

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

DUTY OF THE CHURCH TO AID IN EDUCATING CANDIDATES FOR THE MINISTRY.

Report of a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association, adopted at the recent meeting of that body, and published by its request. (Concluded.)

We may now consider the question as to who should become subjects of the church's beneficence, and to what extent. We believe the church should, in all cases, select its own objects of beneficence, and choose its own candidates for the ministry.

The question of a call to the ministry, has elicited some controversy in the world; but we design not to enter that field in this Report—simply expressing an opinion, that the duty to preach is not to be indicated by any special revelation from Heaven, or by any means differing materially from indications concerning all duty. We understand the command to love God with all the heart, and our neighbors as ourselves, to be a call to every man. Having this, we are then to look about us to ascertain how we can best serve him. Whatever duty the Bible and an enlightened conscience demands in the form of a specific act, we have a call to perform. We have a call to apply, in every act, all the principles of the divine law that may apply. If, in our best judgments, the principles of the divine law will be carried out in the performance of any act, we are called to do that act, although it is no where specified in the Bible. Thus we understand a call to duty, and cannot consider a call to preach an exception to this universal rule of action.

The first inquiry, then, is, Does the love of God dwell in the heart? and, secondly, How can each individual best serve him? It is not to be denied, that different individuals possess different traits of character, which naturally adapt them to different pursuits. We will not affirm, that the requisite traits of character may not be developed in every individual; but economy is always a duty, and therefore every person should have reference to his natural adaptiveness in choosing his profession. We could not perceive the adaptiveness of a dumb person's choosing the avocation of the ministry, not a blind man that of pilot. We simply mean, that those who combine all the elements necessary for the greatest success in any calling, should pursue that calling. In determining who are suitable candidates for the ministry, the church should act unitedly. If any one deems himself qualified, he should not confide in his own opinion alone, but the united opinion of the church should be obtained; and if such opinion be adverse to him, he has good ground to suspect his own opinion, and review it. We deem the church to be somewhat in error on this point. If we mistake not, much inefficiency is attached to the ministry by a want of care on the part of the church in looking up gifts among themselves. There is not enough forethought on this subject. Many churches to-day have an aged minister, whose voice will soon be hushed in death; but have they any one in readiness to receive his mantle when it shall fall? Many pulpits thus become vacant, and the church wanders far away, as sheep without a shepherd. She tries to procure one from abroad, but all are engaged, as they should be, elsewhere. We may ask what right a church has to send to some other church and draw from it support? If every church were to do so, whence would come new shepherds? Every church is bound to furnish its quota of watchmen, and if one can furnish a surplus for emergencies, let it do so; but these emergencies need not so frequently occur. It often happens, at the very time when a church is deprived of its pastor, and strives in vain to fill the vacancy, that more than one in the church, if they had been suitably cared for and encouraged, might have been ready to step in and fill the breach. But the church had not sown in the spring. The duty seems to be a plain one, for the church to seek out and encourage talent, and, if possible, at all times to have one or more preparing for the ministry. A little encouragement might draw out talent of the first order, which otherwise might lie dormant forever, and the church suffer for want of it. It is no easy task for a young man to force himself upon his "older brethren" as a candidate for the ministry; and too many have met a cold rebuke for doing so, from those who should have welcomed them. We now wish to urge the duty of calling out the talent of the church. Let it not lie buried in dust; the gold is worth the digging. The traits of character should be well analyzed by the members of the church, and if young men of promise are found, (as they are in almost every church,) drive them not into other occupations by indifference, but point them to the watch-towers of Zion, and lead them to usefulness. Assure them that the church will sympathize with them, pray for them, and assist them in all suitable ways, to become valiant for the Lord. Thus might an army of faithful soldiers be enlisted and trained for fight in the great warfare against sin. They are needed, and if not thus engaged the places which they ought to occupy must of necessity be occupied by others, such as can be found when the necessity

comes. Undoubtedly some are received on the ground of necessity, who otherwise would be advised to seek better qualifications. We have thus indicated to a certain extent how the church should assist, and to a certain extent how much it should assist them. It should look them up, help decide upon their adaptiveness, encourage them by kind words, and pray for them. But we cannot believe that this is the whole duty of the church. He must, at a suitable time, commence his course of study, which, by the way, might be much abridged if the church would seek him out early, and have his early training conducted with reference to his future calling. In this way, at twenty, half of the ten-years course might be accomplished, and thus, at twenty-five, the laborer might be ready for the work.

The amount of pecuniary aid cannot be specified with exactness. Your Committee would not recommend that the candidate should be lifted through without personal exertions, for we well know, that in meeting the difficulties that impede his way, he is cultivating some of the most sterling traits of character. Strength to stand on the hill of science is only attained by the development of mind secured in ascending its rugged sides. We consider, that any individual who is carried entirely through his course of studies by private or public patronage, must lack a fair development of the traits of character which most of all promise success in any avocation of life. Hence the total failures so often made by those graduated from college by gratuitous bestowals and parental patronage. They have never met the stern discipline of necessity; they have never learned to meet want, and overcome it by their own exertions. Their only discipline, in this line, has been writing dunning letters to father for money, and they prove remarkably expert at this all through life. They go forth and commence labor in some department of action. Suppose they enter the ministry; soon they see a dark cloud arising, betokening danger, but they know not how to assail it; they look around for hands that have sustained them, but they are gone; they flee away before the storm, and are never heard of more. Thus pass away a large portion of our college graduates. These considerations induce us not to recommend bestowals sufficient to obviate the necessity of personal exertion on the part of the candidate. But, on the other hand, we deem it equally dangerous to withhold aid from those nobly struggling to prepare for usefulness. If they have been well selected, they are not toiling for themselves, but that they may gain strength to help bear the burdens of the church. Shall the church, then, be indifferent to their toils? Their labors are of no ordinary magnitude; the most perfect constitution would sink under them when it would endure the hardships of any other avocation. Their privations are numerous; they are away among strangers—yes, and among those who despise their sentiments, slander their brethren, and deride their cause; they cannot enjoy the full advantages of the college, while their classmates, no more worthy than they, arrive sooner at the crowning honors of the institution. Thus situated, who that has not felt it can tell the joy that lightens the heart, by a kind remembrance from home—yes, from his brethren! His last coat is in rags; his bills must be paid; he had just enough left of his own hard earnings to pay them; but whence should come his new coat? He opens the bundle from home—it is there! His brethren, in their abundance, have remembered him. Oh, think you, brethren, those tears of gratitude, those resolves to labor in turn for brethren so kind, so thoughtful of him, are not a fair interest on the cost of that new coat? Brethren little think how much they may treasure up to themselves and the cause of God by such acts as these. Were the gift never appropriated to use, and were there no need of it on the part of the receiver, yet such a demonstration of interest and kindness would not be lost, but would come back with a heart devoted to the good of the donors. But when such a gift is needed, by a poor, pious, struggling student, eternity alone can reveal the good it may do. We have to recommend, then, that while churches shall not contribute to the entire support of their selected candidates for the ministry, they shall not forget them, but bestow enough that, by the labors of the individual during vacations, and such resting spells from study as may be conducive to health; he may continue his course, uninterrupted. Thus would our denomination be gathering strength to take her stand on the broad platform of truth, and go on to success.

Your Committee close by expressing their deep regret that our denomination possesses no more facilities for the education of its own members, unimpeded by the disheartening obstacles now before us. We know that there is much to discourage the young; but we rejoice in the prospect before us, and confidently believe that the time is not far distant when we can afford to our youth facilities equal to those which others afford to their own young. A College and Theological Seminary is demanded, and it may cheer the hearts of Christians to reflect upon the favor which the proposition to take the initiative steps towards erecting one has met with from the denomination. The action of the General Conference on that subject is worthy of all commendation, and the little opposition which the proposition has elicited since the action of the Conference, speaks well for the cause of education among us. In conclusion your Committee present for your consideration the following resolutions:

- Resolved, That this Association recommends to churches composing it, and churches generally, to seek for young men of their number who give promise of usefulness in the cause of God, and encourage such a number to enter the ministry as their means may warrant, by assisting them, as indicated in this report, during the course of study recommended to them at the last session of this Association.
- Resolved, That this Association heartily approves of the resolution of the last General Conference in relation to the founding of a Theological Seminary, and recognizes the obligation to aid in such an enterprise, as among the most efficient means of advancing the educational interests of our denomination.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. E. MAXSON,
J. M. ALLEN, } Committee.

The following resolution was, by the association, substituted for the second attached to the foregoing report:—

Resolved, That we entertain with unfeigned pleasure the hope, that the present movement in relation to our educational interests will secure to us a College, where our youth may enjoy facilities of the highest order, under the patronage of our own denomination, and a Theological Seminary, to which our ministers and candidates for the ministry may resort, with assurances of such opportunities as will fit them for their sacred work.

SUNDAY-MAILISM.

In Wilmer and Smith's *European Times* of the 16th inst., just received by the Niagara, I find the following editorial "leader" on the *Sunday Mail Question*, now being pretty warmly agitated in England; which I forward for the benefit of the readers of the *Recorder*.

Sunday-Mailism is a periodical distemper, of a spasmodic nature, and is characterized by all the fitful vagaries of the most erratic epidemics. Like other great epidemics, the *Cholera*, the *Dengue* and the *Grippe*, it prevails for a short period, after long intervals, sweeping, in its progress, over a whole continent with a rush, and leaving nothing behind but the sad evidences of its fanatical virulence; for, when it has expended its Jesuitical magazine of legerdemain against the Gibraltar rock of the common sense of the community, it retires to the halls of the Sanhedrim, or to the secret cells of the Vatican, until it regains effrontery enough to presume once more on the forbearance of the populace; then it stalks abroad again, to dance its cloven revel on the added heads of blind devotees. But hear one of the leading English prints on this deeply interesting subject. The symptoms of the disorder, as displayed in that region, are truly rapid; still, a Tecumseh dose (Col. Johnson's *Bolus*—the *Sunday Mail* Report in our Congress,) may kill it out-right, in no time, in Great Britain, as it did in this country some twenty years since. W. M. F. June 28, 1850.

From Wilmer & Smith's *European Times*.
"I was well I would be better; and here I am," is the epitaph on the man who quacked himself to death. The advocates of Sunday labor suspension remind us forcibly of that unfortunate victim of a delusion. Not content with the diminished labor which a better system enabled the Government to introduce into the Post-Office, by which a large number of persons employed in that branch of the public service were set at liberty on the Sabbath, the saints have pushed their triumph still further, and the Government, yielding to the pressure, have induced her Majesty to declare, that the collection and delivery of letters shall be entirely suspended on Sundays throughout the realm. Nay, more, an inquiry is to be instituted as to whether the transmission of the mails may not be altogether given up on the Sabbath. Mr. Thornley, started at this announcement, asked Lord John Russell whether there would be any exemption in favor of foreign correspondence. "Suppose," said the honorable member for Wolverhampton, "that a packet arrived at Liverpool on the Sunday with 10,000 or 20,000 letters; under the present system, these letters were assorted, sent up by the mail the same night, and delivered to the merchants of London the following morning, containing many hundreds of thousands of pounds in bills of exchange, stocks to a large amount, and other letters of the greatest importance. The same would occur at Falmouth and other places. Would there be any exemption in favor of these letters?" To the question thus neatly and tersely put, the answer was the expressive monosyllable, "No!"

We are far from desiring to see the clerks in the Post-Office deprived of any advantages which other classes in the community enjoy; and if a total cessation from labor in that branch of the public service were attainable on the Christian Sabbath, without injury to the community, no persons would more heartily rejoice at it than ourselves. But as the tide ebbs and flows on the Sunday with the same undeviating regularity as on the ordinary days of the week, as the winds of Heaven cannot be hushed, however much the Sabbatarians may be shocked at the desecration, on the first day of the week, the exemption from a small portion of labor on that day by the Post-office officials, cannot be secured without great and serious detriment to that complicated piece of animal machinery which is called society. We cannot disguise from ourselves the fact, that beneath this assumed regard for the sanctity of the Sabbath, there lurks an immense amount of cant, and shall we say it—*humbug*. If the great dignitaries who are foremost in the movement were to set an example in their own proper persons of the privations which they are willing to undergo, in order to make Sunday *literally* a day of rest, we should entertain a much higher opinion of their conscientious scruples. If a bishop, for instance, were to dispense with his coachman and his groom, a pious peer with his cook and his valet—if the one were to clean his own boots (as *Punch* suggests), and the other prepare his own dinner, in order that their respective domestics might do no "servile labor" on the Sabbath, but attend exclusively to their spiritual welfare, we could understand the sincerity which prompts the movement, and more—admire it. But we have little faith in that profes-

ing Christianity which sacrifices no comfort, foregoes no delicacy in great establishments, but compels on the part of others observances that may materially interfere with that struggle for existence in which the great mass of the world are engaged.

