

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOL. I.

ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.--JUNE 7, 1834.

NO. 12.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

This paper will be issued semi-monthly, in the village of Rochester, under the supervision of the Managers of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Society. It will be printed on good paper, medium sheet, at ONE DOLLAR per annum, always to be paid in advance. Any person remitting Five Dollars, will be entitled to six copies for one year.

Letters, &c. must be directed to the Editor of the Rights of Man—postage to be paid in all cases.

WILLIAM C. BLOSS, Travelling Agent.

Mr. Ezekiel Fox is appointed Agent for this paper in the village and vicinity.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO.

We have been favored with Rio Janeiro papers to April 28 including the first number of a paper in English, called "The Rio Packet," which is to be published semi-weekly.

The 7th of April, being the anniversary of the regeneration of Brazil in 1831, was celebrated with every demonstration of rejoicing.

RIO JANEIRO, April 5.—The horizon of our political world bears a more favorable aspect than it has done for some time past; the reports from the Presidents of the different Provinces to the Regency, and the numerous felicitations received from the several municipalities, all announce that tranquility is firmly restored in all the Provinces, except that the insurrection of Panellas and Jaquipe has not yet been quelled; but as troops from all directions have marched against the insurgents, they cannot stand out long; several persons implicated have been taken and sent to the Island of Fernando Noronha.

The long continuance of dry weather has much injured the crops in the Minas districts generally; and reduced the towns of Diamanting and Principe to absolute starvation; happily the rains which have lately fallen, and the liberal subscription made by the inhabitants of this city, both natives and foreigners whose names have been published, amounting to near Rs. 30,000\$000, and measures adopted by Government have greatly relieved the unfortunate sufferers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

This abominable traffic is still carried on in Brazil to a considerable extent, notwithstanding the obligations of laws and Treaties to the contrary. The President of the Province of St. Paul's having sent the Judge of the 6th district to St. Sebastian, to ascertain, if possible, where the African negroes reported to have been landed there and on the adjacent beach some months since, were concealed, the latter reported the result of his mission in the following terms.

From the confidential information which I have been able to obtain, more than once, Africans have been landed on the coast to the northward of this port, in the District of Ubatuba. Near two thousand slaves were concealed in large huts at a place called Cananas, and another near it called Taubatanga; a great portion of them were sent to the towns on the road to Rio de Janeiro, part remained in the District of Ubatuba, and in three of the Districts of this town, and finally it is suspected that Africans still exist in Villa Bella.

The number of persons implicated is very great, more than four hundred would be imprisoned—proving the law was enforced, and this number is composed of people of great wealth and influence, having many friends, relations, &c.; much property would be lost—interests and animosities set in commotion.

Neither is it this, nor the fear of implicating myself, nor the idea of personal danger, (which would be probable enough) that would obliterate in my mind the necessity of enforcing those principles of morality, and relieving human nature so atrociously violated. I fore see therein no hope of encountering in the Justices of Peace either union of sentiment or energy, and that discourages me entirely. The orders of your Excellency would long since have been executed, had I not encountered the above mentioned difficulties.—What effect has been produced? What can be expected from Justices who are well aware that Africans exist in their districts, and not only wink at it, but deny the fact.

It being impossible for me to act, without the power of committing any one, which is absolutely necessary, what can I do? I have meditated and vexed myself greatly with one of the worst commissions I could possibly have been employed on, and it vexes me so much the more as I am not instigated by the desire of the praise of your Excellency, (whose good opinion nevertheless I much value), or have I any other motive save that of my own conscience and respect for humanity.

What can I do, Excellent Sir? Issue orders in vain to the Justices of Peace? waste time in formalities? make a show of good intentions and do nothing? To charge the Justices of Peace with the search warrants is useless, to order them to proceed in a summary of Police is to expect that no one will be convicted, and that they will procure the evidence of accomplices; going myself to the different catenas in search of negroes, and issuing search warrants would produce no good effect, and subject me to responsibility for exceeding my jurisdiction. I again implore your Excellency to give your serious attention to what I have laid before you. After all, what Jury would have to judge the offenders? What Attorney, what evidence would support the accusation and prove the crime?

It is said that the Africans were employed in the centre of the estates and sleep in the woods. I have been informed of a horrible fact which took place about the middle of last year; a vessel loaded with these miserable creatures capsized in a gale, and floated with the keel uppermost; she was fallen in with by a vessel off Villa Bella, who immediately sent a boat to sink her; on starting one of the planks the small she emitted was horrible, and a

number of human bodies were seen floating from the hold!

The immorality on the one hand, and a multitude of serious considerations on the other, render me incapable of reflecting on such an occurrence.

These appalling facts, on being received by the Governor of St. Paul's were by him transmitted to the Minister of Justice, who implores the government to adopt efficacious measures for the remedy of so great an evil. He says—

As relates to the Justices of Peace, Municipal Chambers and Attorneys General, I have been too long undeceived to expect any co-operation or assistance from them, owing to the negligence and connivance of others, and even now after having received the inclosed letter from the said Judge, communicating to me that he has received information of near two thousand slaves having been landed on the coast near the S. Sebastian, and appertaining to the District of Ubatuba, the Magistrate assures me that they have not the least knowledge of this scandalous violation of the law, or of the existence of newly imported negroes in their districts; whereas from the information obtained by the aforesaid Judge, it is evident that the major part of them were sent to the towns to the Northward of this province, and the remainder employed in agriculture in the centre of the estates, and sleep in the forest, and that in this abominable traffic a great number of persons of the first consideration and property in the country are implicated; this being one of the reasons why the Magistrates tolerate and protect this infamous traffic in human flesh.

Resolved to encounter all difficulties, unbiased by any private considerations, I will proceed with all activity in the attempt to liberate those miserable Africans from oppression & barbarous slavery, and will use every means in my power to punish the aggressors, and also the Justices who have participated. Grieved as I am that hitherto all my exertions have been fruitless, I candidly confess to your excellency, that from the reasons pointed out by the Judge, and what I have learned by experience, I foresee little or no good result from my endeavors, unless a more energetic remedy be applied to the evil; for as I have before stated, from the Justices of the Peace nothing can be expected, and the Judge, residing at a distance, and having no connexion with those implicated in this affair, has his hands tied; otherwise he is the only person who could act with energy, enforce the law, and bring to punishment those who thus scandalously seminate immorality in all classes of society, confident of impunity as they must be tried by a jury composed of relations, friends, or perhaps accomplices in the same crime. This remedy I expect from the solicitude with which the General Assembly watches over the security and prosperity of the Nation, and therefore request your excellency to present the enclosed communication of the Judge, together with my observations, for them to resolve that which may appear most for the public good.

SEDUCTION.—A pretty little girl, named Eliza Hopson, not quite sixteen years of age, was committed to prison yesterday, for stealing some articles of clothing, &c. from a lady of the name of Allen, with whom she lived as a servant. It appeared on her examination, that a fellow who kept a clothing store in Water street, began to pay his addresses to her about ten months back, when she lived with her mother (her only surviving parent) upon Long Island. About three months since, she came over to New York, with her mother, to see him; and as the latter was under the necessity of returning to Brooklyn early in the afternoon, he persuaded her to let the daughter stay with him in order to go to the Park Theatre. This, in an evil hour, she permitted, and confided in his trust her only earthly treasure. It seems by Eliza's statement, that they returned to the store after leaving the theatre, when he persuaded her to take some wine, to prevent her catching cold while crossing the river. She was then sitting on the settee, with his arm around her waist, and feeling dizzy, she leaned her head against his shoulder, and had no recollection of what occurred afterwards, until she awoke the next morning and found herself in bed at his house!—Ashamed to return to her mother, and overpersuaded by him, she consented to always live with him, he promising to marry her in a month. Her mother on hearing of her daughter's dishonor drowned herself (it will be remembered) in January last. In the beginning of April the scoundrel left the city to reside in Boston, and the poor girl, deserted by him, and thrown upon the world without a friend, applied for a situation and obtained it with Mrs. Allen. Finding herself *exigente*, and fearful of exposure, it is presumed that she stole the clothing and money in order to go to Boston, with the hope of inducing her ruthless betrayer to provide for her future wants. She is committed to prison, and in all probability will become a mother ere she leaves the walls which now confine her, and the first cries of her infant offspring, (which under other circumstances, might have been a blessing to her) will only serve to wring her bosom more deeply, by reminding her of the lost, destitute, and degraded condition to which she is reduced. Nor is this an uncommon instance: for more than half the cases of robbery by females, would, if inquired into, be found to have emanated from a similar source. First, an artless girl is seduced; she loses thereby the continuance of her friends and relations—next she is destroyed by the villain who caused her ruin—deprived of the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, she steals—she is detected and sent to prison from whence she is liberated only to plunge still deeper into the paths of sin, sorrow, and corruption.—N. Y. Transcript.

