New York Anniversaries.

MONDAY, May 7.—*American Seamen's Friend Society.*—The 21st anniversary was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, Monday evening, P. Perit, Esq. in the Chair. The benefits of this organization are reported to extend to many European ports, to Canton, and other ports of China, and to many of the islands in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Rev. Dr. Scott of Newark, N. J., Rev. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, Dr. Edward Beecher of Boston, and W. G. Baker, a sailor, made addresses. Receipts of the year $18,582, expenditures $18,497.

Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.—The anniversary of this Society was held Monday evening. The fame of the speakers advertised, attracted a large audience. Speeches were made by Messrs Wendell Phillips of Boston, Greeley of New York, and Elder of Philadelphia.

Methodist Episcopal Church Mission.—A liberal collection was taken up in aid of the Society's funds. The Secretary reported the income for the last year to be $84,045. Expenditures $102,940, balance in hand $3,956. The dispatches from the Oregon Mission were very satisfactory. Two missionaries were on their way to California. Rev. Mr Nadal of the Baltimore Circuit, addressed the meeting, as did also the President (Rev. Mr Lane) and Rev. Dr. Durbin, the celebrated traveller.

Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.—Receipts for the past year, $110,084,04. Expenditures, $110,207,34. The following is a summary of the report:

Missions in seven general fields of labor, viz: the Indian Tribes, Africa, India, Siam, China, Europe, and the Jews. Ministers of the Gospel, 49; Physicians, 3; Licentiate Preachers, 2; Male and Female Teachers, 12; Carpenter, Farmer, &c., 4; Native Christian Teachers and Catechists, not fully reported; Schools at most of the stations; eleven Churches; Printing Presses at four stations; the returns of the European mission not included.

TUESDAY.—*Foreign Evangelical Society.*—Rev. Dr. De Witt presided over the tenth annual meeting of this Society, which has for its main object to spread light in Papal countries. Efforts to this end have been been made the past year in France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Russia, Mexico, Canada, &c. A plan was announced for a union with the *American Protestant Society* and the *Christian Alliance*—all three associations to be consolidated into one, entitled the *American and Foreign Christian Union.* Receipts of the F. E. Society for the past year, $24,298; expenditures $24,485. The receipts are $4,000 more than in any previous year.

The American Anti-Slavery Society met at the Tabernacle. It comprises that portion of the Abolitionists who denounce the American Church and Constitution as allied with Slavery. Wm. Lloyd Garrison presided, and speeches of much force and pungency were made by Parker Pillsbury, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Wm. W. Brown, Lucretia Mott, Lucy J. Stone, and others. The meetings will be continued for several days. Receipts the past year, $6,992 57; expenditures $6,975 13.

American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society—This body (which holds to political agitation, and has the *National Era* under its patronage, as the preceding has the *Anti Slavery Standard*) met at the Tabernacle on Tuesday afternoon.—Lewis Tappan read the annual report, in which many encouraging symptoms of the cause are enumerated. Speeches were made by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Rev. Saml. R. Ward, a colored clergyman of New York, and Henry Bibb, a fugitive slave.

Clerical Temperance Convention.—This body, composed wholly of clergymen, listened to some excellent speeches, and adopted an address.

The New York Sunday School Union and the *New York Colonization Society* held meetings which were interesting and fully attended.

☞ The financial condition of the American and Foreign Bible Society is prosperous. For the first time since its organization, its receipts now exceed its expenditures.

WHAT BECOMES OF THEM?—Out of 18,589 immigrants who are said to have arrived at New York in January, February and March of the present year, 15,000 were Roman Catholics.—At this rate of addition, the Roman Catholic denomination should increase with much greater rapidity than, its own statistics being admitted, it really does. If 15,000 Catholics have arrived in the three winter months, more than 100,000 will reach that port alone during the year.—What becomes of them? At no such rate does the denomination increase. The unavoidable conclusion is, that under the genial influence of free institutions, free education, free converse, and a Bible accessible to all, they escape from the delusion and become Protestants.

Boston Excelsior.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT.—It has been suggested that the most appropriate gift that Boston could send to the young empire springing up on the shores of the Pacific, of which San Francisco is the outlet, would be a frame school-house for that city. This would be prized more for the principles of which it would be emblematical, than for its value in dollars and cents. It would be as if Boston said to her younger sister on the Pacific: "Behold the secret of my own greatness and prosperity, the Public School! Take it, my sister, for it is better to get wisdom than gold. Take it, and it will be the germ of institutions under whose protecting shade you and your children's children shall be blessed. Without it your golden treasures will be a curse; but with it they can be converted into sources of comfort and advancement to yourselves and to mankind." We learn that one of our public spirited fellow citizens has already packed up a good sized bell for the first school-house in San Francisco. Who will help on the project of sending an appropriate frame building for this purpose?—*Boston Transcript.*

ANECDOTE.—At the battle of Churubusco, a young native of the Emerald Isle, in the American ranks, was shot in the head. On the arrival of a surgeon, he was asked by a friend if the wound was dangerous, and was answered that it was—that he could see the brains. "Ah! by my sowl," exclaimed wounded Pat, "please send a little to my father in ould Ireland, for he often told me I never had any."

STOPPING NEWSPAPERS.—A certain man hit his toe against a pebble-stone and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and active self-sufficiency, he kicked old mother earth right saucily. With imperturable gravity, he looked to see "the great globe itself dissolve" and come to nought. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in the newspaper touches him in a weak place, and straitway he sends word to stop his paper. With great self-complacency, he looks to see a crash, when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his own toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures, to no extent, any one but himself.