We must not be understood as counseling the breaking of the Sabbath. Physically, a day of rest, exemption from toil and care, is a boon and a luxury of inestimable value; while the higher religious duties which a becoming reverence for the Sabbath demands, elevate the human being above mere animal life. It is the enforced observance of the Sabbath which is galling, converting a divine ordinance into a day of humiliation and gloom, and imposing additional shackles on the working of that postal machinery which, like the pulsation of the animal system, cannot, in a great commercial country, be entirely suspended without fatal consequences.

If the parties who figure most conspicuously in this movement were to evince a little sympathy for the temporal concerns of the clerks in the Post-office, they would then be engaged in a really good work. No class of officers under the Crown are so wretchedly remunerated, or harder worked. The pay, considering their duties and their responsibilities, in the majority of cases, is little in advance of a porter's. With the feelings of gentlemen, they barely receive the emolument of flunkeys; and if Lord Ashley, instead of looking out for show cripples amongst factory operatives, were to direct his attention to this department of the State, he would find abundant room for the exercise of that philanthropy for which he claims credit. As regards Liverpool, a wide field for a more just and liberal scale of remuneration exists. The hint will not, we hope, be lost upon this weak but well-meaning nobleman.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived next morning before a cottage in an open field, and stopped to beg something to eat, and concealment while he composed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress. Four little children sat trembling in a corner, their mother was weeping and tearing her hair, and the father walking the floor in agony. The galley slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied, that they were that morning to be turned out of doors because they could not pay their rent. "You see me driven into despair," said the father, "my wife and little children without food or shelter, and I without the means to provide any for them." The convict listened to this tale with tears of sympathy, and then said:

"I will give you the means. I have just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your rent amount to?"
"Forty francs," answered the father.
"Well," said the other, "put a cord around my body. I will follow you to the city; they will recognize me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back."
"No, never!" exclaimed the astonished listener; "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base a thing."
The generous young man insisted, and declared at last that he would go and give himself up, if the father would not take him. After a long struggle the latter yielded, and taking his preserver by the arm, led him to the city and to the mayor's office. Everybody was surprised that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow, but the proof was before them. The fifty francs were paid, and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone, the father asked a private interview with the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty francs more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the Minister of Justice, begging the noble young prisoner's release. The Minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was comparatively a small offense which had condemned the young man to the galleys, he ordered his release. Is not the whole incident beautiful? [Cor. St. Louis Rep.]

FRENCH MINISTERS' WIVES.

These French Protestant pastors live in the simplest manner, however distinguished their talents make them, and their wives in general are imbued with the same spirit of mildness, humility and charity as themselves. I know one who, though a woman of singular merit, superior manners, refinement of feeling, and remarkable accomplishments, performs all the duties of her household, without the assistance of a servant; yet her establishment is not without elegance, and she receives her guests with all the grace and hospitality of a gentlewoman well attended. She gives lessons in various languages, which she speaks like a native, in order that she may not be obliged to have recourse to her husband's purse, generally devoted to charity, in case of sickness of any part of her family; and opportunities have not been wanting to prove the prudence of her foresight, for, not long since her husband was attacked by a malady which required such medical aid as could not be procured in the country, when she, to his surprise, was able to provide the necessary funds for his journey and sojourn in Paris. The end she had in view was entirely answered, and her amiable feeling rewarded by the recovery of one most dear to her. The cheerful ease and happy content with which she goes through fatigue, and endures privation, without a thought of self, speak volumes of the inward peace she must enjoy; and, indeed, the ordinary habits and unostentatious way of living of every Protestant minister I have met with, are quite as edifying as those of the estimable pastor of Tours. [True Union.]

A PRAYER FOR GUIDANCE.

Father! the skies are dark above me.
Before me lies a trackless waste—
Long thus hast thou seen good to prove me;
O God! to my deliverance haste!
I do not ask that thou shouldst lighten
The clouds impending o'er my way;
I only ask that thou wouldst brighten
Their darkness with one guiding ray.
I pray thee not to make less weary
The waste through which my pathway lies;
I would but see that path, though dreary,
And feel its leading to the skies.
Guide me, my Father! if before me
The Angel of thy Presence go,
I will not shrink, though clouds are o'er me,
And round me gathered many a foe.
I do not falter at the distance
Between me and my heavenly home;
Weary as seems this earth existence,
I know 'tis bounded by the tomb.
No do I dread the ills that gather
Thick from the cradle to the grave;
Nor from earth's cares and griefs, my Father,
Do I implore thy power to save.
Only from this—the darkness brooding
O'er every path of life I read,
And from the gloomy fear intruding,
That thou my spirit ne'er hast led.
Lead thy aid—I ask direction—
I can bear toil, endure affliction,
Only thy leadings let me see.
Savior! thou knowest that earth is dreary,
For thou hast trod thy thorny maze;
Guide me through all its wanderings weary;
Keep me for ever in thy ways.
O God, my God! make no delaying;
Haste thee to help me when I cry;
O let me hear thy spirit saying,
"This is the way," "the guide is high!"
Guidance and strength! For these imploring,
Lend me thy power according to these;
Lead me through life, that I adoring
May praise thee in eternity. [Episcopal Rec.]

PATRICK HENRY vs. INTOLERANCE.

Soon after Henry's noted case of "Tobacco and the Preserves," as it was called, he heard of a case of oppression for conscience sake. The English Church having been established by law in Virginia, became, as all such establishments are wont to do, exceedingly intolerant toward other sects. In prosecution of this system of conversion, three Baptist clergymen had been indicted at Fredericksburg for preaching the gospel of the Son of God contrary to the statute. Henry, hearing of this, rode some fifty miles to volunteer his services in defense of the oppressed. He entered the Court, being unknown to all present, save the bench and the bar, while the indictment was being read by the clerk. He sat within the bar until the reading was finished, and the King's attorney had concluded some remarks in support of the prosecution, when he arose, reached out his hand for the paper, and without more ceremony proceeded with the following speech:—

"May it please your worship, I think I heard read by the prosecutor, as I entered this house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the King's attorney for the colony has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning and punishing by imprisonment, three inoffensive persons before the bar of this Court for a crime of great magnitude—as disturbers of the peace. May it please the Court, what did I hear read? Did I hear it distinctly, or was it a mistake of my own? Did I hear an expression, as of a crime, that these men, whom your worship is about to try for misdemeanor, are charged with—what? and, continuing in a low, solemn, heavy tone, 'preaching the gospel of the Son of God?'—Pausing, amid the most profound silence and breathless astonishment, he slowly waved the paper three times round his head, when, lifting his hands and eyes to heaven, with peculiar and impressive energy he exclaimed, 'Great God!' The exclamation—the burst of feeling from the audience—were all overpowering. Mr. H. resumed:—

"May it please your worship, in a day like this, when truth is about to be aroused to claim its natural and inalienable rights; when the yoke of oppression, that has reached the wilderness of America, and the unnatural alliance of ecclesiastical and civil power, are about to be dissevered—at such a period, when liberty—liberty of conscience—is about to awake from her slumbering, and inquire into the reason of such charges as I find exhibited here to-day in this indictment"—Another fearful pause, while the speaker alternately cast his sharp, piercing eyes on the Court and the prisoners, and resumed—"if I am not deceived, according to the contents of the paper I now hold in my hand, these men are accused of preaching the gospel of the Son of God! Great God!" Another long pause, while he again waved the indictment around his head—while a deeper impression was made on the auditory. Resuming his speech:—

"May it please your worship, there are periods in the history of man, when corruption and depravity have so long debased the human character, that man sinks under the weight of the oppressor's hand, becomes his servile, abject slave; he licks the hand that smites him; he bows in passive obedience to the mandates of the despot; and in this state of servility he receives his fetters of perpetual bondage. But, may it please your worship, such a day has passed away! From that period when our fathers left the land of their nativity for settlement in these American wilds—for liberty—for liberty-of conscience to worship their Creator—according to their own conceptions of Heaven's revealed will—from the moment they placed their feet upon the American continent, and, in the deeply imbedded forest, sought an asylum from persecution and tyranny—from that moment, despotism was crushed—the fetters of darkness were broken, and Heaven decreed that man should be free—free to worship God according to the Bible.

"Were it not for this, in vain were all the sufferings and bloodshed to subjugate this new world; if we, their offspring, must still be oppressed and persecuted. But may it please your worship, permit me to inquire

once more, for what are these men about to be tried? This paper says for preaching the gospel of the Savior to Adam's fallen race." And in tones of thunder, he exclaimed, "What law have they violated?" While the third time, in a low, dignified manner, he lifted his eyes to heaven and waved the indictment around his head. The Court and audience were now wrought up to the most intense pitch of excitement. The face of the prosecuting attorney was pallid and ghastly, and he appeared unconscious that his whole frame was agitated with alarm; while the judge, in a tremulous voice, put an end to the scene, now becoming excessively painful, by the authoritative declaration, "Sheriff, discharge those men."

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.

The Board of National Popular Education has issued a circular on the subject of sending Female Teachers to the West. The circular says:—

One hundred and seventy-five teachers have been sent out, in seven classes—commencing in June, 1847. They have been sent to Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. More than six thousand children and youth are under their instruction. They are all teachers in, and very many of them superintendents of Sabbath Schools. They have done and are doing great good, occupying positions in the circle of beneficent influences at the West that can be filled so well by no other agency.

It is proposed to send out another class on the 3d of October next, and to gather them at Hartford for the preparatory course on the 23d of August; and the undersigned now invites applications from ladies to form that class. The applications should be made by letters addressed by the ladies themselves to Miss Nancy Swift at Northampton, Mass., who has prepared the last four classes, and who will take charge of the next.

Each teacher will know her destination before leaving Hartford, and her wishes will, as far as practicable, be consulted in regard to it. We desire, however, that the teachers should go there with some confidence in the wisdom of those who are to decide upon their locations; but, above all, in such a spirit of consecration to the work of doing good, that they shall be willing to go anywhere and do anything to accomplish, to the greatest possible extent, that true and proper end of human life. They are expected to continue teaching at least two years, unless prevented by ill health. The refunding to the Board the amount expended for them, will invariably be expected, should the amount at that time, and without that cause, discontinue teaching.

We have sent teachers of all the "Evangelical" denominations from which applications have been received. Applications from them all are desired. The *union* feature of our movement is deemed very important. We want teachers in whom the Christian shall decidedly predominate over the sectarian spirit. We aim not to build up any particular denomination through this educational agency. We leave that to other agencies.

THE WHALE'S STRENGTH.

The most dreadful display of the whale's strength and prowess yet authentically recorded, was that made upon the American whale ship *Essex*, Captain Pollard, which sailed from Nantucket for the Pacific Ocean in August, 1849. Late in the fall of the same year, when in latitude forty of the South Pacific, a school of sperm whales were discovered, and three boats were manned and sent in pursuit. The mate's boat was struck by one of them, and he was obliged to return to the ship in order to repair the damage.

While he was engaged in that work, a sperm whale judged to be eighty-three feet long, broke water about twenty rods from the ship, on her weather bow. He was going at the rate of about three knots an hour, and the ship at nearly the same rate, when he struck the bows of the vessel just forward of her chains.

At the shock produced by the collision of two such mighty masses of matter in motion, the ship shook like a leaf. The seemingly malicious whale dived and passed under the ship, grazing her keel, and then appeared at about the distance of a ship's length, lashing the sea with fins and tail, as if suffering the most horrible agony. He was evidently hurt by the collision, and blindly frantically with instinctive rage.

In a few minutes he seemed to recover himself, and started with great speed directly across the vessel's course to the windward. Meantime the hands on board discovered the ship to be gradually settling down at the bows, and the pumps were to be rigged. While the crew were working at them, one of the men cried out, "God, have mercy! he comes again!"

