

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.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

"CHURCH ACTION ON SABBATH DESECRATION."

We learn with pleasure, that the subject of Sabbath Desecration is exciting interest in the minds of many at the present time, and that a mutual interchange of views is called for by those interested. It is earnestly to be desired, that in such interchange of views upon this subject, we may ever be guided by the spirit of earnest seekers after truth, and that when the truth is found we may receive it with joy, adopting it as the rule of action. It is fondly believed, that it is the aim of the entire denomination to make the Sabbath "a delight, holy of the Lord," yet as individuals, as churches, and indeed as a denomination, we may sometimes err in the application of the spirit of the law of the Sabbath to particular cases. Such, it is feared by many, is the case with the First Church of Alfred, in the late action on the subject of Sabbath Desecration. Some feel—deeply feel—that its influence has been cast on the side of Sabbath profanation—cast in that direction, the tendency of which is ever downward, instead of upward, exalting, holy. God grant that such may not be the result.

"Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy," is an injunction resting upon mankind universally. No acts, save those bearing the impress of holiness to the Lord, are to have place on that day. The question is, What acts are conformable to this law—to the spirit of holiness—and what are not? Our Saviour tells us that "the Sabbath was made for man," consequently we should naturally infer that Sabbath duties are conformable to the highest interests of man? What are his highest interests? Evidently his moral and religious interests. All of his other interests are of minor importance; hence, when they conflict with his higher interests, the lower must evidently give place to the higher. Is not this the principle that Christ, by his examples and precepts, inculcated? Is not this a fundamental principle, running like a ray of light through all of our Sabbath relations, separating our duties from things forbidden? Christ has taught us that deeds of necessity and deeds of mercy, come under the head of allowable Sabbath duties; hence they are for man. Acts of mercy may be considered the same as acts of necessity, only in a less intensive form or sense—the same in kind, but not in degree. Deeds of necessity are absolutely required to save life or mitigate suffering. As such, they are demanded by the highest principles of our nature. Deeds of mercy are evidently allowable, not on the ground of saving property, but on the ground of their being required by some of the highest impulses which the Creator has implanted within the human heart; such as benevolence, compassion, tenderness, kindness, love, &c. If this is the case, they are demanded by the highest interests both of the agent and recipient of the deed.

With these principles established, let us inquire into the principal reasons upon which the before-named church action was predicated. In regard to traveling, hay-making, sugar-making, &c., there seems to have been no difference of opinion. All agreed in ranking them among forbidden employments—a decision that will be upheld and applauded by every conscientious Christian, as being in accordance with the teachings of the Word of God. But the difficulty seems to have been, that the Report unjustly placed cheese-making in the same category with the things above mentioned; hence it is said that "the odium justly attached to the above-named offenses unjustly attached to cheese-making." The reasons assigned, why the same odium should not be attached were these: "If a law of nature required the cutting of hay or grain on the Sabbath, then the plain inference would be, that they might be gathered also on the Sabbath. But there is no such law of nature; therefore grain may not be gathered on the Sabbath. But there is a law of nature requiring us to milk our cows on the Sabbath; therefore milk may be saved on the Sabbath."

There is an evident fallacy in the above argument. The fallacy is that of making the ground of saving or not saving, lie in the fact that we perform in obtaining what "nature, unsought, places in our hands." The argument, stated in syllogistic form, would be this: "Whatever we assist nature in bestowing upon us, on the Sabbath, we are bound to save; we assist nature in pouring the milk into our pails; therefore we are bound to save it. Whatever we do not assist nature in bestowing upon us, may not be saved; we do not assist nature in pouring the sap into our buckets; therefore sap may not be saved. Again: whatever we assist nature in placing in a situation which renders it incapable of remaining over the Sabbath, we are bound to save, but, whatever we do not assist nature in placing in that situation, we may not save; we assist nature in placing the milk in that situation, but not in placing grain, hay, and the like, there; therefore, we

may save the milk, but may not save hay, grain and the like.

Now, we have, in the major premises of these syllogisms, palpable contradictions—contradictions that cannot be supported by reason or revelation. In the one case, God bestows a blessing, but we may not save it; in the other, he bestows one by our assistance, and we are in duty bound to work on the Sabbath to save it. Permit me to ask, Wherein consists the purifying, sanctifying influence of our coöperation in the laws of nature? Does the fourth commandment teach us that upon the Sabbath we shall not do any work, except make cheese, which we may freely do, and that from the sanctifying influences thrown around it by the previous operation of milking? Does Christ, or do his apostles, make any proviso in favor of the same? If not, then it follows, that if we are bound to save that which nature by our assistance, places in our hands, we are also bound to save that which nature, unsought, and without our assistance, places in our hands. The particular *quo modo*, or manner of our receiving the blessing, does not appear to have anything to do with our future course, provided that the manner of reception be right, which is supposed to be the case in both of these instances.

To illustrate: Suppose that we have our buckets full of sap, our pails full of milk, our fields covered over with grain and hay. Now, if the sap, hay, milk, and grain, are in that state which renders them "incapable of lying over without damage or absolute loss," we are in duty bound to labor on the Sabbath to save one as much as another. There is no inherent virtue in one of these that is not in the rest, which will make it right to save it, and not the other; for God's favors are just as pure and holy without our coöperation, as with it. They may not all require the same degree of labor, but they all require the same kind, that is, physical labor.

Such is the dilemma in which we are involved by following out the legitimate tendencies of the before-named argument. If such is the conclusion to which we are driven, may we not well stop and ask, Is the principle of saving the ultimate ruling motive, or the principle of saving the ultimate principle on which to base any of our Sabbath acts? Is it the principle on which Christ predicated his declaration, that "the Sabbath was made for man?" Did he ever construe it thus by his acts or precepts? Did he ever do or sanction any work on the Sabbath, that was not prompted by the moral or religious emotions of our nature, hence tending to man's highest or spiritual interests? If the mere saving of property is the ultimate ruling motive, have we any more right to violate the law of the Sabbath, to gratify that motive or propensity when it comes in conflict with the higher interests of our nature, than we have to gratify any other propensity conflicting with our spiritual interests on that day?

In the next place, let us notice the manner in which the milk is to be saved. The plan proposed is, "that we are to pursue that course which will best exclude waste, coupled with the least labor." It was further remarked, that "cheese-making was as objectionable, upon the whole, as any other form." To this we would reply, that if it be true, as we have shown, that the saving of milk on the Sabbath is no more sanctioned, than the saving of hay, grain or sap, then it would follow, as a logical sequence, that if we are to pursue that plan which will save most with the least labor, in the matter of milk, we are in duty bound to pursue the same course in regard to hay, grain, &c. Farther than this, if by working one hour, we could save one dollar's worth of milk, or two dollars' worth of sap, or four of hay, or eight of grain, our obligations would be eight times as great to save the grain as the milk. If, therefore, dairymen are pursuing a laudable and justifiable occupation in making cheese upon the Sabbath, every other man that is making a saving on that day, is engaged in an occupation which increases in sanctity in the same proportion as the ratio between the labor and the amount saved increases.

But, admitting that the "course which best excludes waste, coupled with the least labor," is the true, scriptural course of procedure, does it follow as a truth, that cheese-making is necessarily that course? We do not pretend to say but it may be the shortest, quickest method in some cases, but is it necessarily so? It is doubtless true, that some dairymen have no conveniences for saving their milk, otherwise than by making it into cheese. But have such taken as much pains in providing for the sanctity of the Sabbath, as for their secular employments? Is it not true, to a great extent at least, that while improvements are continually going on in all of the operations of dairying, there is comparatively little attention paid to improvements, which would exclude labor on the Sabbath? There have been various plans suggested by which milk can be saved without requiring such a sacrifice of Sabbath obligations, as cheese-making does—such as setting the milk in pans; tubs; tin vats, or cisterns, placed in the cellar, with a tube leading from the tub to the pan; and other similar plans. We do not pretend to say whether any of these are the best that could be proposed, but we do confidently believe, that these or some other method within the scope of human ingenuity can be adopted, which will prevent the great sacrifice of holy time now made.

There are other important points in connection with this subject that might well be considered, but the already extended limits of this article will, at present, prevent.

CHILDHOOD.

BY DAVID BATES.

Childhood, sweet and sunny childhood,
With its careless, thoughtless air,
Like the verdant, tangled wildwood,
Wants the training hand of care.

For it springs all around us
Glad to know and quick to learn;
Asking questions that confound us;
Teaching lessons in its turn.

Who loves not its joyous revel,
Leaping lightly on the lawn,
Up the knoll, along the level,
Free and graceful as a fawn?

Let it revel; it is nature,
Giving to the little dears
Strength of limb and healthful features,
For the toil of coming years.

He who checks a child with terror,
Stops its play, and stills its song,
Not alone commits an error,
But a great and moral wrong.

Give it play, and never fear it;
Active life is no defect;
Never, never break its spirit—
Quell it only to direct.

Would you dam the flowing river,
Thinking it would cease to flow?
Onward it must go forever—
Better teach it where to go.

Childhood is a fountain welling,
Tracing its channel in the sand,
And its currents, spreading, swelling,
Will revive the withered land.

Childhood is the vernal season;
Trim and train the verdant shoot;
Love is to the coming reaper,
As the blossom to the fruit.

Tender twigs are bent and folded;
Art to nature beauty lends;
Childhood easily is molded;
Manhood breaks, but seldom bends.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church held a meeting at their Mission House in New York on Second-day, May 5th. The principal business transacted was the reading of the Fourteenth Annual Report. The following will be found particularly interesting, as exhibiting the financial condition of the Society, as well as the success which has attended its efforts in the Chinese Missions. The receipts from all sources, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, have been \$140,221 72; the expenditures have been \$140,055 56; leaving a balance in favor of the Treasury of \$136 16. In China the Board has three Missions, having stations at Canton, Ningpo, and Shanghai; ten ministers, one physician, and one superintendant of the press; one native assistant; nine females, the wives of missionaries. Six native communicants are reported at Ningpo; 124 children are under daily instruction, most of whom are in boarding-schools—many of them supported by the children of the churches; 3,000,000 pages were printed at the Ningpo press; over 2,200 patients were prescribed for. Several services for preaching are held at the different stations. A large and respectable church is nearly completed at Ningpo, and a chapel to hold two hundred hearers. The new Mission at Shanghai is one of great present and prospective importance. The missionaries speak of the removal of some of the former difficulties and plead earnestly for a larger number of laborers. The Board adjourned, to meet again at St. Louis during the sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly, which convenes in that city on the 16th inst.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The Twenty-third Anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Broadway Tabernacle, Third-day evening, May 6th. An original hymn was sung by the congregation. After prayer, an Abstract of the Annual Report was read by Rev. J. Spaulding, one of the Secretaries, from which it appears that, in addition to what the Society is doing at home, it sustains chaplains and missionaries to labor among the seamen in Canton, Honolulu, Lahaina, Valparaiso, St. Thomas, Havana, Havre, Bordeaux, Gottenburg, Stockholm, Island of Gotland, and has recently commissioned one for Rio de Janeiro. Arrangements are also in progress for placing chaplains in other important ports.

Nine years ago, this Society opened a Commemorative Sailors' Home, or Temperance Boarding-House, in the City of New York. The number of its boarders the last year was 2,525; of these 105 were wrecked or destitute, and received aid in board and clothing to the amount of \$625 56. The whole number of sailors-boarders since the Home was opened is 30,000. It has been a protection to their money and morals, and been the means of their professional elevation and general improvement. Capt. M. Sayer, the Superintendent, has deposited in the Savings Bank within the past year, for eighty-two months \$2,247; while many others have made deposits for themselves. Other similar institutions are happily and most efficiently aiding in the same work; affording seamen protection from the destructive influences of those places where intoxicating liquors are furnished.

Something has also been done by way of furnishing ships with suitable libraries, and seamen with good books. The receipts of the Society for the year ending the 1st inst., were \$20,398 91, and the expenditures \$20,445 57. In this amount is not included a considerable amount raised by its chaplains abroad, nor a still larger amount raised by Auxiliary Societies and disbursed from their treasuries. The total amount would exceed \$75,000.

A review of the past year exhibits the most gratifying results in the fruits of sobriety, in the improved discipline and cheerful obedience at sea; in many instances of undoubted piety and extensive usefulness.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This Society celebrated its Anniversary on Third-day afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle, which was crowded to its utmost extent. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Arthur Tappan as President, and Mr. Lewis Tappan as Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. C. W. Gardner, a colored clergyman, after which the Secretary read the Annual Report, of which the following is an abstract:

The Report expresses the belief that the great question of the day will only be settled by the emancipation of every slave. Jefferson's remark is referred to, who said, "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than these people are to be free." The Compromise measures are examined, and while it is acknowledged that their enactment was a triumph of the slave power, it is shown that it has not as was predicted, put an end to agitation. The most insulting part of the Compromise is the Fugitive Slave Bill. The only point gained to Freedom by the Compromise was the prohibition of the future importation of slaves into the District of Columbia. President Fillmore's declaration against the encroachment of Slavery, and his letter approving Anti-Slavery principles, are mentioned in connection with his signature to the INFAMOUS BILL.

The "Union League," formed by forty-four members of Congress, of different political parties, North and South, is alluded to, and it is stated that New England furnished but one signer to the pledge, who also voted for the Fugitive Slave Bill, but lost his reelection. Only eight of the New York members signed it—less than one fourth of her delegates, only two of whom have been reelected. Pennsylvania furnished but one signer, and there were only eleven of these persons in all the free States.

