near Orange Springs, as he was riding home, attended by a servant, felled him to the ground with a club, stabbed him in several places, and left him for dead. The servant escaped and procured assistance. Mr. Madison afterwards revived sufficiently to make a deposition before a magistrate, but relapsed into insensibility, and is not expected to live. His skull was fractured in three places, from one of which the brain protruded. By yesterday's mail, we learn that Burleson has been seen in a hammock in that neighborhood, which has since been carefully guarded."

RE-ESTABLISHING A MISSION.—The Baptists contemplate re-establishing their mission at Ava, in India. For this object they are about to send out Rev. E. Kincaid, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Dawson. Dr. Dawson lived in India from childhood, is perfectly familiar with the Burmese and other eastern languages, was for many years connected with the British East India Company as assistant Surgeon, and has a complete medical education. He was also, with his wife, converted and baptized on heathen ground. No two men in the country, says the N. Y. Recorder, could engage in the missionary work in Burmah with greater prospects of efficiency and success.

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.—The Watchman of the Prairies, published at Chicago, says that "Gov. Slade has just brought to the West twenty more young ladies as teachers of common schools. Ten only of the number came as far as Chicago; the others stopped in Michigan and Indiana. They were composed mostly of Baptists, Congregationalists and Methodists, one of whom was a converted Papist, who had been driven from her paternal roof for embracing the Gospel. This company makes the number one hundred and thirty who have come out under the direction of the National Education Society. One only out of the whole number has died, and eight only have married."

RELIGION IN CONNECTICUT.—A correspondent of the Puritan Recorder says, that the churches, Congregational, of that State were never in a better condition as a general thing, more sound in the faith, more harmonious, more prosperous, than at the present period. Last year revivals of religion were officially reported to the General Association, as having existed in more than thirty parishes; and the number added to the churches, on profession of their faith, was between eight and nine hundred. This year there have been numerous revivals in different parts of the State.

PROSPECTS AMONG THE JEWS.—At its recent Anniversary, the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews reported a prosperous and useful condition of its affairs. Receipts £57,343. At this meeting, the Rev. Hugh Stowell remarked, that in Rome, so great was the desire to read the Scriptures, that the Jews were purchasing large numbers of Bibles, and conveying them to Rome as articles of merchandise.

A JEWISH MISSION STATION ABANDONED.—The Free Church of Scotland has been quite actively engaged in efforts for the conversion of the Jews. Last year the Committee spoke hopefully of the large and open fields for labor among them on the continent of Europe. But the terrible convulsions and reactionary movements of the past year have compelled the abandonment of their stations at Pesth and Jassy.

DEATH OF A POET.—Rev. W. B. Teppan, the Christian poet whose name is associated with some of our most familiar hymns; has been called to that "peaceful rest" which was so often the theme of his song. He died at Needham, Mass., on the 18th of June, of cholera, after an illness of eleven hours. At the time of his death, he was a General Agent of the American Sunday School Union.

"FATHER MATHEW."—The arrival of Father Mathew, the Irish Apostle of Temperance, is daily expected. He sailed from Liverpool, in the ship Ashburton, about the 22d of May, and, with a prosperous voyage, ought soon to reach New York. Great preparations are being made to receive him, and he will doubtless create a deep sensation throughout the country. May his coming do much to advance the cause of temperance.

TRACTS BURNED.—The Depository of the American Tract Society was destroyed by the great fire at Louis, and books and tracts valued at \$3000 were consumed. \$1600 insured.

SLAVERY CHARACTERIZED BY ONE WHO KNOWS IT.—In the recent Kentucky State Emancipation Convention, the "peculiar institution" seems to have received some pretty hard hits. The Editor of the Louisville Examiner refers to the remarks of one of the speakers, as follows:—"Never have we listened to addresses of more thrilling eloquence, of more transcendent power, than the two pronounced by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge. At times, while he spoke, the silence of the house was like the stillness of the grave. At other times, his words roused and agitated his hearers almost beyond their power of self-control. Some of the pictures drawn by him in illustration of slavery were appalling. He characterized it as 'the most atrocious of all human institutions,' as a system which denies to a whole class of human beings the sacredness of marriage and of home, compelling them to live in a state of concubinage; for, in the eye of the law, no colored slave man is the husband of any wife in particular, nor any slave woman the wife of any husband in particular, and no slave child is the child of any parent, in particular. While alluding to the argument of proslavery men, that the people have no right to interfere with the relation between master and slave, because the master has a right of property in his slave, Mr. Breckinridge asked, with a solemnity of tone and an extraordinary emphasis, 'Does anybody ever occur to these gentlemen, that the slave is the holiest of all rights, is a man's right to himself?'"