The whale had turned at about forty rods from the ship, and was making for her with double his former speed; his pathway white with foam. Rushing head on, he struck her again at the bow, and the tremendous blow stove her in. The whale dived under again, and disappeared, and the ship, foundered in five minutes from the first collision. But five souls out of the twenty were saved.

A missionary, writing from India, says:— "Here we have no books but nature's own. We have folio mountains, quarto valleys, pamphlets in flowers, and tracts in flowing streams, and one sad volume bound in flesh—poor human nature; here we read in every page, in every line, that this nature is depraved."

"Medicine," said Bonaparte at St. Helena, "is a collection of certain prescriptions, the results of which, taken collectively, are the fruits of man's selfishness. What is the use of cleanliness, if the chief articles of our pharmacopoeia are the chief articles of our diet?"

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New York, July 11, 1850.

DUTY OF MEN OF PROPERTY TO THEIR CHILDREN.

The duty of providing for one's family, is not to be called in question. Yet the text of Scripture which directly enjoins it, (1 Tim. 5: 8) is so often made a pretext, by covetous men, for withholding their hands from works of benevolence, that we feel disposed to inquire how far one ought to go in this matter. We shall not advocate the doctrine, that parents ought to lay up nothing for their children; yet it is worthy of consideration, whether a young man, in good health, just setting out in life, is not quite as able to work his way through the world, as his father was before him. His father commenced life, probably, with not a dollar in his pocket. Trained to habits of industry and economy, however, he was able to procure a comfortable subsistence, and even to amass considerable property. Why cannot the son do the same? If the father has not trained the son to such habits as are necessary to insure his success in the world, he has failed to do his duty. But upon the supposition that he has done his duty in this respect, it would be far better that the son should be thrown upon his own energies, than that, by being invested with wealth, he should be under a constant temptation to lead an idle life. In nine cases out of ten—perhaps we might say in ninety-nine out of a hundred—the sons of wealthy men come into possession of their fathers' estates, only to spend them in pleasure-seeking or riotous living. We say to parents, Train your children in such a way, that if they should be thrown upon the world penniless, they will still be able to make their living. If your children are thus reared, the necessity of laying up for them, is, in a great measure, if not altogether, removed. In regard to daughters, the case is somewhat different. The weakness of the sex renders them incapable of encountering the rough adversities of life, and of accumulating wealth by all those vigorous efforts which are competent to their brothers. But if they are married, and their husbands are industrious, well-doing men, there is no more necessity of storing up for them than for the sons. Their husbands will, of course, take care of them. If any of the children are crippled, or so enfeebled by disease that it will be out of their power to support themselves, duty would seem to require that some provision be made for them. It is worthy of note, that the only text of Scripture which speaks of the duty of parents to lay up for their children, (2 Cor. 12: 14) conveys the idea, that it is rather for such children as are in a weak state, and not able to help themselves, that such duty is to be performed, than for those who have attained their full strength. We have no sort of objection to a prudent forecast in regard to such cases. Nor have we any thing to say against the sequestration of something for the widow, that she may not be left to struggle with want after her husband is gone. We trust that these admissions are sufficient to clear us from the imputation of advocating a wanton improvidence respecting the comfort of one's own family. We must say, however, that the general tendency of Christians is to err in the opposite direction. They make more abundant provision for their families than there is any necessity for; and the consequence is, they are hindered from doing their duty to the cause of God. We shall feel ourselves happy, if we can contribute something towards the correction of this evil.

The great object, which every parent should have in view, should be the correct molding of the child's heart—the training of him to habits of virtue, benevolence, and industry—the formation of his moral character, so that he shall be a blessing to the community in which he may live. To this object all others should be but secondary and subsidiary. But if the father's daily course, is such as to give evidence that he loves money; if his conversation from morning to night is about dollars and cents, landed estates, and bank stock; if he gives little or nothing to the cause of God, and is scarcely ever known to be concerned in benevolent enterprises, what kind of influence will all this exert upon the son? What sort of training does it give him? The father's daily conduct is the mold into which the susceptible, yielding mind of the child is run. And if, whenever the cause of benevolence is presented to the father, he excuses himself, and shuts up his hand from giving, the son will learn to do so too. If the father always withholds, on the pretext of laying up for his family, the son will learn the lesson, and practice it when he grows up to act for himself, no matter how vast the property he may be possessed of. The son never becomes benevolent, however ample his means. He grows up a close-fisted, selfish, mammon-serving soul, because the example of his father never instilled into him the first principle of noble-hearted, disinterested benevolence. Alas! how mistaken the course of many a fond parent! Our doctrine is, that a parent should, for the sake of his children, accustom himself to deeds of benevolence. The practice of withholding, in order to have something to bestow upon them, exercises a most injurious influence. It injures their moral character, to an extent which no amount of property bestowed upon them can ever afterwards counteract. Their hearts become hardened, and instead of becoming a blessing

to mankind, as they might be, had they been instructed in the right use of property, they prove only a curse. They swell the number, already much too large, of covetous men, whom the word of God pronounces idolaters. They encourage, by their example, the selfishness of mankind, and become hale companions of those who "sell the righteous for silver, and the poor for a pair of shoes." Let children be taught to be benevolent. Let them be instructed in the duty of showing kindness to the needy. Let the duty of sustaining the cause of God, in all its various forms, be instilled into their hearts. Let all this be done, not merely by precept, but by example. Do not forget the trite saying here, that "actions speak louder than words." If, in addition to all this, you can lay up something to be bequeathed as an inheritance to such of them as may need it, we shall say nothing against it. Let every man answer his own conscience in that respect. But the first thing—the all-absorbing thing—should be the formation of their hearts, so that they will be likely to do their duty to God and men. Let this be done, even if you leave them penniless.

There are cases, in which the selfishness of the parent works in a way somewhat different from what we have supposed. The children, instead of turning out sordidly parsimonious and miserly, prove exceedingly lavish of the patrimony conferred upon them. There is a natural trait of extravagance, inherited, perhaps, from the mother, which all the father's tutorage has not been able to overcome. Their prodigality seems almost to forbid the idea of their being selfish—lovers of money. But they do love money, as well as the most niggardly. They love it, for the sake of the immediate, present enjoyment it brings to them; and they are as supremely selfish, as the most miserly. They always had enough of natural extravagance to render them proof against the parsimonious example of their father; but on the other hand, his example stood directly in the way of turning that extravagance into the channel of benevolence. The result is, that they are selfish still—supremely selfish—though in a different form from what their parent is. Their selfishness is seen in their prodigality. For, free-hearted as they seem to be, their expenditures have reference solely to their own gratification. Their table is abundantly spread, the furniture of their house is provided without regard to cost, their equipage is splendid, and their entertainments are given on a magnificent scale. There is nothing mean in their manner of living; it is what the world calls noble and generous. It is all conducted, however, with an eye to self; and so far as doing any thing for the cause of God is concerned, they are as contracted as their father was before them. Eventually, their property may be the means of doing some good; for when they have squandered it by their excesses, it will, perhaps, fall into the hands of those who will make a good use of it. In this way, prodigality works better than parsimony. But the immediate influence of it upon the heart is not a whit better. As far as the conduct of the prodigal himself goes, he is no less a curse to society than the man of opposite character.

The conclusion to which we come is, that parents should go no farther, in laying up property for their children, than they can do in perfect consistency with giving them the highest degree of moral and spiritual training. Children are the legacy that a parent bequeathes to society; and if he sets them adrift upon the world, with plenty of money in their pockets, and nothing but selfishness to guide them in the use of it, he bequeaths a curse instead of a blessing, for which a terrible retribution awaits him. To make them a blessing, he must set them the example of making a right use of property. He must set the example of using it in the way God would have it to be used. He must freely set his hand to works of benevolence, not withholding for fear of coming to want, or for fear of not having enough to bestow upon them. Otherwise he not only feeds their natural selfishness, but exposes also his want of confidence in Him who said, "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed." Surely, God will not suffer the family of that man to want, who makes it his first business to train them in the way of righteousness. The seed of the righteous never go begging bread.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

The academic year of De Ruyter Institute ended on the 26th ult., after the usual Examination and Exhibition. We have not received—as we should be glad to receive in all such cases—an official notice of the concluding exercises. We learn, however, from a friend who was incidentally present, that they were of an unusually interesting and satisfactory character. The following list of Orations and Essays we copy from the printed programme:—

1. There is a Lesson in Every Thing. Ira J. Ordway.
2. Labor Conquers All Things. M. Saunders.
3. Only the First Step Costs. Emeline Burch.
4. The Ministry of Sorrow. Hannah Burt.
5. The Christian's Grave. Jane F. Goodwin.
6. Field of Action for Young Men. R. D. Burdick.
7. The Power of Christianity. Albert Whitford.
8. A True Friend. Sarah M. Saunders.
9. Man the Image of God. Julia Williams.
10. Olives upon the Young Men of America. H. L. Smith.
11. A Light dispels the Darkness. Iretia G. Gardner.
12. My Father made them All. Ellen J. Smith.
13. Treatment of an Old Tree. Anna E. Sears.
14. Ambition. A. G. Hill.
15. The Study of Nature. Charles A. Burdick.
16. The Voice of Nature. Joanna E. Briggs.
17. The Poetry and Philosophy of Religion. Josephine Wilcox.
18. Power of Thought. E. Elmira Coon.
19. The True Aim of Life. William C. Whitford.

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the N. Y. State Temperance Society was held at Syracuse, June 20th and 21st. A memorial was introduced, for presentation to the Legislature at its next session, asking the enactment of a law to prohibit, under adequate penalties, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that the subject be referred to the people for action in June, 1851. The following resolutions, among others, were presented and discussed:—

Resolved, That to license the sale of intoxicating drinks, is to license, not drunkenness only, but numerous other vices; it is also to license robbery, and arson, and murder, and it is moreover to impose intolerable burdens of expense and pauperism upon the industrious and sober.

Resolved, That it is a gross inconsistency for the friends of Temperance to belong to political parties which do not commit themselves fully, openly and heartily, in their newspapers, and meetings, and nominations, to the doctrine that Civil Government is bound to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. And

Resolved, further, That so long as they do belong to such parties, there is little probability that Civil Government will permanently prohibit such sale.

The foregoing was prepared two weeks ago, but omitted through oversight. Since it was in type, we learn that the resolution in relation to political parties was advocated by Gerrit Smith, Esq., and adopted by the Society. After its adoption, Mr. Smith was called away, and on the following day the resolution was reconsidered and rescinded; whereupon the following letter was addressed to the Treasurer of the Society:—

Mr. Abner Bates, Treasurer of N. Y. State Temperance Society:

DEAR SIR—I learn this afternoon, that the Society reconsidered and rescinded, yesterday, the 2d in the series of Resolutions which it had passed! I have no doubt that it will be the gainer thereby on the score of popularity, numbers and friends. Nevertheless, is not the favor of Heaven, at the expense of which it purchases these gains, worth infinitely more than these gains? I cannot avoid the conclusion, that the Society has made a bad bargain, an unprofitable exchange.

When you asked for contributions, day before yesterday, I gave my name for \$100. Enclosed is my draft for it. This ends my connection with the Society. I say not this with the least idea that the Society will regret my withdrawal. No Society which studies to keep in the current of the popular favor, covets the membership of one so odious as myself. Resp' your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

Peterboro, June 22, 1850.

LIBERTY PARTY CONVENTION.

A Liberty Party Convention was held at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 3d and 4th of July. From a sketch of the first day's proceedings, which appears in the N. Y. Tribune, we learn that Wm. L. Chaplin was chosen President, and J. R. Johnson and H. Smith, Secretaries. A Business Committee, of which Gerrit Smith was Chairman, reported an Address, and a series of Resolutions, which led to an interesting and animated discussion.

The first resolution was, "That passing events do but deepen our conviction, that a sectarian religion is the greatest hindrance to the deliverance of the slave." This resolution gave occasion for a very general expression of abhorrence of sectarianism—an *ism* explained by one of the speakers as resulting from the substitution of the merely incidental for the really substantial. Gerrit Smith characterized all sectarian churches as man-made churches. "There is no true Church except that of God, and any individual has the right of self-judgment as to the doctrines of the true Church." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, the second of the series, was adopted, after a labored attempt on the part of Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse to prove that the U. S. Constitution is a pro-slavery document, and a reply by Gerrit Smith, designed to show that it is an anti-slavery document:—

Resolved, That every Slaveholding Government is but a piracy; and that, when pirates invade Cuba or South Carolina, Brazil or Georgia, there is no more reason why Abolitionists and believers in righteous Civil Governments should sympathize with the invaded than the invading pirates."