A review is taken of the motives that induced the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and it is stated that the South designed to humiliate the North, and by making her territory a hunting ground and Northern citizens her slave catchers, to render them coöperators in supporting American Slavery, and sharers of its disgrace.

Notice is taken of the principal cases of seizure and re-enslavement under the Fugitive Slave Bill, the employment of George Wood, and other leading attorneys by the Union Safety Committee, to aid the slaveholders in accomplishing their objects, and the peaceable and legal resistance made by the people of color and their friends to the iniquitous law. It is made evident that in the case of Henry Long he would have been set at liberty had Judge Campbell retained possession of Long, adjudicated the case, and decided upon the illegality of the proceedings before the sham commissioner.

The action of numerous ecclesiastical bodies against the Fugitive Slave Bill is mentioned in terms of decided approbation. On no former occasion has the voice of the religious community from the pulpit and press, with some melancholy exceptions, been more decided in favor of liberty and humanity, and it is mentioned as one of the most cheering signs of the times that so many young men in the ministry, theological seminaries, and in the legal and other professions, have thought and spoken for themselves, in tones of indignant rebuke, and in a way to shame many of their seniors and instructors who have been considered the Prophets and Gamaliels of the land.

The patriotic course taken by several Governors and State Legislatures on the subject of the law of 1850 is gratefully acknowledged. The Acts of Vermont and Ohio are deemed worthy of all praise, and it is believed that Massachusetts and other free States will follow their example.

The Constitutional question is reviewed. Many editors and others have attempted to prove the constitutionality of the law of 1850 by saying it was but little if any more stringent than that of 1793 forgetting that one reason alleged for the new law was that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that one part of the old law was unconstitutional, viz, that part that enjoins upon State officers to execute a law of Congress. It is shown also that eminent jurists and distinguished lawyers have for years denied the constitutionality of the law of 1793 in other respects; and that among them are the names of Walworth and Webster. The law of 1850 is shown to be unconstitutional by various extracts from men learned in the law, and by its obvious denial of the Trial by Jury and the use of the *Habeas Corpus*. The query is also raised, how fugitive slaves can be remanded to Slavery under the Constitution, when Mr. Mason of Virginia and others have confessed that there is no statute law subjecting men to Slavery, and when of course no slaves can be said to be held in slave States, "under the laws thereof."

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

This Society held its Twenty-fifth Anniversary at the Tabernacle, at 10 o'clock Fourth-day morning. After the usual introductory exercises, the Treasurer's report was read by Moses Allen, Esq., an abstract of which showed the receipts of the year in donations to amount to the sum of \$109,897 76; for sales, \$200,720 33; balance in treasury last year, \$110 23; total, \$310,728 32. Expenditures for paper, printing, binding, engraving copy-right, translating and revising, \$170,984 48; for postage \$73,278 23; remitted to foreign and pagan lands, \$2,000; other expenditures as by items in Treasurer's report, \$35,555 59; total, \$316,611 30; balance in the treasury, \$109 02. Due for printing paper, to be paid within six months, \$32,908 64.

An abstract of the Annual Report was next read by Messrs. Hallock and Cook, Secretaries, showing the results of the labors of the Society for the year. It appeared there were issued new publications in nine languages 78, of which 42 are volumes, including the Family Testament with brief Notes and Instructions, the Riches of Bunyan, Afflicted Man's Companion, Life of Sumnerfield, Hannah More's Cheap Repository Tracts, 8 volumes, illustrated, and 14 volumes in German; total publications on the Society's list, 1698; of which 827 are volumes, beside 2,694 approved for foreign stations in about 14 languages and dialects. Circulated during the year 630,

692 volumes, 6,837,692 publications; 269,784,616 pages; total in 26 years, 6,567,795 volumes, 119,826,867 publications, 2,777,087,404 pages. Illustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1851, 310,000 copies; American Messenger, 18,000; Gratuitous distributions, in 2,697 distinct grants, to missionaries at home and abroad, the army and navy, seamen, humane and criminal institutions Sabbath-schools and individuals, by colporteurs, and to life members and directors, 56,538,543; value \$37,759 03.

The Report then gives a long and detailed statement of the operations of the Society, in connection with the Colporteur System, in the various States and Territories of the Union, and also in Canada, Mexico, and the whole number of colporteurs 109 were for the German, French, Irish, Spanish, Welsh, and Norwegian population. The whole number in commission, April 1, was 368. The statistical tables show that the colporteurs have visited 505,422 families, of whom 90,779 were destitute of preaching; 68,027 were without religious books; 34,684 without the Bible, and 54,321 families were Roman Catholics. They have conversed or prayed with 238,864 families; sold 471,951 volumes; granted to the destitute 127,884 books; held prayer-meeting, or addressed public meetings to the number of 13,306, and distributed 14,291 Bibles and Testaments. The Report also contained a sketch of the history of this system for the last ten years, and showed its successful operations during that period. No less than 1,599 colporteurs have been it appeared commissioned; and 2,168,793 families had been visited. Books to the amount of 2,424,650 were distributed also among families.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society was celebrated at the Tabernacle on Fourth-day evening. The President, Henry Dwight, Esq., took the chair, and the proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Peters, of Williams-town. The Treasurer's Report and the Annual Report were then read. From these documents we make the following abstract:

More than one-third of those who were present at the organization of the Society a quarter of a century since have ceased from their labors. The Society has had in its service the last year 1,065 ministers of the Gospel, in 26 different States and Territories; in the New England States, 311; in the Middle States, 244; the Southern States, 15; the Western States and Territories, 515. Of these, 640 have been pastors or stated supplies of single congregations, and 425 have occupied larger fields. Four have ministered to congregations of colored people; and 41 have preached in foreign languages—10 to Welsh, and 29 to German congregations; and two to congregations of Norwegians and Swedes.

The number of congregations supplied, in whole or in part, is 1,820; and the aggregate of ministerial service performed is equal to 853 years. The pupils in Sabbath-Schools and Bible-Classes amount to 70,000. There have been added to the churches 5,678, viz, 3,855 by profession; and 2,823 by letter. Many of the Western churches have been visited with the special effusions of the Spirit. Seventy-seven missionaries make mention in their reports of revivals of religion in congregations; and 366 report 3,096 hopeful conversions.

Thirty-three more missionaries have been in commission than in any preceding year, and this increase has been mainly in the Western States and Territories; forty-one more years of ministerial labor have been performed; and two hundred and forty-five more congregations blessed with the preaching of the Gospel.

Forty-three churches have passed from a condition of dependence to that of self-support; sixty houses of worship have been completed; fifty-five others repaired; and the building of forty others commenced. During the twenty-five years of the Society's labors, not far from 800 churches, which had been reared and nurtured by its instrumentality, have passed from the list of beneficiaries, and are now supporting their own Gospel institutions; some of which are among the strongest and most influential churches in the land.

The balance in the Treasury, April 1, 1850, was \$15,553 69. The receipts of the succeeding twelve months have been \$150,940 25; making the resources of the year \$166,493 94.

There was due to missionaries, at the date of the last report, \$11,935 77. There has since become due \$151,615 41; making the total of liabilities \$163,457 18.

The reading of the Reports was followed by remarks from several individuals, in support of resolutions which they presented. Rev. J. P. Langworthy, Rev. J. B. Shaw, and Hon. James Meachum, were the principal speakers.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Anniversary of this Society was held on Fourth-day evening at 7 o'clock at the Church of the Puritans. The programme announced that Dr. Cheever would preside, but in consequence of his unavoidable absence the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, of Providence, was called to the chair. The Rev. Mr. Barnard opened the proceedings with introductory prayer. After singing by the choir, the Rev. Mr. Benton read the Annual Report, showing the successful operations of the Society upon which the chairman offered a few remarks; in the absence of the Rev. Messrs. Beecher and Taggart, who were also announced in the programme to be present and address the meeting. Dr. Tyng hereupon came forward and spoke briefly in favor of the operations of the Society of the Home for the Friendless, which was now in existence; he said, for five years, and after having accomplished much good, was free from debt. He concluded by saying that having always aided the Society in its operations,

he would continue to do so upon every occasion. After taking up a collection, the Society separated about 9 o'clock.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This Society held its Thirty-fifth Anniversary at the Tabernacle on Fifth-day morning, at 10 o'clock. Hon. Theodore Tilton, Esq., President, in the chair. Dr. Tyng opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the President read the Address. The Treasurer's Report was read by Joseph Hyde, Esq., General Agent, and by the Assistant Treasurer. It showed that the receipts of the year, from all sources, have been \$276,882 52. This sum, including legacies, is somewhat less than the income of the previous year; but excluding legacies, larger by \$3,450 18.

The number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the past year is 592,432, making a total since the formation of the Society of 7,572,987 copies.

The Managers' Report was read by Rev. Drs. Brigham and Holdich. It showed that a large number of books had been issued during the past year by the Board. A new Diamond 64mo. New Testament, some of copies having also the Book of Psalms appended.

They have also issued a School Testament, of large type, for children and imperfect readers.

Also, a New Testament, of Swedish and English, in parallel columns. A similar Testament, in French and English, is in course of preparation.

They have also completed and issued the Spanish Bible mentioned in the previous Report, conformed to the Hebrew and Greek.

The Book of Genesis and the Book of Acts have been published at the Society's House, in the Grebo tongue, for Western Africa, translated by Rev. Mr. Payne, a Protestant Episcopal Missionary. The Gospel of John is also soon to be printed.

The number of agents employed has been thirty, including two in Texas and one in California, and one, part of the year, in Hayti, W. I.

Grants of books have been made to local Auxiliaries, to Sunday Schools, Seamen, Missionary and other benevolent Societies, and to individuals for distribution at numerous places, at home and abroad, on the land and on the waters. No needy applicant has been sent away empty.

Beside the grants of books, funds have been furnished for publishing the Scriptures in France; also to the Missionary Boards of the Presbyterian, the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Congregational Churches for publishing the same in China.

AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A business meeting of the Society was held in the basement of the Oliver-st. Church at 3 o'clock P. M. Fifth-day, Rev. Dr. Cone in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grinnell of New Jersey. After distributing several copies of the Annual Report, the business of the meeting was gone into. The following abstract shows the condition of the treasury on the 1st of April, 1851:—

Balance from last year's account, \$4,965 61

Cash receipts from all other sources, \$2,119 89

Total amount of cash received for the year ending March 31, \$37,685 50

Total amount of disbursements for the same period, 33,996 95

Leaving a bal. in the Treas. of, \$3,099 55

Amount of liabilities of the Society, March 31, 1851, \$25,823 53

Amount of available resources, March 31, 1851, 6,339 56

Balance against the Society March 31, 1851, \$18,983 98

Of the above amount of receipts, \$28,908 28 were in contributions, donations, &c., being an increase over the amount of similar receipts last year of \$3,707 19.

One hundred and forty ministers have labored as missionaries or agents of the Society during the past year. Of that number 93 were in commission at the time of making up our last Report—April 1, 1850. The remainder, 47, were new appointments, at different periods during the year. Five other missionaries are under appointment, but as their labors do not commence till the 1st of April, they are not enumerated with those above.

Eight who were under appointment, some portion of the year need no further aid from the Society.

The distribution of the missionaries has been as follows: In New Hampshire, 1; New York, 3; Delaware, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 32; Indiana, 14; Ohio, 2; Michigan, 18; Wisconsin, 21; Iowa, 14; Minnesota, 3; New Mexico, 1; California, 3; Oregon, 3; Canada, (West) 8; Grand Ligne, 7. Besides which 8 collecting agents have been employed for longer or shorter periods in nearly all the Eastern and Middle States.

The whole number of States, territories and provinces occupied is 15. The number of stations and out-stations supplied is 386, and the aggregate amount of time bestowed upon the field is equal to that of one man for 97 years and eleven months.

The missionaries report the baptism of 981 persons; the organization of 33 churches and the ordination of 37 ministers.

Fifteen houses of worship have been completed and 10 in progress of building. The mission churches have contributed to the usual objects of Christian benevolence \$2,104 97, and about \$13,540 in addition to our appropriations for the support of their ministers, besides a large amount for building or repairing their church edifices.

LAST WORDS OF JOHN RUSKIN, AT THE STAKE—Hanc animam, in flames, affert, Christus, fili. "This soul, in flames, I offer, Christ, too thee."

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 15, 1851.

THE ASSOCIATIONS.

As the season approaches for those annual gatherings among us called *Associations*, we take the liberty to offer a few suggestions.

1. Those who expect to attend as Messengers would do well to look over the Minutes of last year, and refresh their memories. Some things were laid over to be acted on this year. They will be called up, and it will be expected that the brethren will have their minds somewhat matured upon them; especially that the several Committees, to whom important topics have been referred, will have given them as thorough consideration as possible, and not—as is too often the case—when called on to report, be in the awkward predicament of not having given them the first thought. Yet not committees only, but all who expect to take part in the proceedings, should take some forethought about the subjects which are likely to come up for consideration, and be prepared to act from some other principle than the impulse of the moment.