AN EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE AND ADVICE. Rev. H. A. Graves, formerly editor of the Christian Reflector—a station which he filled with great honor to himself and profit to the Baptist denomination—is now residing in one of the West India Islands, to which he resorted on account of impaired health. In a recent letter to his successor in the editorial chair, he makes the following judicious remarks upon his own labors and the labors of editors generally. If newspaper readers had just notions of the amount of labor required to condense and re-write as well as to originate articles, they would be slower to complain and more ready to commend:—"I cannot think of you without thinking of the past; or of those scenes in the past, 'quorum magna pars fui.' And I must say, there is some pleasure in the retrospect, though the labor was severe, and too much, indeed, for my weak body. It is Marryatt, I think, who says of the editor: 'His task is most enormous. It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like walking a thousand hours.' This is a good description, and yet it is hardly complete. Editing is something more than a regular exercise of the mind's best energies; there is a vast deal of drudgery connected with it, which requires scarcely less concentration of mind than the leading articles. Only two weeks previous to my first departure to the West Indies, when I was actually unable to walk to the office from long increased debility, one number of the Christian Reflector contained from seven to eight columns from my single pen. Now scarcely more than one-half of this was properly editorial, but the CONDENSING AND RE-WRITING of intelligence, from both correspondence and the daily press, required as close attention, and as fatiguing mental effort, as the more original and spirited articles. But I did too much of this. By such exertions, so continually repeated, (indeed I had no rest,) and in reduced health too, I periled my life. Do not, my friends, under any pressure, follow my ruinous example. You can not avoid, at best, a severe taxation of your energies; but you can remember your health as well as your paper. I trust your thousands of readers appreciate the assiduity they encourage, as I doubt not they are largely benefited by its fruits."

THE WISCONSIN LICENSE LAW.—Our readers are already familiar with the leading features of that very stringent law adopted in Wisconsin against selling intoxicating liquors. We learn from a Wisconsin paper, that the subject is considerably agitated throughout that State. Meetings have been held to sustain the law, and others to condemn it. Some of the press are out in its favor and others in opposition to it. While some regard the law as just the thing required to stay the tide of intemperance deluging the land, others consider it as not only wrong in principle, but as altogether too vague in its provisions. The editor of the Watertown (Wisconsin) Chronicle says:—"For ourselves, we think the principle of the law well enough, but our fears are that it is too far in advance of public opinion. The most thorough temperance State in the Union could not have asked a stronger law in principle than this, and to enforce it would require the whole moral influence of our community. The people of Wisconsin are particularly noted for their love of temperance, and our convictions are that the law cannot be sustained by our people."

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—At Boston, on the 18th inst., religious services were held on board the bark Ionia, on the occasion of the departure of Rev. G. W. Coan and wife for Smyrna; their destination being the Nestorian mission station. Mr. Edward Breth (printer) and lady, were also on board the same vessel, and destined for the same station. Mr. Coan and wife were accompanied by a young lady, Miss M. Coan, who is also a member of the same church.

RETURNING TO THE OLD PATH.—Fifty-nine Presbyteries of the New School Presbyterian Church, have voted in favor of annual meetings of their General Assembly, and twenty-five against it. So the meetings of the body will hereafter be annual to the majority, and biennial to the minority.

RECEIPTS FOR BENEVOLENCE.—The London Missionary Society reported its receipts at £59,495; the London Missionary Society reported its receipts for the year at £25,508.

RECEIPTS OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The receipts of the various benevolent institutions, whose anniversary have lately been celebrated, are shown by their annual reports to be as follows:—

Society	1848	1849
Anti-Slavery Socy.	251,870	258,493
" Bible	251,870	258,493
" & Foreign do.	39,840	38,291
Home Mission Socy.	145,925	137,771
Baptist	29,105	25,180
Presb. Board For. Missions	110,091	110,200
Anti-Slavery Friend Socy.	84,045	102,940
Anti-Slavery	18,562	18,497
Colonization	36,000	37,000
N. Y. State do.	19,358	12,358
Am. & For. Evang. Socy.	24,396	24,484
Protestant	19,411	18,212
Temp. Union	1,380	3,208
Soc. for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews	3,221	3,208

