

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY GEORGE B. UTTER.

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

CHARITY BOWERY.

BY L. M. CHILD.

The following story was told me by an aged colored woman in New York. I shall endeavor to relate it precisely in her own words, so oft repeated that they are tolerably well impressed on my memory. Some confusion of names, dates, and incidents, I may very naturally make. I profess only to give 'the pith and marrow' of Charity's story, deprived of the highly dramatic effect it received from her swelling emotions, her earnest looks and changing tones.

I am about sixty-five years old. I was born on an estate called Pembroke, about three miles from Edenton, North Carolina. My master was very kind to his slaves. An overseer whipped them, he turned him away. He used to whip them himself sometimes, with hickory switches as large as my little finger. My mother suckled all his children. She was reckoned a very good servant, and our mistress made it a point to give one of my mother's children to each of hers. I fell to the lot of Elizabeth, her second daughter. It was my business to wait upon her. Oh, my old mistress was a kind woman. She was all the same as a mother to poor Charity. If Charity wanted to learn to spin, she let her learn; if Charity wanted to learn to knit, she let her learn; if Charity wanted to learn to weave, she let her learn. I had a wedding when I was married; for mistress didn't like to have her people take up with one another, without any minister to marry them. When my dear good mistress died, she charged her children never to separate me and my husband; 'For,' said she, 'if ever there was a match made in heaven, it was Charity and her husband.' My husband was a nice good man; and mistress knew we set stores by one another. Her children promised her they never would separate me from my husband and children. Indeed, they used to tell me they would never sell me at all; and I am sure they meant what they said. But my young master got into trouble. He used to come home and sit leaning his head on his hand by the hour together without speaking to anybody. I see something was the matter, and begged him to tell me what made him look so worried. He told me he owed seventeen hundred dollars that he could not pay; and he was afraid he would have to go to prison. I begged him to sell me and my children rather than go to jail. I see the tears come to his eyes. 'I don't know, Charity,' said he, 'I'll see what can be done. One thing you may feel easy about, I'll never separate you from your husband and children, let what will come.'

Two or three days after, he came to me, and says he, 'Charity, how should you like to be sold to Mr. McKinley?' I told him I would rather be sold to him than any one else, because my husband belonged to him. My husband was a nice good man, and we set stores by one another. Mr. McKinley agreed to buy us; and so I and my child went there to live. He was a kind master, but as for Mrs. McKinley, she was a devil. Mr. McKinley died about a year after he bought us; and in his will he gave me and my husband free; but I never knewed any thing about it for years afterwards. I don't know how they managed it. My poor husband died and never knew he was free. But it's all one now. He's among the ransomed. He used to say, 'I thank God it's only a little way home; I shall soon be with Jesus.' Oh, he had a fine old Christian heart.

Here the old woman sighed deeply, and remained silent for a moment, while her right hand rose and fell, as if her thoughts were mournfully busy. At last she resumed:

Sixteen children I've had, first and last; and twelve I nursed for my mistress. From the time my first baby was born, I always set my heart upon buying freedom for some of my children. I thought it was of more consequence to them than to me; for I was old and used to being a slave. But mistress McKinley would not let me have my children. One after another—one after another, she sold 'em away from me. Oh, how many times that woman broke my heart!

Here her voice choked, and tears began to flow. She wiped them quickly with the corner of her apron, and continued: 'I tried every way I could to lay up a copper, to buy my children; but I found it very hard; for mistress kept me at work all the time. It was 'Charity! Charity! Charity!' from morning till night. 'Charity do this, and Charity do that.'

I used to do the washings of the family; and large washings they were. The public road run right by my hut, and I thought to myself while I stood there at the washtub, I might as well be earning something to buy my children. So I set up a little oyster-board; and when any body came along that wanted a few oysters and a cracker, I left my washtub and waited upon him. When I got a little money laid up, I waited on my mistress and tried to buy one of my children. She knew not how long my heart had been set upon it, and how hard I worked for it. But she would not let me have one. At last what do you think that woman did? She sold me and five of my children to this speculator!

After a short pause, her face again brightened up, and her voice suddenly changed to a more gay and sprightly tone.