2. The members of the churches, where these convocations are respectively held, should make it their business to be in attendance throughout. Usually, we see but very few of them till the business of the Association is over. On the Sabbath they are present to hear preaching very generally. But it should be borne in mind, that one great object of holding the session of the Association is the benefit of the church where it sits; and that, not merely by means of the Sabbath exercises—for if that were all, the object could be more easily accomplished by sending two or three ministering brethren for the purpose—but by initiating the people into the nature of our denominational business, by making them acquainted with our benevolent enterprises, the degree of success attending them, and so on. It is true, that some of the business of the Association is of a nature somewhat dry and uninteresting. But there is also a great deal done, which ought to be familiar to all, both men and women. Sometimes the special request of a church to have the Association hold its meeting with them, is prompted by the desire that the occasion may be one of benefit to those living in the vicinity. After such a request, and perhaps after more pains taken to get there than would be required in reaching some place a great deal more accessible, it is rather discouraging to find those very people manifest so little interest in it as they often do.

3. To render an Association a season of profit to all, fervent prayer to God is highly necessary. In what manner God controls the human heart, it may not be easy to determine. But nothing is more certain than that the "disposing of the heart, as well as the answer of the tongue, is from the Lord." It is right, therefore, to ask Him to bestow that influence which will purify the heart from its selfishness, destroy the spirit of vain-glory, stubbornness, wrath, debate, and every thing which would tend to throw the deliberations of our Association into confusion. It is right to ask Him for wisdom. He who admonishes us not to lean on our own understanding, is able to make us wise. If we neglect to ask Him for wisdom, He may leave us to see our folly. Let those, therefore, who feel an interest in the cause, pray for the Divine blessing upon our associational gatherings. Let them pray in faith, nothing doubting. God can give such a direction to their proceedings as will be for his own glory, and the advancement of the cause of truth. It is a fault among us, and a very great fault too, that we do not sufficiently rely upon the power of prayer. We trust too much to the efficiency of well-devised plans of operation; and if the anticipated results are not then realized, we are ready to attribute the failure to the imperfection of the plan, and immediately begin to amend it, or to strike out some new one. Hence we are always modifying our plans; and nearly every year witnesses the contrivance of something new to accomplish what has failed hitherto. But the fault is not in the plan, but in the want of a faith's reliance upon Him "who quickeneth the dead, and calleth those things which be not as though they were." We forget that it is "not by might, nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord." Hence, while pretending to work a great deal, we pray but little. God feels himself dishonored, and leaves us to work in the fire.

To the approaching convocations we look forward with some anxiety. When they are over, we shall know somewhat of the state of the denomination at large. We know already the destitution of many of our churches, and the declining state of religion in some of them. We tremble lest there should be such disclosures as indicate that God is departing from us.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The 13th Annual Meeting of this Society was held at the Oliver-street Baptist Meeting House in New York, on Sixth-day last, Rev. Dr. Welch presiding. From the Treasurer's Report it appears that the total receipts for the year have been \$44,923, and the expenditures \$45,729 88. The Annual Report of the Board states that \$23,077 has been appropriated for Bible distribution by missionaries in foreign lands. The Society has issued, during the year, 29,045

Bibles, which, when added to 2,554 given to the Edinburgh Society, makes a total of 31,599. Some 10,000 copies of the Danish version of the New Testament are called for just now, which, it is hoped, will be furnished by the society. In regard to the version question, the report expresses regret, that in the heat of controversy, much unjustifiable language has been used. The Society intends to circulate the present English version of the Scriptures until a better one is made. The opinion is expressed that the new translation should be the work of an independent agency, and that the members of the Society should all be agreed before its publication should be made a Society matter.

POPEY IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

There having been a great number of Roman Catholics in our town the present season, employed upon the New York and Erie Railroad, an excellent opportunity has been given to observe the workings and character of Popery; and I have thought it might be useful to give the following circumstances by way of illustration.

1. There has lived during a part of the winter and spring, in a family in our village, an Irish girl, to whom was presented a copy of the New Testament. On taking it home to her parents, she was ordered to return it to the donor, as she "could not live her religion so easily if she read it."

2. To-day a priest entered the house of another neighbor of mine, for the purpose of visiting a sick man, and performing for him religious service, when a conversation occurred, in which the priest said that the seven golden candlesticks mentioned in the Apocalypse were still burning in heaven. The man of the house replied, that he did not so understand it, but that they represented the seven churches in Asia; to which the priest replied, "You lie, sir." The man repeated his statement, and the priest said again, "You lie, sir." He was then told that he talked like neither a gentleman nor a Christian; to which he again replied as above. Finally, he was told that if he repeated his offensive remark again he would leave the house, whereupon he desisted. I leave it without "note or comment."

ALFRED CENTER, April 21, 1851.

N. Y. HULL.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Agreeable to announcement, the American Anti-Slavery Society met at Syracuse on Fourth-day, May 7, at 10 o'clock. After prayer and singing, Mr. Garrison, the President, spoke at length upon the principles of the Society, and gave the reasons for holding the Annual Meeting in Syracuse instead of the city of New York. He was followed by Gerrit Smith, who presented a resolution, and made a speech, welcoming the Society to Syracuse, expressing full confidence in its integrity, devotion, and usefulness, and tendering to it the fellowship and co-operation of the abolitionists of Central New York. Rev. S. J. May also, on behalf of the city, gave the Society a hearty welcome; and so ended the morning session.

In the afternoon, the Hall was filled, large delegations being present from New England and the Middle and Western States. After the reading of the Treasurer's Report, Mr. May of Syracuse offered a series of resolutions approving the presence of George Thompson in this country, which were the subject of lengthy and eloquent remarks by Edmund Quincy of Boston, Mass., Frederick Douglass of Rochester, N. Y., and a Mr. Cluer of Boston.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions held a meeting at the Tabernacle, in New York, on Sixth-day last. After prayer and singing, the President, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, made a brief address, showing the steady progress of the missionary work for the last half century. Rev. Sela B. Treat, one of the Secretaries of the Board, then read the following interesting and encouraging statement:—

The missionary year which has just closed may be characterized as one of quiet and thankful progress. Both at home and abroad there has been uniform prosperity.

The receipts of the Board during the nine months of the current financial year have been \$186,500, showing an advance of \$17,304 upon the corresponding months of the previous year. The advance on donations has been \$24,588. A greater increase could have been wished, but we would cherish the hope that this is but the earnest of larger and costlier offerings.

In our schools of Theology there has been a marked and gratifying change. To some of them, indeed, God is evidently granting the self-same spirit which shone forth in the pioneers of American missions.

From October 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851, (seven months,) thirteen (students) received appointments as missionaries to the heathen. During the corresponding period of the previous year only four were accepted. The number under appointment at the present time, in this country, is eighteen.

As we turn to the missions, and survey their state and promise, we are cheered on every hand by the evidence of undoubted progress. The reformation among the Armenians of Turkey is pursuing its onward and resistless march. Even the Greeks, in Macedonia, at Athens, and at Constantinople, seem to be slowly awakening from the slumber of ages. Our hopes for the Arab race are constantly brightening. Among "the dwellers in Mesopotamia" we can discern the signs of approaching day. Our young brethren at Mosul, happy and hopeful in their work, plead earnestly for greatly extended operations.

The brethren at Oromiah are enjoying their third revival in three successive years;

another token that we may yet see this ancient church, loved for the father's sake, coming up from the wilderness, leaning upon the arm of the Beloved. The five missions of India have much to animate and encourage them in their labors. The three missions in China have the same open door, the same wide field as heretofore; and at Amoy especially the ingathering has already commenced. Our brother from Borneo will address us this morning in the language of faith and hope.

Among our own aborigines God has not left himself without witnesses to His faithfulness and grace. The Choctaw churches in particular continue to receive the early and the latter rain; and it is believed that no other churches in the world have shared so constantly, for ten years, in the favor of Zion's King. The mission at the Sandwich Islands still finds itself in the strong eddy which shoots out from our Western coast; but it is holding on its way, guided and blessed by the Great Pilot. It is now proposed to commence a new mission, an offshoot from the old, in Micronesia, nearly 4,000 miles farther toward the setting sun. Thus shall we complete our missionary posts around the globe.

But we are admonished by the events of the past year to do with our might, and to do now, what we purpose for a lost world. Six of our brethren and sisters, Mr. Bryant in South Africa, Mrs. Bushnell in West Africa, Mrs. Hamlin among the Armenians, Mr. J. G. Bridgman at Canton, Mr. Wiley among the "Cherokees, and Mr. Hanlock among the Dakotas, have finished their work, and entered upon their reward. Their fresh graves are so many witnesses, mute but eloquent witnesses—to the heathen of a love that was strong even unto death; witnesses to us of the dignity and excellency of missions, urging us to appropriate, in its living and inworking power, the language of Paul, "Unto me, who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ."

The reading of the foregoing statement was followed by brief addresses from Rev. Henry R. Harrington of the Ceylon Mission, Rev. Wm. H. Steele of the Borneo Mission, Rev. William Walker of the West Africa Mission, Rev. Henry Balantine of the Ahmednugger Mission, Rev. Geo. W. Wood of the Mission to the Armenians, and Rev. Dr. Smith.

MISSION PREMISES BURNED.—Letters received last week bring intelligence that the entire premises of the American Baptist Mission at Bangkok, Siam, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th of January last, including the buildings of the missionaries. The fire originated in a native house a few rods distant, and spread with such rapidity that very few articles could be saved. The printing office and stock, the building and type foundry, libraries, and nearly all the personal effects of the missionaries, were consumed. The greater part of the second edition of the New Testament was lost, and it was difficult to procure copies enough to conduct the ordinary worship. The total loss was not less than \$10,000, and probably considerably more. The missionaries were received into the residence of Senor Marcelino de Arango Rosa, the Portuguese Consul, and met with much attention and kindness from others. Mr. Chandler, it is said, will return to this country as soon as possible, to make arrangements for repairing the loss.

HORACE GREELEY'S VOYAGE TO EUROPE.

The N.Y. Tribune, May 12th, contains a letter from its editor, Horace Greeley, dated at Liverpool, April 28, 1851. He had just arrived by the steamship Baltic, after a boisterous passage of twelve days from New York. His letter is mostly taken up with an account of sea-life and sea-sickness, not at all calculated to excite a roving disposition. "Of every hundred who cross the Atlantic for the first time," so writes Mr. Greeley, "I am confident that two-thirds endure more than they had done in all the five years preceding months' hard labor as convicts in a State Prison. Of our two hundred, I think fifty did not see a healthy or really happy hour during the passage; while as many more were sufferers for at least half the time." The Baltic, Mr. Greeley thinks, is one of the quickest, safest and most commodious sea-boats in the world, and her management and attendance are as good as the boat.

PROTECTION FOR FUGITIVES.—James J. Strang, Mormon Chief of Beaver Isle, in a letter addressed to Gerrit Smith, and published in the *Liberty Party Paper*, denounces "the new act of Congress for the encouragement of man-stealing," and says that the Mormon community of which he is the head, will afford protection to the fugitives, and "make them heartily welcome." He declares that Beaver Isle and the neighboring islands in Lake Michigan would be entirely safe as a place of refuge for oppressed men of color, and that no force can be brought there sufficiently potent to take them away. In addition to this, he says they are founding a colony on Drummond Island (on the American side), and Cloune's Island, (on the British side), in Lake Huron, which might be deemed more secure. Each of these Islands is some 100,000 acres in extent.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A Convention of some three hundred and fifty persons was held at Charleston, S. C., last week, to consider how Southern Rights may best be protected against Northern Aggression, and whether South Carolina shall now secede from the United States. After talking four days, an Address was adopted, and also a series of resolutions, to the effect that secession, with or without the cooperation of other States, must come; that cooperation, though desirable, is not worth the sacrifice involved in submission; that the right of secession is essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States; and that the Legislature is looked to for the speedy adoption of measures to exert the sovereign power of the State in defense of its rights.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE FROM CALIFORNIA—No. 10.

From a Journal of Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN of New York.

Scene on board the Wreck—Thirty Men rescued on a Raft—Deserted by one of the Boats—Narrow Escape—Short of Provisions—Abandon Thirty Men on the Wreck—Return to Old Providence Island—Inhuman Conduct of Officers—Protest against the Proceedings, and quit the Brig *Mechanic*.

The brig was broadside on the rocks, and the stern hoisted nearly out, while the bows were down in deeper water. The foremast had gone overboard, and in falling had slipped out of the step, and pried up the deck. The mizzen topmast was standing, with the badges of woe torn and flying at the truck. The jib-boom was entire, and as each sea lifted us, and we came down again upon the rocks, it would bend like a fishing rod, the whole vessel would crack and twist as though it was her dying agony, and the next moment a deluge of water swept her decks and poured over her lee rail. The passengers had crowded the after-house, so that it was almost impassable, and their joy at our arrival was the only agreeable feature in this scene of desolation. Ship's stores, crockery, and every species of valuables, strewed the deck, and the most wanton waste was practiced by men who had been deserted by all officers except a sick second-mate. Each man forgot everything but himself, and the dying were as unattended as the dead. Two of the latter had been thrown overboard as they died, and among the former I recognized a Mr. Wheelock, who was a passenger with me in the Plymouth from San Francisco. The galley was immediately cut away, and having been battered to keep out the water, was launched overboard, up side down. This was floated over the reef, and made fast to the rocks, and by means of small boats the sick were placed in it. Others were put in as they drew their lots, until it was reported that the flooring was started. Those who were able were kept at work with pails to bail out the water. In the mean time Mr. Sutor stood at the companion-way, with a long knife in his hand, threatening instant death to all who should get in his way, giving to any one the idea, that if he was not born to command it would be difficult to determine what it was for. Capt. H. advised him, and others executed his orders, while Sutor roared the surf with his voice, as if to awe the trembling landsmen into the idea that Old Neptune himself had assumed command. Having taken several into the long-boat, with a demijohn of water and a bag of bread, we left the remainder, with the assurance that we would not desert them. While getting from the wreck to the boat, I fell between it and the raft. I thought of the sharks, of a smashing, and got out again, all in the same instant. I was stowed down in the bottom of the long-boat as a superannuated encumbrance—in short, to dispose of myself, I was used up. The sun was nearly setting when we took the house in tow, the jolly-boat leading off. The boat belonging to the wreck was in command of the mate of that vessel, and he requested permission to return to the wreck, to bring off six or seven men, run down to the "Mechanic," and return to our assistance. This was approved, and he was at the same time directed to have lights set for us on the brig, and to bring us a kedge-anchor to hold us in case of any mischance. He returned to the wreck, but instead of men he had filled the boat with plunder.