A petit juror recently appeared in his seat in the Supreme Court at Augusta, Geo. in a state of beastly intoxication. Judge Holt immediately fined him twenty dollars, and ordered that he should be imprisoned three days.

RESTORATION OF ISRAEL.

This is a subject which invites and will soon receive much attention from the Christian world. All our ideas and opinions, in relation to this interesting theory, are principally derived, of course, from Divine oracles. It perhaps may not here be improper to take a brief view of the subject.

In the year 721, B. C. 2555 years ago, Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, after a siege of three years, took Samaria, then inhabited by the ten tribes of Israel, and carried them away into his own dominions. A predecessor of Shalmaneser, however, subdued and carried into Assyria, nearly 20 years before, a part or the whole of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh. These dwelt in the northern and eastern parts, and became the earliest victims to the rapacious and bold ambition of the Assyrian monarchs.

The tribe of Judah, (including a part of Benjamin,) which inhabited the southern part of Palestine, were likewise subdued and taken into captivity, about 130 years after, by the king of Babylon—from whence they returned after a period of 70 years. The whole number who returned was nearly 50,000.

But the house of Israel—as the other tribes were called, by way of distinction, were not to return and dwell in common with their brethren, "until the word of the Lord be fulfilled;" which was prophesied—would take place in the "LATTER DAYS."

The earliest prophetic account which we have of "the things which should be" thereafter, we find in Genesis 49th. In Lev. 26th we read of the blessings promised for obedience, and the curses pronounced in case of disobedience, to the house of Jacob. "They are told of God, through Moses, that if they assume to bow down to any idols or graven images; or neglect to reverence his Sabbaths and sanctuaries, and to keep his commandments,—their land which they go to possess, (Canaan,) shall be brought into utter desolation, and they shall be thence scattered among the heathen"—that the sword and pestilence and famine shall follow them—that "a faintness shall be sent into their hearts, in the land of their enemies; and the sound of a shaken leaf shall chase them; and they shall flee, as fleeing from a sword;—and they shall fall when none pursueth"—that they should be left to pine away in their iniquities, in their enemies' land—and that they should utterly perish. These and other prophecies concerning the "chosen people" are found in Leviticus. Balaam, a heathen, (Num. 24,) was inspired of God to speak concerning the desolation which was to overtake Israel more than 700 years after—as also concerning the advent of the Saviour. Moses, in Deuteronomy, warns that people in the following manner: "If thou do at all forget the Lord thy God, and walk after other gods, and serve them, and worship them, I testify against thee this day, that ye shall surely perish." "It shall come to pass, if thou wilt not hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe all his commandments," &c. &c. the Lord shall bring thee into a nation which neither thou nor thy fathers have known"—and thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a by-word, among all nations whither the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other;—and among these nations, thou shalt find no ease; neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind," &c.

In Isaiah, chapter 1st, we find the Lord, through that prophet, exhorting Israel on account of their waywardness and abominable transgression. They are told that they have offered up sacrifices not acceptable. "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? saith the Lord: I am full of burnt offerings—and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, and lambs, and goats." "Bring no more vain oblations;" "I cannot accept your incense and your oblations; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting: my soul abhorreth your new moons and your feasts, and your many prayers I will not hear; your hands are full of blood. Wash you; make you clean; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment; give relief and freedom to the oppressed; care for the afflicted; plead for the widow."—"If ye be willing and obedient," ye shall live; "but if ye refuse and rebel," ye shall be devoured from off the land; "for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." "Execute ye judgment and righteousness; and deliver the oppressed out of the hand of the oppressor: do no violence to the stranger."—"Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbors' service without wages, and giveth him not for his work." Jer. 22. "Wherefore have we fasted, say ye, and thou seest not? Wherefore have we afflicted our souls, and thou takest no knowledge?" "Is it such a fast as I have chosen?" "Wilt thou call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord?" "It is to undo the heavy burden, and let the oppressed go free." "It is to deal thy bread to the hungry,—and that thou hidest not thyself from thine own flesh." "None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth;—justice standeth afar off, truth is fallen in the street, and equity cannot enter." "Shall not I visit for these things? Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? saith the Lord."

It was for such abominable iniquity that the Lord thundered forth these threatenings of his wrath against his own chosen people! How ought nations to take warning from this, and see to it that they do not bring down upon themselves the terrible judgments of Jehovah!

But the question is, are the Jews and Israelites to be restored to their ancient possessions? and, if so, when and how is the work to be accomplished?

We are informed, in many parts of Holy Writ, that although the whole family of Jacob should be apparently destroyed from the earth, by different and dire judgments, yet "a remnant should be left," and they should, at some future time, return to the worship of the true God, and take everlasting possession of the land which the Lord had covenanted to give them.

That they were to be (and now are) scattered over all the earth, is amply proved in the book of God, and from present appearances and existing evidence.

The descendants of the family of Judah are known as citizens of almost every nation on earth. In the civilized countries of Europe and America, we find white Jews; in Africa and the Indies, black Jews; and in the other parts of Asia, and the northern parts of Africa, swarthy and red faces." But where are we to look for the ten lost tribes? They were not lost, or wholly extirpated from the earth; but they were lost from the view of man—or those who might be disposed to inquire after them.

OBSERVER.

(To be continued.)

* It appears from these and other passages, that the Israelitish people were not only grossly idolatrous, but that they were a nation of oppressors.

* These facts go to prove that the variety in the human complexion can be traced to no other causes than climate and manner of living.

From the Maine Farmer.

A STRANGE THING UNDER THE SUN.

MR. EDITOR.—Two brothers, blacksmiths, Joshua and Thomas, both lived once in the same town. A farmer had been to Thomas to get his ploughshare repaired, but when he tried it, to make it plough he could not. He then carried it to Joshua. Joshua took it up and looked at it gravely for some time. At length he fixes it in his tongs and lays it on the anvil and says, here John, take that sledge and strike a blow there. It was done.— Joshua looked again. It was not quite right. He placed it again on the anvil, and told John to strike another blow, a little lighter; this was done, and master Joshua looked again. It did not quite suit him, and John was ordered to strike again, but very lightly. He did so. Master looked and was satisfied. "The plough will work now," said he, "but I think it is strange that Brother Thomas does not know any better."

There is a moral to this story. It teaches us to look well to little matters, and not let any thing pass our hands half finished, when a little care and judgment properly exercised would render it complete.

I have seen a Farmer make his posts for bars with the holes so far apart that small sheep, goats, geese, &c. could pass through easily, when another hole or two and bars sufficient to fill all the holes, would stop all such creatures and save a great deal of labor and vexation.

I have seen a Farmer make quite a decent gate, but he could not afford the time or the expense to hang it. It would do for the present. He sets it in its place with a stick against it; but it is too much to take away the stick and replace it. Of course it is soon left to stand alone, slanted a little of course. The geese and pigs, &c. with their scrutinizing eyes, soon find the vacant spaces and walk into the garden without ceremony. The sequel I need not tell. I have seen others,—yes, I have done it myself—make fence and log fences, year after year, where rocks were plenty, because the time could not well be afforded to make stone fence. The result frequently is, the hedges get rotten, will settle or fall down in places, or the cattle break through weak places and occasion a deal of trouble. And not only this, but the fires every 2 or 3 years will make a general sweep, and then two or three weeks must be spent just to get up something that will do for the present. For my own part I have most heartily repented of this practice, and am determined to forsake it as fast as I can. Is it not strange that people will do so?

I have seen Farmers running about all winter speculating, or something else to little purpose—no preparation made for fence, by getting out stuff. Spring comes and finds the fences down, and nothing of substance to repair them with. The poor people are in difficulty; and I sometimes think it strange they will do so.

Another thing I have thought strange,—it is that any person who has no fence that he could depend upon, should keep a herd of colts and young horses, of all cattle the most unruly, to torment himself and neighbors. I have sometimes seen a herd of these animals come prancing over our mountains in high glee, jumping over fences, running through cornfields, grain fields, &c. without ceremony, I protest against this, it is a public nuisance.

But perhaps you will say, fine the owners, I will tell you another story by way of answer.