A sum considerably surpassing the aggregate contributions to the same societies in any previous year. LIQUOR AND CHOLERA.—All writers on the subject agree, that the use of intoxicating drinks is a powerful predisposing cause of Cholera. A physician of extensive practice in this city, informed us the other day, that he had scarcely seen a case, the present season, which could not be traced to intemperance. Dr. Bachelder, of New York, in a treatise on the causes, symptoms, and treatment of cholera, discourses as follows:—"The habitual use of liquors furnished one of the strongest predisposing causes of cholera. An occasional fit of intoxication, in such as indulged in this most pernicious habit, was of all others the most certain exciting cause of an attack. I cannot call to mind a single instance in which a habitual drinker, after getting drunk, escaped an attack, or one who recovered from it. Although it may not produce any palpable derangement of the health, the habitual use of intoxicating drinks, even if moderate, as in the case of temperate drinkers, so called, induces an irritable state of the capillaries, which inclines them to take on morbid action from trivial causes, and that condition prevents their resuming healthy action when the disturbing cause is removed. In other words, slighter causes bring on disease in such persons, which is not only more difficult to remove by medical skill and remedies, but also more likely to destroy life. For the reason assigned, it will be easily understood why habitual drinkers are so much more certain to be attacked and destroyed by the disease, than the teetotaler, who so uniformly goes unscathed. He that takes a drop of anything that can intoxicate, except as a medicine, has in the opinion of the author, 'taken a drop too much.'"

THE KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.—Full and authentic particulars of the tragedy in Kentucky have not yet been received. It is known however, that Mr. Turner is dead, and that Cassius M. Clay is severely wounded, although there are hopes that he will recover. The Maysville Eagle, of the 19th inst., gives the following version of the matter, which differs in some minor particulars from that given by other papers:—"A terrible and fatal reconte occurred at Foxtown, Madison County, Ky., on Friday evening last, between Capt. Cassius M. Clay, and Cyrus Turner, a member of the Legislature last winter from that County. The particulars, as we learn them by passengers in the stage, are these: Mr. Clay, while making an Emancipation speech, was called 'a damned liar' by some one in the crowd. He rushed from the stand in the direction of the voice, and was met by Turner, who snatched his pistol three times at Clay. Clay's pistol also snapped twice, when he threw it down, drew his bowie knife, and at the first blow ripped open Turner's abdomen. As Turner was falling, Clay raised his knife to strike again, when his arm was caught and held, and a dirk-knife plunged in his breast by some one in the crowd. Turner sent word to Clay afterwards, that he would tell him who stabbed him, in case both recovered—otherwise he would not tell him. Other accounts say that it was Turner, and not a third person that stabbed Clay."

LIFE INSURANCE.—The attention of our readers is solicited to the advertisement of the Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company, which will be found in another column. As a means of support in sickness, we consider such an institution vastly superior to any of the secret societies which abound in this country. As a means of providing for the widow and the fatherless, it has many advantages, which commend it to the farmer, the mechanic, and the professional man.

Considering the uncertainty of the business affairs of men, there is really a strong inducement held out to those having families, to provide for them in this way. Of course health is necessary on the part of the applicant to secure an interest in a Company. A healthy man, thirty years of age, by the payment of forty-five cents a week, may secure to his family the sum of one thousand dollars, or more, whether that event take place or not, and he may have the same amount of interest in the Company. The Eagle Life and Health Insurance Company has a high standing among institutions of this kind. It has an actual cash capital (unimpaired) of one hundred thousand dollars, besides a surplus of thirty thousand dollars, all paid in and safely invested. It offers good security to those who may do business with it. The affairs of the Company are conducted by a Board of Directors, who will conduct our first business, and who are all first-class men, and who are all personally responsible for the safety of the insured.

THE CHOLERA.

In New York, the cholera has increased a little during the past week. The following is a summary of cases and deaths as reported by the Board of Health:

Table with columns for Day, Cases, and Deaths. Rows include Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Total.

The number of cases reported for the week ending on Sunday, June 18th, was 212, and of deaths 100.

From nearly every section of the country we hear reports of cholera, so that there is very little chance to run away from it. At New Orleans there is less of the cholera now, than there has been for some time past.

THE CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship Crescent City, which left Chagres on the 4th inst., arrived at New York on the 23d. She brought the mails, passengers, and gold dust, which came from San Francisco by the steamers California and Oregon.

All accounts agree, that there is abundance of gold in California, and that it is hard work to collect it—as hard work, says one writer, as that of the Irishman who carries the hod, or the paver who paves the street.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes a letter from the artist, S. S. Osgood, which gives, probably, a pretty true picture of the state of affairs at the diggings, on the South Fork of Rio Americano.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Since our last, the steamship America has arrived, bringing seven days later news from Europe.

In England, the crops are reported as being most promising. The same is said of crops throughout France.