We continued along the reef by the light of the moon, avoiding the discolored spots, which indicated coral near the surface, until we were nearly to windward of the brig, as she bore by compass before dark, and then squared away to run down before the wind. The house presented a large surface, and we moved rapidly, straining our eyes for the signal lights or the flashes of firearms which were concerted between the two mates, but no boat came. We fired guns continually, but without the satisfaction of an answer. At length we made the lights from the brig, but they were to windward, and we had squared away too soon. Where was the recreant mate? Why had he deserted us? Deep, dark curses went up with the smoke of the gunpowder, and oaths that would have freighted a ship were poured out upon his devoted head. But this would not avail; we were drifting rapidly towards the edge of the bank beyond which an anchor could not save us. We now put our head to the wind; the best men were put to the oars; and every effort was made to hold our own until assistance could reach us. We were broad to leeward of the vessel, and notwithstanding all our exertions, we were falling away fast. So near the brig were we, that we could see her spars looming in moonlight, and we shouted until our voices failed us. We knew they must hear us, and why not send the boat? They did hear us, and watched with painful interest the firing as it flashed farther and farther to leeward; but the boat was not there, and there was no earthly power, so far as they could see, that could save us.

The mate of the *Martha Sanger*, when he reached the brig, called upon his captain to take the boat back to our assistance; but he was in too safe a place to leave, and offered first ten, then twenty dollars, to any one who would go in the boat. Capt. Lawrence at length finding that no dependence could be placed in these men, got into the boat himself, with two of his men, who were invalids, and pulled away to windward, where the mate told him we were. Not finding us, he returned. Just before reaching his vessel, he saw our signals away to leeward, and as soon as he approached near enough to be heard, he ordered the men to the windlass, and to heave up the anchor—a rash command, which, had it been executed, would in all probability have consigned both brig and company to death; for to have extricated her at night from the reef by which she was surrounded, without striking, would have been impossible. It was now suggested, that

if the kedge-anchor could be got to the boats, they might be stopped before they were off soundings, and it was immediately sent. In the mean time, as an expedient for checking our stern way, the gun which has been mentioned was fastened to the painter and thrown overboard, and as we passed over a ledge it caught fast. The small boat then went with Capt. H. and Mr. Sutor for the anchor, meeting the boat with Capt. Sisson and Mr. Wolf, whose courage was equal to their humanity, coming to our assistance. Mr. Sutor proceeded on to the brig, and as soon as he had gained the deck, drew his knife, and with the fury of a madman rushed upon the deserter, whom without doubt he would have killed on the spot, had he not fled aloft. No sooner was it thought that we were safe, and the cause of our misfortune understood, than the most general and hearty indignation was expressed, and Mr. Sutor, who rarely did any thing to excite applause, was loudly cheered as he chased the fugitive into the rigging, bellowing the most horrid imprecations. Some proposed to seize him to the rigging and fling him; others were for putting him, with the Captain, in their own boat, with which they had prepared to quit the wreck, and compelling them to find land as best they could; but time calmed the excitement, and they passed unpunished. The boats were employed till a late hour in the night in carrying the men from the raft, and the long-boat, relieved of a part of her load, last of all reached the brig. Once more on the vessel's deck, the warm congratulations of my fellow passengers first made me fully realize the danger through which we had passed.

The next morning the boats were sent again to the wreck, which they reached just before sundown. The vessel had now changed her position, so that it was impossible to get to her with the boats, and the men were compelled to come off in a small boat, made of pieces of the wreck, by means of a line made fast to the rocks. Twenty-one of them were taken off and stowed flat in the bottom of the long-boat. As soon as it grew dark, according to concerted arrangement, I set fire to a preparation of tar and saltpetre on the topgallant forecabin, which gleamed like a light-house over the water, and enabled them to direct their course without a compass, and arrive safe about ten o'clock. An attempt was made the following night, in order to reach the wreck in the morning, but was unsuccessful, owing to the strength of the wind. Several days passed, but no other attempt was made in behalf of those who were left behind.

In the mean time, our stores were nearly gone. Four barrels of bread, loathsome from worms and decay, were all that remained. Of vegetables we had none. The last barrels of pork, beef, and flour, were broached, and this comprised all the food on board, except two live hogs, for the supply of one hundred and sixty men. All the men who had been taken from the wreck, except the Captain and his Mate, were put on the shortest allowance of food and water, and they were crowded on the main deck, or into the damp and filthy hold.

Poor Wheelock, when first taken on board, was delirious, but with a little attention he revived. He sent for me one day, and told me he should never see land again, and wished me to see his friends, tell them his fate, and deliver to them whatever I should find in his pockets, where he said I would find the address of his brother in New York. At length he died, but his brother's address was not found; the Mate took possession of what gold-dust he had, and his body was sewed up in canvas for burial. Thinking that some ceremony was necessary in committing his body to the deep, the Captain obtained a prayer-book, and with a tongue that was more familiar with vulgar blasphemy, read, or attempted to read, the burial service; but after blundering through one sentence, with an air of disgust, he closed the book, and told the men to throw him over. The plank on which he was placed went with the corpse, and the Mate, fearing it would be lost, bawled out in a voice of thunder, "Haul in that plank, G—d—n—it!" and the ceremony was at an end. I looked over the side, where the body lay upon the coral, and saw sharks already gathering to their repast.

At sea, the ship-master is monarch, and Heaven forbid that I should ever again witness the fantastic tricks played by such wretched specimens of tyrants. All the rescued men who had money were compelled to surrender it, and so much of it was taken by the Captain and his Mate as suited their purpose, and from one alone the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty dollars was extorted. This was enough to have enticed the men to some consideration and kindness; but their treatment after this was even more brutal than ever. The poor men had not been permitted to take even a blanket with them from the wreck, and were now not allowed to lie upon the quarter-deck, but confined to the filthy deck, with the hogs, although the most of them were sick; and some dying from the effects of fever and exposure.

The nearest land was Old Providence—a small island sixty miles distant; but as it lay south by west, the wind in going there would be free. Twelve hours would be all the time required to reach it, and as it would now be impossible to reach any port to windward, there might still be time to spend a day or two in efforts for the remaining passengers; but, contrary to all expectation, the order was given to get under way, and with heavy hearts we watched the unfortunate men as our sails filled in the wind; and vanished from their sight. The officer had been made by passengers to bring off the remainder of the men, but the officers, from motives of their own, refused to permit it. It was rumored that it was the intention of the Captain to run down to Providence and land the men taken from the wreck, lay in supplies of fresh provisions, and renew the attempt to reach Serrana. Before noon the lofty summit of Old Providence loomed up from the sea like the distant approach of a thunder-cloud. The mountains and promontories became more distinguishable, and about sun-down we took a pilot, entered the reef, and having passed the bold headland known as "Morgan's Head," dropped our anchor in a most picturesque, lagoon-like harbor, protected on all sides but the west by high mountains, and as smooth as a mill-pond. No boats were allowed to come along side, for fear some man would escape with his money, who had not divided it with our piratical officers. That evening another poor fellow died on the deck.

A Committee was now appointed on the part of the cabin passengers to inquire of the Captain what his intentions were in respect to the further prosecution of the voyage. He told them that he had no objections to telling them, but did not wish it mentioned to the other passengers. They replied that the passengers considered that they had a right to know. He then said that he should "go to Serrana, if God spared his life, and he had the vessel under him." We represented to him, that no proper stores could be obtained at this place, and that it was necessary to go to the nearest port. This met only with insolence. The man who had died was prepared to be thrown overboard, when the pilot, who was acting as harbor-master, forbade it, and told the mate he would show them a proper place for burial, upon which the mate burst into a rage, and ordered him off the vessel. The corpse, however, was not thrown overboard. Another young man, in whom we had become interested from his intelligence and gentleness of manners, was lying very ill in the shade of the bulwarks abaft, when the mate drove him off. I told the man to return, and I would speak to the mate to allow him the privilege; but the captain gave orders that none but his own cabin passengers should be allowed to remain ashore.

We found a small schooner from Baltimore, the *Polly Hinds*, Captain Price, ready to start—for home, with a cargo of fruit, and she started immediately for the wreck, taking Capt. R. and a couple of reef pilots. I had just time to pen a line to my friends, to tell them that I was still alive, and that I could probably be found in this latitude at any time, as there was no prospect of my getting away—when she glided out by the light of the moon, with three cheers from our passengers.

The next day the rescued men were ordered on shore. An order from the magistrate came off, forbidding any persons in a destitute condition from being landed on the island, or against their consent; but no regard was paid to it, and the men were put on shore, notwithstanding their own remonstrances that they were entirely destitute and sick. One such was sent back by the magistrate, but was driven into a canoe by the violence of the mate, who was upon the point of throwing him overboard. Our determination was now taken, to go on shore, and trust ourselves to the uncertain chances of the climate and an opportunity to get home, rather than be witnesses any longer of such horrible scenes, or trust our lives in such keeping. Capt. Cathcart of Washington, D. C., Capt. Titcomb of Boston, Mass., Capt. Sisson and Wolf of Mystic, Ct., all former ship-masters, and others of us, nine in number, had our baggage put into canoes, and we paddled ashore. The young man that had been driven off from the deck the day before, was provided by the passengers with a place in the folds of the mainsail, but when last I saw him, his eye was fixed, and his tongue incoherent, in the sleep which knows no waking.

It will seem to those who are not familiar with the sea, impossible that such things could be enacted in this day; but I have stated nothing here that I am not only prepared but anxious to prove, before a tribunal that does justice when an opportunity is given it. After going ashore a remonstrance was drawn up, attested before the magistrate. The captain came ashore with his supercargo the next day, armed to the teeth, when the protest was served by an officer of the island. He was very indignant, but now that he was on shore, respectful, and wished to know if there was any one else who commanded his vessel, and what business it was to those who did not belong to the brig, alluding to several who had disposed of their tickets. The brig having taken a few hundred pounds of yams, squashes, and some fresh meat, went to sea, carrying our unfortunate fellow travelers, who were with us in heart, but whose circumstances would not permit them to leave the brig. We were now alone on this unfrequented and almost unknown little island, only two hundred miles from the port from which we sailed about a month before, with a remote and uncertain prospect of being taken off.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, after a session of several days at Cincinnati, adjourned on Sixth-day last, to meet again at Albany, on the third Monday in August. Eighty-seven members were in attendance, and eighty-seven papers registered, but not all read for want of time. This is said to have been much the best meeting held by the Association. The members were entertained gratuitously, and enough was subscribed by citizens to pay for the publication of the forthcoming volumes.

PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.—President Fillmore and most of his Cabinet left Washington on Second-day, May 12th, for a tour through New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The afternoon of Third-day was to be spent in New York City. On Fourth-day morning, in company with the officers of the Erie Railroad, the Mayor and Common Council, and a number of invited guests, he was to proceed to Piermont, and take the cars for Lake Erie, stopping over night at Elmira, and reaching Dunkirk on Fifth-day in time to take part in the celebration of the completion of the Erie Railroad. He contemplates returning by way of Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburgh, and through Pennsylvania.

A NEW CUSTOM.—Judge Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, before opening Court, calls upon a clergyman for a prayer. At a recent sitting in Winnebago Co., a member of the bar, the Editor of the *Outlook Democrat*, protested against this custom. With all due deference to the Court, he believed that it was but a hypocritical proceeding, and not calculated to impress the bar with any additional reverence. Judge Howe justified himself in dignified language, and proceeded with the business before him.

Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, it is said, has not signed the bill repealing the section of the Kidnapping Law, of March 3d, 1847, which prohibits the use of the Jails of Pennsylvania for the detention of Fugitives from Labor.

General Intelligence.

European News.

Three steamships from Europe have arrived since our last. The gist of the news brought by them will be found below.

In England the Easter recess of Parliament gave full leisure to the journals to crowd their columns with the history of the progress of the Great Exhibition. The unpopular move of an opening by the Queen in solitary state, had been abandoned, and 15,000 persons were to be admitted to the spectacle of the inauguration. Cotton has declined, and the market for Colonial produce was dull.

In France the public mind is extremely unquiet. Propositions of all kinds are showered upon the Assembly, by which the authors hope to smooth the rough passages of the coming elections. Louis Napoleon seems not to be enamored of the prospect of privacy to which an election would undoubtedly suffer him to retire.

In Germany the old regime is rapidly restoring itself. Prince Metternich, its incarnation, has returned to Vienna. The ancient German Diet, with some modifications, will doubtless be the result of the dreary congresses and conferences in which the German sovereigns are perpetually engaged.

In Italy there is nothing but a proposed alliance between Southern and Central Italy with Modena and Parma. The plague had appeared in Genoa, supposed to have been communicated by some hides, and five out of eleven cases had proved fatal.