A certain Grand Juryman while attending court, wished to speak with the Judge after the court was adjourned. He was shown into a chamber where the honorable Judge—the lawyers, &c. were engaged playing cards. A little surprised to see a Grand Juryman enter so unexpectedly, one says, I suppose you will present us for gambling. My oath, said he, requires me to do so, but where the whole court are criminals to whom shall I present you? J. H. J.

Peru, May 11, 1834.

City Disaster.—A seaman, named George Williams, just returned from a Canton voyage, went yesterday to his residence in Rector street, where he found evidence of his wife's infidelity. He immediately went in pursuit of the author of the calamity, but not finding him, he went into a store and called for two ounces of laudanum. The clerk, by mistake, gave him aqua-fortis, which he drank off and soon expired in the most terrible agonies.

The small pox has broken out at Lynchburg, Va. The authorities are adopting the most wholesome regulations to prevent its further spread.

The cholera was still prevailing by last accounts among the emigrating Cherokees, who had passed through Little Rock, A. T.; the whole number of deaths amounting to sixty, since their departure from the Tennessee river. Dr. J. C. Roberts, the physician, had died from the effects of the disease; and Dr. Fulton had been attacked, but recovered.

CHURCH AND SLAVERY UNITED.

"Oh that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night, for the slain of the daughters of my people! Oh that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of way-faring men; that I might leave my people and go from them! for they be all adulterers, an assembly of treacherous men."

Many individuals,—members of the Church of Christ, have long been in the habit of holding in perpetual and unconditional slavery their fellow man. Yes, and ministers,—who have professed to preach the everlasting gospel and liberty to the captive, have also held property in human flesh and blood—have bought and sold men, women and children, and at the same time dared not urge the command of the Saviour, their MASTER—but dared, wilfully and impiously dared, to disobey, "go preach the gospel to every living creature"—and "search the Scriptures, they are they that testify of me." Legislators too, professing to be Christian and protestants, have passed laws and enforced them with the most rigorous exactness, making it penal to teach a slave to read the word of the everlasting God. That word which he commands to be preached to every creature, that word which is "good news—glad tidings to all men," they have dared to suppress in defiance of the denunciation, that "if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life." &c. But judgment shall begin at the house of God. Read the following, and then say if it should not.

In the year 1760, a Presbyterian Chh. was organized at—state of Virginia, when, among other donations, a female slave was given to the Church. She was young and healthy, and on the following Christmas was set up at auction and her services sold for one year, the proceeds thereof to be applied to the payment of the minister's salary. Soon after this she was married and had a numerous family. As her children grew up, they also were bid off at auction every Christmas and the practice continues to this day. The number belonging to the Church as their property, is now about one hundred—all the descendants of this female.

Not many years ago a worthy clergyman, who at that time was pastor of the Church, reflecting that from the labor of these slaves came his support, for they were able to pay all the salary of the minister, and did pay it, concluded that he was in duty bound to teach them to read the word of God, and consequently opened a school and invited all the human property of the Church at certain seasons to attend. The Church became alarmed—called a meeting in which the subject of instructing the slaves, the property of the Church, was fully discussed, and they came to the following conclusions: that it was contrary to the spirit and letter of the laws of Virginia, contrary to their views and feelings as slave holders, contrary to their duty as Christians, and that attempting to teach the slaves of the Church to read must be immediately abandoned.—And in order to carry into effect more certainly their conclusions, their worthy minister was dismissed. The good man left slavery and slave holding states, and now resides in New Jersey. "Shall I not visit them for these things, saith the Lord; shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?"

A VOICE FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter written (by one of the victims of American prejudice and African pestilence,) to Mrs. Harriet L. Rodgers, New-York.

Mrs. Rodgers, Chapel-street—To the care of T. S. Wright.

Dear Madam—According to promise, although hardly able to hold my pen (being very sick of the African fever,) I write you a few lines. The vessel is just ready to sail, and I will attempt to give you a short account of the state of things here. Oh, madam! Africa is not a fit place to send the people of color. There is nothing here but extreme misery!—There is not a healthy person in the colony, and there are none contented. This town is a dreary wilderness. The houses here are almost eat up with an insect called the hugebug. The people are placed as though in a gloomy prison, where nothing can be heard but the groans of the desolate widows and orphans! All engaged in sending victims

here, are murdering them. God bless you and all your house. I am, madam, yours respectfully,

Africa. JAMES TEMPLE.

WAR AND SLAVERY.

It is sometimes said that both these existed in the time of our Saviour and his Apostles, and that neither of them explicitly forbade either custom. It appears to us, that those who thus affirm overlook the spirit of precept most plainly presented. Our Saviour commanded his disciples to be peaceful in the plainest manner; his language is remaining on sacred record,—"I say unto you resist not evil." And again, "Whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them likewise." Now if a slave holder would not be willing to be made a slave himself, this precept commands him to emancipate his slaves.—Unionist.

Slave Case.—The ship Mississippi arrived here a couple of days back from N. Orleans. When two or three days at sea it was discovered that two slaves had secreted themselves on board. In order to avoid the penalty of a thousand dollar fine and two years imprisonment, which the laws of Louisiana inflict upon persons who abet the elopement of slaves, the Captain brought them yesterday in a carriage from the ship to prison, followed by a great number of colored persons, who appeared extremely excited by the occurrence. On arriving at the prison, the Captain wanted the jailer to take them, but he refused to do so without a warrant. The Captain then made arrangements to bring the case before the Recorder, who on proper testimony being adduced to show that they owe service to another State, can give the Captain a certificate to that effect, and on such certificate the Captain can bring or send them back to the State from which they eloped. The case is to be heard before the Recorder, and in the interim the slaves are under the care and control of the Captain.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

The American Colonization Society, a year ago last winter, was understood to be divided into two parties, those who favored and those who opposed the idea of making Colonization subservient to a gradual emancipation. Messrs. R. R. Gurley and R. S. Finley were then counted with those most favorable to emancipation.—Mr. Finley urged upon the editor of the Genius of Temperance, more than a year ago, the necessity and policy of northern philanthropists joining the Colonization Society, as being "the only possible way to prevent that institution from falling into the hands of the ultra slaveites." These were his words, and he repeated his fears of such an event. The late annual meeting at Washington sufficiently proved that the prediction of Mr. Finley was fulfilled. And now it is equally evident that being pushed to a decision between an abandonment of the Colonization Society altogether, and its support as a pro-slavery institution, Mr. Gurley "goes with the South.—Emancipator.

Advance of Phrenology.—An article in the Winchester Virginian, on the subject of phrenology, gives the detail of "demonstrative facts" furnished in behalf of this favorite theme of Gall & Spurzheim, which is at present implicitly relied on by numbers, and lecturers on the subject are to be found in almost every village and hamlet throughout the country. The gentleman who has proved so successful in reading the character from the formation of the skull, is a Dr. Powell. At a late lecture, two skulls were submitted to his examination, the characters of which he was unacquainted with. His decision on the predominant feelings of each individual, when living, was satisfactory. They were criminals who had been executed.

NEWARK (Ohio,) May 24.

A gentleman of Washington county, Maryland, was travelling on the turnpike, three or four days since, on his return home from a visit to the western part of this State, and recognized a man named Dean, breaking stone at the side of the road, who had fled from Washington county fourteen years ago, to avoid a prosecution for murder! The gentleman procured a warrant, had Dean arrested, and committed to the jail of this county, where he now lies. He denies that he is the person who committed the murder; but, unfortunately for him, he has been identified as the murderer by another person than the one who had him apprehended. The Sheriff of Washington county has been officially informed of these facts, and Dean will probably soon be removed to that county to take his trial.—Advocate.

By the Telegraph line of stages and the steam-boats on the Hudson, passengers can travel from Buffalo to New-York in fifty-eight hours.

Capt. Basil Hall, who was killed (according to report) in an insurrection in South America, is now said to be in Rome, preparing to publish another book.

From the Journal of Commerce. DREADFUL SHIPWRECKS.

By the mails of yesterday and to-day, we have received intelligence of the loss of thirteen square rigged vessels, accompanied with the loss of probably not less than six hundred lives!! All the vessels, we believe, were British, and nearly all bound to Quebec with emigrants. Their names, and some other particulars, are subjoined.—The first six were mentioned in our morning election.