THE PEACH BUDS.—There has been some unnecessary alarm as to the peach buds, as it was stated by several speakers at the Legislative Agricultural meeting, that they were generally killed, so far as their observations had extended; but on examination, and by inquiry from cultivators in different sections, we think that more than half of the peach buds are sound, and that there is a fair promise of fruit. Mr Earle, of the Worcester Spy, says, that from examination he thinks that two-thirds of the peach flowering buds are in a healthy condition.

As the past winter has been colder than the winter of 1847-8, and the peach buds are killed less, the argument, drawn from a hasty and partial view of the subject, that it is the extremely severe cold, and not the changeable weather, that kills, falls to the ground, so far as relates to the last two winters. The last winter was noted for severe and steady cold, and its predecessor for mildness and variableness, during which the fruit buds of the peach were nearly all killed.

New England Farmer.

☞ A Mr Tibbets states in the Mobile papers that he has made a chemical discovery by which a washing of *five hundred pieces* may be done by one person in twenty-five minutes, without any machine, or any rubbing, and without injury to the clothes. It has been tried with the most complete success. Who'll wear a dirty dicky after this?

THE VALUE OF COLD WATER.—The *Louisville Courier* of the 24th April says:

"We are much gratified in being able to state that Judge McKinley, the distinguished jurist of the U. S. Supreme Court, after having his vision so seriously impaired for fifty-two years that he could not see without glasses, has recovered his sight so perfectly that he is now able to read without the aid of glasses. For half a century this faculty was so seriously impaired that without glasses he was almost blind, and the recovery of his constitutional health, by which the sight has been reinvigorated, Judge McKinley very properly ascribes to the daily use of cold water on the head and surface of the body. Of the importance of the use of cold water in maintaining and restoring health, no one who has ever tried it can entertain a doubt, and we refer to Judge McKinley's gratifying success in the restoration of his vision from its long sleep, for the purpose of encouraging other invalids to resort to this cheap and powerful mode of medication."

THE GREAT ABOMINATION.—We Americans are, in some respects, a peculiar people. We cannot be said to be miserly, yet we outdo the nations in money-making and general thrift.—We go faster in our steamboats, build better ships, do more hard work, eat more food, and in a shorter time, than any nation on the face of the globe. So, too, in other things: we use more tea and coffee, drink more spirits, and become greater drunkards. So also we use more tobacco. But we cannot be at the trouble of smoking when we lie down, when we rise up, and through the whole day, as the Germans do. Nor can we be satisfied in taking up so much of our time as the French and English in snuffing. Two and a half hours' time out of each twenty-four in snuffing, sneezing, and blowing one's nose, does not accord with the American notion of industry. The American must do two things at a time. He can saw wood, or plow, or hoe corn, at the same time while he is chewing a huge quid of tobacco. He can, if need be, plead before a jury, or preach a sermon, while at the same time he holds the precious bolus in one side of the oral cavity. Besides, by the habit of chewing, more is made out of the thing, more is accomplished in a given time, and more of the strength of the tobacco is obtained, and the system is more completely saturated with it. *Chewing* is emphatically the American habit. The American can *smoke, snuff,* and *plug his nose* with tobacco; but all that is not enough—he must CHEW.

But what says hydropathy to all this? What says physiology? What the science of health? Moreover, what says political economy, common morality, and even decency itself? Why, plainly and emphatically, "Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." It is a more than beastly practice; and, as the couplet has it—

"Great men and green worms will use their tobacco,
But never a pig nor his wife; ah! slack, ah!"

Tobacco is a good medicine, doubtless, in its proper place; a powerful means of good in certain rare emergencies, although in those even there are probably better. But as a thing of daily and general use, *it is an abominable drug.*

Water Cure Journal.

☞ A certain physician, when he visited his rich and luxurious patients, always went into their kitchens and shook hands with their cooks. "My good friends," said he, "I owe you much, for you confer great favors upon me. Your skill, your ingenious and palatable art of poisoning, enables us medical men to ride in carriages; without your aid, we should go on foot and be starved."

☞ Over-eating is the sure road to destruction; and no one can tell the number and the fearful aggravation of diseases occasioned by the indulgence of the stomach.

☞ It is injurious to cough leaning forward, as it serves to compress the lungs and make the irritation greater. Persons prone to the enjoyment, should keep the neck straight and throw out the chest. By these means the lungs expand, and the windpipe is kept free and clear. There is art in every thing, and the art of coughing is perhaps as important in its way as any other.

INSANITY FROM NOVEL-READING.—A physician in Massachusetts says: "I have seen a young lady with her table loaded with volumes of fictitious trash, poring, day after day and night after night, over highly wrought scenes and pictures of romance, until her cheeks grew pale, her eyes became wild and restless, and her mind wandered and was lost—the light of intelligence passed behind a cloud—her soul was for ever benighted. She was insane, incurably insane, from reading novels."—*Amer. Messenger.*

A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.—A worthy farmer, living in a country village in France, and a widower, was recently aroused at midnight by the barking of a dog. On endeavoring to quiet the dog, he found him unusually agitated, whereupon the farmer took his gun and went out to look into the cause. All at once he saw a horrid phantom rise up behind the hedge clothed in a white sheet. He turned pale, and his limbs shook with dismay. At length he picked up sufficient courage to ejaculate—

"If you are from Heaven, speak! If from the devil, vanish!"

"Wretch!" exclaimed the phantom, "I am your deceased wife, come from the grave to warn you not to marry Marie ——, to whom you are making love. She is unworthy to share my bed. The only woman to succeed me is Henrietta B——. Marry her, or persecution and eternal torment shall be your portion!"

This strange address from the goblin, instead of dismaying the farmer, restored his courage.—He accordingly rushed on his ghostly visitor, and stripping off the sheet, discovered the fair Henrietta B—— herself, looking excessively foolish. It is said that the farmer, admiring the girl's trick, had the banns published for his marriage with her.

THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND.—The neatness of the better class of women is quite striking. The majority of them wear white cotton stockings, without those dirty pantalets which you see bobbing about the ancles of our women, and they have too much good sense under an affected modesty to let their clothes draggle in the mud; but they raise their skirts a little, and you will see them elegantly dressed, and walking through, and crossing the muddiest streets in the rain, and not a speck of dirt upon their stockings. I wish our ladies at home could take some lessons from them. Another thing shows their good sense. They all, in walking, wear pattens or thicksoled shoes, as thick as cork soles, or else galoshes. India rubbers are not seen. They have another practice which I greatly admire. They seldom wear false curls; but women whose hair is gray wear it gray, and seem to take as much pains with, and as much pride in their silver locks as the younger ones do in their auburn tresses. I have met with a good many ladies in company, but I do not find them to differ greatly from those I left at home, among the well educated classes. Manners are certainly much more a study than with us, and, upon the whole, make society much more agreeable; for they are not put on for the occasion, but grow up with them as a matter of course. Every thing in society proceeds much more quietly than with us. From what I can see, the English women must be excellent housewives, as nothing can exceed the neatness and comfort of their establishments. I do wish I could show you my bedroom and parlor, and let you see how neatly I am served.

Henry Colman.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.—Messrs Bontecou & Thayer, of this town, recently filled an order from Royalton, Vermont, for 150 lbs. Sulphate of Zinc, to be used in whitewash upon the railroad bridge there. Some Irishmen, thinking it a fine article of Epsom Salts, concluded to hook a little, and accordingly filled their dinner pails and carried home the crystals. Sunday came, and the leisure was employed in making use of the important accession to their stock of domestic medicines. The consequence is, that several of them are now "very low," but perfectly cured of all disposition to steal Epsom Salts; in fact, we believe they have *given up all they took.*

Springfield Republican.

A NATURAL BIRTH REGISTER.—When a native of Java has a child born, he immediately plants a tree, which, adding every year a circle of wood to its trunk, indicates the age of the tree, and therefore that of the child. The consequence is, the child regards the tree with reverence and affection as long as he lives.

HOME MARKET vs. THE FOREIGN.—According to the report (1848) of the Commissioner of Patents, fifteen articles of the produce of the soil are valued at about nine hundred millions of dollars—the five leading articles, viz., corn, wheat, hay, cotton and oats, estimated at about seven hundred and fifty millions—and, if the report be correct, the value of all the crops reaches the large sum of eleven hundred and twenty millions of dollars; but to guard against errors, we will say ten hundred millions of dollars.—And now let us see how these immense products are disposed of. In the reports which emanated from the Treasury Department for some years past, a great parade was made about the importance of the foreign market; but every man of business knew that our exports did not generally exceed ten per cent. of our products, and that during the famine year in Ireland our exports were only about fifteen per cent. of our products. It would then appear, if the books kept at Washington tell the truth, that whilst we export one hundred millions of dollars worth of products, we consume nine hundred millions, the manufacturers taking a large portion.

National Intelligencer.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The subject of land monopoly has excited considerable attention in various sections of the country, particularly at the West. Throughout the entire West, immense tracts of land may be met with in an uncultivated and unimproved state, which are owned by wealthy men in distant cities, and even in Europe, who intend to let them lie in this condition until the improved state of the country around has advanced their value. There can be no more effectual drawback to the growth and prosperity of that portion of the country, than thus keeping the lands out of the possession of actual settlers. Most certainly some measure should be devised to remedy this evil. The most apparent remedy is the prohibition of the sale of the public lands in large tracts to single individuals or to corporations. Heretofore, grants of the public land to a very large extent have been made by Government to persons and associations. In Wisconsin, one of the English nobility has purchased, within the last two years, a single tract of 20,000 acres. Such a system will soon establish in this country a landed aristocracy as odious as that which now exists in Europe. The public lands should be sold only to actual settlers, and in such quantities only as are sufficient for their reasonable wants. The interests of a Republican Government require that as many of its citizens as possible should be landowners. This alone will ensure general prosperity, elevate the condition of the masses, and bind them together in strong and ardent attachment to the country and its institutions. If the lands at the West fall into the hands of speculating capitalists, it is impossible to doubt that serious calamities will ensue. We trust that the attention of Congress may be called to this subject at its next session, and that some salutary regulations will be adopted in regard to the disposition of the public lands.—*Boston Traveller.*

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—This morning the champions of the rights of the slave trader might have witnessed a spectacle at our railroad depot which would at least have awakened suspicions in their innocent minds. For, stowed away in a small car by themselves, were about fifty colored women, lads and small children, whom by intuitive perception, each observer knew to be slaves collected in various parts of the State of Maryland, and brought here, as to a grand servile emporium, to be herded and penned until arranged in gangs, which will be driven to Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, and if the wretches who wield the lash shall dare, to New Mexico and California. The poor victims were not, as used formerly to be the practice, chained in coffles, and marched through the streets to the pens, just under the eaves of the Smithsonian Institution. Thanks to the free-soilers, a public sentiment has been aroused which will not bear the open parade of the most scandalous circumstances incident to this brutal business. These subjects of "the fine patriarchal rule" of the slave-drivers, were therefore huddled with all dispatch into hacks, and shuffled into the pen belonging to the dealer, and in a week's time they will be on their way to their final destination.

Washington Corres. N. Y. Eve. Post, 27th ult.

KENTUCKY EMANCIPATION CONVENTION.—A Convention has been held at Frankfort, Ky., of those in favor of negro emancipation, to suggest some feasible plan of action. They resolved that slavery was injurious to the Commonwealth, and inconsistent with free government; that any plan of emancipation ought to be gradual, and operate only on those born after its adoption, and therefore it was recommended to insert in the new Constitution the absolute prohibition of the introduction of slaves into the State, and the reservation of power by the people to take any action in reference to the abolition of slavery which they may think best.