Turkey has sent in a bill to Austria for the maintenance of Kossovi and his companions, adding such curt and crisp complaints of Austrian intermeddling with Turkish affairs, that the Austrian Ambassador has been withdrawn from Constantinople.

The following items are from a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, dated London, April 29:

The royal visitors are arriving for the great Exhibition. The Prince and Princess of Prussia, with Prince William from Berlin, and Prince Henry of the Netherlands, are already here.

The Ottoman steam frigate Teizi Bashi has reached Southampton with the Turkish contributions. Several officers of high rank came in her, and on dropping anchor she was saluted by the Platform Battery and by the United States frigate St. Lawrence.

The first performance of the amateur troupe takes place at the Devonshire House. Spectators will be charged five guineas each for admission to the first performance. The comedy will afterward be played in all the large towns of the kingdom, and there cannot be a doubt that the aggregate receipts will greatly assist the promoters in realizing their benevolent designs.

From Ireland we hear of a letter from the Pope, praising and sympathizing with the Irish prelates and people in their bold stand for the Church.

There was recently a broad daylight attempt to assassinate a Mr. Billings, in the County of Meath. He had gone down to collect rent.

The interest in the Great Exhibition is very great in Paris. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a circular to the Chambers of Commerce, calling upon them to nominate intelligent *ouvriers* to be sent to London, partly at the expense of their masters, and partly at that of the Government, to study the Great Exhibition.

A proposal has been made to the government to send the band of the 9th Dragoons to London, during the Exhibition, as a specimen of the military music of France.

A cabinet maker of Vienna, named Leister, has just left that city for London, taking with him 38 out of the 200 men whom he employs, as well as a number of articles which he has manufactured for the Exhibition. Among them is the furniture of a bedroom and boudoir inlaid with gold and silver, and which is intended as a present from the Emperor of Austria to Queen Victoria. The furniture of the bedroom has cost 120,000, and that of the boudoir 200,000 florins.

In Baden eight members of the Provisionary Government during the insurrection of 1849, were condemned to death on the 23d ult. As none of the accused were present, the sentences were pronounced in *contumacia*.

On the 9th the Court-Martial of Piacenza condemned 19 banditti to death, and one to 20 years imprisonment with hard labor. Fifteen of the former were executed immediately; the punishment of the other four was commuted to 20 years of *carcere duro*.

China News.

By the California mail, which reached New York last week, China news to Feb. 4th was received. It was brought from Hong Kong to San Francisco in 33 days, and was only 62 days from Hong Kong to New York.

The report of the death of the late Commissioner Lin, proves to have been correct. The disturbances in the interior of China, though serious and widely spread, do not appear to be of a nature to produce any immediate political result that can at all concern foreigners. They seem to extend over the greater part of Hunan and Kwangsi, and are reported to have reached to within 120 miles of Canton. The rebels seem to have no political aim, and the continued existence of the rebellion furnishes striking evidence of the lamentable weakness and imbecility of the Chinese Government.

The crew of another American vessel, wrecked at Japan, were recently taken down to Batavia by a Dutch vessel, from Nangasacki. It is supposed that on the arrival at Singapore of an American frigate and a steamer, daily expected, the Hon. J. Hales, U. S. Commissioner, will visit the Court of Jeddah, on a mission from the United States. The recent accession of the young Tadoh to the throne, gave rise to a report that Coochin China was going to be the field of that honorable gentleman's diplomatic labors.

On Sunday, the 26th of January, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Com-

pany's vessel Canton, Capt. Jamieson, on her passage from Cumingmoon to Canton, when about five miles from the anchorage, ran at full speed against a sharp pointed rock, and the hull being of iron, and the foremost compartment filling, she sunk entirely by the head, and the boiler fires were put out. She was expected to be raised and repaired speedily.

A RIFLE FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. Henry Cromwell, of Ohio, has exhibited to us, says the N. Y. Tribune, a superb specimen of a rifle which he is taking to the World's Fair, where it will be presented to the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia. It is known as Gross' Repeating Rifle, and was made at the manufactory of Henry Gross, at Tiffin, Ohio. The workmanship is exquisite; the stock is of black walnut, elegantly polished, and the finest steel. Each chamber is provided with three charges. A slight pressure of the finger brings each charge in succession before the trigger, and the aperture is so guarded as to prevent more than one being discharged at a time. The barrel may be unscrewed and the whole rifle packed in a light case, capable of being carried in a trunk or valise.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.—The steamship Europa reached her wharf in New York on Tuesday at 6 1/2 A. M. Her news was at the O'Reilly Telegraph Office, 181 Broadway.

before 7, previous to the office being opened. The Pittsburgh office got to work about 8 A. M., and the dispatch commenced going to New Orleans 10 minutes past 8, and was received and put up in the Exchange before 9 A. M., and the acknowledgment of its receipt reached the O'Reilly Telegraph Office, New York, at 11 1/2—thus having traveled from New York to New Orleans and back in three hours and five minutes. The distance between New York and New Orleans, following the track of the telegraph lines, is about 2,000 miles, and may somewhat exceed that distance. [Tribune.]

BEAUTIES OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—Another troublesome question is on the carpet, in connection with the salvation of the Union by means of the Fugitive Slave Law. A slave woman ran away from Maryland to Pennsylvania, and while there, living in the enjoyment of freedom, had a child. This child being a native of a free State is thereby free, but being the offspring of a slave mother according to the laws of slavery is a slave. The mother was reclaimed into slavery, and the child was carried back with her, but the authorities of Pennsylvania contend that it must be restored to freedom, and this claim, as we understand, will be argued before the Supreme Court.

COLORADO DELEGATES TO EUROPE.—The colored people of Allegheny County, Penn., have appointed Charles Lenox Remond of Salem, Mass., and Robert Purve of Byberry, Penn., delegates to Europe, to lay before the assembled millions at the great World's Fair the condition of the colored population of the United States under the provisions of the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, to ask of the enlightened nations an expression of disapprobation against the cruelty and oppression now being waged against them—such an expression as shall be both felt and respected.

SUMMARY.

A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, May 9, says: T. P. Smith, the colored man who was attacked by a gang of negroes on Wednesday night, with intent to tar and feather him on account of his opposition to a plan for the mixture of white and black children in the public schools, was again last night decaying from his school into Market square, where seven or eight blacks awaited him. They knocked him over with a slung-shot, and were only stopped in further outrages by the appearance of the watch.

The express train coming east, Saturday afternoon, when about six miles from Utica, ran over John Cantwell, a grocery keeper at Frankfort, and instantly killed him. He had been to Utica to purchase goods, and was returning on the railroad track, when he saw the up-coming train coming, and stepped from that track to the other, upon which the express train, unknown to him, was just then coming. He was thrown by the locomotive about ten feet, into a ditch. He leaves a family residing in Utica.

Mr. H. Underhill, of Canandaigua, this State, has invented and patented a secure a patent for a new printing press, which is thought to be capable of throwing off sheets at the rate of 600 per hour, employing only a man and a boy. It is supposed that one man alone can work 400 sheets an hour. The connections are extremely simple for the advantages it possesses, and the whole, including roller molds and all the necessary appendages for the press, can be profitably constructed for \$400.

Hon. Samuel R. Thurston, Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory, died on the 29th March, on board the steamer California, bound from Panama to San Francisco. He had complained of illness at various times since leaving New York, but was not considered in a dangerous state till the day preceding his death. His disease was dysentery. His remains were taken to Acapulco for interment. Dr. Gwin, U. S. Senator from California, was also ill on board the same steamer, though not dangerously.

Almira Beasley, a girl of 16, was recently examined in Providence, R. I., on a charge of poisoning her brother, only 15 months old, by giving him arsenic. One witness testified that the accused confessed to her that she gave arsenic to both the boys and her other sister; that she was a professed medium of spiritual rappings; that she bought the poison with money obtained of those who came to witness the spiritual rappings; and that her mind had not been right since she became a medium. She was fully committed for trial for murder.

President Fillmore, accompanied by Secretaries Webster, Stuart, Graham, and Mr. Hall, Postmaster-General, left Washington on Monday for this city, to be present at the formal opening of the New York and Erie Railroad. They will go through to Dunkirk with the Directors and invited guests, and participate in the celebration at that place. They will be absent from the Capital for a week or ten days.

The Oregonian announces the discovery, by Captain George Drew, of a vein of coal on the Cowlitz River, Oregon, 18 miles from its junction with the Columbia, and about one mile from the main Cowlitz. The vein is two feet thick and about half a mile in width, fifteen feet above high water mark, and about forty feet below the surface of the bluff mountain. Governor Ogden, of the Hudson Bay Company, at Vancouver, sent a boat and crew to bring a quantity away, that it may be fairly tested.

A deplorable accident took place yesterday afternoon, says the N. O. Picayune, April 29th, about one o'clock, at Carrollton. As a skiff, in which were Dr. Logan, of that place, his three sons, and five negroes, was crossing from the opposite side of the river, it came in contact with a raft, and instantly capsized. The five negroes and two of the Doctor's sons were drowned; the Doctor and his remaining son were saved.

The small pox is raging with fearful violence among the Sioux Indians of the Upper Missouri, in the vicinity of Fort Pierre and Medicine Creek. Several hundred are reported as having died with the contagious disease. It is likewise extending down the river, and had made its appearance among the Iowas, and Sacs, and Foxes. It is not known how the disease was communicated to them.

An intelligent correspondent of the Mississippi *Flag of our Union*, writing from San Francisco, says: "It is a wide-spread impression here, that California will become a slave State upon the exhaustion of the surface gold mines; for negroes alone can be relied on for the heavy work of crushing quartz and the frequent emergencies of agricultural pursuits."

According to the last quarantine report, the ports of Tripoli, Alexandria, Constantinople, Tunis, Smyrna, the Isle of Candia, and other places, are pronounced to be dangerous on account of the plague; and the whole of the ports of Turkey and of Greece are declared to be suspected.

Ex-Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, in his recent address before the Charleston Institute, made the significant declaration, that "where a slave is made a mechanic he is more than half freed." The *Macon* (Ga.) *Messenger* says that seven out of every ten fugitives who escape, except from the border States, are mechanics. Sims is mentioned as an example.

Mr. E. Anthony, of 205 Broadway, New York, offers a reward of \$500 for the most important improvement in photographic art, which shall be made before the close of this year. The Committee to whom the applications will be referred consists of Prof. Morse, Prof. Draper of the New York University, and Prof. Renwick of Columbia College.

The Panama Star announces that Major Hobbie has made arrangements by which letters from the United States and all the Pacific ports of South America, will no longer be detained at Panama as heretofore, but will pass directly to their destination, without the necessity of being inclosed to an agent at the former place.

The Cleveland papers contain a call for a National Convention of the friends of freedom, without distinction of party, to be held in Cleveland on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of taking appropriate political action against the Fugitive Law.

A correspondent of the Boston *Post* thinks that instead of lighting Minot's Ledge by a gas pipe running from the shore, it would be more practicable to catch a sperm whale, stuff him with cotton wick, bolt him to the rock, set fire to him and let him burn. The writer thinks he would last, in an inflammable state, ten years!

The receipts of the Post Office Department for the quarter ending December, 1850, amounted to \$531,495 98, an increase of \$241,837 48 over the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The increased receipts for the fiscal year ending next June over the preceding year will be about 18 per cent.

Advices from the South state, that owing to the prompt measures taken by Government, the contemplated Cuban invasion had exploded, and the leaders and men had returned to their homes or gone West.

The Postmaster General has issued a circular to the postmasters in view of the expected increase of letters under the new postage law, simplifying the distribution at the different post offices.

On the 6th inst., near Louisville, the steamer Portland caught fire and was totally destroyed. The officers and crew of the boat lost all their clothes, and the boat's books and papers were also destroyed.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., an Alcohol Manufacture was blown up. The alcohol took fire in the kettles, the roof was blown off and the building was shattered. William Mason was very badly injured.

A dispatch dated Hazelton, Pa., Tuesday, May 6, says: Snow fell here yesterday to the depth of eighteen inches, and we have fine sleighing this morning. Pleasant weather for May parties.

The Merchants' Tax Law of Missouri has been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Merchants' taxes are thus diminished one-half.

The complete returns at the Census Office from New Mexico show the entire population to be 61,432—the number of free blacks being 23.

The young men of Milan and the other Northern Italian towns have again resolved not to use tobacco, which is one of the Austrian monopolies.

Ex-Gov. Ford of Ohio, who was several months ago prostrated by paralysis, is said to be recovering.

At Patterson, N. J., one day last week, a locomotive boiler exploded, killing four persons instantly, and wounding nearly twenty others.

A Convention of the American Association of Science was opened at Cincinnati on the 5th inst.

Eighteen under-graduates, members of a class in the Virginia Military Institute, have been expelled for insubordination.

Brevity in an editor's "sanctum" like salt upon an egg, gives flavor to the matter being discussed.

The Postmaster at San Francisco has been instructed to make up and forward mails to Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, every suitable opportunity, (by steamers or sailing vessels), of all letters addressed to the Sandwich Islands posted at his office, and all other letters to those Islands, postage of which is prepaid to San Francisco—the rate for half ounce letters between California and Honolulu to be ten cents. Similar instructions have been given to the same postmaster respecting letters to China, which will be forwarded by transient vessels as opportunity may desire.