Names.	Where bound.	Where lost.	When.	Lives lost.
Ship June	Quebec	River St. Lawrence,	May 7,	none.
Ship Moon	do	do	same week,	none.
Ship Isabella	do	do	same week,	seven.
Ship Isabella	do	do	same week,	all on board.
Ship Patriot	do	do	May 7,	none.
Ship James	do	do	April 27,	254.
Bark Astrea	do	do	May 7,	none.
Brig Fidelity	do	Near Louisburg, N. S.	May 7,	none.
Brig Columbus	do	Near Port Nova N. S.	May 7,	none.
Brig Margaret	do	Scattira, N. S.	May 10,	none.
Bark J. Atkins	do	Near Louisburg, N. S.	May 10,	five.
A Ship	do	Near Barrington N. B.	May 10,	none.
	do	Richibucto,		none.
	do	Philadelphia,		none.
	do	Abandoned at sea,		none.

The name of this last ship is not mentioned.—She was probably British. Her crew, having abandoned her in the boats, were picked up, after being out three days, by an American fishing vessel, and carried into Sidney, N. S.

The survivors of the Astrea (the surgeon and 2 seamen out of 211 persons) state, that she struck on a high cliff, at 7 o'clock in the morning, having studding sails (1) set, and going at the rate of ten knots; they represent the concussion as tremendous, staving the vessel almost instantly, and throwing them nearly lifeless upon the rocks.

It will be observed that certainly four, and probably seven, of the above vessels, were lost on the 7th inst.

We yesterday gave the melancholy account of the disaster which befel the ill-fated ship. The Quebec Gazette received this morning, contains some further particulars, which leaves little room to doubt the total loss of the ship, with eleven of her crew and two hundred and forty-seven emigrants.

We have had a conversation with Mr. Downes, the Surgeon of the James, one of those saved from the vessel, and who signed the statement subjoined. There is no doubt on his mind that the vessel went down with all on board. The Margaret, which he was fortunate enough in gaining, after receiving very serious bodily injury while embarking in the boat, came to the spot where the James ought to have been, in an hour or two after he had left her, and she had then disappeared. From the condition in which she was left, there can be little doubt on his mind, that she must have been foundered with all on board, or, at least, by far the greater number. Some chance of a portion being saved in the boats may exist; but as the Margaret had a light out, they very probably would have been enabled to have boarded her. No list of the passengers had been saved, the Captain's having been left on board. Their names can now only be exactly ascertained by reference to the Custom House books at Limerick. Several of the families had been well to do in Ireland, and they had with them between £2,000 to £3,000 in gold; being in most part from Rathkeale and its neighborhood, about fourteen miles from Limerick. When the James left the port, deaths by cholera were daily occurring; but although suspicious cases appeared none had proved fatal on the passage.

THE STEAMBOAT OSWEGO.

This boat, (says the last Oswego Democrat,) is now lying in our harbor. She was got off Wednesday evening about 10 o'clock, and came down with her engines in full operation. We are happy to learn that the injury she has sustained is much less than was anticipated and that she will resume her trips very shortly.

Steam-Boat United States.—This splendid Boat proved herself an excellent Sea Vessel, by riding out in safety the tremendous gale that wrecked the Steam-Boat Oswego. Though encountering the full force of that storm, she was perfectly manageable, so much so that the passengers felt entirely safe. On her last trip down the Lake, she ran from Niagara to Ogdensburgh, (325 miles) including the usual stoppages at seven different ports, in thirty-five and a half hours. The last 36 miles was accomplished in 2 hours 49 minutes.—The Ogdensburgh paper speaks in high terms of her popular Commander, Capt. R. J. VAN DEWATER.—Alb. Ec. Jour.

From the Oswego Sentinel.

While the William Avery was lying at Ogdensburgh on Saturday morning last, Mr. Stebbins the engineer of the boat, discovered a lad struggling in the water. He plunged in immediately, and brought him out. As soon as the boy was able to speak, he said there was another boy in the water. Mr. Stebbins procured a pole and swam out to near the place where he first saw the rescued lad, and put down the pole where he saw bubbles were coming up. On raising the pole, the other boy came up, and was taken to the shore entirely senseless. His joy at discovering his fellow-sufferer, when he recovered, was enthusiastic.—

Much praise is due Mr. Stebbins for his benevolent exertions.

Mortgages on Personal Property.—The act of which the section below forms a part, having been in operation a year, holders of mortgages would do well to bear in mind its provisions:

Section 3, of An Act requiring Mortgages of Personal Property to be filed in the Town Clerk's and other offices. Passed April 29, 1833.

Every Mortgage filed in pursuance of this act, shall cease to be valid against the creditors of the person making the same, or against subsequent purchasers or mortgagees, in good faith, after the expiration of one year after the filing thereof, unless within thirty days next preceding the expiration of the said term of one year, a true copy of such mortgage, together with a statement exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the property thereby claimed by him by virtue thereof, shall be again filed in the office of the clerk or register aforesaid of the town or city where the mortgagee shall then reside.

The Richmond Compiler states that the Cholera has re-appeared in Kanawha, in that state, and that several deaths have occurred.

Very Afflicting News.—By the Boston Atlas of yesterday we hear the melancholy intelligence of the almost total annihilation of the companies of the U. S. Troops stationed at Fort Mitchell, in Alabama, by the cholera. All but fifteen were dead, and of those, seven were sick. The disease attacked all indiscriminately, temperate and intemperate, officers and men. Lieutenants Bryant, Allen, Graham and Cloud were among the victims. The information is stated to be official, and received by the commanding officer at fortress Monroe—and yet it is remarkable that it should have been first made public at Boston.—Com. Adm.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a framed building on the corner of Main and Castle-streets, about three o'clock on Monday last, which was consumed. The building was of little value, except as afforded shelter to an elderly maiden lady, who was thus rendered homeless.—Gaz.

FIRE.—The village of Millersburg, Ohio, has been almost totally destroyed by fire; 30 buildings, among them 18 dwelling houses, the jail and other public edifices, have been burned down.

The fire by which the paper factory at Needham was destroyed, is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machine. It is now pretty well understood that the loss of the proprietors cannot be much less than fifty thousand dollars.

A Mrs. Somerville, an English lady, has been elected a member of the Literary and Scientific Society of Geneva. The first honor of the kind ever conferred upon a female.

Sarah Keyle, an unmarried female, has been apprehended in Boston, charged with having drowned an illegitimate child by enclosing it in a bag, and casting it into a mill pond.

General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has resolved to hold its next annual session in the city of Pittsburgh. The long pending question of the Synod of Philadelphia, and the Second Presbytery, has at length been decided. The appeal of the Presbytery against the Synod, has been sustained; and the act of the Synod, intending to unite the said Second Presbytery, with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, declared void, by a vote of 90 to 81.—Com. Advertiser.

In Vermont, at half past 5 in the morning of the 19th inst., a shock of earthquake was felt in several places.

There are now navigating the New-York canals, 2,452 boats, being an increase upon the number registered last year, of 593.

Look out.—An ingenious Yankee has contrived to copy a bank note on a stone, and then lithograph the notes to any quantity by a chemical process. It is impossible to detect them from the original.

A handsome Catholic church was consecrated at Richmond, (Virginia) on Sunday, the 25th. The crowd in attendance was said to be immense. A new Baptist church was also opened for the first time for public worship.

Mr. Cooper, the Tragedian with his daughter, has arrived at Charleston.

A new weekly paper, the Sun, has been established at Charleston.

Agriculture—says Sir John Sinclair, though in general capable of being reduced to simple principles, yet requires, on the whole, a greater variety of knowledge than any other art.

So great is the competition between the steam boats on the river St. Lawrence, that one, a few days since, took passengers from Quebec to Montreal, for 2s. 6d. or 40 cents for one hundred and eighty miles.

Barque Madagascar, which cleared from Boston on Saturday, for Rio Janeiro, had on board 217 tons of ice, believed to be the first ever sent to that market.

Turkey—Halil Pacha since his marriage with Saliba, elder daughter of the Sultan, is called Damat Pacha, or son-in-law Pacha: The old Seraskier who has by his diplomatic shrewdness been in office 50 years and to whom Halil was a slave, has gained thus a vast accession of influence which it is presumed will be exercised to the disadvantage of Achmet Pacha and Tahir Pacha, who are, it is believed, under the pay of Russia.

Vice Admiral Hassan Bey, has gone to reduce the insurrection at Samos.

Marshall Grouchy has been re-instated to his title of Marshall which he derived from Napoleon, in spite of the opposition of South.

Cooper, the Novelist, is styled by the New Monthly, the "Sea Lord."