FREE SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.—So popular is emancipation in the enterprising town of Covington, opposite Cincinnati, that its opponents have refused to discuss the question with the advocates of Freedom.

☞ A slave girl in Nashville recently hung herself to escape punishment, for not informing of the whereabouts of her mother, who had run away. Had she been white, she would have been a heroine; but as she is black, she is a *total loss of* $500!

☞ Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated German painter, made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a tint. Apply the same rule to bad books and bad company.

☞ Boys make a sad mistake when they think they appear manly because they can chew tobacco, or smoke cigars, or use profane language. They are wonderfully mistaken if they suppose any body admires them for these things. Boys are never so much esteemed and loved as when they behave modestly and respectfully to all, especially to their parents, and to persons who are aged.—*N. Y. Organ.*

☞ George Washington, when a boy, was about going to sea as a midshipman, and his trunk had been taken to the boat, when, as he went to take leave of his mother, he saw the tears bursting from her eyes, and an expression of deep sadness on her countenance. Seeing the distress of his parent, he at once turned to the servant and said: "Go and tell them to bring back my trunk. I will not go away and break my mother's heart." Mrs Washington was struck with the spirit and manner of the decision, and at once said to him: "My son, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe He will bless you."

American Messenger.

FOR THE WEST.—A company of 20 young lady teachers passed through Utica on Friday last, *en route* for the great West. They were accompanied by Ex-Gov. Slade of Vt.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Upwards of 1000 acres of the "Dark Plain," on the east side of Merrimack river at Concord, N. H., were burnt over on the 24th and 25th ult., creating great havoc among the young trees.

A tract of wood in Rochester, Mass., 2 miles long by ½ a mile wide, was burnt over on the 2d inst. 500 cords of cut wood and 4000 ft. plank were also destroyed.

On Long Island, about 40 miles from Brooklyn, some 11,000 acres of fine timber land were burnt over, on the 1st and 2d inst. Loss estimated at $250,000. The scene was grand, yet terrible; and the country for 50 miles around was illuminated.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.—A fire occurred in this city, on Monday last, which commenced in Boundary street, and extended two squares. 150 buildings were burnt, mostly small.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—We learn from a St. Louis paper, that the interior of the residence of a gentleman bound for California was discovered to be on fire the night after he left that city, and before the engines could be brought to bear on the devouring element, the flames in their fury had converted the roof into a heap of blackening ashes. Providentially, the lower part of the dwelling and its contents were uninjured.

A postscript states that the "residence" was a camp wagon, the cloth top of which was destroyed.

VERMONT PHŒNIX.

Brattleboro, Friday, May 11, 1849.

Editorial Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 7, 1849.

Another long and tedious storm commenced on Saturday, and has continued without intermission. It was preceded by weather as fickle and changeable as the favors of the most heartless coquette. Nights of intense heat, succeeded by a wintry blast; one day under cloaks, and shivering with cold, and the next uncomfortably warm, with the lightest summer dress. But neither the heat or cold, or dust or storm, interrupt the morning flow and evening ebb of the tide of human beings through Broadway. There is food for the curious and for the moralist in watching the never ceasing current through this great thoroughfare. All day long, and all night too, for that matter, the street is thronged with men and women hurrying along, intent upon some object of business or pleasure. There is, to a stranger, a feeling of loneliness and sadness in looking out upon this great multitude of human beings, and feeling that not one among them has the least regard or care for you, and that if sickness or death should overtake you, not one of them would turn aside to minister unto you, or know or care for your fate.

If, standing aloof, as an indifferent spectator, one could look into the bosoms of the mass who pass along, and perceive the feelings, motives and objects of each individual, what a diversified picture in human life would he discover. The miser to add to his wealth, the poor to avoid starvation, the spendthrift to buy pleasure, the homeless and destitute to find a refuge, the fashionable woman to see and be seen, and the ragged one to beg or steal—these, and all other conceivable variations of character, objects and conditions, jostle each other in the crowd, but all of them have one thing in common. Not one of them is in possession of what he wants to complete his happiness, but the happiness of each one consists, not in what he has, but in the hope of attaining something that is beyond. Though many, and perhaps most of them, have secured that which they once looked forward to as the darling object of life, yet the happiness they anticipated is not found in it, but is seen in something still far before them. So that, after all, the happiness of life, as to worldly objects, consists more in our hopes, than in the realization of them.

I met yesterday, in Broadway, a young man who came to this city eight years ago from the country, for the practice of law. He was a young man of fine talents, and bid fair to win for himself wealth and reputation. I had lost sight of him for two or three years, and when I met him yesterday, he was staggering along Broadway so drunk he could scarcely keep his feet. I hardly knew him—he was so bloated and blotched with liquor, and so shabbily dressed. He told me he was about going back to the country, where he came from, and that his family had already gone. I remember his wife, a bride, the ornament and charm of the society in which she moved, brought up in affluence and luxury, and seeing nothing in the future but love and happiness with the husband of her choice. But alas! for her fond hopes. The demon of intemperance has blighted them all. In a few years, it has changed the affectionate and happy husband into a drunken sot, whom she will soon follow to a drunkard's grave; stript him of his property and character, and driven her forth, heart-broken, to seek a charitable shelter among her friends.