Some twelve years ago a mulatto woman, now claimed as the property of Mr. Ferry, of Franklin, Ky., was by consent of a former owner, taken to and detained in Pennsylvania some seven months, contrary to the statute of that State, which abolished slavery there, and which allowed sojourners to retain slaves within the State, as personal attendants, only six months. She prosecuted for her freedom a short time since, on these grounds, and the Court of Kentucky gave her a favorable decision.

Matthew Carragan, who shot David Romer, on the highway, near Belfast, Allegany Co., on the 4th of February last, has been tried, convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th of June, in the jail yard at Angelica. This was one of the most cold-blooded and unprovoked murders we ever read of. There is another similar case in Genesee County, the trial of which takes place soon.

A dispatch from Washington says that the U. S. District Attorney is now in that city receiving instructions as to the mode of procedure in case any of the chivalrous Carolinians should screw up their courage to a point beyond mere fusion—an event which is regarded as not at all probable.

The first Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Franciscan (N. H.) Academy came off on Tuesday last week. A large number of the professional men of New Hampshire have received their academic education at this institution, and many of them came together on this occasion. An address was delivered by Judge Woodbury.

One of the greatest curiosities among the American contributions to the World's Exhibition, is an air-exhausted metal coffin, in which a human body could be preserved for ages, without undergoing the slightest change towards decomposition. It contains a bouquet of flowers, which is as fresh as when it was first placed there.

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, of Lafayette, Ill., formerly Commissioner of the Patent Office, has recently, in company with others, entered about 28,000 acres of choice lands in the Wabash Valley, at the Crawfordville Land Office, and is about to have 5,000 acres put into cultivation.

Mr. Wise, an American aeronaut and author on the art of ballooning, has in preparation a monster balloon, holding fifty thousand cubic feet of gas, and capable of carrying up sixteen persons of one hundred, and fifty pounds each. He expects to have it ready for ascension from Philadelphia about the 1st of June.

The 12 cent postage stamp under the new law, is similar to that of the present ten cent stamp, with the full face of Washington. The 3 cent stamp presents the bust of Washington in profile. The 1 cent stamp has a bust of Franklin in profile.

A few days since an ivory tusk, ten feet long, moderately curved, nine in diameter at one end and four at the other, was found two feet below the surface, in a layer of blue clay, which rested on a bed of sand and gravel, at Buffalo Creek, Union Co., Pa.

Ex-Gov. Shannon had two of his ribs broken by the upsetting of a stage coach near St. Clairsville, a short time since. Judge Batelle of Indiana, had his head considerably injured, and one hand crushed at the same time.

A grey Eagle, weighing ten pounds, and measuring seven feet and three inches from tip to tip, was recently shot, says the *Hartford Times*, on the mountains of Southington, by Mr. Joseph Clark.

Among the most remarkable productions from Birmingham at the Great Exhibition, there will be a piece of iron wire, for the purposes of the electric telegraph, a mile long. This is the greatest length of wire that has ever been drawn.

Joseph Knox Boyd, recently deceased in Washington, was one of the volunteers who burned the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli, to prevent the Turks from boasting of their prize.

The Collins steamer Pacific, Capt. Nye, sailed for Liverpool on Saturday noon, with two hundred and forty passengers, the largest number ever taken out in an ocean steamer.

While they can only boast a standing army of 83,000 adults in Virginia, who cannot read or write, the young State of Indiana has 75,017 persons over 21 years of age in the same interesting condition.

Among the effects of David Groff, of Pa., lately deceased, was a German Bible, in good condition, printed in 1831, by C. Frotscher, in Zurich, Switzerland.

A clothing firm in London has offered £850 for the outside end cover of the Exhibition Catalogue, as an advertisement page. The offer was refused, the charge, it is said, being £1,000.

The Attica & Hornellsville and Concho Valley Railroad Companies have large parties at work, and are pushing on with great energy.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, has recently examined carefully the overglades of that State, and thinks they can never be adapted to agriculture.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* says, if the proper way to spell "potatoes" is *pough-tears*, the photographic method is better, pot 8 oo, or pot oooooooo.

Several men have been arrested in Paris for stealing Italian and Auvergnat children, to raise as Parisian beggars.

The spinners at Fall River, numbering 300 operatives, have now been on a strike for twenty-four weeks.

A sounding line 10,000 yards long, is being made in Plymouth for the U. S. Government.

The Cherokee Advocate says that the census of the Cherokee Nation is nearly completed. The number of emigrant Cherokees, it is thought, will not much exceed thirteen thousand. That of the old seeder Cherokees, according to Brown's Roll, will not exceed three thousand, thus making the whole Cherokee population about sixteen thousand, exclusive of whites and blacks.

We learn from the *Augusta Republic* that two students in Emory College, Oxford, Ga., while standing together in Bishop Andrew's yard, got into a quarrel, when one drew a pistol and shot the other dead upon the spot. The name of the murdered man was Middlebrook; that of the murderer Jones. Neither of them was over 18 years of age. Jones is in custody.

We learn from the *Indiana Statesman* of the 23d ult., that according to the returns of the Register of the Land Office at Wilmam, filed in the office of the Auditor of State, the total number of acres of swamp lands selected in that district is \$84,000.

New York Markets—May 12, 1851.

Ashe's—Pots \$5 00; Pearls 5 62.
Flour and Meal—Flour is dull, and prices have abated, especially for Western; New Orleans is nominally 4 25 a 4 37; Canadian 4 25; common to strait State 4 0 a 4 06; Michigan and Indiana 4 06 a 4 18; pure Genesee 4 27 a 4 35. Rye Flour 3 44 a 3 50. Jersey Meal 3 06.

Grain—Canadian Wheat is selling at 97c. a 1 00; Genesee 1 14 a 1 16. Barley 1 12 for prime; two-rowed, Rye 74c. Oats 45 a 46c. for Jersey, 47 a 49c. for Northern. Corn, 59c. for Western mixed, 60 a 61c. for round yellow, 62 a 63c. for Jersey and Southern yellow and white.

Provisions—Rice, 13 00 for old prime, 14 00 for new; 14 75 for old mess, 15 75 for new. Beef 5 25 a 5 40 for prime, 5 25 a 5 40 for mess. Lard 9c. Butter, 10 1/2 a 13c. for Ohio, 13 a 16c. for new State. Cheese 6 a 8c.

Tallow—7 1/2c. for a prime article.
Hays—56 a 62c. for River.
Wool—Country pulled 36 a 50c. Domestic Fleece 40 a 54c.

MARRIED.

In Johnston, Rock Co., Wis., April 17th, by Eld. Daniel Babcock, Mr. ELKANAH BABCOCK, of Christiana, Dane Co., Wis., to Miss ELIZA TEFIT, of Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y.

In Johnston, April 9th, by Eld. Daniel Babcock, Mr. WILLARD FARNHAM to Miss EMMA WOODWARD, both of Rock Prairie, Rock Co., Wisconsin.

In Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., on the 11th inst., by Eld. F. Prescott, Mr. D. M. CLARK, of Independence, to Miss JANE SHERMAN, of the former place.

In Westbury, R. I., May 1st, by Eld. Daniel Coon, Mr. HENRY BARBER to Miss MARY ANN STILLMAN, all of Westbury.

In Soio, N. Y., April 27th, 1851, by Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. WILLIAM LOWELL to Miss POLLY ANN WITTER, all of Soio. R. B.

DIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., April 27, of consumption, Susan LAWSON, widow of Daniel Lawson, in the 72nd year of her age. She was a worthy member of the second Church of Alfred, and died in the most perfect triumph of Christian faith. N. V. H.

At the residence of Thomas Clarke, Esq., in Hopkinton, R. I., April 7th, 1851, Mr. MILO MANS, of Moira, Franklin Co., N. Y., aged 45 years. The deceased was a man of affliction, having been at one time in a family, and surrounded by a promising family of children, but by a mysterious Providence deprived of all his children but one by death, and reduced to poverty, and for some two years past he was entirely dependent on the charity of his friends. He leaves an aged widow. He was a Christian, and rejoiced in prospect of his departure to be with Christ.

In Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 25th, 1851, of an affection of the liver and dropsy, CLARK WILCOX, the first year of his life. He was a worthy member of the First Baptist Church at McLean, and formerly in Berlin, Rensselaer Co. Though suffering under a lingering illness, he was enabled to bear his affliction with patience, and resigned his spirit in the fullest confidence of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

In Wirt, N. Y., April 25th, 1851, Mrs. PHEBE, wife of Josiah D. Ayars, aged 43 years, after an illness of only three days. She was a worthy member of the Friendship Church.

LETTERS.

Daniel Babcock, Rows Babcock, C. G. Beebe, Nathan Gilbert, R. W. Utter, J. M. Saunders, Abel Bond, P. L. Berry (yes), M. S. Brundage, D. Coon, H. M. Babcock, H. Clarke, H. W. Stillman, J. C. Green, S. S. Griswold, I. S. Quigley, D. M. Clarke, E. R. Randall.

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—
Stanton Clarke, Westbury, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 7 No. 52.
Francis D. Ayars, " 4 00 " 7 " 52.
Charles G. Beebe, " 6 00 " 7 " 52.
Dennison Rathbone, " 6 70 " 7 " 52.
J. C. Chapman, North Stonington, 2 00 " 7 " 52.
Wm. Leaphar, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 " 7 " 52.
T. L. Beebe, New London, Ct. 2 00 " 8 " 52.
Snowhill Society, Quincy, Pa. 2 00 " 7 " 52.
J. B. Cottrell, Richburg, 2 00 " 7 " 52.
Lemuel Rogers, " 4 00 " 7 " 52.
Avery Leaphar, " 2 00 " 7 " 52.
Thomas Clarke, Friendship, 4 00 " 7 " 52.
Luke Green, 2d Alfred, 2 00 " 8 " 46.
Horace M. Babcock, Florence, 2 00 " 7 " 52.
Thurston Green, East Rohnan, 2 00 " 7 " 52.
Luther Green, Independence, 2 00 " 8 " 26.
Clarke Witter, Westbury, 2 00 " 7 " 52.

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for Missionary Society.
The Treasurer of the S. D. B. Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report to the Recorder:—
Church at DeRuyter, N. Y. \$25 00
Church at Mystic, Ct. 25 00
Church at Peterburg, 13 00
W. A. Babcock, Leonardville, 13 00
A. Rogers, Waterford, Ct. 1 00
Daniel Babcock, Wisconsin, 25 00
" " for Canada Mission, 20 00
2d Church in Brookfield, 7 25
Mailed at Alfred Center, 3 00
For gold beads presented by Catherine Irish, 6 36
" " " Mrs. Black, 1 50
Church at Newport, R. I., by E. D. Barker, 10 00
" " Independence, 13 00
North-Western Association, (rec'd in Oct., but accidentally omitted in transcribing for the Recorder from the Treasurer's book,) 40 50
Marion Stillman, Lincoln, 5 00
An old Tobacco Churner, Plainfield, N. J. 5 00
Of Danl Babcock, Rock Prairie, Wis., for Chapel, 50 00
A. D. TITTSWORTH, Treasurer.

Liberty Convention.

THE friends of Freedom are solicited by citizens of the County of Allegany to meet at Friendship on the 10th day of June next, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and discussing its unconstitutionality, and the character of the Constitution of the United States. Invitations have been sent to Gerrit Smith, Saml R. Ward, Wm. L. Chaplin, and other celebrated speakers, in and out of the county.

Just Published.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF THE SABBATARIAN CHURCHES, both Ancient and Modern, embracing accounts of the Armenian, East Indian, and Abyssinian Churches in Asia and Africa—the Waldenses, Samaritans, and Sabbatarian Churches of Europe—by the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination of the United States. This work is elegantly bound, and for beauty of finish and typography cannot be excelled. It cannot fail to be of the highest interest to our Denomination, and some hundreds of copies have already gone into circulation among the first day people. Orders for sale work thankfully received and punctually attended to by
MRS. TAMAR DAVIS,
Shiloh, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

Associational Meetings.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

By leave of Divine Providence, the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will hold its Seventeenth Anniversary at Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, (23d day of the month), at 10 o'clock A. M. The Executive Committee will hold meetings as above at 8 o'clock A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association is appointed to be held with the Church in DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June, (11th day of the month.)

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association is appointed to be held with the 2d Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., fourth and fifth days of the week before the fourth Sabbath in June, (25th and 26th days of the month.)

Morning Line for Albany.

THE new and elegant steamer REINDER, Capt. Albert Degrout, will leave New York from pier foot of Murray-st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, and returning, leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, making the usual landings each way. Meals served on board. For further information apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., 3 Beaver-st.

New York, Albany, and Troy Steamers.

THE steamer EMPIRE, Capt.

Miscellaneous.

Calms in View of Death.

Mrs. Thompson had been but about a year at her post, when she was struck down by the cholera in its recent fearful visitation of Jamaica. The following account of her last hours, shows how resignedly the Christian can die, even when life seems most desirable:—

It was most consoling to those around her to witness with what calmness she met the approach of death. On being asked by Mr. Thompson if she was afraid to die, she said, "No; but I may get over this." On being told that her case was a very serious one, she said, "All things are in the hands of the Lord. He can raise me up; if not, I trust I can say, His will be done. He has led me by a way that I knew not. He took my father and mother when I was young; then my other stay," alluding to her brother; "but afterwards he raised you up to me, and short though the time has been, we have been very happy together. He brought us from our home and placed us in his own vineyard; it was my desire to have labored for him, although I felt my own insufficiency." Mr. Thompson said, "I hope you can say, you know in whom you have believed." "Yes. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain." Mr. Thompson said, "The parting between us will be but short; and if God should be pleased to separate us now, I hope we shall soon again meet in another and better world." She answered, "I hope that you will be spared to enjoy a long life and to be the instrument of leading many to see the way of salvation. But truly we know not what a day may bring forth. I rose yesterday in health; to-day I am on my death-bed. Oh! for faith to trust Him." The twenty-third Psalm was then read to her; and on being asked what part was sweetest, she said, "He maketh my cup to run over; goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life." A friend present said, "It is better to depart and to be with Christ." She replied, "Yes; whom have I in heaven but thee; and there is none on earth that I desire besides thee."