The whole of the Western Provinces of Ireland are represented as in the most deplorable condition. Society is utterly disorganized.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death passed on the State prisoners in Ireland, has been commuted to transportation for life.

Accounts are received from Rome to the 2d of June, up to which time hostilities had not commenced. The Romans have announced their firm resolution to defend to the death the expected assault of the French.

The Pope still persists in demanding the unequal renewal of his power as a temporal ruler, and this tri-umvir, backed by the people, declares they will never concede.

The report, so constantly repeated, that the war between the Danes and Prussians is nearly at an end, is altogether unfounded.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 13th of June, as a train on the Northern Railroad was about to cross a road in Andover, N. H., Capt. Emery, a highly respectable citizen of that town, was in the act of crossing in a wagon.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—A correspondent of Jerrold's News makes the following statement: "People of all nations participate in the profits of slavery; a great part of the brokering is conducted by respectable English houses; and indeed English people, after sojourning long in Brazil, feel as little repugnance to the business as Spaniards or Portuguese."

NEW KIND OF FEVER.—A strange disease has recently appeared in Baltimore. The Physicians of the Almshouse, where most of the cases have occurred, say that it is a highly malignant Typhus fever, modified by climate, infectious in its character, but accompanied, in a large majority of cases, by intense jaundice, in this respect resembling Typhus Ictericus of systematic writers.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A hack-driver at Lowell, with two ladies and three children in his carriage, got upon the Stony Brook Railroad just as the train was coming out of the city.

THE RUSH TO MINNESOTA.—The Keokuk (Iowa) Register, says: "We learn from a gentleman, just down from St. Paul, that this place is the theater of almost as much excitement as San Francisco, California."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Much interest was created some time ago by the arrest of Mr. Kauffman, a wealthy farmer of Cumberland County, Penn., for giving food and assistance to a family of fugitive slaves, which were brought from Maryland or Virginia and left on his premises.

MELANCHOLY.—A German immigrant was arrested at Mayville, Ky., some two months ago, and confined in jail on a charge of stealing three dollars' worth of carpenter's tools.

MAINE FOREST FIRES.—A dispatch dated at Calais, Maine, June 22d, says: "The weather has been exceedingly warm, the thermometer in the coolest place being up to 90°."

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS RETURNING.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Courier, dated at St. Louis, June 18, says: "We learn, from Fort Childs, that 2,000 California emigrants are returning. There is a great deal of dissent among the emigrants upon the Plains."

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FROM OREGON CITY.—The editor of the N. Y. Tribune has been favored by Theophilus Bates, Esq., with the perusal of an interesting letter from his sister, now resident in Oregon City, dated Feb. 20. She says that the discovery of the gold mines in California has entirely changed the aspect of things in Oregon.

By the English papers we learn that another explosion took place in the mines near Newcastle on the Tyne on the 5th inst., by which thirty three persons lost their lives.

The Poughkeepsie Journal publishes a call for a State Convention of Editors, to be held at Syracuse on the 19th of September. The principal object stated in the call, is the restoration of the law of 1845, granting free circulation to newspapers for thirty miles from the place of publication.

On the 23d of May the steamer Cetro arrived at Havana, in three days from Sial, Yucatan, bringing two hundred and seventy-one Indians, taken at the capture of Bacalar, to be sold as slaves in Cuba.

The Court of Appeals of South Carolina, have affirmed the judgment of the Inferior Court against James Brown, convicted of "negro stealing," and he has received sentence of death, to be executed on the 2d of July.

The Queen of England has constituted Rupert's-land, in North America, to be a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Rupert's-land, and appointed the Rev. David Anderson, Doctor in Divinity, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

The Bangor (Me.) Courier of June 20th, says that three men belonging to the driving crew of E. & J. Marsh, were drowned on Saturday last, by the accidental swamping of a boat at the head of Grand Falls on the West Branch. Their names were Cyrus Hutchinson, of Dover, Joseph King, of Stillwater, and Josiah Choate, of Calais.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Buffalo, June 22d, says: "We regret to state that Miss De Forrest, a daughter of one of our most respectable citizens, fell into the stream at the 'Hog's Back' last evening, and was drowned, together with Charles C. Addison, a young merchant, who had plunged in to save her. They were both carried over the Falls."

Bark Ann Perry, of Salem, is to sail from that port for San Francisco, with a crew of about twenty, all of whom have been masters or mates of vessels. They ship for twenty cents per month!

A dispatch dated at St. Louis, June 19, says: "The cholera interments yesterday numbered 60, and other diseases 15. The interments for the week ending Sunday night, were of cholera 439, and of other diseases 76."