Surely, ma'am, there's always some good comes of being kind to folks. When I kept my oyster-board, there was a thin, peaked-looking man used to buy of me. Sometimes he would say, 'Aunt Charity, (he always called me Aunt Charity,) you must fix me up a nice little mess, for I feel poorly today.' I always made something good for him; and if he didn't happen to have any change, I always trusted him. He liked my messes mighty well. Now who do you think it turned out to be, but the very speculator that bought me? He came to me, and says he, 'Aunt Charity, (he always called me Aunt Charity,) you have been very

good to me, and fixed me up many a nice little mess when I've been poorly; and now you shall have your freedom for it; and I'll give you your youngest child.'

That was very kind, said I, but I wish he had given you all of them.

With a look of great simplicity, and in tones of expostulation, the slave-mother replied, 'Oh, he could not afford that, you know.'

Well, continued she, after that I concluded I'd come to the free States. But mistress McKinley had one child of mine, a boy of about twelve years of age. I had always set my heart upon buying Richard. He was the image of his father; and my husband was a nice, good man, and we set stores by one another. Besides, I was always uneasy in my mind about Richard. He was a sprightly lad; and I knew it was hard for him to be a slave. Many a time I have said to him, Richard, let what will happen, never lift your hand against your master.

But I knew it would always be hard work for him to bring his mind to be a slave. I carried to her all my money, and told her I had more due to me, and if all of it was not enough to buy my poor boy, I'd work hard and send her all my earnings till she said I had paid enough. She knew she could trust me. She knew Charity always kept her word. But she was a hard-hearted woman. She would not let me have my boy. With a heavy heart I went to work to earn more, in hopes I might one day be able to buy him. I didn't get much more time than I did when I was a slave; for my mistress was calling upon me, and I didn't like to disoblige her. I wanted to keep the right side of her, in hopes she would let me have my boy. One day she sent me on an errand. I had to wait some time. When I come back, mistress was counting a heap of bills in her lap. She was a rich woman; she rolled in gold. My little girl stood behind her chair; and as mistress counted the money, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, I see that she kept crying, 'I thought may be that mistress had struck her. But when I see the tears keep rolling down her cheeks all the time I went up to her and whispered, 'What's the matter?' She pointed to mistress's lap, and said, 'Broder's money! Broder's money! Oh, then I understood it all! I said to mistress McKinley, Have you sold my boy? Without looking up from counting her money, she drawled out, 'Yes, Charity; and I got a great price for him! (Here the colored woman imitated to perfection the languid, indolent tones common to southern ladies.)

Oh, my heart was too full! She had sent me away on an errand because she did not want to be troubled with our cries. I had not a chance to see my poor boy. I shall never see him again in this world. My heart felt as if it was under a great load of lead. I could not speak a word to reproach her. I never reproached her from that day to this. As I went out of the room all I could say was, 'Mistress, how could you do it?'

The poor creature's voice had grown more and more tremulous, as she proceeded, and was at length stifled with sobs.

In a few moments she resumed her story.—When my boy was gone, I thought I might sure enough as well go to the free States. But mistress McKinley had a little grandchild of mine. His mother died when he was born. I thought it would be some comfort to me if I could buy little orphan Sammy. So I carried all the money I had to my mistress again, and asked her to let me buy my grandson. But she would not let me have him. Then I had nothing more to wait for; so I come on to the free States. Here I often take in washing, and my daughter is smart at the needle, and we get a very comfortable living.

'Do you ever hear from any of your children,' said I.

'Yes, ma'am, I hear from one of them. Mistress McKinley sold one to a lady that comes to the North every summer; and she brings my daughter along with her.'

'Don't she know that it's a good chance to take her freedom, when she comes to the North?'

'To be sure she knows that,' replied Charity, with significant emphasis, 'but my daughter is pious. She's a member of a church. Her mistress knows she would not tell a lie for her right hand. She makes a promise on the Bible that she won't try to run away, and that she will go back to the South with her; and so, ma'am, for her honor and her Christianity's sake, she goes back into slavery.'

'Is her mistress very kind to her?' I asked.