The National Intelligencer of Saturday 31, says: the Joint Resolution for fixing a day for the termination of the present Session of Congress, which has passed the House of Representatives, was not taken up in the Senate yesterday, that body having previously assigned yesterday and to-day to specific objects. It will come up, as a matter of course, for its first reading, on Monday.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

ROCHESTER, JUNE 7, 1834.

NOTICE.

The Rochester Anti-Slavery Society will meet at the late Institute Room, in the Court House, on the last Monday of every month, at 7 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

FOURTH OF JULY.

ANTI-SLAVERY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Believing that Slavery in these U. S. is a monstrous political and moral evil, contrary to natural right, perverting the order of things, inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the Declaration of our Independence; and that if suffered to continue, will sap the foundations of our Government, having already created a sectional distinction between the North and the South, which grows wider and wider every year, and whose tendency is to dismember the Union; that it is in every respect contrary to the spirit of our civil and religious institutions; that the Genius of Liberty, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ alike forbid it; that in fine; it is a curse upon our country, and a stain upon our character, rendering us a hissing and by-word among the nations of the earth, retarding the progress of civil liberty, and the day when "all shall know the Lord," and that for these reasons it ought to be abolished as speedily as possible; we, therefore residents of the county of Monroe, do recommend a County Convention of the Friends of Anti-Slavery from every town in the county, to be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Rochester, on the 4th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. then and there to organize a County Anti-Slavery Society on the principles of the National Anti-Slavery Society, and to be auxiliary thereto.

Brighton.—Rev. S. Griswold, Joseph Bloss, Thomas Blossom, James O. Bloss, Meed Atwater, A. D. Jennings, Orange Stone, J. W. Gale.

Brookport.—R. M'Callock, S. Judson, C. J. B. Mount.

Clarkson.—G. W. Pond, Dr. G. Tabor.

Chili.—Rev. L. Brooks, Rev. Pratt.

Gates.—Lindley M. Moore, J. Chichester, Mr. Howard.

Henrietta.—Daniel Quimby, Joseph Brown, L. Jackson, J. Russell, J. Gorton, James Sperry, Lyman Shattock, Rev. R. G. Murray.

Mendon.—Rev. J. Thalheimer, Milton Sheldon, Esq., Geo. W. Allen, Ezra Sawyer, J. Bishport, T. Smith, H. Gifford, E. D. Gilson.

Perinton.—Rev. Daniel Johnson, Gilbert Benedict, Amasa Slocum.

Pittsford.—Ira Bellows, Esq., Ephraim Goss, Esq., James Linnell, Dr. Philander Patterson.

Pennfield.—Dr. S. G. Chappell, Dr. A. W. Chappell, Lott Thompson, Lorenzo D. Ely, Benjamin Stockman, Wm. Moody, Esq.

Riga.—Dr. L. L. Lilly.

Rush.—George Howard, George A. Coe, H. B. Hall, Wm. Allen, David Stone.

Rochester.—Rev. W. Wisner, Arist. Champion, A. W. Riley, A. L. Ely, Geo. A. Avery, Jo's Edgill, E. F. Marshall, G. A. Hollister, Wm. H. Foster, Dr. Ely Day, Wm. P. Stanton, Ezekiel Fox, Samuel Hamilton, Esq., Russel Green, Sen. A. M. Hunt, B. Campbell, James Wallace, N. S. Kendrick, B. Colby, H. B. Beers, Amos Tufts, A. H. Burr, John Allen, Alfred Parsons, O. N. Bush, Dr. Samuel Tuttle, Dr. A. G. Smith.

DR. COX'S LETTER.

We cannot refrain from giving our readers a portion, at least, of one the Letters of Dr. Cox.—It is a *Glass* in which thousands of honest Colonizationists may see themselves, and ought "to go and do likewise." And if any Colonizationist will do himself the justice to read it, we hope he will not fail to pause and ponder when he comes to the following sentences. "Then came the question of fact." Have you their consent. Here I could not answer satisfactorily to myself or them. Our opinions were directly opposed. They had evidence too which I could not answer, that the free negroes of this country were so generally opposed to it, and that with great decision, as to constitute the rule in spite of all exceptions, and so in effect to nullify the pretensions and even the existence of the Society. I admitted that if this were so, the Society was stopped in its career by the lawful and appropriate veto of the people themselves.—

"If I had known the facts as they might have been known long ago, I never should have advocated the Society." * * * We do not say there is no remedy—but only that the Colonization remedy is ludicrously inadequate, * * * as a remedy for the Slavery of this country, is folly and mockery unparalleled. It is like self-righteousness tasking its own resources for a remedy against moral thralldom, while it rejects the mediation and atonement of Jesus Christ.

Having left America a sincere friend to the cause of the American Colonization Society, I continued sincerely to advocate its merits, and to defend its principles, wherever I went. For this there was no want of occasion. Beyond all my anticipations, the opportunity and the necessity of such advocacy were constantly obtruded; till at last, I almost felt unwilling to go into any mixed company, because of the frequency with which the finest spirits that I met there never failed to encounter me—and sometimes in a way that consciously overmatched me. I was chiefly impressed with the following things in all the argumentation I witnessed: first, the astonishing zeal, and sensitiveness, and avidity to speak in public and private, which they evinced; second, the novelty and extravagance of their positions in favor of universal emancipation, and the thorough-going extent to which they boldly drove them, fearless and inexorable in what they viewed as right and obligatory; third, the character of the men who were the chieftains of the argument—they were the most excellent, and exalted, and lovely persons, in the realm, so far as I had any means of judging; and fourth, the extent to which the influence of these principles had gone, in pervading and leavening the mass of the people, in England, Ireland and Scotland, especially as evinced in kindred antipathy to the cause of the American Colonization Society. It will not be wrong to name such persons as Dr. Merison of London, Professor Edgar of Belfast, and Dr. Hengh of Glasgow. When such men oppose me in debate, with all the zeal of reformers, with much of the light of argument, and more of the love of piety, it was impossible that I should not feel their influence. Still, I replied with perfect conviction, and ordinarily with as much success as could have been rationally expected. There was one point, however, where I always showed and felt weak. It related to a question of fact—Are not the free negroes of your States, especially at the North, almost universally opposed to the project of Colonization? My answer was, no, at least I think not. That the point was a cardinal one, I always perceived; for the Society has to do with the free alone; and, by its constitution, expressly, *with their own consent*; as I think the words are. Besides, if it were any part of the scheme to expatriate to Africa, without their own consent, it would be plainly a national society of kidnappers, and no one could honestly advocate it for an instant. Says the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in his recent defence of the Society, as one of its earliest and ablest advocates; "the demonstration has been made that the African is equal to the duties of a freeman. His mind expands as his condition improves." And again; "It should not be forgotten, that the Society treats alone with the free, and for freedom's sake. If our colored brethren prefer to remain amongst us; let them, with our hearty good will. We compel no reluctant submission to terms. Their welfare has prompted these labors of the Society. It possesses neither the power nor the disposition to constrain consent." These sentiments of the Honorable Senator are obviously right in ethics and in fact. The Society negotiates alone with the free; for the sake of freedom; will use no constraint to obtain their consent; and would abhor the thought of proceeding without it. Precisely such were my positions and replies to our transatlantic brethren. Then came the question of fact: have you their consent? Here I could not answer satisfactorily to myself or them. Our opinions were directly opposed. They had evidence too, which I could not answer, that the free negroes of this country were so generally opposed to it, and that with great decision, as to constitute the rule in spite of all exceptions, and so in effect to nullify the pretensions and even the existence of the Society. I admitted that, if this were so, the Society was stopped in its career by the lawful and appropriate veto of the people themselves; and here generally my mind uneasily rested, after every concussion of sentiment. In this mentally laboring condition, I returned to my native country, purposed to take no public attitude in the matter, until that prime question was ascertained and settled. In this I have been guilty of no rashness at all.—I have withstood party influences, and committed myself to no side; and in avowing low a change of sentiment in the whole affair, I am actuated mainly by a wish to apprise my brethren across the ocean of what I deem the truth, that so I may undo whatever I did improperly while among them. My investigations have issued in a complete conviction that, on this ground alone, the non-consent or unanimous opposition of the colored people of this country, especially of the Northern States and pre-eminently of the better informed of them, the Society is morally annihilated. At all events I can advocate it no longer. More.—If I had known the facts as they might have been known long ago, I never should have advocated the Society: and it is quite probable that many others in this country are in exactly the same predicament. Among other means influential of this change, I have had several interviews and conferences with the Rev. Messrs. Cornish, and Wright, and Williams, of this city, singly and together; and whose testimony is entirely one, is perfectly firm, and has never changed, on the question. The respectability of these brethren is indisputable—but alas! their skins are not as fair, nor their hair as straight, as ours; and hence, "for such a worthy cause," their remonstrances have been disregarded or precluded. In this wrong, I confess myself to have participated. They did remonstrate, like men, like Christians, and with a sagacity in the matter of their own interests in which our whiter philanthropy has been, I fear, far inferior to theirs.—The last of the triumvirate, is a clergyman in communion with the Episcopal Church of this city: the others, are of my own denomination, and members of the Presbytery of New-York.—They are all three intelligent and worthy brethren, possessing the Christian esteem and confidence of all who know them. Thousands can give a hearty testimony to their prudence, forbearance, calmness, and correctness of procedure in all things. They have no wild schemes or reckless views; and while my heart has bled at their recitals, it has secretly glorified God in them, in view of the excellent spirit they evince under privations and trials of a sort that few of their white brethren could endure for a moment.