A couple were recently married in Lockland, and two hours after the ceremony the bridegroom entered on a two years' trip for California.

A vessel lately arrived at Boston from Rio Janeiro, having as part of her cargo 50,000 wooden toothpicks.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 17th inst. state that large bodies of Mexicans were still pushing their way to California.

A bill has passed the Connecticut Senate, providing that money may be loaned at a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent, but authorizing the recovery of only 6 per cent in the courts, when more than that rate is agreed upon.

A bill to commute the punishment of Letitia S. Blaisdell to imprisonment for life, has passed the New-Hampshire House of Representatives.

The negro, Shorter, convicted of the murder of Mr. Marsh, at Buffalo, is to be hanged on the 10th of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. at the public execution ground.

SUMMARY.

From Port-au-Prince, Hayti, news to the 29th of May has been received. A portion of the President's army was still in the barracks at Port-au-Prince, but there was no probability of a renewal of the war.

Halifax papers of June 18 say that great fires are prevailing in the adjacent woods. The city is so full of smoke, that the sun is invisible; the heat is most intense; vessels cannot move out of the harbor of Fredericktown, N. B. The courts adjourned in consequence of the great darkness prevailing.

The Managers of the American Institute, N. Y., have appropriated \$500 to be awarded at the Fair of 1849, (commencing Oct. 2d.) to apprentices and minors, in premiums for works of art and industry.

The London Patent Journal of the 26th ult. estimates the depreciation in the value or market prices of Railway Stocks in Great Britain within the last three months, taking the aggregate of Railways, at \$48,000,000.

The Committee on Education in the Maine House, have presented a long report on the subject of Normal Schools, wherein it is thought expedient to establish a State Normal School whenever the friends of education will furnish a suitable building for the use of said school.

A young man named Swift was brought up in Boston the other day, for assaulting a man who had defamed his mother's character; and in consideration of the circumstances, the Judge gave Swift considerable license, letting him off with a fine of one cent, without costs!

We learn (says the Boston Journal), that Rev. W. B. Tappan, whose sudden death was announced a day or two since, had an insurance of \$3,000 on his life, the policy of which ran out, two or three days previous to his decease. He leaves a wife and four children.

A telegraphic dispatch dated at St. Louis, June 22d, says that late accounts have been received of a renewal of disturbances between the California emigrants and the Indians, in which a number of each party were killed. The cholera was still making sad havoc among the emigrants.

We learn from the Oxford (Chenango Co.) Times, that about two weeks ago, a Mr. Sweatland, of Lisle, in that county, while riding on horseback, was stopped about a mile south of McDonough village, by an individual, who demanded his money. Mr. S. being unarmed, handed him his wallet and its contents; consisting of eighty-one cents, and, with this valuable booty, the robber walked off.

Bills of the Putnam County Bank, N. Y., altered from a smaller denomination to \$20, are in circulation in Boston. The words "Twenty Dollars" in the body of the bill are printed with type, which may aid in detecting the fraud.

The Rochester Advertiser tells us that a young lady was sent 20 days to jail for stealing her fellow-traveler's purse and buying fineries with it.

Strawberries 4 1-2 inches in circumference have been sent to the Rochester American people.

The Mexican Congress has passed a bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

The Dutts (Ga.) Eagle, of the 12th inst. acknowledged the receipt of some ears of full grown seed corn.

The income of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society" last year was about \$500,000!

New York Markets.—Monday, June 25. Flour—Superfine 5 50; Family 5 25; Extra 4 75; Good 4 50; Middling 4 25; Inferior 4 00.

The Trustees of the Southern portion of the M. E. Church, at Alexandria, and those of the Northern portion, have been quarreling about the ownership of a church in that city. After smashing in some of the windows, and creating much disturbance, the keys were (by common consent) handed over to the Sheriff, until the point at issue shall have been decided by the legal tribunals.

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The wife of Mr. Richard Whitaker, of the First Ward Police, was recently taken to the Lunatic Asylum, her derangement having been caused by the departure of her son, about two months since, for California.

LETTERS AND NOTICES. W. B. Gillett, S. S. Griswold, M. W. Gibbs, B. G. Stillman, Geo. Greenough, P. M. White, E. Lewis, Christian King, J. O. Curtis.

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society: Enoch Barnes, \$2 00; Ezra Cowen, \$3 00; Benjamin Maxson, 2 00; Isaac Brown, 1 00; Samuel B. Crandall, 5 00; Asa West, 5 00; Ben. Burdick, 5 00; Benedict W. Rogers, 5 00; Ichabod Burdick, 5 00.