'Yes, ma'am, but then every body likes to be free. Her mistress is very kind. She says I may buy her for four hundred dollars; and that's a low price for her; two hundred paid down, and the rest as we can earn it. Kitty and me are trying to lay up enough to buy her.'

'What has become of your mistress McKinley, do you ever hear from her?'

'Yes, ma'am, I often hear from her, and summer before last as I was walking up Broadway, with a basket of clean clothes, who should I meet but my old mistress McKinley! She gave a sort of a start and said in her drawling way: 'Oh, Charity, is it you? Her voice sounded deep and hollow, as if it came from under the ground; for she was far gone in a consumption. If I was not mistaken there was a little something about her, (laying her hand on her heart,) that made her feel strangely when she met poor Charity. Said I, How do you do, mistress McKinley, and how does little Sammy do? (That was my grandson, you know, that she would not let me buy.)

'I'm poorly, Charity,' says she; 'very poorly. Sammy's a smart boy. He's grown tall; and tends table nicely. Every night I teach him his prayers.'

The indignant grandmother drawled out the last word in a tone that Garrick himself could not have surpassed. Then suddenly changing both voice and manner, she added, in tones of earnest dignity, 'Och! I could not stand that! Good morning, ma'am, said I.'

I smiled, as I inquired whether she had ever heard from Mrs. McKinley since.

'Yes, ma'am. The lady that brings my daughter to the North every summer, told me last fall she did not think she could live long. When she went home, she asked me if I had any messages to send to my old mistress McKinley. I told her I had a message to send. Tell her, says I, to prepare to meet poor Charity at the judgment seat.'

About a year after this conversation, I again visited New York, and called to see Charity Bowery. I asked her if she had received any further tidings of her scattered children. The tears came to her eyes. 'You know I told you,' said she, 'that I found out my poor Richard was sold to a Mr. Mitchell of Alabama. A white gentleman who has been very kind to me went to them parts lately, and brought me back news of Richard. His master had ordered him to be flogged, and he would not come up to be tied. If you don't come up, you black rascal, I'll shoot you, said his master. Shoot away, said Richard, I won't come to be flogged. His master pointed a pistol at him, and in two hours my poor boy was dead. Richard was a sprightly lad. I always knew it was hard for him to be a slave. Well, he's free now. God be praised he's free; and I shall soon be with him.'

In the course of my conversation with this interesting woman, she told me much about the patrols, who, armed with arbitrary power, and frequently intoxicated, break into the houses of the colored people, and subject them to all manner of outrages. But nothing seemed to have excited her imagination so much as the insurrection of Nat Turner. The panic that prevailed throughout the Slave States of course reached her ear in repeated echoes, and the reasons are obvious why it should have awakened intense interest. It was, in fact, a sort of Hegira to her mind, from which she was prone to date all important events in the history of her limited world.

'On Sundays,' said she, 'I have seen the negroes up in the country, going away under large oaks or in secret places, sitting in the woods with spelling books. The brightest and best men were killed in Nat's time. Such ones are always suspected. All the colored folks were afraid to pray in the time of the old prophet Nat. There was no law about it, but the whites reported round among themselves, that if a note was heard we should have some dreadful punishment; and after that, the low whites would fall upon any slaves they heard praying or singing hymns, and often killed them before their masters or mistresses could get to them.'

I asked Charity to give me a specimen of their hymns. In a voice cracked with age, but still retaining considerable sweetness, she sang

A few more beatings of the wind and rain
Ere the winter will be over—
Glory Hallelujah!
Some friends have gone before me;
I must try to go and meet them—
Glory Hallelujah!
A few more risings and settings of the sun,
Ere the winter will be over—
Glory Hallelujah!
There's a better day a-coming—
There's a better day a-coming—
Glory Hallelujah!

With a very arch expression she looked up as she concluded, and said, 'They would not let us sing that. They thought we was going to rise because we sung, 'Better days are coming.' It's now more than a year since poor Charity went where the 'wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.'

ANECDOTE OF SWEARING.