Prof. Page's Electro Locomotive.

Agreeably to public announcement, says the *Washington Republic*, of April 30th, Prof. Page yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, made another trial of his Electro-Magnetic Locomotive. The progress of the locomotive when it started was so slow that a boy was enabled to keep pace with it for several hundred feet. But the speed was soon increased, and Bladensburg, a distance of, we believe, about five miles and a quarter, was reached in 39 minutes. When within two miles of that place, the power of the battery being fully up, the locomotive began to run, on nearly a level plane, at the rate of 19 miles an hour, or 7 miles faster than the greatest speed heretofore attained. This velocity was continued for a mile, when one of the cells cracked open, which caused the acids to intermix and, as a consequence, the propelling power was partially weakened. Two of the other cells subsequently met a similar disaster. The Professor proceeded cautiously, fearing obstructions on the way, such as the coming of cars in the opposite direction and cattle on the road. Seven halts were made, occupying in all forty minutes. But, notwithstanding these hindrances and delays, the trip to and from Bladensburg was accomplished in one minute less than two hours. The cells were made of light earthen ware, for the purpose of the experiment merely, without reference to durability. This part of the apparatus can therefore easily be guarded against mishap. The great point established was, that a locomotive on the principle of Professor Page can be made to travel nineteen miles an hour. The facts strengthen the opinion which we have heretofore expressed, that success in the application of electro-magnetism propulsion of railway trains can scarcely any longer be considered as doubtful.

Bold and Accomplished Rascals.

The *Cairo (Illinois) Sun* relates that two men recently stopped at the store of Mr. Dishon, in Jonesborough, Union Co., in that State, and requested permission to place a box which they had in their wagon in his house for the night. Mr. D. at first objected, but finally consented to take the box in his store room. The men then put up their horses for the night. Early on the next morning they had their wagon at the door of the store to get the box and start away from the town. Mr. Dishon missed a bolt of broadcloth from his counter, and on further examination found that \$500 had been taken from his desk drawer during the night. He then refused to let the men have the box until it was examined. They swore that they would have the box, and as they rushed forward to take it, Mr. D. stepped out of the door and locked them in. Having obtained assistance the door was opened and the men arrested. On opening the box a stout, daring looking man sprang out, and the missing cloth and money, and some silk and a dark lantern were found in the bottom. The fellow pretended to turn "State's evidence," and declared he had long sought an opportunity to leave the other men; that to leave them voluntarily would have brought their deadly vengeance upon him; that he had never been detected before; that he remained with them only because he was compelled to do so to preserve his life; that there were now six hundred men in the United States engaged in the same business; and that the last time he was at the general money depository the company had over fifteen bushels of silver and gold. He would not be put in the same room with the two accomplices, fearing they would kill him. The two men swore to the officers that it was folly to put them in jail, for they had money and friends, it would take at least one hundred well armed men to guard them, and notified them that they could not possibly be detained three weeks.

LIABILITY OF NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

Liability of subscribers to newspaper and periodicals is not, perhaps, in many cases, duly considered. A case has recently been decided which will awaken attention to the subject. Mr. Jasper Harding, of Philadelphia, not long since recovered a large sum (\$120), for a subscription to the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, of a man residing in Rhode Island. The circumstances were these:—

subscriber took the paper for some time and then sent the publisher notice of discontinuance, without forwarding the money for payment. The publisher took no notice of this, nor of several subsequent notices of refusal to take the paper from the post-office. The result was, that notwithstanding the Rhode Islander did not receive the paper for several years, yet he was forced to pay Mr. Harding the whole amount up to the period claimed in the bill. Were the laws enforced more frequently in cases of delinquent subscribers of long standing, such heavy losses would not so often accrue to publishers. An occasional example may have a good effect.

Lead Poisons.

M. Flaudin, of Paris, gave an account to the Academy of the result of a series of experiments undertaken by him, with a view of ascertaining the effects produced by oxide of zinc, carbonate of lead and sulphate of lead, on the animal economy.

As no experiments had yet been undertaken to determine the question whether the manufacture or use of oxide of zinc was divested of all injurious consequences to the animal economy, and as some persons had stated that the slow and repeated absorption of zinc was as injurious as that of lead, M. Flaudin determined to settle the question by having recourse to the following experiments:—

Some years since, M. de Roulz proposed to substitute sulphate of lead for carbonate of that metal, in painting, &c. He considered that as the sulphate was a more insoluble and stable compound than the carbonate, therefore it would be less readily absorbed and assimilated by the system. M. Flaudin having been consulted by M. Roulz on the subject, first tried the effect of sulphate of lead on animals. In order to place the animals operated upon, as much as possible, in the same relative condition as the workmen employed in the manufacture and use of white lead, he made use in each case of frictions on the skin. He took a dog, and having shaved off the hair, rubbed in every day, four or five grammes of an ointment composed of equal parts of sulphate of lead and lard. After the tenth day the effect of the poison became evident, and the dog died on the twenty-second day. Less than sixty grammes, or two ounces, of the sulphate of lead had been employed in the frictions. A chemical analysis of the body indicated the presence of lead, especially in the liver. A second dog was treated in exactly the same manner, and four or five grammes of an ointment composed of oxide of zinc and lard, was rubbed in every day. Ten, twenty, thirty days passed, and although the ointment was applied every twenty-four hours, the dog's health did not undergo the least alteration. The experiment was stopped when about 70 grammes of the ointment had been used. For ten days afterwards the dog was allowed to remain untouched, after which he was submitted to the action of an ointment composed of equal parts of white lead and lard used in the same proportions as the sulphate of lead and oxide of zinc. At the expiration of ten days the dog sickened and refused his food; gradually all the symptoms of poisoning appeared, and the animal died on the twenty-third day, sixty grammes of the carbonate of lead having been used.

These experiments incontestably prove that the compounds of zinc do not exert any pernicious influence on the animal economy, and that the sulphate and carbonate of lead are both injurious. [Scientific American.]

A Balloon Excursion.

Mr. Charles Green and the Duke of Brunswick recently left Hastings, England, in a large balloon, en route for Boulogne. The balloon retained a southeasterly course till about twelve miles from the English shore. The wind then carried them southward. When somewhat short of mid-channel, the balloon was almost becalmed, and took a low level, so that by means of a speaking trumpet the occupants of the car could converse with the crews of some fishing boats. On getting further from the English coast, the balloon again got into a current setting to the southeast. The gas at this period became much expanded by the action of the sun's rays, and the voyagers ascended to a height of 4,000 feet. The safety valve at the bottom then began to act, owing to the great expansion of the gas, and the escape which ensued caused a gradual descent, till the appendages to the guide-line, consisting of three logs of wood, came upon the water. The grapple was attached to two metallic air vessels, sufficient to enable it to float upon the water, and bladders of air were provided to be attached to the grapple line, to aid it in floating. Two men who attempted to catch the grapple as it was trailing along the sands, were thrown violently upon the ground. An easy descent was made shortly after 6 o'clock, upon a hill near Neufchatel, about ten miles southwest of Boulogne. The voyagers occupied about five hours and a half, while the distance traversed is supposed to have been sixty miles.

CURE FOR POTATO ROT.—J. T. Snyder

of Franklin, New Jersey, made application on the 21st ult., to the Secretary of the State for the premium offered by the Legislature of Massachusetts for a reward for the discovery of a remedy for Potato Rot. His remedy is described as follows: "At the period when the potatoe rot usually commences, scatter a handful of ashes around the vines on each hill, and it will effectually prevent the disease. The application should be made as late as possible."

AN AFFLICTING CASUALTY.—On Thursday afternoon about 6 o'clock, as the sloop Meridian, of Castleton, was coming up the river, opposite Barrytown, the wind suddenly shifted, causing her to upset almost instantaneously. Mrs. Van Buren, (the wife of the Captain), and her sister were in the cabin at the time, and before they could get out the vessel filled with water, and they were drowned. One of the hands was also drowned.

YOUNG NAVIGATORS.—An Irish woman

of East Boston, who went out to work during one of the days of the storm, found, when she returned, that her house was partly under water. As she had left two children in the house, she was in a state of fearful anxiety. When an entrance into the house was effected, they were both found sitting in a cradle which was floating about the room.

A Thousand Distilleries.

From the Southern Era.

Reader, did you ever sit down and endeavor to count up the effects of one single small distillery? The man who erected it years ago is probably gone to the drunkard's grave. His aged wife sits, a melancholy woman, bowed with sorrow, on a large chair, from which she is scarcely able to rise without assistance, and rehearses the sad tale, which tells of one son slain in a fight of drunkards, of another dying a bloated thing on his low bed, and then whispers her fears that the remaining one, who attends to the farm and the "still," is going the same way. A widowed daughter whose husband nourished an appetite for brandy by potations from the same font, is her companion, and amid the cares and toils imposed by half a dozen small children, has her heart often wrung by the recollection of early disappointments. One negro after another has fallen away under the influence of older and brandy; the graves of the dead under the old oak are more numerous than the living, and likely soon to be in a still greater majority, for scarce one upon the place is a sober person. Each receives drams every day from the hand of the intemperate master, or steals them from the carelessly fastened cask. No laborer on the place does half the work he ought. Everything is out of joint—the fences falling down, the land grows poorer. Besides the consequences of the distillery at home, it has the witnesses of its work elsewhere; for once, if not now, a large quantity was yearly manufactured for sale, and God only knows how many it slew as it went streaming through the neighborhood and abroad, into the land. And yet there are one thousand distilleries in Virginia, and hundreds of them do forty times the work of the little one above described. And men who call us they love their country, their fellow-men, and their God, make, buy and sell, and drink. See your healthy, good-looking man; he has the appearance of one well to do in the world, and he is so. Observe him; you take him from his countenance to be a person of benevolent intentions, and will form, perhaps, a still higher opinion of him when I tell you that he is a regular attendant at church, prays in public often, and puts as much into the box for the poor as any one. Let us go to the meeting on Sabbath at his church; there he is, on the front bench, close to the pulpit; he sings; at the invitation of the minister, he prays; and, it being communion day, he rises from his seat in distributing time, and with solemn air aids in distributing the bread and wine. After the services are over, the minister goes with him home, and we know that he will find a plentiful board, and a hearty welcome. But let us, too, go to our home. What sound are these, that salute us on the road, a few miles from the church?—Men in loud talk, cursing—wicked songs—shouts! Whence do they proceed? Ah! I see there is a crowd in the back yard of yonder little house, pitching and playing marbles. But, hark! the noise increases—they quarrel surely!—Yes—see! they fight!—three! four! six!—all together! Rocks are flying about! Several are bloody! Let's summon a magistrate; Mr. —, the good man, with whom the minister turned off at the road a few rods back, is one; let's gallop after him. We've got him, but he comes so slowly that the combatants have spent their strength, and are nearly quiet when he arrives. But what is that keeper of the grocery saying to him? "Mr. —, you see what a row the boys have been in to-day; but don't blame me, the barrel of brandy I bought at your distillery is rather too strong for them." "Is not the first that Mr. — has sold to that customer; nor is it the first Sabbath, by many, on which while Mr. — has prayed and sung, and looked up to heaven at the church, the same scene of violence and blood has been transpiring here. And yet there are one thousand distilleries in Virginia, and hundreds of them are owned by men who go to church to pray and sing, while their liquor goes to do the work of Satan. Yea, more; and while the wholesale Christian merchants in Richmond and elsewhere go to church on the Sabbath with their hymn-books, there to listen and to discourse of heavenly things, and to raise their eyes upward as if ready to rise to the mansions of bliss. Why, at those small shops in the city's suburbs and counties far and near, their liquor is streaming into the throats of degraded white men and degraded negroes; and borne upon the same Sabbath air that tears their prayers and songs, go forth oaths, and words of wrath, and the sound of heavy blows; and the whiskey and brandy fall so low in the retailer's barrels, that the busy little tradesman will be off to-morrow to the city for a fresh supply, and to get at the wholesale store of our Christian brother; and then, when next Sabbath rolls around, there will be more prayers at the church in town, and more courses at the shops in the suburbs and in the country; and if the wholesale dealer is one nearer heaven, why the retailer's customers will be one week farther from it; and if the wholesale dealer's profits in a week have added comfort to his family, so within the retailer's districts crime will be diminished in many a house, the cloud of sorrow has thickened on many a woman's brow and the aching at her heart increased; and the portion of many a child has been curtailed.

Alas! alas! that there should be one thousand distilleries, and as many wholesale sellers of whiskey and brandy and other liquors in Virginia; and that men who pray for the peace of Jerusalem, and the salvation of men, should be employed for six-sevenths of their time in sending out an agent to rob the church and the world of the good that is in them! Alas! that patriots, who speak and assemble to legislate for the mental and moral improvement of the people, should encourage, by private example, the use, sale, and manufacture of that which breeds vice and ignorance! Let no man wonder that there are 400,000 grown persons in Virginia who are neither sober nor virtuous, and one or two hundred thousand indigent children who are crying to the State for education, when patriots and Christians combine to deprive the fathers in the land of the power and the will to provide for their offspring.