This is the every day result of intemperance, and yet, some ladies wonder what they have to do with Temperance Societies. The fate of many among my own early school associates furnishes an emphatic warning of the dangers that lurk in moderate drinking. Three of them, at least, have gone in early manhood to a drunkard's grave in this city. They were all members of the legal profession, and of more than ordinary talents. One of them was for a time member of the Legislature of this State, and all of them engaged in successful and lucrative practice. When in school, and during the earlier part of their professional life, they would have ridiculed and resented the idea that their occasional social glass would ever make them drunkards, as much as your moderate drinkers do now-a-days, and like them, they doubtless looked down with pity and contempt upon the poor drunkards in the street. What if some seer had whispered in their ears, "You shall one day be like the drunken wretch whom you now loathe and despise"—with what defiant emotions would they have regarded him!

I have no other feeling for the drunkard than commiseration. He is as much an object of pity, and should be as much an object of public guardianship, as a lunatic.

☞ We have been shown a letter from C. F. Kittredge, who, with F. Woodcock of this village and Elbridge Gerry of West Brattleboro, sailed from Boston for California, Jan. 12. The letter was dated at Rio Janeiro, March 3d, and states that the party were and had generally been well, were in good spirits, and full of hope for the future.

☞ Some boys, fishing in a brook about half a mile this side of Chesterfield village, last week, found the lock, rings and chains belonging to the mail which was stolen some two months since in that town. Their appearance is said to indicate that the bag was burned.

☞ We have received from James Tufts, Esq., County Superintendent, a "Circular to Teachers in Windham County," and shall endeavor to make room for it in our next paper.

☞ "The Baker Family," with whose musical performances our citizens have been frequently delighted, were invited by President Taylor to an entertainment at the White House, on Tuesday evening, 24th ult. They sang a selection of their best pieces to the General and Mrs Taylor, Colonel and Mrs Bliss, and several invited guests. After the singing, came a bountiful supper, prepared under the eye of Mrs Bliss.

ANOTHER WARNING.—At Worcester, 24th ult., a young man named W. H. Ainsworth, in attempting to jump upon the Norwich train of cars, was thrown upon the track and killed.—He and a number of other youngsters had been in the habit of *catching rides* on the cars.

AND ANOTHER.—On Tuesday evening, as the train of the South Shore Railroad was leaving the Boston Depot, Mr Robert Hall, of Cohasset, in attempting to jump upon the train while in motion, fell upon the track, and had his arm and leg broken by being jammed between the car and platform.

CIRCUS ACCIDENT.—The large tent of Welch & Co's. Circus was blown down, at Rochester, N. Y. on Monday evening, 30th ult., while some 2,500 persons were attending an exhibition, and one person, Wm. H. Crowell, had his head broken by one of the falling poles, and soon died, and another, George Ives, was injured in the spine.

State Legislatures.

That of Massachusetts adjourned on Wednesday of last week, after a session of 120 days.

The new Legislature of Rhode Island met on Tuesday of last week, and adjourned on Friday—having completed all its labors in four days.

In the Connecticut Legislature, which met May 2d, the Senate has chosen Whig officers, and the House Locofocos, by the aid of the "free soilers." On joint ballot, Mr Trumbull, Whig candidate for Governor, and all the other gentlemen on the Whig State ticket, except Treasurer, were elected.

VIRGINIA.—The Locofocos appear to have all the luck in the Virginia election, choosing half a dozen Congressmen by a mere handfull of votes. Probably a thousand more votes would have secured a Whig majority in the delegation, whereas we shall now have but *two*, and perhaps but *one*. Unless Kentucky and Tennessee mind their hand, Gen. Taylor may have an Opposition Congress to commence with—not an agreeable prospect.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEN. TAYLOR, in reply to an invitation from the Boston authorities to visit that city, says:

"I shall be happy to comply with their wishes, when public duties and other circumstances shall permit, but it is not now possible to foresee at what time I shall be able to leave the seat of Government. I need not say that I will gladly embrace the first suitable opportunity to meet my friends in Boston, and again witness the activity and prosperity of that thriving city."

APPOINTMENTS.—Selden F. White has been appointed Postmaster at Keene, N. H., in place of Wm. L. Foster, removed.

Edward W. Lincoln, son of Ex-Gov. Lincoln, and lately editor of the Worcester Ægis, has been appointed Postmaster of that city.

Isaac Platt, editor and publisher of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Eagle, has been appointed Postmaster of that city.

EQUALITY AT LEAST.—The Locofocos and their presses throughout the country are actually enraged at Old Zack for not being willing to be a partisan President after he promised he would not be. He said he would be the President of the whole country. He went into power, and found all the offices of honor and profit in the hands of one party—the Locofocos. And now because he is not willing to be the President alone of that party, and keep them all in office, and thereby exclude the Taylor men entirely, these conscientious souls are actually "riled" about it. The Old Hero will do no such thing. He will be the President of the whole country, and not of a mere party, and he will go on turning out these Loco officials till he has brought about somewhat of an equality between the parties in the enjoyment of office. He will be certain to put the proscribed Taylor men in their places. It will take him some time to do it, but he'll do it.—*Alabama Journal.*

A GOOD JOKE.—Two rabid politicians in Cincinnati, who were striving for the office of Postmaster, received each a letter on the 1st April, notifying them of their appointment. They both sallied forth to crow over each other, to the great amusement of those who understood the game.

TAKING A "HORN."—A good story is told of Judge Collamer, Postmaster General. It seems he has adopted the excellent rule not to appoint any body who is addicted to strong drink. Some days since an applicant for office presented himself with recommendations, &c. all in orderly array. Collamer very coolly asked the applicant if he drank whiskey, which the latter misunderstood for an invitation to take some. "No, I thank you," replied he, "*I would prefer a glass of brandy and water.*" His appointment has not yet appeared in the papers.