An anecdote of this description, which we read a few days ago, reminded us of one we had never seen in print, but which we have for a long time stored among our recollections of the Rev. Jos. Grafton of Newton. We know nothing of the truth of the story, and yet so perfectly characteristic is it, that we have always regarded it as the relation of a veritable incident. Father Grafton stood high in the public estimation, and was often present with other clergymen on great occasions. At one time he was dining with the Governor and Council, the Mayor and Aldermen, or some other body of magistrates in Boston, and was excessively annoyed, as well as shocked, by the profanity of a young man who sat nearly opposite him at table. Having endured the odious vice as long as his patience would allow, the old gentleman arose and exclaimed, 'Mr. President,' in the sharp, energetic tone, which all who know him will recollect. The President struck his knife handle on the table, to command attention, and replied, 'The Rev. Mr. Grafton.' Silence prevailed, and the old gentleman very coolly proceeded: 'I move you, sir, that there be no swearing done at this table except by my friend the Rev. Dr. Homer.' The motion prevailed by acclamation, and the remedy was as thoroughly effectual as the mortification of the young swearer was complete. [N. Y. Recorder.]

DR. BARROW IN THE PULPIT.

He was so careless in his person and manner, even in the pulpit, as by his slovenliness greatly to mar the effect of his fine compositions. 'He had one fault more,' observes Dr. Pope, 'if it deserves that name—he was generally too long in his sermons; and now,' adds this garrulous biographer, 'I have spoken as ill of him as the worst of his enemies could, if ever he had any. He thought he had not said enough, if he omitted anything that belonged to the subject of his discourse; so that his sermons seemed rather complete treatises, than orations designed to be spoken in an hour. He spent three hours and a half in the delivery of his sermon 'on Bounty to the Poor,' before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, 1671. Being asked, after he came down from the pulpit, whether he was not tired, 'Yes, indeed,' replied he, 'I began to be weary with standing so long.'

EPITAPH OF SIR WM. JONES.

Here was deposited the mortal part of a man who feared God, but not death, and maintained independence, but sought not riches; who thought none below him but the base and unjust; none above him but the wise and virtuous; who loved his parents, kindred, friends, and country, with an ardor which was the chief source of all his pleasures, and all his pains; and who, having devoted his life to their service, and to the improvement of his mind, resigned it calmly, giving glory to his Creator, wishing peace on earth, and with good-will to all creatures, on the (twenty-seventh) day of (April) in the year of our blessed Redeemer one thousand seven hundred (and ninety-four).

He was acquainted with twenty-eight languages, and his opinion was; that all men are born with an equal capacity for improvement. Thomas Law, Esq., who entertained a different opinion, sent him the following:

Sir William, you attempt in vain
By depth of reason to maintain
That all men's talents are the same,
And they, not nature, are to blame.
Whatever you say, whatever you write,
Proves your opponents in the right.
Least genius should be ill-defined,
I term it your superior mind,
Hence to your friends 'tis plainly shown,
You're ignorant of yourself alone.

SIR WM. JONES'S ANSWER.
Ah! but too well, dear friend, I know
My fancy weak, my reason slow,
My memory by art improved,
My mind by baseless trifles moved.
Give me (thus high my pride I raise)
The ploughman's, or the gardener's praise,
With patient and unceasing toil,
To meliorate a stubborn soil,
And say, no higher need I ask,
With zeal than thou performed thy task.
Praise of such virtuous minds may boast,
They best confer who merit most.

TOUCHING REMINISCENCE.

The Hon. J. Quincy Adams concluded his argument before the United States Supreme Court, in the Amistad case, with the following touching reminiscence:—

May it please your Honors, on the 7th of February, 1804, now more than thirty-seven years past, my name was entered, and yet stands recorded on both rolls, as one of the attorneys and counsellors of this Court. Five years later, in February and March, 1809, I appeared for the last time before this court in defense of the cause of justice, and of important rights, in which many of my fellow-citizens had property of large amount at stake. Very shortly afterwards, I was called to the discharge of other duties; first in distant lands, and in later years, within our own country, but in different departments of our Government. Little did I imagine that I should ever be required to claim the right of appearing in the capacity of an officer in this Court. Yet such has been the dictate of my destiny; and I appear again to plead the cause of justice, and now of Liberty and life, and in behalf of many of my fellow-men, before that same Court, which, in a former age, I had addressed in support of rights of property.