"There are other objections, however, to that project. As a remedy for the evil of slavery in this country, it is incommensurate and puny, compared with the extent and incessant growth of the evil. Whatever may be the comprehension of the rainbow and the beauty of its coloring, it is insubstantial and evanescent; and whatever the elegance and the promise of the theory, the *beau ideal* of the system, its practical operation, or rather its practicability, is a work of centuries even in the

calculations of its friends—and at the end of centuries, to say the least, there is no certainty of its triumph. Meantime, the floods are collecting behind the weak embankments, that must inevitably break away before the gathering pressure. There is a catastrophe preparing for this country, at which we may be unwilling to look, but which will overtake us not on that account the more tardy or tolerably. We do not say there is no remedy—but only the colonization remedy is ludicrously inadequate; in effect trifling with the community, till the time of preventing "the overflowing scourge" from passing through the land shall have irrevocably passed away. I shall offer no proof to a man who cannot himself see or feel the truth of the proposition, or demonstrate it at his leisure, that the project in question, as a remedy for the slavery of this country, is folly or mockery unparalleled. It is like self-righteousness, tasking its own resources for a remedy against moral thralldom, while it rejects the mediation and atonement of Jesus Christ. But if the system as a remedy is contemptible; and, as opposed to the deliberate veto of the free colored people of this country forbidden, by its own constitution and the consciences of christians; then other objections become formidable that were vincible and weak before. Still, it seems to me that the system tends to blind the eyes of the nation to the actual condition of things; to prevent the prosperous action of the only true remedy; to harden the hearts of the good against the claims of God on behalf of colored brethren; to inspire the creation of imagination of motives; to induce the consent of the free to emigrate; to withhold from the heart the resources of its own piety and kindness, towards those who choose to remain; to take from ourselves the proper motives that would otherwise actuate our christian philanthropy, in meliorating the condition of the colored people of this country; to make us think that their universal expatriation from our shores—little matter where—is the grand ultimate desideratum of the whole concern; to induce us to blame them for deliberately choosing to remain; and to beget a state of public sentiment and a course of public action, in which *self expediency* shall take precedence of *eternal equity*, and invite the interposition of wrath from heaven to clear our perceptions and recover us to wisdom.

We are horribly prejudiced as a nation against our colored brethren; and are on this account the wonder and the scandal of all good society in Europe. They are perfectly amazed at it—and every American who goes there is ashamed to own the facts of it, as they disgracefully are. Says Mr. Williams; But they tell us that "the prejudices of the country against us, are invincible; and as they cannot be conquered, it is better that we should be removed beyond their influence. This plea should never proceed from the lips of any man, who professes to believe that a just God rules in the heavens." I add—or any man, who believes in the power of religion, or the efficacy of "the glorious gospel of the blessed God." These prejudices are not as hard or as bad, as the prejudice of millions of sinners against God himself, from which, as streams from the fountain, all these other prejudices against his creatures—for whom Jesus Christ died, perpetually flow. I do not believe a word of such a libel on man and God combined, that prejudices of cruelty, against reason, nature, and religion, are not to be eradicated. It is plainly and preposterously false. We degrade them, and then exclaim at their degradation.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY!

Perhaps we owe an apology for not noticing at an earlier date, an accident of a serious nature, that occurred the forepart of the week, and one which proved the death of an unfortunate individual, who was emigrating westward, and recently from Ireland. We have not been able to learn his name, he had a family of three children, two daughters and a son, going on to Ohio in a canal boat—and while passing, or attempting to pass under Fitzhugh bridge, was so badly injured as to cause his death in thirty hours, he was literally crushed to death. He, as is too often the case, attempted to pass the bridge by laying down upon the deck of the boat, the bridge proving too low, he came in contact with one of the string pieces, which dislocated one of his shoulders, broke a collar bone, and is supposed was badly injured internally.

Fitzhugh-st. bridge, as also many others in this neighborhood, are quite too low. It is not unfrequently the case that boats, in order to pass under the bridge, have to put on an additional quantity of loading for the purpose; and we have seen from 50 to 100 persons gathered for the occasion, and placed on deck of the boat, for the purpose of sinking her deep into the water, that she may pass under. Now, whether this state of things exists through carelessness or otherwise, or whether boats are built too high, it is certainly not out of place, so often as an accident of this nature occurs, to remind those whose business it is to see to our canal affairs on this section.—*Dem.*

Three important things.—The three things most difficult are—too keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

"Ok! my soul, come not thou into their secret!" "By their fruits shall ye know them." This is Holy Writ—the infallible word of God, and unerring rule by which to detect the nature and the principles of every man's actions. Actions are the fruits—the manifestation of the feelings and desires of the heart. To show what slavery is, and that it is the same the world over, we formerly gave and will resume some extracts from Whiteley's journal of three weeks in Jamaica, and set his relations in contrast—or rather in contact with those of others relating to slavery in this country. Some affect to disbelieve these horrid, soul-appalling facts. And some try to comfort their sickening spirits, and disquieted consciences by saying, that the colonial slavery of the West Indies has no parallel here,—that in this free, enlightened, Christian land, slavery is not so bad a thing,—that the slaves are treated well, and are better off than if free. All this we will charitably attribute to ignorance of facts, but so far as in our power, this ignorance shall for the future be *willful*. Conscience shall have a voice, though weak, it shall be armed with a sting, though small.

West India slavery worse than United States slavery.—no. Recall to mind, re-peruse the story of Mrs. Lalaurie, and read again another version and confirmation of the hellish cruelty of Lilburn Lewis, and then say, can the whole history of the world from the murder of righteous Abel, down to the present day—even through all those fiery persecutions, when men were crucified, sawn asunder, roasted with faggots, boiled in melted lead, and thrown to wild beasts, furnish specimens of more shocking, inhuman, fiendish barbarity? And yet what apathy! What a fearfully guilty apathy! The following fact is republished because circumstantial and authentic.

The subjoined account is taken from a work entitled "Rankin's Letters on Slavery." [Mr. Rankin resides in Philadelphia.] The extract is from a letter to the author of the above mentioned work by Rev. William Dickey, who is represented as being well acquainted with the circumstances which he describes and as a man of undoubted veracity:

"In the county of Livingston, Ky. near the mouth of Cumberland, lived Lilburn Lewis, a sister's son of the venerable Jefferson. He was the wealthy owner of a considerable number of slaves, whom he drove constantly, fed sparingly, and lashed severely. The consequence was, they would run away. This must have given to a man of spirits and a man of business, great anxieties until he found them, or until they starved out and returned. Among the rest was an ill grown, lad of 17 who had just returned from a skulking spell, was sent to the spring for water and in returning let fall an elegant pitcher. It was dashed to shivers upon the rocks.— This was the occasion. It was night and the slaves all at home. The master had them collected into the most roomy negro house, and a rousing fire made. When the door was secured, that none might escape, either through fear of him or sympathy with George, he opened the design of the interview, namely that they might be effectually taught to stay at home and obey his orders. All things being now in train, he called up George, who approached his master with the most unreserved submission. He bound him with cords, and with the assistance of his younger brother, laid him on a broad bench or meat block. He now proceeded to *whang off George by the ankles!* It was with the broad axe! In vain did the unhappy victim scream and roar. He was completely in his master's power. Not a hand amongst so many durst interfere. Casting the feet into the fire, he lectured them at some length. He *whacked him off below the knees!* George roaring out and praying his master to begin at the other end! He admonished them again, throwing the legs into the fire! Then above the knees, tossing the joints into the fire! He again lectured them at leisure. The next stroke severed the thighs from the body. These were also committed to the flames. And so off the arms, head, and trunk, until all was in the fire! Still protracting the intervals with lectures, and threatenings of like punishment, in case of disobedience and running away, or disclosure of this tragedy."