The following resolution was also adopted, viz:—

Resolved, That the Government is deeply unjust which disfranchises woman; which denies its subjects the right to buy and sell freely what they please; which permits the sale of intoxicating drinks; which consumes the earnings of its subjects in wars; which tolerates or practices Land Monopoly; which refuses to the accused or to any party litigant the right of having his cause tried by judge and jurors who are not members of secret societies; or which sanctions or permits the practice of the matchless crime of Slavery.

A resolution relating to the N. Y. State Temperance Society was discussed at the evening session—Mr. Crozier of New York opposing it, and Gerrit Smith advocating it. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Smith contended, that he who belongs to either of the rum parties gives his influence against Temperance, and must come out before he can be a consistent temperance man. He had no respect for the Christianity of that church whose pulpit would not testify against all men and all parties that directly or indirectly sustain intemperance. He had said that all churches with colored pews were the churches of the devil, and it were better to burn than sustain them. He would say the same thing of those churches whose clergy aid laity hold fellowship with any party that sustains the sale and use of intoxicating

drinks for any other purpose than medicinal. He declared all the churches which sustain any, or do not protest against all, the great evils of the age, such as Intemperance, Land Monopoly, War and Slavery, to be infamous, and more servicable to the devil than to God. The resolution reads as follows:—

Whereas, The New York State Temperance Society has, from the first, proclaimed that the suppression by civil government of the sale of intoxicating drinks is the measure most emphatically indispensable to the success of the cause of Temperance; and whereas, at its late annual meeting, it reconsidered and rescinded its resolution that it is grossly inconsistent for the friends of Temperance to be connected with political parties which refuse to favor the aforesaid measure: Resolved, therefore, That a member of the Liberty Party can no more belong to the unprincipled New York State Temperance Society, than he can to one of the rum political parties.

"THE MORNING DEW."

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

I observe an article in your paper of the 27th ult., entitled "The Morning Dew," copied from the "Child's Companion," which I think contains some errors that ought to be corrected before they are put into the hands of children, as it may save them the trouble of "unlearning what they have learned amiss." The objectionable part is in the following sentence:—

"Some persons have said, that it (the dew) came down from the clouds in the night, and others have supposed that it came out of the earth and plants; but it is now known, that the sun, during the heat of the day, draws up a great quantity of vapor into the air from the earth's surface and its waters, which in the night comes down on the earth again in the form of dew."

I think the writer of this must hold to the opinion, that the sun has the same effect on water that the magnet has on steel or iron, viz., to draw it after him by attraction, till he retires, or becomes obscured, and then it returns back to its original position. If this were the case, I think that we should not be so often troubled with drouth, as what is taken up in the day returns in the night, and thus keeps the supply undiminished. Now, I believe "it is well known," that no vapor is exhaled from the earth until a certain degree of heat is first obtained, either from the sun or some other source, and then the dew appears; and that the exhalation never ceases until the cause is removed, though the appearance of it on the plants, &c., may not always be the same in the morning, owing to the difference of winds and clouds; and that when the vapor is once in the air, it never returns to the earth, except when forced into a more compact body by contrary currents of wind, when it descends in the shape of rain, hail, or snow. One reason for my belief is, that when mowing grass in the afternoon, I have observed that moisture appears at the surface of the ground by six o'clock or before—first visible on the blade of my scythe, and then on my feet—and by eight o'clock, or half an hour after sunset, the lower part of the grass, if thick and heavy, would be nearly as wet as in the morning, while the top was perfectly dry. I have observed the same thing in walking through a meadow in the evening, when the grass was full grown, by finding my feet wet, while to my hand the top of the grass appeared dry. Another reason for my belief is the testimony of more learned men. The editors of the "Domestic Encyclopedia," Drs. Willick and Cooper, thus define dew:—

"A light, thin, and transparent vapor, slowly exhaled and ascending from the earth, in spring and summer mornings, while the sun is below the horizon, and then deposited on vegetable substances in the form of small globules, in proportion as they are cold from their property of radiating or throwing off heat with more or less facility. It is farther remarkable, that plants continually exhale dew or moisture through the orifices of their vessels, and that moisture is not a vapor collected by their leaves, as has often been erroneously believed. Each plant exhales this dew, according to the peculiar structure of its orifices. Even shut up in vessels, and covered under glasses, plants have collected greater quantity of dew during the night, than those standing in the open air."

I once witnessed an experiment on this point. Several garden plants were removed or transplanted in the morning of a clear, airy day, and slightly watered, as usual, and then covered with a glass vessel nearly as large as a pail. This I thought a strange procedure, and I anticipated a different effect from the influence of the glass to what proved to be the result. I returned at noon, and to my surprise, the plants were not wilted in the least; and the glass was left standing three or four days, and then removed, and the plants looked as flourishing as those which had never been transplanted, and I have no doubt that they would have continued so a week or ten days longer, and probably to maturity, had there been sufficient room in the glass, notwithstanding they received no benefit from the falling dew in the night.

THE COLORED HOME IN NEW YORK.

The tenth annual report of this institution has been printed. The whole number of persons under its charge for the last year was 713, of whom 141 died, and 219 still remain in the building. It is quite astonishing to what an age many of those who died during the year had attained; there was one who lived to be 114 years old, three lived 101 years, four 94 years, and four 92 years; the united ages of the twelve amounting to 1,161 years. Ten were over 89, and fifteen over 70: The receipts of the institution for the past year have been \$12,152 94.

THE CASE OF PROF. WEBSTER.

On the 24th of April last, a petition for pardon, prepared and signed by Doctor John W. Webster, was transmitted to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, which remained before them until the 4th of June, when it was withdrawn on the application of Prof. Webster. The following is the opening paragraph of that petition:—

"Having been convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court of the murder of Dr. George Parkman, I would most respectfully and humbly petition your Excellency and the Honorable Council, to be permitted to declare, in the most solemn manner that I am entirely innocent of this awful crime; that I never had any inducement to injure, in any way, him whom I have long numbered among my best friends. To Him who seeth in secret, and before whom I may, ere long, be called to appear, would I appeal for the truth of the solemn declaration, that I had no agency in placing the remains of a human body in or under my rooms in the Medical College in Boston, nor do I know by whom they were so placed. I am the victim of circumstances, or a foul conspiracy, or of the attempt of some individual to cause suspicion to fall upon me—influenced, perhaps, by the prospect of obtaining a large reward."

On the 2d of July, Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual adviser of the prisoner, appeared before the Council, with a confession of Prof. Webster that he killed Dr. Parkman, and a petition for commutation of punishment on the ground, that it was done in the heat of passion and without malice. Dr. Putnam stated, that he had no personal acquaintance with Professor Webster before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual adviser. For the first few weeks of his visit, he sought no acknowledgment from the prisoner. At length, on the 23d May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well-being, that he should tell the truth in regard to the matter; and he acceded to the request, by making the statement which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council, and from which we copy:—

"I sent the note to Dr. Parkman, which it appears was carried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit, to put an officer into my house, and to drive me from my professorship, if I did not pay him. The purport of my note was simply to ask the conference. I did not tell him in what I could do or what I had to say about the payment. I wished to gain for those few days a release from his solicitations, to which I was liable every day, on occasions and in a manner very disagreeable, and also to avert for so long a time at least the fulfillment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should arrive. My purpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarrassments, and utter inability to pay him at present, to apologize for those things in my conduct which had offended him, to throw myself upon his mercy, and to beg for further time and indulgence, for the sake of my family, if not for my own, and to make as good promises to him as I could have any hope of keeping. I did not hear from him on that day, nor the next, (Wednesday) but I found on Thursday he had been abroad in pursuit of me without finding me. I imagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else did not mean to wait for it. I feared he would come upon me at my lecture-room, or while I was preparing my experiments for it—therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday), between 8 and 9 o'clock, to remind him of my wish to see him at the College at 11 o'clock. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had my lecture to prepare, for it was necessary for me to have my time, and also to keep my mind free from other exciting matters.

"Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came accordingly between 1 1/2 and 2 o'clock, entering at the lecture-room door. I was engaged in removing some glasses from my lecture-room table into the room in the rear called the upper laboratory; he came rapidly down the step and followed me into the laboratory; he immediately addressed me with great energy, 'Are you ready for me, Sir—have you got the money?' I replied, 'No, Dr. Parkman,' and was then beginning to state my condition and my appeal to him, but he would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence; he called me accoutred and liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opprobrious epithets; while he was speaking he drew a handful of papers from his pocket and took from among them my two notes and also an old letter from Dr. Hosack, written many years ago, and congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry. 'You see,' he said, 'I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it.' He put back into his pocket all the papers except the letter and the notes; I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives continued, and I cannot recall to memory but a small portion of what he said.

"At first I kept interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I might obtain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and soon my own temper was up; I forgot everything, and felt nothing but the sting of his words. I was excited to the highest degree of passion, and while he was speaking and gesticulating in the most violent and menacing manner, thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, in my fury I seized whatever thing was handiest, it was a stick of wood, and dealt him an instantaneous blow with all the force that passion could give it. I did not know, or think, or care, where I should hit him, nor how hard, nor what the effect would be; it was on the side of the head, and there was nothing to break the force of the blow; he fell instantly upon the pavement; there was no second blow; he did not move; I stooped down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless; blood flowed from his mouth, and I got a

sponge and wiped it away; I got some ammonia and applied it to his nose, but without effect; perhaps I spent 10 minutes in attempting to resuscitate him, but I found he was absolutely dead. In my horror and consternation I ran instinctively to the doors and bolted them—the doors of the lecture-room and of the laboratory below; and then what was I to do! It never occurred to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance; I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on the one hand, or of infamy and destruction on the other. The first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything, was to draw the body into a private room adjoining, where I took off the clothes and began putting them into the fire, which was burning in the upper laboratory; they were all consumed there, that afternoon, with papers, pocket-book, and whatever they contained. I did not examine the pockets nor remove anything except the watch. I saw that, or the chain of it, hanging out. I took it and threw it over the bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next move was to get the body into the sink which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting up into the sink myself, I succeeded in drawing it up there; it was entirely dismembered; it was quickly done, as a work of terrible and desperate necessity.

The head and viscera were put into the furnace that day, and fuel heaped on; did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed; some of the extremities were put in there, I believe, on that day. The pelvis and some of the limbs, perhaps, were put under the lid of the lecture room table, in what is called the well, a deep sink lined with lead; a stream of Cochituate was turned into it, and kept running through it all Friday night; the thorax was put into a similar well in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water and threw in a quantity of potash which I found there. This disposition of the remains was not changed till after the visit of the officers on Monday. When the body had been thus all disposed of I cleared away all traces of what had been done."

The remainder of the document is mostly taken up with an attempt to explain the circumstances which weighed against Prof. Webster on his trial. We do not think it worth while to copy farther, except the closing part, which gives a clew to the whole affair, and suggests the most solemn reflections. Dr. Putnam, at the conclusion of the confession, asked Prof. Webster if he had never thought, before the fatal meeting, that the death of Dr. Parkman would be an advantage to him; and charged him, as a dying man, to answer truly and exactly, or else be silent. The reply was:—

"No, never! As I live, and as God is my witness, never! I was no more capable of such a thought than one of my innocent children; I never had the remotest idea of injuring Dr. P. until the moment the blow was struck. Dr. P. was extremely severe and sharp, the most provoking of men, and I am irritable and passionate. A quick-tempered and brisk violence of temper has been a besetting sin of my life. I was an only child, much indulged, and have never acquired the control over my passions that I ought to have acquired early, and the consequence is all this."

The effect of Prof. Webster's confession remains to be seen. His numerous conflicting statements, in circumstances of awful solemnity, will probably lead the Council to decide without much reference to his testimony. The prevailing opinion seems to be, that his punishment will not be commuted.