The Treasurer would also acknowledge the receipt of the following sums from subscribers for the Sabbath Recorder: Elizabeth M. Stelle, 2 00; H. F. Randolph, Millington, N. J., 2 00; D. W. Dennison, Myrtle Bridge, Ct., 2 00; A. A. Avery, Myrtle, Ct., 2 00; Nathan Chapman, Fortsville, Ct., 2 00; Matthew Foster, Hopkinton, B. I., 2 00; John Green, 2 00; Pierce Handell, 1 00; C. B. Cottrell, Lippitt, R. I., 2 00; Christian King, Fatonsville, Pa., 2 00; Joel Babcock, Fairfield, D., 2 00; Benj. Vincent, Vilanova, 2 00; Amos Green, Little Geneva, 2 00; David Maxson, 50; Daniel Truman, Newport, 2 00; Ezra Stillman, 2 00; Abel Stillman, Poland, 2 00; Asa West, Leonardville, 2 00; for Jos. Burton, 2 00; R. Lewis, Brookfield, 2 00; Josiah Taylor, Unadilla Forks, 2 00; Thomas Burdick, 2 00; Abram Utter, New York, 1 00; Ang. Williams, 1 00.

Receipts for the Tract Society. The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder: Levi H. Bond, Lost Creek, Va., \$7 00; J. B. Wells, DeRaytor, 2 00; Col. at Eastern Association, Western, R. I., \$8 00; W. Edmiston Tract Society, by E. Maxson, 8 00; From Church at Westley, R. I., 2 00; David Rogers, Waterford, Ct., 3 00; May Rogers, 2 00; David Dumb, New Market, N. J., 4 00; D. Barker, Westley, R. I., 2 00; A. M. Babcock, 1 00; J. W. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00; Thos. S. Greenman, Myrtle, Ct., 2 00; R. W. Denison, 2 00; Chas. Saunders, Providence, R. I., 1 00; THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Treasurer.

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Brue's New York Type-Foundry. PRINTING TYPES are now sold at Brue's New York Type-Foundry, at the following very low prices, for approved monthly notes: Pica, per lb. 30 cts.; Small Pica, 32; Long Primer, 34; Brevier, 37; Nonpareil, 42; Agate, 48; Pearl, 58; Diamond, 60.

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Miscellaneous.

NO NIGHT BUT HATH ITS MORN.

There are times of deepest sorrow, When the heart feels lone and sad; Times when memory's spells of magic Have in gloom the spirit clad.

ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Enough of beauty to secure affection, Enough of sprightliness to secure dejection, Of modest diffidence to claim protection.

ON THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND.

Of beauty just enough to bear inspection, Of candor, sense, and wit, a good collection, Of love for one who needs protection.

THE ADVENTUROUS BOY.

While the fleet lay at anchor, one of the most heart-thrilling scenes occurred on board the Commodore's vessel, that my eyes ever witnessed.

On turning to ascertain the cause of such an unusual sound on the frigate's deck, I perceived the Commodore's little son, whom the crew nicknamed "little Bob Stay," standing half way up the main-hatch ladder.

Here he sat picking the tassel of his prize to pieces, occasionally scratching his sides, and chattering, as if in exultation at the success of his mischief.

The checks of little Bob looked red, as he cast a look of offended pride at Cato; and springing across the deck, in a moment he was half way up the rigging.

In this manner, the mischievous animal succeeded in enticing Bob as high as the royal-mast-head, when, suddenly springing on the rigging, he again descended to the fore-top, and running out on the fore-yard, hung the cap on the end of the studding-sail boom.

The spectators, presuming that the boy would not follow the monkey, and descend to the deck, paid no further attention to them. I also had turned away, and had been engaged some minutes, when I was suddenly startled by a cry from Cato, exclaiming that "Massa Bob was on the main-trick!"

The adventurous boy, after resting a little, had climbed the "sky-rail-pole," and at the moment of my looking up, was actually standing on the circular piece of wood, at the very summit of the loftiest mast; at a height so great that my brain turned, dizzy as I looked up at him.

"Dreadful temerity! If he attempted to stoop, what could he take hold of to steady his motion? His feet covered by the small and fearful platform on which he stood; and beneath that, a long smooth pole that seemed to bend beneath his weight, was all that upheld him from destruction.