This letter bears date Bloomingsburgh, Oct. 8, 1824. Its author states, "if I be correct, this happened in 1811, the 17th of December. It was the Sabbath."—*Rankin's Letters*, pp. 62—63.

The Montreal Daily Advertiser says the reported existence of Cholera at Gross Isle, was entirely unfounded. There was Typhus Fever and Small Pox, but no Cholera.

The route of the Chemungo Canal has been located as far as the village of Greene, and is to be put under contract early in July. It passes through the village of Norwich, about forty rods east of the Public Square.

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[SELECTED FOR GOODSSELL'S GENESEE FARMER.]
ODE TO MAY.

Hail! loveliest of thy sister train
Of months that dance around our sphere;
Thy sweet return I greet again,
And welcome thee with heart sincere:
With jocund voice thy praise I sing,
Fairest of months, and Queen of Spring!

The fields, beneath thy sky serene,
New coats of loveliest verdure wear;
Late russet hills are clad in green,
The groves with foliage thick appear,
And flowers of various hues adorn
The vales, and blossoms dock the thorn.

The gardens, like the blooming bride
Just ready for the bridegroom's arms,
Stand deck'd in all their flow'ry pride,
In all the lovely Flora's charms,
And to th' enraptur'd eye convey
The captivating charms of May.

The feather'd songsters of the grove,
In notes melodious, loudly sing,
And fill with harmony and love
The blooming bosom of the Spring;
Whilst buzzing insects join the lay,
And welcome the return of May.

The num'rous herds in merry mood
Now gambol o'er the flow'ry plains,
Now clip with joy the balmy food,
And triumph in thy pleasing reign;
Reptiles, too, feel themselves grow strong,
And gamesome creep the earth along.

Nor idle are the finny brood;
They skim with joy the liquid way,
And as they glide along the flood,
Grow vigorous from the beams of May;
They sport upon the cascade's side,
Then dance adown its foaming tide.

Lo! all creation smiles around,
Enamour'd of thy gentle sway;
Hills, valleys, flocks, and birds resound
Thy charms—O ever blooming May!
And the high praise of God benign,
Who gave his sun serene to shine.

FASCINATION OF SERPENTS.

There is a very general opinion, which has been adopted even by some eminent naturalists, that several species of serpents possess the power of fascinating birds and small quadrupeds, by fixing their eyes upon the animal, so that the poor victim is unable to escape from his formidable enemy. Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia, published, in 1796, a "Memoir concerning the fascinating faculty which has been ascribed to the Rattle-snake, and other American Serpents," in which he maintains that this supposed power of fascination does not exist, and offers some ingenious explanations of the origin of what he considers a popular mistake. Our readers will, we think, be interested by an extract or two from this work:—

"In conducting my inquiries into this curious subject, I endeavoured to ascertain the two following points, viz: first, what species of birds are most frequently observed to be enchanted by serpents? and, secondly, at what season of the year has any particular species been the most commonly under this wonderful influence? I supposed this would furnish me with a clue to a right explanation of the whole mystery.

"Birds have an almost uniform and determinate method of building their nests, whether we consider the form of the nest, its materials, or the place in which it is fixed. Those birds which build their nests upon the ground, on the lower branches of trees, and on low bushes, (especially on the sides of rivers, creeks &c., that are frequented by different kinds of serpents,) have most frequently been observed to be under the enchanting faculty of the rattlesnake, &c. Indeed, the bewitching spirit of these serpents seems to be almost entirely limited to these kinds of birds. Hence, we so frequently hear tales of the fascination of our cat-bird, which builds its nest in the low bushes, on the sides of creeks and other waters, the most usual haunts of black snakes and other serpents. Hence, too, upon opening the stomachs of some of our serpents, if we often find that they contain birds, it is almost entirely those birds which build in the manner I have just mentioned.

"The rattlesnake seldom, if ever, climbs up a tree. He is frequently, however, found about their roots, especially in wet situations. It is said that it is often seen curled round a tree, darting terrible glances at a squirrel, which after some time is so much influenced by these glances, or by some subtle emanation from the body of the serpent, that the poor animal falls into the jaws of its enemy. Is the animal's fear and distress a matter of any wonder? Nature has taught different animals what animals are their enemies; and as the rattle-snake occasionally

devours birds and squirrels, to these animals he must necessarily be an object of fear. Sometimes the squirrel, drives away the serpent, but occasionally approaching too near his enemy he is bitten, or immediately devoured. These hostilities, however, are not common.

"In almost every instance I have found that the supposed fascinating faculty of the serpent was exerted upon the birds at the particular season of their laying their eggs, or of their hatching, or of their rearing their young, still tender and defenceless. I now began to suspect that the cries and fears of birds supposed to be fascinated, originated in an endeavor to protect their nest or young. My inquiries have convinced me that this is the case.

"I have already observed that the rattle-snake does not climb up trees; but the black snake and some other species of coluber do. When impelled by hunger and incapable of satisfying it by the capture of animals on the ground, the begin to glide up trees or bushes upon which a bird has its nest. The bird is not ignorant of the serpent's object. She leaves her nest, whether it contains eggs or young ones, and endeavors to oppose the reptile's progress. In doing this, she is actuated by the strength of her instinctive attachment to her eggs, or of affection to her young. Her cry is melancholy, her motion is tremulous. She exposes herself to the most imminent danger. Sometimes she approaches so near the reptile that he seizes her as his prey. But this is far from being universally the case. Often she compels the serpent to leave the tree, and returns to her nest.

"It is a well known fact that among some species of birds the female at a certain period, is accustomed to compel the young ones to leave the nest; that is, when the young have acquired so much strength that they are no longer entitled to all her care. But they still claim some of her care. Their flights are awkward, and soon broken by fatigue; they fall to the ground, when they are frequently exposed to the attacks of the serpent, which attempts to devour them. In this situation of affairs, the mother will place herself on the branch of a tree, or bush, in the vicinity of the serpent. She will dart upon the serpent, in order to prevent the destruction of her young; but fear, the instinct of self-preservation, will compel her to retire.

She leaves the serpent, however, but a short time, and then returns again. Often times she prevents the destruction of her young, attacking the snake with her wing, her beak, or her claws. Should the reptile succeed in capturing the young, the mother is exposed to less danger. For, whilst engaged in swallowing, he has neither inclination nor power to seize upon the old one. But the appetite of the serpent tribe is great—the capacity of their stomachs is not less so. The danger of the mother is at hand when the young are devoured: the snake seizes upon her; and this is the catastrophe which crowns the tale of fascination!

"Some years since, Mr. Rittenhouse, an accurate observer, was induced to suppose, from the peculiar melancholy cry of a red-winged-maize thief, that a snake was at no great distance from it, and that the bird was in distress. He threw a stone at the place from which the cry proceeded, which had the effect of driving the bird away. The poor animal, however, immediately returned to the same spot. Mr. Rittenhouse now went to the place where the bird alighted, and to his great astonishment found it perched upon the back of a large black snake, which it was pecking with its beak. At this very time the serpent was in the act of swallowing a young bird, and from the enlarged size of the reptile's belly it was evident that it had already swallowed two or three other young birds. After the snake was killed the old bird flew away. Mr. R. says, that the cry and actions of this bird had been precisely similar to those of a bird which is said to be under the influence of a serpent. The maize-thief builds its nest in low bushes, the dotoms of which are the usual haunts of the black snake. The reptile found no difficulty in gliding up to the nest, from which most probably, in the absence of the mother, it had taken the young ones; or it had seized the young ones after they had been forced from the nest by the mother. In either case the mother had come to prevent them from being devoured."

Extract from Tyron's Way to Health.

If you set any value on health, and have a mind to preserve nature, you must not separate the finest from the coarsest flour, because that which is fine is naturally of an obstructive and stopping quality; but on the contrary, the other, which is coarse, is of a cleansing and opening nature; therefore that bread is best which is made of both together, for in the inward brain and skin of the wheat is contained a quality which is of a sweet friendly nature, by reason whereof the bread which is made of fine and coarse together, will not only be sweeter and keep longer moist, but is also more wholesome and easier of digestion, gently loosening the bowels—it will strengthen also more than other bread, made of fine bolted flour. It must be confessed that the nutritive quality, is contained in the fine flour, yet in the bran is contained the opening and digestive quality, and there is as great necessity of the one, as the other, for the support of health—for when the finest flour is separated from the coarsest and branny parts, neither the one nor the other have the true operation of the flour of wheat.