"THE AMERICAN BAPTIST."—Under this title, the American Baptist Free Mission Society has issued from Utica, N. Y., the first number of a paper intended to supply the place of the Christian Contributor and the Western Christian. Geo. G. Ritchie is at present the editor and publisher, but it is expected that Warham Walker, the former editor of the Western Christian, will soon assume the responsibilities of that station. The number before us is industriously edited and tastefully printed.

ACCIDENTS LAST SABBATH.—Two fatal railroad accidents occurred in the vicinity of New York last Sabbath. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while the train from New Haven was going at the rate of 25 miles an hour, near Fordham, John Holden jumped from the cars, and was fearfully mangled. A little later in the day the Harlem Railroad down train ran over a boy, at Thirty-second street, and instantly killed him.

SUSTAINING THE "CHRISTIAN SABBATH."—In one of the police-courts of London, it was recently decided, that a Jew cannot force his apprentice, although a Jew, to work on what is called the Christian Sabbath, although his own Sabbath has been observed. The parties implicated were extensive cigar manufacturers, who were ordered to pay the complainant his wages, notwithstanding he refused to work on Sunday.

ASSOCIATIONAL MINUTES.—The Minutes of the Eastern and Central Associations, are out of press and ready for distribution. Those of the Western Association will be ready next week.

NOTICE OF THE FRIENDSHIP CHURCH.—At a meeting of the members of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church of Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., held June 9th, 1850; it was unanimously Resolved, That all non-resident members of said church, who do not report themselves to the church, by letter or otherwise, within one year from the above date, shall be considered as gone out from among us, and their names stricken from the church records.

By order of the Church, R. W. UZZE, Clerk.

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

IN SENATE. SECOND-DAY, July 10. After disposing of unimportant morning business, the Senate took up the Compromise Bill. Mr. Cooper made a speech in its favor, and Mr. Upham spoke against it.

A message was received from the President in relation to New Mexico, in which he says he has nothing farther to communicate, having received no official communication of Col. Monroe's Proclamation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House spent all day upon the Galphin business, in respect to which plenty of speeches were made, but no action was taken.

IN SENATE. THIRD-DAY, July 11. Mr. Yulee made an attempt to get passed his resolution fixing the 1st of August for the adjournment of Congress. Mr. Clay opposed it, and hoped Congress would not think of adjourning until the questions at present in agitation were settled.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The consideration of the Report of the Galphin Committee was resumed. The conduct of Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of War, in prosecuting the claim while holding office as head of a Department, was severely commented upon by several speakers, and defended by others.

IN SENATE. FOURTH-DAY, July 12. Mr. Wales presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, against the Compromise Bill. Mr. Clay said he had received a letter stating that the resolutions were adopted only by a small majority; he thought the citizens of Delaware, as well as of the whole country, would be found almost unanimous in favor of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The resolution prohibiting the exercise of civil authority by military officers of the United States, and providing punishment for such crimes, was taken up, and Mr. Houston concluded his remarks in denunciation of Col. Monroe's action in New Mexico.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Holmes asked leave to submit a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into and report as to the expediency of placing at the disposal of the President such naval forces as may be necessary to enforce our just claims against Hayti.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Galphin business was taken up, and the House was enlightened and amused by the speeches of Messrs. McKissack and King of N. Y., Thompson of Pa., Carter of Ohio, Burt of S. C., and Houston of Del. Adjourned to Sixth-day.

IN SENATE. SIXTH-DAY, July 15. After the morning hour, during which nothing important transpired, the Compromise Bill was taken up, and Mr. Bell occupied most of the session with a speech, which he had not finished when the adjournment took place. He prefers the President's plan to the Compromise, but will vote for the latter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was engaged most of the day with a charge made on Mr. Giddings, by the Boston Atlas, to the effect that he has surreptitiously obtained certain papers from the Post Office Department and circulated them in Ohio, which he totally denies. This done, the House took up the Galphin business, and Messrs. King of N. J. and Conrad of La. vindicated the Service of War.

IN SENATE. SEVENTH-DAY, July 16. Nothing worth naming was done in the Senate, except to listen to the conclusion of Mr. Bell's speech on the Compromise Bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, the subject of the Boston Atlas letter, charging Mr. Giddings with having abstracted certain papers from the Post Office Department, was brought up again; and from a statement of Mr. Mattoon, on behalf of Col. Warren, Second Assistant P. M. General, it seems there is a question of veracity to be settled between Mr. Giddings and Col. Warren. Mr. G. asked for an investigation, and the Speaker was authorized to appoint a Select Committee of five to inquire into the facts and report to the House.

The report of the Galphin Committee was taken up and discussed at some length. The subject was not finally disposed of, but from the votes taken on amendments, &c., it is plain that the members of the House of Representatives have not a very exalted opinion of Mr. Crawford's course in the matter.

THE CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—The Irish papers contain an account of a great meeting held in the city of Limerick, on the 19th ult., which had for his immediate object an expression of sympathy for Mr. Smith O'Brien, who is at present a close prisoner at Maria Island, Van Diemen's Land. It was previously known that Mr. O'Brien had incurred the displeasure of the colonial authorities by declining to accept what his fellow prisoners had not refused—a ticket of leave during his stay in the colonies. For this he has paid a severe, and, as it would seem, a penalty superfluous and harsh. His brother, Sir Lucius O'Brien, directed the attention of the Government to this circumstance, and stated that the health of the ex-member from Limerick was sinking under the treatment to which he was exposed. The letters read at the meeting from the unfortunate and misguided prisoner or himself, develop a series of annoyances to which the blackest criminal in this colony is not subjected. He was placed eight weeks in solitary confinement, and made to perform every menial office himself.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the steamers Philadelphia and Ohio, which arrived at New York on the 8th inst., we have news from California to June 1st, two weeks later. The Philadelphia brought \$2,000,000 in gold dust on freight, and about \$500,000 in the hands of passengers.

The great news by this arrival relates to Indian difficulties, and consequent bloodshed. In the Sacramento country, the Indians having committed numerous depredations, and killed ten or eleven whites in a battle, the U. S. troops took the field against them, and killed large numbers, which induced them to send in their chiefs and make a treaty of peace. In the vicinity of Clear Lake, also, a large number of Indians have been slaughtered by a detachment of troops from the U. S. garrisons at Sonoma and Benicia.

"Alta California" gives the following account of the battle:—"The troops arrived in the vicinity of the Lake, and came unexpectedly upon a body of Indians numbering between two and three hundred. They immediately surrounded them, and as the Indians raised a shout of defiance and attempted to escape, poured in a destructive fire indiscriminately upon men, women and children. 'They fell,' says our informant, 'as grass before the sweep of the scythe.' Little or no resistance was encountered, and the work of butchery was of short duration. The shrieks of the slaughtered victims died away, the roar of muskets ceased, and stretched lifeless upon the sod of their native valley were the bleeding bodies of these Indians—no sex, nor age, was spared; it was the order of extermination fearfully obeyed. The troops returned to the stations, and quiet is for the present restored."

The tax on foreign miners is likely to meet considerable trouble. Twenty dollars each per month, is a large sum to demand from the 10,000 foreigners engaged in mining operations, and they seem determined to resist the collectors—a determination in which they have the sympathy of many Americans.

The accounts from the placers are not so lively as usual. The continued high water of the rivers has in some degree checked the operations of the miners. Business in the cities, however, goes on as brisk as ever, and California does not seem to be wanting money when she can send two and a half millions in gold dust by one steamer.

The new settlements of Trinity and Humboldt fulfil their first flattering promises, and they will soon create a flourishing agricultural district, midway between San Francisco and Oregon City.

The steamship Sarah Sands, Capt. Thompson, was about 90 miles below Monterey on her passage up, taking in coal. A number of her passengers had left her and gone to San Francisco by land; those who remained on board of her were all in good health.

A block of California gold bearing quartz has been procured, at the expense of the State, to be contributed in the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of our General Government. The block of gold bearing quartz is from the Mariposa diggings, near Fremont's mines, and weighs about 125 pounds. In shape it is irregular, approaching a square, its sides varying from 18 to 20 inches in length. It averages in thickness nine inches—across its surface diagonally it is 21 inches by measurement. Very little gold is perceptible to the naked eye, but it is estimated to contain about \$80 worth.

FOREIGN NEWS. THE HUNGARIANS IN THE WEST.—Gov. Ujhazy and his companions have, as we learn, fixed on a tract of land in Iowa, on Grand River, some hundred and forty miles south-west of Burlington, and there propose to establish themselves. The place they propose to call Buda, after the capital city of their native country. Gov. U. and several of his associates have recently been in St. Louis to procure farming implements, with which to commence operations. While there a large public meeting was held, at which a committee of two from each ward of the city was appointed to obtain contributions to aid them in founding their colony. It is designed that this colony shall serve as a place of refuge for such of their countrymen as may resort to it. A large number are expected to emigrate to this country during the present season, and probably many will wish to settle at Buda. The citizens of St. Louis also resolved to petition Congress in favor of an adequate grant of land in Iowa for the Hungarian patriots now here, as well as for those yet to come.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY will not resign. As long as the Commons support them, they say they can do without the confidence of the Lords, whom they declare to be a quite useless appendage to the machine of State. This is applauded in the Commons as sound English doctrine.

The steamer Orion was recently run on a rock between Glasgow and Liverpool, by which about fifty persons lost their lives.

The General Post-Office has issued an order, that after the 22d June, the delivery of all letters on Sunday will cease. The measure meets with strong opposition.

Public meetings are being organized in different parts of Ireland to denounce the Government for its persecution of Smith O'Brien.

Prince Jung Bahadur, the Ambassador from Nepal, newly arrived in England, has presented his credentials. At the drawing-room presentation, on the 10th ult., says the Times, "the Envoy from the Sovereign of Nepal, and also the officers of the Mission, appeared in magnificent Eastern costumes, nearly covered with the richest gold embroidery, the costume of the Envoy being of green velvet. The turban of his Excellency, and also those of his two brothers, were adorned with a profusion of diamonds, pearls and emeralds, and the Envoy also wore a collar of emeralds of large size."

Several more editors and printers have recently been arrested and imprisoned, in various parts of France, for seditious and libelous publications.

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M. Lamartine has been obliged to stop at Macon, on his journey to the East, by an attack of illness, which confines him to his bed.

The private fortune of Louis Philippe is said to be £160,000 per annum, which he has divided, by his will, equally between his children and grand-children.

The unpopularity of the Pope appears to be on the increase. It is said that nearly all the Roman youth have either emigrated, been imprisoned, or are under suspicion, and are not allowed to be abroad after sunset. All the letters of the English Consul, except official ones, are intercepted and examined. The finances are in a melancholy state, the paper being at 14 per cent. discount. The

CHOLERA.—The Cholera seems to be increasing, though not in a way to create alarm. In Cincinnati there were 187 deaths during the week ending July 6, of which 118 were from Cholera. During the 24 hours ending Sunday afternoon, July 7th, there were 65 deaths from Cholera. In St. Louis, during the week ending June 24, there were 42 deaths from Cholera. One man died in Boston last week, whose disease the Doctors called Cholera.

The Hudson River Railroad, on Thursday last, brought down a train of twenty-three large cars, having 1,750 passengers. The train was half a mile in length—the heaviest train, probably, ever drawn in this country by a single locomotive.

SUMMARY.

Count Dembinski, one of the Hungarians, says that Kossuth intends coming to this country, with his family, as soon as he shall be permitted to leave Turkey. Count Dembinski also says that of the one hundred Polish Refugees, who reached Southampton in company with himself, forty are now on their way to seek a home and subsistence in this country, the remaining sixty having obtained employment in England.

In New York, on the 4th of July, a young man named Robert Addison Beilby, 21 years of age, a machinist, was walking through Chatham-st., near the Park, when a cannon on the opposite side of the street was discharged, and a steel bolt, which had been used as a ramrod, was blown from the piece across the street, striking him in the chest, and passing through his left lung. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he died.

The Monday Article of the N. Y. Tribune for July 8, says "Their more firmness in Land Warrants, and the demand for location has increased. The market, however, is still unsettled, and the large operators are not anxious to buy until some decision is had at Washington on the subject of donations of public lands. The quotations range from \$110 to \$125.

The Chicago Democrat, of June 25th, says that only nine deaths by Cholera had occurred in that city for five days previous: one of these was brought in a state of collapse from the Illinois River, and the others were recent emigrants. No alarm is felt, on account of the disease being in the city, as it has not assumed an epidemic form.