I stand again, I trust for the last time, before that same Court, 'hic castus artemque pono.' I stand before the same Court, but not before the same judges, nor aided by the same associates, nor resisted by the same opponents. As I cast my eye along those seats of honor and of public trust, now occupied by you, they seek in vain for one of those honored and honorable persons whose indulgence listened then to my voice. Marshall, Cushing, Case, Washington, Johnson, Livingston, Todd; where are they? Where is that eloquent statesman and learned lawyer who was my associate counsel in the management of that cause—Robert Goodloe Harper? Where is that brilliant luminary; so long the pride of Maryland and of the American bar, then my opposing counsel—Luther Martin? Where is the excellent clerk of that day, whose name has been inscribed on the shores of Africa, as a monument of his abhorrence of the slave trade—Elias B. Caldwell? Where is the marshal? Where are the criers of the Court! Alas! where is one of the very judges of the Court, arbiters of life or death, before whom I commenced this anxious argument? Gone—gone from a world of sin and sorrow, I trust—to that best abode, 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.' And it is my ardent wish, and fervent prayer, that each and every one of you may go to his final account with as little of earthly frailty to answer for, as these illustrious dead; and that you may every one, after a long and virtuous career in this world, be received at the portals of the next with the approving sentence; 'Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into the joy of thy Lord.'

THE RURAL POPULATION IN CHINA.

The farms are small, each consisting of from one to four, or five acres; indeed, every cottager has his own little tea garden, the produce of which supplies the wants of his family, and the surplus brings him in a few dollars, which are spent on the other necessities of life. The same system is practiced in every thing relating to Chinese agriculture. The cotton, silk, and rice farms, are generally all small, and managed upon the same plan. There are few sights more pleasing than a Chinese family, in the interior, engaged in gathering the tea-leaves, or, indeed, in any of their other agricultural pursuits. There is the old man, it may be the grandfather, or even the great-grandfather, patriarch-like, directing his descendants, many of whom are in their youth and prime, while others are in their childhood, in the labor of the field. He stands in the midst of them bowed down with age, but, to the honor of the Chinese as a nation, he is always looked up to by all with pride and affection, and his old age and gray hairs are honored and revered. When, after the labors of the day are over, they return to their happy homes, their fare consists chiefly of

rice, fish, and vegetables, which they enjoy with great zest, and are happy and contented. I really believe that there is no country in the world where the agricultural population are better off than they are in the north of China. Labor with them is pleasure, for its fruits are eaten by themselves, and the rod of the oppressor is unfelt and unknown. [Fortune in China.]

SHERIDAN'S PROCRASTINATING.

Much of the inconvenience to which Sheridan was subjected, arose from his procrastination; whether it was a deed to sign or a letter to frank, he would still put off doing it. Nothing was ever done in time or place. Letters containing money or bearing intelligence of importance remained unopened. Whether private or official business demanded his attention, still there was the same indolence, the same unwillingness to apply, which eventually led to the most serious results. Professor Smyth was waiting one morning for him in his ante-room, and happened to cast his eyes on a table that stood in the middle of the room covered with manuscripts, plays, pamphlets, and papers of every description. As he proceeded to tumble them over and look at the superscription, he observed that the letters were most of them unopened, and that some of them had coronets on the seal. He remarked to Mr. Westley, the treasurer of Drury Lane, who was sitting by the fire, having also for a long time danced attendance, that Mr. Sheridan treated all alike, wafer or coronet, pauper or peer, the letters seemed equally unopened. 'Just so,' was the treasurer's reply; 'indeed, last winter I was occupying myself as you are doing, and for the same reason, and what should I see among these letters but one from myself, unopened like the rest—a letter that I knew contained a £10 note within it. The history, sir, was that I had received a note from Mr. Sheridan, dated Bath, and headed with the words 'money bound,' and entreating me to send the first £10 I could lay my hands upon. This I did. In the meantime I suppose some one had given him a cast in his carriage up to town, and his application to me had never more been thought of; and, therefore, there lay my letter, and would have continued to lie till the housemaid had swept it with the rest into the fire, if I had not accidentally seen it.' Mr. Smyth could not help, on going down stairs, telling the story to his valet, Edwards, suggesting to him to look after the letters; to which he replied—'What can I do for such a master? The other morning I went to settle his room after he had gone out, and on throwing open the windows, found them stuffed up with paper of different kinds, and amongst them bank-notes; there had been a high wind in the night—the windows, I suppose, had rattled—he had come in quite intoxicated, and, in the dark, for want of something better, stuffed the bank-notes into the casement!' and 'the never knows what he has in his pocket, or what he has not, they were never afterwards missed.'