DISTILLERIES AND IGNORANCE.—North Carolina reports 2,802 distilleries, and over 56,000 persons who cannot read or write, in a population of 750,000. Massachusetts contains 37 distilleries, and of nearly a million of people, there are less than 5,000 who cannot read or write. We hope yet to see the fires of the still put out, and education universally prevalent.

RUM SPARES NOT THE HIGH.—The Lawrence Messenger says that Mr Benjamin Williams, late of Exeter, N. H., whose body was found in the dock in Lynn, on the 20th ult., "was formerly one of the most extensive blank book manufacturers in New England, wealthy and respected; but he had, for many years, given a loose rein to his appetite for liquor. He was a kind-hearted, intelligent man, and might, but for one fault, have retained the respect, and perhaps wealth, which he once enjoyed. To those who have known Mr W., more especially those who served their apprenticeship in his establishment, his death, in such a manner, will cause a pang of sorrow."

☞ The effect of the sale of intoxicating drinks is uniformly the same everywhere, and in all conditions of society. Sell them to savages or civilized men, blacks or whites, Pagans, Turks or Christians, and the effect upon all is just the same. It makes them alike noisy, ill-tempered, quarrelsome, abusive to neighbors and relatives; it is the cause of poverty, degradation and crime; yes, affrays, fightings and murders follow in the wake of the grog-traffic, just as certainly and uniformly as a report follows the explosion of gunpowder.

☞ The present license law of Vermont has been decided to be constitutional, at a session of the Superior Court in Washington county. It was also decided that debts for liquor, sold without a license, are not collectable.

☞ The Directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad have voted to employ no persons upon the Road who use intoxicating drinks.

☞ Genery Twitchell, Assistant Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent, in place of Wm. Parker, resigned.

☞ Alexander Ramsay, the new Governor of Minesota, was fifteen years ago a journeyman cabinet-maker; he then attended a manual labor school, afterwards studied law, subsequently became a member of Congress, and is now Governor of Minesota.

COUNTERFEITS ABROAD.—A young man, dressed as a farmer, succeeded in passing upon business men in Keene, last Tuesday week, two $5 bills of the Marine Bank, New Bedford, one $3 of the Marblehead and one $3 of the Agawam Bank—all counterfeits. The bills were well executed, and calculated to deceive. The fellow left Keene with a horse and wagon, in the evening, and has been pursued.

FIRE IN BENNINGTON.—The dwelling-house occupied by J. E. Davis, Jr., and the widow of Reuben Bryant, in Bennington Centre Village, was destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. Mr Davis is a printer, foreman of the Gazette office, and by this calamity loses his all—there being no insurance on either house or furniture.

EXPLOSION.—The cylinder mill attached to the powder manufactories of Messrs Walker & Harrington, in Bennington, was blown completely to pieces on the 30th ult. It fortunately happened that all the workmen were absent, so that no one was injured. Loss $1000.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—On Friday afternoon, as the passenger train from Springfield was passing through a bridge two or three miles above Northampton, a brakeman named Buffington was knocked from the top of a car, and severely injured. It is thought he will recover.

On the same day, another hand on the same Road had his foot run over and cut off by a car-wheel.—*Greenfield Democrat.*

HEAVY RAILROAD DAMAGES.—In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, last week, Ezra S. Corning, of Chicopee Falls, obtained a verdict of $9,045 against the Connecticut River Railroad Co., for bodily injuries done him at a collision on their Road, in Feb., 1848.

THE GOLDEN RULE NOT APPLICABLE IN LAW.—During the charge to the Jury in the case of Corning vs. the Conn. River Railroad Co., on Saturday, Judge Metcalf remarked, in reference to some suggestions made by the counsel to the Jury, that the rule of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us, had no proper application to the duties of a juror, since if it had there would never be anybody hung or sent to prison. This sheds a light upon the relations of law and gospel which has probably not occurred to everybody.—*Spring. Repub.*

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—In giving an account of the loss of the steamboat Milwaukie, lately sunk by the ice on the Illinois river a few miles below Naples, the following touching incident connected with the sinking of this boat, is thus related:

When Capt. Brickman saw that she was going down rapidly, and that there was no way of preventing the disaster, his first endeavor was to save his son, a youth of some seven years old—but on searching the cabin he could not be found. There was a moment of agony which only a parent can feel, when, after repeated calls and no answer, the father was compelled to save his own life by plunging into the icy stream, with the only hope of swimming to the shore; this he did as did also five others; but ere he had gained an hundred yards he turned and gave one last call as he supposed to his child—the boy heard the cry—being with several other persons on an immense cake of ice floating down the river, and answered his parent's call. "Farewell, my son," exclaimed the father. "Good bye, father," screamed the child, and both were certain that they had parted forever; but it was not so to be. They did meet again in a few hours afterward, on shore, safe and sound—with what feelings may better be imagined than described. It is almost a miracle that all, both those who took to the water, and those who trusted to the ice, should have escaped death.

HONESTY AND LIBERALITY.—About a week since, Mr Artemas White, of this city, lost his pocket-book, containing three bank bills of $100 each, and 25 to $30 in small bills. The pocket-book was found by an Irish laborer, who, after considerable inquiry and trouble, discovered the owner and delivered it safely into his hands. On receiving it, Mr White at once presented the honest fellow with a $50 bill. It is pleasant, in these days of fraud and selfishness, to chronicle such a development of the organ of Conscientiousness in one case, and of that of Benevolence in another.—*Boston Excelsior, 4th inst.*

BENEVOLENCE LARGE.—Gerritt Smith, of New York, who has already given farms to 1,000 colored people, now makes known that he will give parcels of from 15 to 60 acres of land, and $10 each, to 1,000 white persons, to be selected in the counties of that State according to population; or, in case his land should not hold out, he will give them $50 in cash, to enable them to buy land elsewhere.

PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.—The N. H. Statesman intimates that Charles F. Gove, Esq., Superintendent of the Nashua & Lowell Railroad, is about to commence lining that road with young upland elms. Fifty years hence, what a luxury their shade will be to the traveler, with the thermometer at 90°.

The Merrimack Corporation, in Lowell, are lining the streets as far as their land extends with trees of different kinds.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The late Henry Todd of Boston, left by his will, after amply providing for his family connections, $5,000 to the "Massachusetts General Hospital," the interest of which is forever to go toward furnishing free beds for those whose circumstances may require them. To the "Boston Asylum and Farm School" for indigent boys, he left a legacy of $3,000—to the "Boston Children Friend Society" $2,000. The remainder of his estate, amounting, probably, to some $10,000, he bequeathed to the "Board of Education," for the benefit of the Massachusetts Normal Schools.

A FORTUNE MISSED.—The Windsor Chronicle records the death, at East Rupert in this State, of Capt. Moses Sheldon, aged 97. He had lived upon his homestead 65 years. He emigrated thither from Connecticut, and on his way looked at the ground on which the city of Troy now stands, and deliberated for some time whether he should not purchase it for a farm.—The only building then upon it was a tavern, and the only population, the inmates of that tavern. If he had made that purchase, what a fortune would have been his!

TALL WALKING.—Mr Wm. Wallace walked, *for a wager of $100, one hundred miles in twenty-two hours and thirty-seven seconds,*—and then ran a quarter of a mile, beating the whole crowd who ran against him! He appeared little fatigued after performing the feat. The bet was that he would do it in 23 hours. The affair came off at Crown Point.—*Whitehaller.*

A FAMILY GATHERING.—We learn that on Tuesday of this week, sixty-five of the eighty-five children and their families who trace their genealogy to Widow Catharine Woods, of New Braintree, assembled at her house to pay their parting respects to her grandson, Rev. James Woods, of Alabama, who contemplates embarking soon for California, by the appointment and under the patronage of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, as a missionary to that new and interesting portion of our country.

Barre Patriot, 4th inst.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—Mrs Milner, residing in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 22d ult. gave birth to *five* boys, all of which are alive and doing well. What makes this case singular is, that at her first confinement she gave birth to *two*, and at her second to *three*, and at this, her third, to *five*—making in all, *ten* children in four years, and all living.

A FAMILY TRAVELING IN WHEELBARROWS.—A strange scene was exhibited in Cincinnati a few days ago, being nothing less than a family consisting of father and mother and six children traveling in wheelbarrows. They had traveled all the way from Laporte county, Ind., in three wheelbarrows, intending to reach Pennsylvania, from which State they had emigrated some years ago. Their blankets, wearing apparel, and some few utensils used in preparing and distributing food among the family, were in one barrow, and the younger children were stowed away in the others—the father and the elder boys taking turns in wheeling them along.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE BOOTLESS.—Mr William Snell, of Easton, Pa. has invented a machine to form ladies' and gentlemen's gaiters, half gaiters, and short gaiters, without seams, at the same time producing any *size* required, in all their proportions, so as to fit with the greatest nicety and exactness. The machine will form any of the materials in general use, such as patent leather, calf, kip, men's morocco, split leather, or anything woolen. It dispenses with the operation of boot cutting and more than half the binding. Such is the simplicity, that any person unacquainted with the business can use it. It will reduce patent leather boots one third of their usual cost.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—The *Washington Union* states that the dies for the coinage of one dollar gold pieces will be ready in a few days, and that the chief coiner has nearly $100,000 worth of gold planchets and strips in readiness for the new coins.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Among the last acts of Congress, was the appropriation of $50,000 to purchase Colt's revolvers for the use of California emigrants. This seemed to be regarded as of more consequence than the cheap postage bill.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF WAR.—The expense to the city of New York for bringing home from Mexico and burying the remains of Col. Baxter and Lieut. Chandler was $3,980; medals for the New York Volunteers, $3,894; and their reception when they returned home, cost the city $1,200. In all, over $9,000!

OIL STONE.—There is no longer need to send abroad for Turquoise Oil Stone. A quarry has been discovered in Derby, Vt., which is said to be in all respects equal to the Eastern. It is now wrought successfully, and has been introduced into our market.—*Boston Atlas.*

PLUMBAGO.—The lead from which "pencil points" are made, comes from the principal plumbago mine in the world, at Barrowdale, Cumberland, England. It is situated in a hill, and instead of being worked constantly like other mines, is opened only once a year, when a sufficient quantity is taken out to supply the world for a year to come. It is then closed with strong doors, bars and locks, until the next annual supply is required. From the time of Queen Elizabeth, it is said that all the fine pencils in the world have been made of the black lead of this mine.

A Week Later from Europe.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Friday, with one week's later intelligence from Europe. Owing to the unfavorable accounts from the continent, the price of cotton had receded one-eighth of a penny. The reports of the corn market show a slight advance. Money was plenty. The America brings about £185,000 in specie—$925,000.

FRANCE.—The French government has come to the important resolution of an armed intervention in Italy, to reinstate the Pope. An expedition had already sailed for Civita Vecchia.—The bill appropriating 1,200,000f. to meet the expenses of the expedition passed the French Assembly by a vote of 3 to 1. In the British House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that the government was aware of the French intervention in Italy, but had taken no part in it, although he acknowledged the government did not disapprove it.

GERMANY.—Germany is still in a state of great confusion. The assent of some of the smaller States to the assumption of the imperial dignity by the King of Prussia has been given. But other and more important States are opposed. Neither France or Russia view the plan with favor, and Austria is violently opposed to it.