In Baltimore, on the 2d of July, Charles Spilker, of the firm of Spilker & Alburri, German importers, was sentenced, in the United States Court, to pay a fine of \$1,000 and the costs of Court, as the penalty for the recent smuggling of which he was convicted.

Died in Boston on Thursday (says the Traveler) widow Sarah Welsh, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. She was a native of Gloucester, daughter of Jonathan Coates, and is to be interred at Newburyport. She was probably the oldest person in Boston, and is said to have enjoyed good health nearly up to the period of her death.

On the 4th of July, at New Haven, Ct., a young girl about 14 years of age was instantly killed by the discharge of a cannon. She ran before the cannon, and the top of her head was entirely blown away. A boy, also about 14 years of age, was badly wounded in the knee by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was not expected to survive.

The steamer Washington arrived at New York last week from Bremen, bringing an immense cargo of most valuable goods from Germany and France, consisting of over 500 tons measurement of silks, laces, satins, gloves, shawls, millinery, jewelry, watches, and rich dresses, to the value of more than a million of dollars.

A Committee of scientific men, who went to Worcester at the suggestion of the Gas Companies of New York and Boston to examine Mr. Paine's pretended discovery of a mode of making gas directly from water, have reported, that an examination does not satisfy them that the discovery is what it pretends to be.

A gentleman who has just taken a trip through the interior of Wisconsin and Michigan, says that the wheat in both those States is uncommonly fine, and the crop exceedingly large. It is beyond the reach of any ordinary contingency.

KAR-GEAR-BOWH (George Copway,) sailed on Wednesday for Europe, in the Cambria. He goes out as Delegate to the Peace Convention, to be held at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. He will probably be the first aboriginal American that has ever been seen in Germany.

A gentleman named Teman, connected with Georgetown College, was drowned while bathing in the Potomac, July 4th. Deceased was an expert swimmer, and supposed to have been seized with cramp.

In New York, on Friday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the thermometer stood at 90 degrees in the shade, and at 9 o'clock in the evening it showed a temperature of 92 degrees.

The bill to exempt the Homestead of families from attachment and levy or sale on Execution, has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives by a vote of 188 to 77.

The Constitutional Convention in Michigan has refused to grant the Elective Franchise to men of color.

The market for Land Warrants continues to be unsettled. The large buyers offer but \$100, but there appears to be no sellers below \$120; there are few or no transactions taking place.

The London Chrono-Thermist for June announces the discovery of a substitute for the sulphate of quinine, which is represented as being even a better medicine and can be bought for one tenth the price.

Dr. George W. Bethune, recently elected Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, has declined the tendered office. Engagements elsewhere rendered its acceptance impossible.

Several lumbermen from the lumber regions of the Penobscot River are fitting out for removal to the Falls of St. Anthony, where they intend to settle.

Hon. SAMUEL S. PHELPS, U. S. Senator from Vermont, has consented to deliver the Anniversary Address before the American Institute in October next.

The Centerville (Md.) Sentinel of Tuesday last says: "The citizens of Kent Island were greatly alarmed during last week, in consequence of a rumor which was current, to the effect that an insurrection of the negroes was about to take place. They patrolled the Island four nights in succession, but nothing was discovered to increase their fears. We suspect that the rumor had its origin in some wag of a fellow who wished to play off a joke."

During four days 172,000 baskets of Strawberries—making an aggregate weight of twenty-one and a half tons—arrived in this City by the Erie Railroad. They were mostly grown in Rockland County. Taking 4 cents a basket as the average price, their value amounts to \$6,880. Taking into the calculation the Strawberries received from other sources, our City probably spent about \$3,000 per day for this fruit—and probably about \$40,000 during the Strawberry season.

The Cherokee Advocate publishes a call from the directors of the Tablequah public school for a convention of the teachers, parents, and friends of education in the Cherokee Nation, at Tablequah, or some other convenient place, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the great and noble cause of education, and of elevating the standard of common schools in the Nation.

Mr. Williams, of Phelps, Ontario County, about two weeks since, quarreled with his wife, on account of some irregularities, and struck her over the head with a hammer. He undoubtedly thought he had killed her and fled and was neither seen nor heard of until his body was found upon the bank of Flint Creek. He had evidently hanged himself with a leather strap, and the head was completely severed from the body.

Facts have come to light that render it pretty certain the fire on the Griffith caught from the oiling of the engine. The engineer states that he had just oiled the engine—that his first discovery of the fire was through holes in the deck, and that the flames seemed to be on the under side of the deck. It is also stated the oil was a new kind, a chemical preparation, and highly inflammable.

A tornado of unusual severity passed over the eastern section of Lancaster county, Pa., on Friday last week. The width of its track was about 200 yards, and it occupied about five minutes in passing, the air being all the time darkened with branches, shingles, and a variety of other objects snatched up in its course.

By the brig Orbet from Puget's Sound, Oregon, we learn that the ship Albion, of London, has been seized by General Dorr, on the part of the American Government, for smuggling and cutting timber on the United States possessions. This vessel, we understand, is under charter by the British Government—the timber being for the use of the Navy.

Joshua P. Scott, a colored convict at the Rhode Island State Prison, made a furious assault upon the officers of the prison the other day, seriously but not dangerously wounding officer Wetherbee and Mr. E. P. Church. The negro was armed with a bar of iron an inch in diameter and sixteen long, which he wielded with desperate energy against the officers.

Bristol Bill and Christian Meadows, the burglars and robbers recently tried at Danville, Vt. and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, were conducted to the prison at Windsor, on the 22d ult., where they will doubtless be obliged to work more honestly for a living.

The Boston Journal of Thursday chronicles the extraordinary success of the light-fingered gentry. An express-man between Burlington and Montreal was relieved of \$3,000 in bank bills, and a man named Kimball of \$3,600 in drafts and notes.

Mr. Joseph Coggeshall, of New York, was relieved of \$1,430 in money and notes by an adroit Boston pickpocket, on Thursday morning last, while in the Old Colony Railroad Depot.

Table with columns: MARRIED, LETTERS, RECEIPTS. Lists names and amounts.

Receipts for the Tract Society. The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Lists names and amounts for the Tract Society.

New York Markets—July 8, 1850.

Flour and Meal. Flour, 00 for Canada, 25 for common and straight State; 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 for mixed and fancy Michigan; 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 for pure Genesee. Bye Flour 2 87 to 2 94. Jersey Meal 2 94.

Grain.—There is nothing doing in Wheat, and prices remain nominally as last week; that is, from 1 25 to 1 50. Corn is rather firmer, at 60 to 61c. for Western mixed, 62c. for flat and round yellow. Rye 61c. to 45 a 47c. for Jersey, and 45c. for Northern. Black-eyed Peas 2 25 per bag.

Provisions.—Pork, 8 62 for prime, 10 62 for mess. Beef, 5 50 to 6 50 for prime; 8 50 to 10 75 for mess. Lard 6 1/2 to 7c. Butter, 8 1/2 to 10c. for Ohio, 9 1/4 for State, 14 a 18c. for Orange County. Cheese 4 a 6c.

Peathers.—Good Western 33c. Lima—70 a 72c. per barrel.

North-Western Association.

THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold its annual session with the Church at Milton, Rock Co. Wis., commencing on Thursday, the 4th day of July next. Eld. Stillman Coon is to preach the introductory discourse. S. C. BURDICK, Rec. Sec.

South-Western Association.

THE next session of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the Church at Jackson, Shelby Co. Ohio, commencing on the 5th day of the week before the second Sabbath in October, 1850. Eld. Azor Estee is to preach the Introductory Discourse. A full delegation is desirable. It is expected that the churches will bear in mind, that the question of dividing the Association, which is to be taken up at that meeting, and that they will be prepared to act in the matter. WM. F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

IN compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper, and with such alterations as to render it more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 124 cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1.50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 cents to \$1.00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

New York and Erie Railroad.

THE Trains on the Erie Railroad run as follows: (Sundays excepted).—Morning Train for Elmira, Corning, and Buffalo, leaving New York at 7 A. M., arriving at Elmira at 7 P. M., and at Buffalo at 10 P. M. Evening Train for Elmira, Corning, Jefferson, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, and the intermediate places, leaving at 4 P. M., arriving at Buffalo the next evening. Fare to Geneva, \$2.00; to Rochester, \$2.15; to Buffalo, \$2.35. Passengers for Ithaca and Cayuga Lake take the cars of the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. at Owego. Passengers for Toga and Lycoming counties, Pa., take the cars of the Corning and Blossburg R. R. at Corning. A Way Train leaves Port Jervis for New York, at 8 A. M., and returns at 4 P. M.

New York and Boston Steamboats.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland routes, without freight, charge of cars or baggage! The steamers C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frabee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Lines, will leave New York on Wednesdays (Sundays excepted) from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Rhode Island State Prison, made a furious assault upon the officers of the prison the other day, seriously but not dangerously wounding officer Wetherbee and Mr. E. P. Church. The negro was armed with a bar of iron an inch in diameter and sixteen long, which he wielded with desperate energy against the officers.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine.

PROSPECTUS.—The design of the Publishers in issuing this work, is to place within the reach of the great mass of American people the unobscured treasures of the Periodical Literature of the present day. Periodicals enlist much of the literary talent and creative genius of the age. The best writers in every nation, devote themselves to the production of Magazine, and Newspaper articles. Through the pages of these, the most powerful historical essays, the most elaborate critical disquisitions, the most exquisite delineations of manners and of Nature, the highest Poetry, and the most brilliant Wit, have, within the last twenty years, found their way to the public eye. The Magazine, therefore, is the most powerful historical essays, the most elaborate critical disquisitions, the most exquisite delineations of manners and of Nature, the highest Poetry, and the most brilliant Wit, have, within the last twenty years, found their way to the public eye.

The latest best productions of Lamartine, Dickens, Alison, Lever, Bulwer, Croly, and Macaulay, are found in Reviews, Newspapers, and Magazines. Their productions, however, intermingled with much that is of merely local and transient interest. The Magazine, therefore, is the most powerful historical essays, the most elaborate critical disquisitions, the most exquisite delineations of manners and of Nature, the highest Poetry, and the most brilliant Wit, have, within the last twenty years, found their way to the public eye.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

Table with columns: Name, Address. Lists names and addresses of local agents.

Miscellaneous.

REV. DR. PHELPS ON "THE KNOCKINGS."

Public attention has been called of late to certain strange manifestations, which have been denominated "Mysterious Knockings." They first began to attract attention in the City of Rochester, between two to three years ago. Since that time, similar manifestations have been made in the Cities of Auburn, Syracuse, and in other places in Western New York, and recently in several places in Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For several weeks past, something of the same character has been witnessed at my house, (Stratford, Ct.) It commenced on the 10th of March last, and continued, with slight interruptions, from two to three months. For the first five or six weeks, no communications were made that we could understand; but the phenomena consisted in the moving of furniture in a manner that could not be accounted for. Knives, forks, spoons, nails, blocks of wood, &c., were thrown in different directions about the house. They were seen to move from places and in directions which made it certain that no visible power existed by which the motion could be produced. For days and weeks together, I watched these strange movements with all the care and caution and close attention which I could bestow. I witnessed them hundreds and hundreds of times, and I know that in hundreds of instances they took place when there was no visible power by which the motion could have been produced. Scores of persons, of the first standing in the community, whose education, general intelligence, candor, veracity, and sound judgment, none will question, were requested to witness the phenomena, and, if possible, help us to a solution of the mystery. But as yet no such solution has been obtained. The idea that the whole was a "trick of the children"—an idea which some of the papers have endeavored with great zeal to promulgate, is to every one who is acquainted with the facts as stupid as it is false and injurious. The statement, too, which some of the papers have reiterated so often, that "the mystery was found out," is, I regret to say, untrue. With the most thorough investigation which I have been able to bestow upon it, aided by gentlemen of the best talents, intelligence and sound judgment, in this, and in many neighboring towns, the cause of these strange phenomena remains yet undiscovered.