Strange as it may seem, I visited in Lima a Cotton Factory. The entire building and machinery were brought from the United States. The building is 200 feet long by 60 broad—employs 100 looms, 4,000 spindles, and about 100 operatives.

syllable. He was an austere man, and it was though by some that he did not entertain a very strong affection for his son. All eyes were now fixed on him, endeavoring to read his emotions in his countenance.

The scrutiny, however, was in vain; his eye retained its severe expression; his brow the slight frown it usually wore; and his lip its haughty curl. In short, no outward sign indicated what was passing within.

"Robert," cried he, "jump over board, or I'll fire at you." The boy seemed to hesitate, and it was plain that he was tottering, for his arms were thrown about like one endeavoring to balance himself.

He seemed not to breathe. For a moment of intense agony, a pin might have been heard to drop on deck. With a rush like that of a cannon ball, the body descended to the water, and before the waves closed over it, twenty stout fellows, among them several officers, had dived from the bulwark.

He was borne to his cabin, where the surgeon attended him, whose utmost skill was required to restore his mind to its usual equanimity and self-command, in which he at last happily succeeded.

VALPARAISO, CALLAO, LIMA.

The following sketch of these places is given through the N. Y. Tribune, by a passenger to California in the steamship Panama:

Arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of April. Valparaiso is an old Spanish town, of some 20,000 inhabitants, and is only remarkable for the immense quantities of fruit raised there—apples, pears, peaches, figs, grapes, &c.

Callao is the sea-port town of the Republic of Peru. Lima, the capital of Peru, is about nine miles from Callao. We spent five days at Lima while our steamer was receiving coal. Lima is a city of great antiquity, and possesses many objects of interest to the traveler.

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which is evaporated to a specific gravity of 1,600, and is then intimately mixed with given proportions of well-washed sand, broken granite, or other materials of different degrees of hardness. The paste thus constituted, after being pressed into moulds, from which the most delicate impressions are readily received, is subjected to a red heat in a stove or kiln, by which operation the free or uncombined silica of the raw materials unites with the excess of alkali existing in the solution, thus forming a semi-vitreous compound, and rendering the artificial stone perfectly insoluble.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beet-roots.—All grounds are not suitable for these crops; for they require fifteen inches of good, rich, light soil, free from gravel and stones. The soil should be trenched and well broken. When the plants are up, they should be hoed to the water, and before the waves closed over it, twenty stout fellows, among them several officers, had dived from the bulwark.

Onions.—The principal art in their culture is to well dress the ground; well decomposed night soil, a good two inch thickness all over the soil, forked into and well mixed with the top six inches of mould, will be found an excellent dressing; but it must be strong. The surface should be well leveled, the lumps well bruised, and the seeds sown thinly and equally over the bed. This should be rolled in or trodden in solid, and raked smooth and even.

Cabbages.—Of all green crops, this is the most valuable. It stands almost any frost. It is eatable from the time it is large enough to handle, until it has acquired a hard, close heart. It is a crop to put on every bit of otherwise idle ground; it can be planted between rows of anything and everything, either to be eaten as greens when large enough, or left to cabbage on the coming off of other crops.

Caterpillars.—An English agricultural paper gives the following method of destroying caterpillars, which was accidentally discovered, and is practiced by a gardener, near Glasgow. A piece of woolen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush, and when taken out it was found to be covered by the leaf-devouring insects.

Cheese Factories.—The C. C. Wick Esq., of Wayne, Ohio, one of the most enterprising and business men, has recently erected his buildings, and put in operation his "dairy," for the manufacture of cheese. He commands the product of 1,100 cows, owned in that and adjacent townships, and employs men and teams who every morning take prescribed routes, varying from five to ten miles each, and gather the "curds," which are neatly sacked by the dairymen, and then brought to the factory, where the process of "cheese making" is completed.

This furnishes employ for a large number of men and women, and by the aid of recent improvements and machinery much of the labor requisite is rendered light, more convenient and simple than the usual mode. He had last week about 3,000 cheeses on hand, made within about thirty days, and for beauty and fine flavor they are not to be excelled. The weight of "curds," daily received, amount in the aggregate to some 3,500 lbs., and the number of cheeses made daily are 75; varying somewhat as regards size. They are put up in sacks and intended for the English, West India, and California trades, and vary from 16 to 35 pounds—the former, we believe, are intended exclusively for the California market.

Oil of Turpentine.—A most important chemical discovery, says an English paper, has been recently made, by means of which oil of turpentine can be freed from its peculiar smell so completely that not only is it inodorous, but can be impregnated with any desired perfume; without at all deteriorating from its useful properties.