By what has been said, we may gather that the eating of fine Bread is inimical to health, and contrary both to nature and reason, and was first invented to gratify wanton and luxurious persons, who are ignorant both of themselves, and the virtue and efficacy of natural things.

Painting of Buildings, &c.—For painting the roofs of buildings, Mr. Patterson, of New Jersey, has, some years since, given the following directions, which have been highly approved, as the best composition known for preserving the roofs of houses; as it is found, that it hardens by time, and is an effectual preventive against the roof taking fire from the sparks of the chimney.

"Take three parts of air slacked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand; sift these through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working it with a painter's brush. Great care must be taken to mix it perfectly."

We believe it as a paint would be an improvement. Two coats are necessary; the first rather thin; the second as thick as can be conveniently worked.

Painting of wooden buildings, of every kind, is not ornamental, but the owner is well repaid for this extra expense, by the greater durability which the paint gives to them, the wooden fences also,—which are intended to be ornamental, around, and near buildings, should never be destitute of a good coat of paint.—Farmer's Assistant.

Good MAXIMS.—Keep up your spirits by good thoughts. Enjoy the pleasant company of your best friends, but in all enjoyments be temperate. Learn the art to be preferred before all others, of being happy when alone—which consists in the encouragement of good hopes and rational pursuits—in leading an industrious life, and in converse with the world; be ever careful for the sake of peace, to speak ill of no one; to treat your known enemy with civility and shut your ears against evil reports of all kinds.

Forest Trees.—The Duke of Buccleugh, it is stated in the Scotsman, intends to plant no fewer than 15,000,000 young trees. Between Drumlanrig and Sanquhar there are many hills and sunny knolls admirably adapted for plantations, as well as various other parts of the Duke's estates.

Ten Rules to be observed in practical Life.—The following rules were given by the late Mr. Jefferson, in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, in 1825:—

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eaten too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pains have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak—i very angry, a hundred.

From the American Turf Register.

ON THE WILD HORSES OF THE FAR SOUTH-WEST.

[The letter addressed to Gen. Gratiot, by the editor of this Magazine, with a view to procure a good specimen stallion of the race of wild horses, from the prairies south-west of Fort Gibson, has attracted the notice of amateurs and public spirited officers of the army, and will, we have no doubt, lead to the attainment of the object contemplated—affording an opportunity of fair experiment, that we doubt not will result in decided improvement of our stock of cattle for the road and for coaches.

Major Mason, a host in himself, is preparing, with "malice prepense," "to choke down" one of the stoutest of the herds that roam in unbridled freedom on those boundless plains: and if he succeed, is determined to force the bit into his reluctant jaws, and "to mount him on the spot." And through the public spirit of Col. H. C. Brish, of Ohio,—the agent for settling the Seneca Indians on the Neosho or Grand River—we hope to procure a beautiful mare, white as the driven snow, with flowing mane and flashing eye, and tail sweeping the ground. She was taken by Col. Choteau, and is considered one of the most perfect of the wild race. We shall say more of her when we get her. From Col. Brish, who had ample opportunities of judging, we have the following sketch and opinion of the horses in question.]

It is a fact generally known, that the wild horses range in immense herds south-west of Cantonment Gibson, and of course a proportion of them are of the male kind; and with them it is truly the fact that "might gives right," for the stallions are the most powerful of the herd. Colts of the male kind begin their trials for "life and death" about the time of first feeling nature's prompting; and

such only as possess strength and action to resist or avoid the attacks of the reigning sovereigns survive that crisis; and those, on reaching to the fulness of their strength, retaliate upon their then aged and infirm rulers, and trample them into dust, and thus become the rulers of the herd, and have "their day," and in their turn share the same fate. In this way, sir, where hundreds of these powerful animals are crossing and mingling their blood through each other, their offspring will be of their kind, as certainly as the stream will exhibit the properties of the fountain.

I have been a dragoon, and love a horse and sword—I have owned the finest of blooded horses—I have lived five years amongst Indians, and have hunted with them over woodland and prairie; but have never met with any thing of the horse kind that possessed, strength, action, and wind equal to the "mustang" horses, (as they are called by the Spaniards,) or any that could endure fatigue and hunger equal to them, or subsist upon as little, and retain their strength.

Were Major Mason's dragoons mounted upon such horses, he might strike a blow that would be felt; but upon even our best blood, where they subsist entirely upon grass, and in hard service, he will soon find them jaded and weak; and he might as well pursue so many devils mounted on salamanders, as the Pawnees or Chamuchas upon mustang or wild horses.

I wish the Major success; he possesses no doubt a "stout heart," and will render his country a greater service by catching you a fine horse, than if he were to kill a thousand of the above named Indians.

I am decidedly of an opinion, that these horses are superior to any others on the face of the earth for cavalry purposes. You are disposed to do justice to their noble natures. They should be kept only as "war horses;" as such they are used by the proud Osage and Pawnee braves. It would be a pity to chain such noble spirits to the chariot of the proudest grandee or nabob; although, even in that capacity, their equal could not, in my opinion, be found.

I am, with much esteem,
your obedient servant,
HENRY C. BRISH.

Oxen in Italy.—N. P. Willis, in one of his letters from Europe observes, that the grey oxen of Italy are quite a different race from ours: being much lighter and quicker, and in a small vehicle will trot off five or six miles an hour as freely as the horse. They are exceedingly beautiful. The hide is very fine, of a soft squirrel grey, and as sleek and polished often as that of a well groomed coarser. With their large, bright, intelligent eyes, high lifted heads and open nostrils, they are among the best looking animals in the world when in motion.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Providential Escape.—We understand that Mr. Simeon Butler of Marlborough, was grinding scythes, on Saturday last, at the Scythe Factory of Captain Amos Sibley, in Troy, when the grindstone, weighing a ton, and revolving at the rate of 200 times in a minute, split open, and threw him to the top of the shop, where he was sitting, as has since been ascertained by measure. He was thrown over one of the trip hammers and fell to the floor, 19 feet, which makes 37 feet that he was actually thrown. He was taken up nearly dead, but by timely medical aid and the good Providence of God, life was preserved, and he is now in a fair way to recover. No bones were broken.—Museum.

From the Southern Agriculturalist.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

By TYRO.
"Richmond County, (Geo.) Jan. 1834.

MR. EDITOR.—A great many pieces have appeared in various agricultural journals of this country on the management of bees, and I must confess none of them exactly suit my views. The apiary so often described, appears too complicated and troublesome in its fixtures; and the putting candles in barrels to destroy the miller, and other such plans appear to me not sufficient for the purposes proposed. For the last two years, I have pursued a plan that has been the result more of necessity than of forecast, and I am pleased with the result. I have my hives made of plank, and the ends that sit on the bench, beveled down to a point.

In the winter, I have my hives placed near the dwelling, so that they can be watched in April and May, when they swarm. As soon as it is discovered that the bees are swarming, they should be settled immediately, (which is done by ringing a bell amongst them,) and hived at once. Last summer I hived two swarms of bees, and from the time the first swarm made its appearance till both were housed and at work, it did not exceed thirty minutes. When a swarm is hived, they should by no means be disturbed till night, when they should be carried gently to the place where they are to remain during the summer; never put more than two hives in one place, and this should be in a clean, open spot, on a bench about four feet high; under the shade of a tree where there is no grass, or weeds, is a good situation. From June till October, they should be watched—and once every week, or so, the hives examined to see if the miller has been about, by raising up the hive and scraping the edges with a knife, and then moving it to a new spot on the same bench. With a little care you will never be stung, and by this means, and in a simple manner, you may avoid the ravages of the bee-moth, and have plenty of honey.

In a short time I will give you some account of the miller and his destructive attacks on the bee, and also my method of taking honey.

Yours, &c. TYRO.

Highly Important.—Dr. Buisson is said to have discovered an infallible remedy for hydrophobia, which he has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, in Paris. He had no expectation of recovery, and went into a vapor bath heated to 42 degrees of Reaumur (126 Fahrenheit,) as the easiest mode of suffocation. To his astonishment, the whole symptoms vanished at once, and he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disease. By the same means he has cured upwards of eighty patients, and he intends to try its efficacy in cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, and gout.