About the middle of April, a gentleman who was spending the night at my house, proposed to try the method of interrogation which had been adopted in Western New York, and to our utter astonishment, a series of responses were returned, from which the inference was irresistible that they must have been produced by a being which possessed intelligence. For several weeks communications were made in this way relating almost wholly to a matter in which certain members of the family are supposed to have an interest; at the same time the other manifestations continued, and very great annoyance was experienced. The mode of communication was by some persons repeating the alphabet, and the words to be uttered were indicated by a rap from some invisible agent. I tried, by all the methods I could devise, to find what the power was by which the rapping was produced. I have heard it hundreds of times, and have done my best to ascertain the cause; but as yet I have not succeeded. I have been often asked if I believed it was the work of spirits. I have as often replied, that I do not know what it is. I have never seen a spirit, and I do not know what a spirit could do if it would, or what it would do if it could. The facts, however, are of such a nature, and have transpired under such circumstances, as to render the idea of trick or designed deception wholly inadmissible. Still, however, I have become fully satisfied that no reliance whatever is to be placed on these communications, either as a source of valuable information, or as a means of acquiring truth. I speak of what has transpired at my house, and I have the fullest confidence, that if it is the work of spirits, it is the work of wicked spirits. Indeed, they profess to be wicked persons in a state of torment, seeking a mitigation of their torment, by redressing the wrongs of which they were guilty in life. I have watched the progress of this matter with great care, and have done the best in my power to learn what these strange things mean; and although I have not yet been able to ascertain the cause, I am satisfied that their communications are wholly worthless. They are often contradictory—often prove false—frequently trifling and nonsensical, and more in character with what might be expected of a company of loafers on a spree, than with what might be expected from spirits returned from the world of retribution, to "tell the secrets of their prison-house."

Similar manifestations are now being made in many other parts of the country. According to information which I suppose to be authentic, they are witnessed in from 150 to 200 different places at the present time. In many of these places, they are said to advance ideas on the doctrines of religion, wholly at variance with the teachings of the Bible, and subversive of many essential truths which the Bible reveals. Under an impression that whatever is communicated by a spirit must be true, many persons are receiving these communications as the truth of God. But it should be remembered, that there is no proof that what purports to be a revelation from spirits, is the work of spirits at all. The most that can be said is, that we do not yet know how or by whom these communications are made. If they are made by spirits, we have no proof that they are good spirits. The presumption is that they are bad spirits—lying spirits. At my house they often accused each other of lying—contradicted at one time what they affirmed at another—inflicted injury on property in the most wanton manner, and have given throughout, conclusive evidence that the discipline of hell which they profess to have experienced for several years, has as yet been wholly ineffectual in improving their characters, and qualifying them for the higher sphere; for which many suppose that the discipline after death is a preparation. I cannot now say to what conclusions future developments may lead me; but my present impression is, that the whole thing, so far as the transactions in this place are concerned, is to be set down among those de-

VICES OF SATAN, by which he is promoting his work of destroying souls; and my chief object in this communication to the public at this time is, to caution all who would err, against trusting to these pretended revelations. I have had a better opportunity than most men to witness them and to judge of their claims, and I have full confidence that the opinions I have expressed will be found to be correct. I will merely add, that for some weeks past these annoyances at my house have been subsiding, and now, as I hope, have ceased altogether.

Yours respectfully,
ELIAKUM PHELPS.
Stratford, June 20, 1850.

LIVE FREIGHT FROM THE EAST.

The steamer Ripon, which recently brought the East India Embassy from Alexandria to Southampton, had on board a quantity of live freight, which is described as follows by an English paper:—"The Ripon brought home a collection of birds and beasts from Ethiopia, Abyssinia, and other parts of the world. There were a pair of pelicans, three eagles, a gazelle, three lynxes, two musk cats, a Sahara ibex (a goat with magnificent horns), a number of kangaroo rats, smaller than English mice, of a very light brown color, and remarkable for the length of their hind as compared with their fore legs, several Cashmere goats, a wild cat rather larger than a domestic one, marked like a leopard, with a beautiful head. There were also a number of venomous serpents and gigantic lizards; several of the cobra capellas were as big as a man's wrist. The beasts, birds, and reptiles, were attended to by several grim and picturesque-looking Arabs and Abyssinians, many of the former with large grisly beards. Among them were two African serpent charmers; one of the latter was a lad, a strange little shriveled-faced fellow, who caused much amusement by his comic manners, his grotesque dress, and daring handling of the beasts and reptiles. In each of his ears were two brass bed-curtain rings, his trousers did not reach below his knees, and he wore a pair of large Wellington boots. His legs and boots appeared like two mahogany posts in a pair of leathern buckets. He played with and teased the most savage of the beasts and reptiles, with the most daring intrepidity; but the most extraordinary performances of this youthful charmer were with the venomous serpents, at the request of the Admiralty agent; and for the trifling backsheesh of a silver sixpence, for which he made a profound and slave-like salaam, he exhibited his power over the serpent tribe to the writer of this notice when he went on board the Ripon, in Southampton docks. He took out the cobra capella from a box, fondled them, kissed their heads and mouths, held them in his mouth, irritated them apparently to madness by scratching them on the back, and even suffered them to bite him without experiencing any apparent injury. It was a singular sight to see one of these serpents irritated, standing firmly on a small portion of his tail, while his body was forming graceful curves, and it was preparing to spring upon the boy with its mouth open and its fangs quivering. The greatest curiosity, however, brought by the Ripon, was the Hippopotamus. The one brought home in the Ripon is a male specimen, in good health, about ten months old, and 500 lbs weight. It fed on milk and rice, about 80 pints daily of the former, and the latter was consumed both boiled and raw. A number of cows and goats were kept on board the Ripon to supply the milk."

UNROLLING A MUMMY. A London paper says that on Monday afternoon, June 10, a large party of noblemen and gentlemen, consisting for the most part of Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, assembled at Lord Lonsborough's mansion in Piccadilly, for the purpose of witnessing the interesting process of unrolling a mummy which had been recently brought from Thebes by M. Arden. The specimen was a very perfect one, and the richness of the case, with its gold embellishments and hieroglyphical characters, led to the belief that the investigation of the body would reveal certain peculiarities not commonly met with in mummies of Egyptian preparation. The inscription on the external surface of the case was read thus: "Anchenhis," or "She who lives by Isis," thus at once determining the sex of the individual. Mr. Birch, previous to the ceremony of the denudation of the body, read a short historical sketch, based upon the authority of ancient writers (Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus), but corrected by modern investigation and research, of the system adopted by the Egyptians in the important but complicated and expensive process of preserving their dead. The dusty labor of stripping off the family rag from this very brittle and bituminous old lady, occupied the anxious antiquaries for nearly an hour, during which time many speculations were hazarded as to the result of the examination; for it happens often, that nothing beyond the materials used in the process are found enrolled with the body. The first discovery, however, was that of the dorsal strap of leather extending in a chevron shape from the cape of the neck to the lower part of the ribs, the lateral extremities being broader, and inscribed with certain characters descriptive of the family or individual rank, &c. of the deceased. These pieces were carefully preserved, but they did not appear to be of sufficient extent to lead to any important result. Presently after, a roll of papyrus was brought to light, inscribed with portions of the Egyptian ritual. The body being exposed, and the planch incision laid bare, the tin plate covering was removed, and some further careful exploration revealed a very unusual feature, namely, a silver plate inscribed with an eye, symbolical of the sun, over the region of the heart. The hands, on removal, proved to have been prepared with great care, all the fingers being encased in silver previous to the application of the coating of bitumen. The figure of Hapi or Apis was also found. The envelope in lines and bands between the legs, and some grains of wheat were gathered from the folds of the mummy. The black process had been used, and from the abundant rolls, as well as from the objects above enumerated, it was thought that the lady thus unceremoniously broken up for the delectation of modern antiquaries was one of wealth and rank, who lived from one thousand to twelve hundred years before Christ, or about three thousand years from the present time.

SMUGGLING TEA IN POLAND.

The annual destruction of contraband tea has just taken place in Suwalki, in Russian Poland; 25,000 pounds were burned on this occasion. Of all the articles proscribed by the Russian Customs on the German frontier, tea is the most rigorously excluded. No people consume proportionally more tea than the Russians of all classes. If imported from Germany, it is "sea-borne," and can be sold at less than half the price of the caravan tea, imported overland by Russian merchants. To protect the trade, the introduction of tea from the west of Europe is prohibited; but the profits being large, the contraband trade increased, and the Russian custom-house officers themselves were generally understood to connive at it, taking a share of the proceeds. The practice was for the Government to give a premium of 20 silver groschen (2s. English) for every pound of the article seized; the tea so confiscated was then sold, under the condition that the purchaser should carry it again to the Prussian side of the frontier for consumption, the transport being made under convoy of Russian soldiers. But it was soon discovered, that the same tea was constantly brought back, to be seized again for the sake of the premium, which was worth so much the more that it was always paid immediately and without deduction. The Government therefore changed its system, and ordered all tea seized on the frontier to be burnt, the premium on the capture remaining as before. This regulation has created another kind of fraud. The Russian officers, if they chance to make a real seizure, know their business far too well to destroy what sells at an enormous profit. A stock of packets sealed and labeled like the genuine parcels is always ready to be substituted for them; they contain dried leaves, or tea of the most worthless kind, and from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of this trash is burned with due official form every year. The real packets go into the interior for consumption. On the Prussian side of the frontier there are regular establishments for the sale and preparation of tea intended to be seized, and the appearance of a skirmish between the soldiers and smugglers is often gone through, when both parties perfectly understand each other, and share the premium between them. In the same manner, manufactories of cloth have been established in East Prussia, that work exclusively for the contraband trade created by Russian prohibitions.

MANUFACTURES IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.

According to the carefully prepared statistics of a gentleman in Providence, there are in that city four bleaching and calendering establishments, bleaching 18 tons of cotton cloth per day, including printing cloths, and employing 500 hands. There are four cotton mills of 34,000 spindles, which make 68,000 yards of cloth per week, employing 730 hands. Two woolen mills manufacture 375,000 yards of satinet and jeans, consuming 126,000 pounds of wool annually—employing 475 hands. Fourteen furnaces, consuming 5,000 tons of pig iron for machinery, turn out 14,000 parlor, cooking and counting-room stoves, and 550 plows, employing 272 hands. There are three steam-engine establishments, for building steam-engines, employing 240 hands. One rolling-mill employs 275 hands, makes 30 tons railroad iron and three tons of wire per day from pigs and blooms. One edge-tool, nut and washer factory, manufactures annually 31,200 dozen plane-irons, 100 tons pick-axes and other forged—95 hands. One factory for manufacturing shoe-ties, corset-lacings and braid—employs 37 hands, and consumes 1,200 pounds of cotton per week. Four planing machines plane 10,000,000 feet of lumber annually; make 75,000 boxes for goods, cradles and sofas, and 100,000 sash-lights—employ 400 hands. Eight engraving shops for engraving copper rolls for printing cloths—80 hands. Three boot hinge factories employ 30 hands, and manufacture annually 100,000 dozen hinges. There are in the city five brass foundries, and seventeen tin and sheet iron shops; 16,000 weaver's reeds are manufactured from steel wire; 1,200 men are employed in making cotton and woolen machinery; 500 house carpenters, and 350 stone and brick masons, here find employment. There are 65 steam engines in operation. There is paid annually for labor in the manufacture of jewelry over \$100,000.

OPENING OF GOETHE'S PAPERS.

It is known that Goethe kept back from his contemporaries a certain portion of his papers and letters. He committed these literary treasures to the Government in 1827, with the direction that they should be opened in the year 1850. The time was up on the 17th of May, and the heirs of the Goethe and Schiller families—for the poet had bequeathed them by his will to both—made their appearance at Weimar, in pursuance of an official summons from the Government, to take possession of the bequest. Not without deep emotion did the sons, the daughters, and the grand-children of the two great potentates of German Song take each other by the hand in that consecrated city. The influence of various circumstances had removed both families from the soil of Weimar. On one side were invited the eldest son, the eldest daughter of Schiller, and the widow of Ernst Schiller; on the other, Goethe's daughter-in-law, and the two grand-children, Walter and Wolfgang, who had come from Vienna, their present residence. Karl Schiller is head Forester-Master in Wurtemberg. Madame von Glueck was taken sick on the way, and her husband, who had preceded her, went back. Madame Junot was present, with Madame Goethe, at the opening, besides Karl Schiller and the grand-children of Goethe. The closed box contained the complete correspondence between Goethe and Schiller. According to a codicil to Goethe's will, it is to be published in full. It is entirely prepared for the press. Many of the letters, especially Schiller's, are autographs.

THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.—The St. Louis Union says: "A gentleman who arrived in town on Tuesday, from Fort Laramie, estimates the number of wagons that passed over that route to California, at 13,000; pack animals at 3,000; footmen 500; wheelbarrow-men 3—a Scotchman, a German, and an Irishman. The health of the emigrants was good. He counted but six graves by the way-side, while coming in, and of their occupants four had been killed accidentally.

If this estimate of wagons is correct, the number of emigrants he met can scarcely fall short of 63,000. There are probably now on the plains, en route for California, between 70,000 and 80,000 persons."

TREASURE TROVE.

A few days since, (says the Delaware State Journal), a poor but honest laborer, named William Shaw, while examining an old uninhabited brick building in Appoquinimik Hundred, near Commercial Corner, thrust his hands into the frame of one of the windows and gave it a wrench, when a perfect shower of gold coin, of English stamp, came pouring down upon him, to his surprise and delight. Upon a further examination he finally succeeded in collecting seven hundred and eighty dollars, when his impatience and eagerness to herald the good news impelled him to hasten to a neighbor and make it known, who hastened to the spot, secured about three hundred dollars for himself, making in all about one thousand dollars. These two kept the secret for a time, but Shaw said he did not feel as though he ought to keep the gold, and therefore made it known to one or two gentlemen in the neighborhood. The owner of the house was informed of the fact, whereupon the matter was left to three referees to determine whether the finder or the owner of the building was entitled to the treasure. In the meantime the gold is deposited in the Smyrna Bank.

The Journal adds, that the house was erected and occupied by Rev. Mr. Reading, Rector of St. Ann's Church, in the above-named district, who adhered to the royal cause during the Revolution, and rendered himself thereby odious to the neighbors, staunch republicans all, who threatened to burn his house and destroy his life. He died very suddenly, and it is supposed that he secreted the treasure in a moment of fear. One cannot but be struck by, and commend, the honorable scruples of good and honest William Shaw.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—On the 4th of June the North American pilot-boat Enterprise, 5 1/2 tons burthen, arrived at San Juan of Nicaragua, commanded by Captain Benjamin Butler, with a Mr. Gregg, as crew. The energy of the Americans cannot better be illustrated than by giving a short account of what has happened to this boat. Constructed by themselves, some forty miles from any river, in the interior of Wisconsin, she was brought on a wagon to Galena, some 1,800 miles up the Mississippi, where the launching took place with all pomp, she having had even a band of music on board. After descending the river, at New Orleans she was furnished with register, bill of health, &c., and was duly cleared on the 24th of February for California, via San Juan, Granada, and Realejo. An accident to the helm, however, obliged them to put into Mantua, a small sea port of Cuba, where she was detained 42 days, on suspicion of being a spy to some secret expedition, and not until the 4th of April was she permitted to leave the Island. They have touched at various places on the coast of Yucatan and Honduras, without having forgotten to make a visit to His Majesty the King of Mosquito at Bluefields! Their intention is to ascend the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua, make an attempt to push her into Lake Managua, and from thence take her on wheels overland to Realejo on the Pacific, the distance not being more than 18 or 20 miles. Once at this place, all difficulties will be over, and in due time she will arrive at San Francisco. This vanguard is contemplated inter-ocean canal will do, and it is believed that such indomitable energy will gain for them the sympathies of the people they may meet during their arduous undertaking.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—It was yesterday, says the South Australian Gazette of the 29th of December last, thirteen years, since the writer of these lines, in his official capacity as Clerk of the Council, read to about two hundred persons, then nearly the entire population, standing around or in the shade of a gum tree on the plain of Glenelg, still to be seen there—a large crooked arch, remarkable for its appearance—His Majesty's Proclamation establishing South Australia the only free British Province of New Holland. A dozen or so of drunken marines of H. M. S. "Buffalo" discharged several muskets in honor of the occasion; a table manufactured *impromptu*, out of boards supported on barrels—salt beef, salt pork, and an indifferent ham, a few bottles of porter or ale, and *horvoco referens*, about the same quantity of port or sherry from crypts of the "Buffalo," completed the official banquet which graced the advent of British rule to the shores of South Australia.

Yesterday thirteen years, there were two hundred Europeans, two horses, two mules, and one cow, in South Australia. Yesterday, there were in the same Province fifty thousand British subjects, occupying and cultivating one million of acres of land; raising wheat and all grains and fruits in absolute profusion; exporting produce of grain, wool, copper, silver, lead, gum, oils, &c., of the annual value of upwards of £500,000, and importing in British manufactures nearly an equal amount.

FALLING OF TABLE ROCK.—The Buffalo Courier of July 1st, says: "The falling of Table Rock at Niagara Falls, on Saturday last, was an event which has been prognosticated from time immemorial, though the precise period at which the affair was to come off was not designated. The portion that fell was from 150 to 200 feet long and from 30 to 70 feet broad, making an irregular semicircle, the general conformation of which is probably well remembered by those who have been on the spot. It was the favorite point for observation. The noise occasioned by the crash was heard at the distance of 3 miles, though many in the village on the American side heard nothing of it. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the event took place just at dinner time when most of the visitors were at the Hotels. No lives were lost. A carriage from which the horses had been detached stood upon the rock, and a boy was seated inside. He felt the rock giving way, and had barely time to get out and rush to the edge that did not fall before the whole immense mass was precipitated into the chasm below. The only thing therefore which we are called on editorially to deplore, is the loss of the old hack. That can never be recovered."

AN ACT OF HEROISM.—The following incident is recorded of the pilot of the steamer Griffith, who fell a victim to his own heroism:—

Mr. Holly, of Missouri, informed us, that when the flames were making rapidly toward the pilot-house of the Griffith, he heard some one, the mate, he thinks, inquire of the man at the wheel if he would "stand his post." The man gave a hearty response of "I will!" This directed his attention to the wheelman, and he watched his bearing; when the boat stopped, he stood there unmoved, firmly grasping the wheel, completely enveloped in flames. Mr. Holly supposed he must have been burned up; but, it appears, after the boat ceased to move, he passed through the flames and overboard. His body was found badly burned. This noblest of heroes, who could thus stand by his post and voluntarily throw away his own life, in the hope of saving others from death, was Richard Mann. No tomb deserves a nobler monument than his.

POPULATION OF BOSTON.—The city of Boston has just completed a census on its own hook, in advance of that taken by the Federal Government. Mr. George Adams, who has taken the census, communicates to the Atlas the following results:—

Table with 2 columns: Population, and sub-categories (Total born, Native born, Total born of the United States, etc.)

Including the children born of foreigners since their arrival in this country, it can hardly be doubted that the City of Notions is to-day inhabited in greater part by those improperly termed "foreigners"—that is, cherishing the attachments and sympathizing in the convulsions of the Old World. There are 2,112 of the colored or African race in Boston, mainly living in the 17th Ward, where there are comparatively few Irish. The colored race has not quite doubled since 1800. The population of Boston has more than doubled within the last twenty years.

TRIALS FOR AIDING THE ESCAPE OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph, of the 11th of June, contains the result of a trial just had in an action brought in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Iowa, by Ruell Daggis, of Clark County, Missouri, plaintiff, against Elibu Frazier and four other defendants, for harboring, concealing, and preventing the arrest of plaintiff's slaves, who had absconded into Iowa. The slaves were two men, one woman, and two small children. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,900.

In the Indiana State Sentinel of the 15th June, received by the same mail, we observe the account of a similar trial had before Judge McLean in the Circuit Court of the United States. The action was brought by John Norris, of Kentucky, against eight residents of Michigan. In this case the number of slaves was four, and the damages given by the jury \$3,856. [Republic.]

LAYARD'S EXPLORATIONS.—Letters have been received from M. Layard so late as the 10th of April, and dated from Arbarnon, in the Khabour. The last accounts from this quarter mentioned Mr. Layard's purpose of penetrating into the Desert, which he has now done, and explored for three weeks, meeting with numerous traces of ancient population, though not so productive of antiquities as was hoped for. His present site, however, is richer in archaeological remains, and is important, as these are undoubtedly Assyrian, and thus establish the fact of the extent of that empire. Two winged bulls and other fragments have been discovered among the ruins. The country around is described as beautiful. The meadows rich in herbage, and the banks of the Khabour literally gemmed with flowers. Mr. Layard was desirous to examine this river to its mouth; but the Arabs in that direction were hostile to those whom he ranked among his friends, and amid whose domedaries, flocks and tents he was located. The Sheikh and his ladies and all the tribe were kind and hospitable.

LEAD IN ARKANSAS.—The Little Rock Democrat mentions an extensive lead mine recently found in Jefferson county, between the Red and Yellow bluffs, about five miles from the river. This discovery confirms the tradition of extensive deposits of lead ore being in the vicinity where this specimen was found. Many years since, it is said, that a settler-being out on a hunting excursion, discovered a large bud of mineral exposed in the cavity caused by the uprooting of a large tree. This hunter usually supplied himself with lead from this vein; but dying a few years since without leaving any memorandum of its locality, all trace of it was lost, until the mine was re-discovered by a party of mineral hunters a few days since.

It is too often the case, that familiarity with objects of beauty or grandeur, both in the physical and moral world, weakens the impression they at first produce. A canny Scotch tradesman of Edinburgh visited London while Adam Smith was in the zenith of his fame. He was much surprised to find the plain old gentleman a great man, "It can't be so—don't I see him every day when I am at home!"

Mr. Lawry, superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in New-Zealand, gives a shocking account of the consumption of human flesh in the Fejee Islands. Mr. Leyth records that Ravake, one of the principal chiefs of the Rakiraki, showed him, about a mile out of the town, a row of stones by which his father had kept count of all persons eaten by himself and father; they amounted to 872.

By the Texas papers, we learn that a fight took place thirty miles from Corpus Christi, between Captain Ford's rangers and the Comanche Indians; one man belonging to the Rangers was killed, named Wm. Gillespie. He was a cousin of Mr. Gillespie who fell in the attack on Monterey. Two of the Indians were killed, three wounded, and one taken prisoner.

A person who had been confined at the Utica Insane Asylum, and who was released on the ground of supposed recovery, appeared at one of the hotels at Saratoga last week, and had been about but a few hours, when he was discovered in the attempt of cutting his throat. Timely interference preserved him from the full commission of the deed, though he was dangerously injured.

Littell's Living Age.

PROSPECTUS.—This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which has favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears to be only five parts and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope, and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American reader.

The elaborate and steady essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaeum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Fair's, Anson's, Hood's, and other Magazines, and the Edinburgh Review. We do not intend to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe; and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travelers, and politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for selections; and, in general, we shall systematically & fully acquaint our readers with the great department of Foreign Affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because, at this critical juncture, it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental and moral appetite must be gratified.

We hope that by "winnowing the wheat from the chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste. The Living Age is published every Saturday. Price 12 cents a number, or \$4 a volume in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

To insure regularity in mailing the work, orders should be addressed to the office of publication. Subscribers, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Quantity (Four copies, Nine, Twelve) and Price (\$20.00, 40.00, 50.00)

Complete sets, in 24 volumes, to the end of March, 1850, handsomely bound, packed in neat boxes, and delivered in all the principal cities free of expense of freight, are for sale at forty-eight cents per volume. Any volume may be had separately at two dollars, bound, or a dollar and a half in numbers. Any number may be had for 12 cents; and it may be worth while for subscribers or purchasers to complete any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly enhance their value.

Judge Story—Chancellor Kent—President Adams. I have read the prospectus of "The Living Age" with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If you only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain this end, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess, in a moderate compass, a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redress, our periodical literature, from the reproach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transient speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagant sketches of life and character. JOSEPH STORY.

Cambridge, April 24, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of your work, and if it is conducted with the intelligence, spirit, and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day. JAMES KENT.

New York, May 7, 1844. Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe, and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most judiciously selected indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845. J. Q. ADAMS. Published by E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston.

Sabbath Tracts. The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:—

No. 1. Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3. Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4. The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5. A Christian Catechism to the Old and New Testamentarians. 4 pp. No. 6. Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7. Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8. The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9. The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10. The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 10 pp. No. 11. Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12. Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited:—

A Defense of the Sabbath. By reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carver. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted in New York, in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists on the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of three pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTZER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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