From the Southern Era.

The Rum Houses Ninety Years Ago.

The late Ex-President John Adams, in his "Diary" now first published by his grandson, the Hon. C. F. Adams, about ninety years ago thus recorded his opinion of rum, and of Rum Houses, viz:—

"Indeed scarcely anything that I have observed in the course of a long life has a greater influence on the religion, morals, health, property, liberties and tranquillity of the world than I mean public houses. The temper and passions, the profane and brutal behavior, inspired by the low sort of company that frequent such houses, and by the liquors they drink there, are not very compatible with the pure and undisciplined religion of Jesus, that religion whose principles is to renounce all inattention to the public ordinances of religion as well as to private devotion which I have reason to think so prevalent in these times is no unnatural consequence of the very general resort to these licentious houses. The plentiful use of spirituous liquors begins with producing a strange confusion of mind; appetites and passions, too violent for the government of reason, proceeds to involve men in debts, and of consequence in lying, cheating, stealing and sometimes in greater crimes; and ends in total and incurable dissolution of man."

"Thousands and thousands are every year expiring in Europe, and proportionable numbers in this country, the miserable victims of their

own imprudence and the ill policy of rulers in permitting the cause of their ruin to exist. Altered by the small of these infernal liquors, the ghost in romances allured by the smell of human blood, they resort to these houses, waste their time, their strength and their money, which ought to be employed in the management of their own affairs and families, till, by degrees, much expended, little earned, they contract habits of carelessness, idleness and intemperance; their creditors demand, they promise to pay, but fail; write issue, charges are multiplied for the maintenance of others as idle as themselves, and executions strip them of all they have, and cast their miserable bodies into loathsome prisons.

The number of these houses has been lately so much augmented, and the fortunes of their owners so much increased, that the artful man has little else to do but secure the favor of taverners in order to receive the suffrages of the rabble that attend these houses, which in many towns within my observation, makes a very large, perhaps the largest number of voters."

Diary of John Adams.

From the Spirit of the Age.

Intemperance Hereditary.

Of the many astounding truths concerning the effects of Alcohol upon the human system, which have been brought to light by medical skill and observation, there is not one, perhaps, which has been received with so little credulity, as the doctrine that drunkenness is hereditary—that it is imparted from parents to children. By most persons, the idea is regarded as the offspring of over-enthusiastic minds, rather than a well attested truth, corroborated by the evidence of the most celebrated Physicians both of the old and new world. Nor is the doctrine a novel one, but comes to us sanctioned by the experience of antiquity—Thus Plutarch says—"One drunkard begets another"—and Aristotle remarks that drunken men bring forth children like unto themselves." And Dr. Browne, a distinguished Physician of a later day, makes the following statement:—"The drunkard not only enfeebles his own system, but entails mental disease upon his family. His daughters are nervous and hysterical; his sons are weak, wayward, eccentric, and sink insane under the pressure of excitement of some unforeseen exigency, or of the ordinary calls of duty. This heritage may be the result of a ruined and diseased constitution, but is much more likely to proceed from long continued nervous excitement, in which pleasure was sought in the alternate exaltation of sentiment and oblivion, which exhausted and wore out the mental powers, and ultimately produced imbecility and paralysis, both attributable to disease of the substance of the brain." How far the monomania of inebriety is itself a disease, and may be more the development, the consummation, than the cause of mental disease, is a matter of dispute; but this is not the place to point out; but there is every reason to believe that it not only acts upon, and renders more deleterious, whatever latent may exist, but vitiates or impairs the sources of health for several generations. That the effects of drunkenness are highly inimical to a permanent, healthy state of the brain, is often proved at a great distance of time from the cause of intemperance and long after the adoption of regular habits. Some time since I was called upon to treat a remarkably fine boy about sixteen years old, among whose relations no case of derangement could be pointed out, and for whose sudden malady no cause could be assigned except a single glass of spirits. His father, however, had been a confirmed drunkard, was subjected to fits of delirium and depression, following inebriety, and died of delirium tremens. The boy recovered. His case presented many points of interest. His head increased rapidly and the two hemispheres were of an equal size. The disease was intermittent, the patient passing a week in incoherent madness, and the succeeding week in tranquillity and consciousness. These states were separated or connected by short profound sleep or lethargy, differing altogether from the patient's ordinary sleep, and recognized by him as the culminating point of his disorder. At present I have two patients who appear to inherit a tendency to unhealthy action of the brain from mothers addicted to drinking; and another, an idiot, whose father was a drunkard." Dr. Howe, in his Report to the Legislature of Massachusetts on idiocy, says, the parents of the 300 idiots in the hospital are "known to be habitual drunkards." Such parents, it is affirmed, give a weak and lax constitution to their children, who are predisposed by their very organization, to have cravings for alcoholic stimulants; and Dr. Carpenter says such children are "especially prone to intemperate habits."

And yet many are disposed to look on this doctrine as an absurdity, and say that the intemperance of the children of drunken parents is solely attributed to the example every day set before them. While we willingly yield that wicked examples have a direful tendency upon the young, we cannot see why it is that the drunkard cannot impart this constitutional ailment to his offspring as well as any other. Children partake of the temper, dispositions and ways of their parents in other particulars, and why not in this? The best of medical writers of the present day, term intemperance a disease; and cannot a disease be communicated? The "disease," says Dr. Carpenter, "does not consist in the mere act or habit of becoming intoxicated, but in the irresistible impulse which drives the unhappy being to do what he knows to be pernicious and wrong, and which, at the intervals of his paroxysms, he views with loathing and disgust."

With these facts staring them in the face, how can heads of families tamper with that which is sowing the seeds of disgrace, disease and death in the life-blood of their own children? Verily, they who do so in the face of light and knowledge, must have a terrible account to give for the misery and ruin they may entail upon the world. Parents! we beseech you, if you have no regard for yourselves, spare, oh spare the innocent unborn who are yet to come after you and entail not upon them the drunkard's disease.

Advance in England.

In the last Half Century, now just closed, the British people have doubled the number and tonnage of their ships, from 18,000 vessels to 36,000, and from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons. A single steam-ship, the Comet, paddled in the Clyde in 1811, and to-day our 1,500 steamers smoke on every navigable river and lake, and everywhere on the world-encircling sea. In 1801 our imports were worth £23,000,000, and in 1849, £59,000,000; our exports were £25,000,000, and are now nearly £60,000,000. We produced 250,000 tons of iron in 1806, and 2,000,000 in 1849. We consumed 56,000,000 lbs. of cotton; and now the consumption is 775,500,000 lbs. Meanwhile the import of flax has doubled itself. The value of the real property in England was estimated at £995,000,000, and now it is estimated at £2,000,000,000. The increase of religious, benevolent, and learned societies, shows strikingly that this vast wealth is neither illiterate, inhuman, nor godless.

The average duration of life has been doubled by the progress of medical science and of wiser habits. Vice has diminished. Enormous as the consumption of alcoholic poisons socially and convulsively still is, a revolution has taken place regarding them during the half century. Dr. Thomas Chalmers told me, in his youth, in Fifehire, it used to be the common euphemism at funerals on the defunct who came up to the conventional standard of society—"Ah! he was a good man, and a fair drinker." Now a drunken gentleman is a rarity. Clubs have superseded taverns, and even the ladies will, on reflection, acknowledge the change is an improvement, however anti-matrimonial the clubs may be.

Standard of Freedom.

No Wine at the Party.

Mrs. Gossamer might turn up her pretty nose and exclaim, "How ridiculous to think of having a fashionable party without wine!" Mr. Adelpate, who aims to secure attention and admiration by the questionable ornaments of his person and chin, might echo "ridiculous!" and the rubicund visage of the portly consumer of turtle soup and brandy, might be flushed with disappointment and a little fashionable wrath if the wine was not forthcoming; and even the Hon. Mr. — be heard to mutter in an undertone some awful words about "fanaticism, ultraism, and plebeian economy." This certainly would never do. The family would lose caste by such a violation of the courtesies of life, and therefore the wine must continue to flow. The sons share the festivities and the wine. The dreadful appetite of the drunkard is thus created, and when the eldest born is laid in his own hair in a drunkard's grave, the wretched parents return to their desolate home, revive their fainting spirits with a glass of wine, and talk with consoling friends of "the afflictive dispensations of God's Providence." Their talk should be of the deplorable results of fashionable folly and dissipation. "Whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap," says the word of God. That and not another thing. The sower of this seed must not expect to harvest wheat from the soil thus sown. Many of the wealthy and influential families of Boston have been for the last quarter of a century sowing the seed of dissipation in the virgin soil of their children's habits, and they are now gathering a harvest of desolation and tears. It is a natural crop from such sowing.—Dr. Jewett.

West Indies—Good Testimony.

In a sermon recently preached by the Rev. Thomas A. Brown, Rector of Charlotte parish, St. Vincent, the preacher said—

I openly ridiculed total abstinence societies, and verily believed that those who joined them were well-meaning, but mistaken persons. Time, however, and experience, have fully convinced me, that these societies are of vast importance to the temporal and spiritual welfare of every country in which they are established; that they are superior to all the laws that ever were, or ever can be enacted; that they have been, under the superintending blessing of providence, the means of doing good, where all other means have failed; that they are worthy the attention of every clergyman, and every Christian; and that the pulpit, no less than the platform, is a fit and proper place to set forth the incalculable benefits they have conferred upon mankind.

Among the conditions of contract for baking bread and biscuits for the army and navy in Barbadoes, it is stipulated that "No spirituous liquors are to be sold in or about the bakehouse or premises. The contractor to engage to pay the sum of £20, sterling, by way of penalty to the crown in the event of any spirituous liquors being sold therein."—West Indian.

Grand Jury Presentment.

The following is an extract from a late Presentment of the Grand Jury of Philadelphia:

"The Grand Inquest are impressed with the belief that the great increase of the number of houses licensed for the purpose of retailing liquors in the city and county, growing out of the provisions of the late law for licenses for houses of that description, is a serious and growing evil; the increase of consumption of spirituous liquors, and consequent intemperance of the thoughtless and vicious classes of society, is the result of temptations placed in their way, and the facility with which the article can be obtained. They would remark, in addition, that a large number of the houses licensed cannot possibly afford accommodation to either travelers or strangers, thus demonstrating that they may be termed grog-shops of the lowest cast.

"The Grand Inquest are not prepared to suggest a remedy for these evils, but they believe that the present law might be so amended or modified as to guard against these, as well as the evils which its enactment was intended to remedy. There is no doubt on the minds of the Grand Inquest, that many of the cases which they had in review before them, had their origin in intemperance."

Temperance in Oswego.

We learn from the Cayuga Chief, that the temperance men of Oswego, or rather some fifteen of them, met a short time before their local election, to deliberate upon the temperance aspect of the neighborhood, and whether it was possible to make any impression on the coming election. They finally determined to nominate an independent temperance ticket, scarcely hoping even to distract the old parties; when, to their joyful surprise, they elected nearly the whole ticket; beat the whigs out and out; and the democrats only gained one on them, and he a temperance man. So much for testing public opinion on the subject.

We learn also from the same paper, that at the recent election in the towns around Auburn, wherever whig officers have been elected, it has been owing to the temperance vote. Even in Mentz, the strong-hold of Democracy, the Whigs have elected a supervisor, through the temperance vote. Let this be a warning to the parties that hope to triumph. There are men, and their increasing numbers are encouraging, who hold moral principles above political connections. Let politicians think of this, and make their nominations accordingly.—Express.

First Temp. Missionary Vessel.

The New York Tribune contains a notice of the arrival at West Africa, of the first missionary vessel which has ever sailed without taking rum as part of the cargo. Former missionaries have protested against such a manifest contradiction, but without effect, and have been obliged to sail in such vessels, or give up their voyage. The owner of the above brig had decided to take rum against the earnestly expressed wishes of the eight missionaries who intended to go in her. He persisted in refusing, until it was fortunately ascertained that the rum would pay no profit.

The voyage was agreeable to all, regular Sabbath services were held, and a Bible class was attended to, twice a week, in which the Captain and his crew uniformly took part. The reported decrease of the slave trade may call for less use of rum, and our missionaries, henceforth, be able to obtain passages in thorough-going temperance vessels.

Russia.

The spirit duties produce a very large sum. In Russia, properly so called, government reserves to itself a monopoly of distillation; and in the rest of the empire, the produce of the distilleries, which any one may construct, is subjected to an excise duty. The consumption of spirits is very large, exceeding 80,000,000 gallons annually, and the revenue thence arising may be estimated at 100,000,000 dollars. Among their other privileges the nobility may distill all the spirits required for their establishments free of duty.—National Temperance Magazine.

FATHER MATTHEW'S OLD PARTICULAR.—There is raised and manufactured in the Missouri, according to the New Orleans *True Delta*, a species of wine of so peculiar a nature, that "appetizing effects are never experienced from the use of this wine, no matter how large a quantity may be imbibed, the stomach and the head giving on the succeeding morning, no signs of uneasiness, nor causing any compensations visitations on account of the extent of the festivities. This novel and remarkable kind of American drink must be somewhat analogous to the beverage commonly known in this country as 'Apple-Ace.'"

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BY E. PORTER BELDEN, M.A.

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