The steamboat Embassy, collapsed both sides of her starboard boiler below the River, on Saturday morning, June 9, and a number of the crew and black passengers were killed and blown overboard by the violence of the concussion. Twenty-eight others were severely scalded, some of them being so seriously that they will not recover.

REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS. Mr. J. K. Tefft, of Savannah, a gentleman of remarkable and persevering industry, and originally a Boston boy, favored me with a sight of his enormous collection of autographs of distinguished characters. During the last 25 years, he has obtained thirty-five thousand autographs. The more distinguished individuals have each their portraits attached. He has one volume—a large folio—containing letters from all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and another with letters from all those who framed and signed our Constitution, accompanied with an engraving of each person.

THE COPPER MINES OF BRISTOL, CONN.—The copper mines of Bristol, Conn., are exciting a good deal of interest among capitalists and scientific men at this time. Their product and the number of men employed, has greatly increased within a brief period. Not less than three hundred are now at work in them. They are regarded by many as the most profitable mines now worked in the United States, not excepting the copper mines of Lake Superior, or the gold diggings of Georgia and North Carolina.

LONGEVITY OF THE DAMASK ROSE.—There is a rose-bush flourishing at the residence of A. Murray Mollvaine, near Bristol, Pa. In the year 1742 there was a kitchen built, which encroached on the corner of the garden, and the mason laid the corner-stone with great care, saying, "It is a pity to discover a profusion of roses, shedding around the most delicious of all perfumes. Some times it has climbed for years over the second story windows, and then declined by degrees to the ordinary height. The fifth generation is now reigned with its sweets. Not far from this venerable bush is a tree of the same age, now measuring thirty-five feet in circumference—a buttonwood.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A Mr. Hubbell, of Bristol, Ct., has discovered that the light from the clouds can be taken off from the wires, so that the telegraphic lines can work during a thunder storm, without any change in the adjustment, as is usual. His sharp-pointed straight magnet, with the south pole pointing at the wire, and distant the sixteenth of an inch from it—the other end to be fastened to the ground wire, and connected with the ground at each point. The magnet will discharge the electricity of the clouds, but the galvanic current will pass on without interruption. In long lines, such as cross high promontories, he suggests that the top of mountains there should be placed by posts and wires, to conduct off the electricity.

THE EDINBURGH NEWS states that the body of a member of Parliament, for an English borough, who died a short time ago, is about to be disinterred, in consequence of a well-grounded suspicion that the M. P. was a woman! The individual referred to was known as William Henry Miller, Esq., a respectable landholder, proprietor, who represented Newcastle-under-Lyme in the House of Commons. This exhumation has been ordered in consequence of legal disputes between the heir-at-law, in relation to the title to estates owned by the defunct man or woman.

A singular case of deformity in a young woman, living in Asheville, North Carolina, is reported in the Surgical Journal. She was born completely destitute both of arms and legs, the situation of which is merely indicated by small round projections, thus being, in fact, a mere human trunk, surmounted by a head. She possesses, however, a remarkable power of locomotion, and can transport herself over the floor with ease, by submitting her body to a kind of rotary motion, alternately from the right to left, and the contrary.

A practical farmer informs the Hartford Times, that in taking up a fence that had been set fourteen years, he noticed that some of the posts remained nearly sound, while others were rotted off at the bottom. On looking for the cause, he found that those posts that were set limb part down, or inverted from the way they grew, were sound. Those that were set as they grew, were rotted off. This fact is worthy the attention of farmers.

Brackett, the sculptor, is exhibiting in Boston a composition entitled "The drowned Mother and her Babe." It is cast in plaster, but it is to be put into marble as soon as the necessary means can be obtained. It represents a mother and her child clasped together, and thrown upon the beach from a recent wreck.

From Lyon's Register, we learn that there are about 200 lawyers, 520 physicians, and 600 ministers, in New Hampshire. So it appears that there is one lawyer to every thousand; one physician to every six hundred; and one clergyman to every five hundred inhabitants.

My dear, the fowls have nearly destroyed the garden. Did you not see them there while I was absent? Yes, love, but I could not bear the thought of driving them away, they seemed to taste so much pleasure in scratching!

A professional beggar, residing in Glasgow, several days since exhibited himself for his imploring aims on the ground that he had been left with a family of five children to read; he had bought the wrong tickets, and at Chester, Mass., there is an apple tree which has borne from ninety to one hundred bushels of fruit in a season.

The steamboat Embassy, collapsed both sides of her starboard boiler below the River, on Saturday morning, June 9, and a number of the crew and black passengers were killed and blown overboard by the violence of the concussion. Twenty-eight others were severely scalded, some of them being so seriously that they will not recover.

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