The war between Denmark and Prussia rages as fiercely as ever, nothing decisive, however, or very important having occurred. The Danes have blockaded the Prussian ports.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Austrians have sustained still further defeats in the Hungarian war. The great struggle now is for the possession of the Hungarian fortress of Colern, which has been beseiged by the Austrians several weeks. The important position of Waitzed had been occupied by the Hungarians. Colern is but twenty leagues distant from Vienna.

ITALY.—Italy is still in indescribable confusion. The Republicans have been put down in Genoa, after having had the command of that beautiful city for nine days. In Tuscany, there has been a general rising in favor of the Grand Duke, and the man who was recently Dictator is now prisoner. The landing of the French at Civita Vecchia, will doubtless put an end to the Roman Republic, and be followed by the restoration of the Pope. Venice is beseiged by the Austrians, by sea and land, and must surrender.

In Sicily, the struggle has commenced with dreadful ferocity, and a desperate battle took place on Good Friday, between the Neapolitan and Swiss troops, and the people of Catania, which continued all night, and ended in the defeat of the Catanians. A great number of them were killed, and the city was afterwards sacked and plundered.

The terror caused by this defeat has caused the city of Syracuse to surrender without resistance. Palermo is now the only place of much strength in the hands of the Sicilians. A desperate resistance is expected there, but with very little chance of success.

Information has been received by the Oberon steamer, that on its leaving Catania on Saturday evening, the city was in flames in three places. The most beautiful edifices were a heap of ruins, and the renowned library and museum of natural history were entirely destroyed.

The latest accounts from Florence leave no reason to doubt but that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has returned to his capital. It is reported that the revolutionary Government of Leghorn has been overturned by the people themselves—as that of Florence has been before.

☞ Sir John Franklin was sent out some two years ago, in command of an expedition to find a passage round the North coast of America, and has not been heard from for a long time. The British Government has sent out three expeditions in search of him, and offered a reward of £20,000 to any one who will find and relieve him, if in distress, or give information concerning him. Lady Franklin has bestirred herself, and engaged the energy of the British North Sea whalers, and has written a letter to President Taylor, asking his co-operation. The President replies (through Mr Clayton, Secretary of State) that he will gladly do all he can to promote the object. It is said that two national vessels will be sent forthwith to the Arctic Seas, in search of the lost expedition. One of the ships will go east, through Davis's Straits, and the other west, to Bhering's Straits.

☞ The "Wife Market" at Australia was exceedingly brisk last July, the latest dates from thence. Transactions were peremptory, and no bargains on time. No less than eight of the female immigrants by the William Stewart were well and respectably married before they had been ashore 48 hours. The others thought they would "wait awhile" and be more circumspect.

☞ A successful elopement was lately effected in Dublin, by means of a hearse, in which curious vehicle the young lady was conveyed, nothing loth, to the temple of Hymen.

CANADA.—Quiet reigned at Montreal on Saturday last, but some of the provinces were in an agitated state. One or two new arrests had been made. Some of those first arrested, but liberated on bail, were about to start on a tour of "agitation" through the Eastern Townships. The government had taken possession of a new building called Free Mason's Hall, for the meetings of Parliament. The muss seems well nigh over.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO TAKE LIFE.—A most diabolical attempt was made upon the life of Thomas B. Warren, Esq., in New York, on Friday last. It seems that a muffled negro went to Mr W.'s house, about 10 o'clock Thursday night, and left a small mahogany box, with the servant, marked "Thos. B. Warren, Esq., confidential." Mr W. was not at home, and had no leisure to examine the contents of the package until 2 o'clock the next day.

His wife and children were looking on when he commenced undoing the package. It proved to be a small mahogany box, with a drawer near the bottom. As Mr W. commenced opening the drawer, he observed smoke issue, which excited his suspicions, and he called upon the family "for God's sake to run out of the room." They did so instantly, he followed them; and in an instant, an explosion ensued, which shattered the room, tore the door from its hinges, broke all the windows, &c.

On examination, it was found that the box contained a quantity of powder, resting upon some sand paper; and in the drawer, a quantity of matches, which, when the drawer was opened, rubbed against the sand paper and ignited. Mr W. is a "Tombs lawyer," and it is supposed that some malicious enemy made this attempt upon his life. But no one was injured.

Albany Journal.

DEATH OF ALVAN STEWART.—The death of this eminent man occurred at New York on Tuesday week. His age was 59. He was extensively known as a lawyer, a politician, and a philanthropist. He was an active member of the Liberty party; was Chairman of its National Committee, from the first organization of the party to Oct. 1847, and presided over its first National Convention at Albany, in April, 1840. He was an earnest advocate of the cause of Temperance, and his eloquent appeals in behalf of that and the cause of Human Freedom will long vibrate in the hearts of thousands in all parts of our country.—*Northampton Courier.*

DEATH OF MAJOR WHISTLER.—This skillful and eminent Engineer died at St. Petersburg, Russia, on the 7th of April, after a long illness, consequent upon an attack of Cholera. He was Engineer of the Western Railroad in Massachusetts, and had gone to Russia, by invitation of the Emperor, to superintend the construction of the great Railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow. His loss will be irreparable to his Royal employer, and he leaves many warm friends on this side of the Atlantic.

THE CHOLERA prevails extensively in New Orleans—over 200 deaths, some days. In one family of 20 boarders, 8 died in one day.

It is also on the Mississippi, in the boats and in the towns—and on the Ohio.

☞ The will of Mr Edward Philips, of Nahant (who committed suicide at Brattleboro last summer), bequeathing a vast amount of property to various institutions and individuals, is to be contested by the heirs at law. The suit will come up in the Mass. Supreme Court, July 10. Among the bequests, was one of $100,000 to Harvard University; and the heirs at law have given a bond for the payment of that sum, if they should be beaten.