[Memoir of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.]

INFIDELITY AND CHRISTIANITY.

The Abbe Boismont happily unites the powers of logic with the splendor of rhetoric, in his address to the infidel writers:

'I am ready to acknowledge the service you have rendered humanity; I am ready to acknowledge that you have checked the progress of fanaticism; that you have thrown down the flaming pyres of intolerance; and, as a minister of the gospel, I thank you in the name of religion. But let me ask, why you are so ardent for the annihilation of all worship? Why so anxious for the abolition of our solemnities? Were every temple of this metropolis leveled with the dust, to what sanctuary would the wretched resort to pour out their afflicted souls to Heaven? Were every minister of the gospel proscribed, where would be the hand to wipe the tear from the cheek of misfortune—where the voice to breathe the accents of consolation to the miserable? Renowned and exalted as your name may be, tell me, do you account it sufficiently powerful to summon avarice and opulence to unlock their treasures, and to respect the rights of the poor? Can the abstract images of humanity, of liberty, of equality, warm, soften, or subdue the heart? You every where represent mankind in your writings under the soothing imagery of a fraternal community; with an equal ardor we embrace this image, and hold it to our bosom. To you that image is a cold statue; to us it is warm, and throbbing with life! You declaim, and we perform; for it is in our temples only that this family of brotherhood is seen; it is in our temples only where passion, resentment, and vengeance sink into a calm; where separate interests congregate into one benevolent sentiment. You have your lyceums and institutions for the encouragement of literature, but you have no school for the science of humanity. You speak of her indeed in your discussions and academic harangues; but it is in our temples only that she speaks herself, acts, and commands! Because equality is only to be found at the foot of the altar, where birth, dignity, and talents disappear, and the Christian alone remains!'

SWIFT AND THE LADY'S DINNER.

A lady invited Dean Swift to a most sumptuous dinner. She said, 'Dear Dean, this fish is not as good as I could wish, though I sent for it half across the kingdom, and it cost me so much, naming an incredible sum.' And this thing is not such as I ought to have for such a guest, though it came from such a place and cost such a price.' Thus she went on decrying and underrating every article of her expensive and ostentatious dinner, and teasing her distinguished guest with apologies, only to find a chance to display her vanity in bringing her trouble and expense into view, until she exhausted his patience. He is reported to have risen in a passion, and to have said, 'True, madam, it is a miserable dinner, and I will not eat it, but go home and dine upon six-pence worth of herring.'

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 11, 1848.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

A deep interest is now felt in the question, whether the Revolution in France will lead to a separation of the Church from the State.

It is amusing, if not instructive, to notice the course of the Catholic bishops and clergy of France towards the new government.

It is not easy to judge of the prevailing feeling in France relative to the separation of Church and State, although the London Patriot of April 6th sums up the latest information in a way to encourage the hope that the measure is pretty extensively favored.

THE ABYSSINIANS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

In consideration of the Missionary Board's having changed the destination of our missionaries from the originally designated ground, and in consideration of the impression obtained that the Abyssinians are in the observance of the seventh day of the week for the Sabbath, I am induced to offer the following extract from James Bruce's Travels to discover the Sources of the Nile, together with some preliminary observations of my own, for the reflection of your readers.

In the first place, we should notice that Mr. Bruce had resided several years as Consul of the British Government in Barbary; had traveled extensively in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia; had become familiar with the habits, customs, and languages of those countries East and South, and was furnished with passports, firmans, and recommendations, from courts, officers, and merchants having intercourse with the Government of Abyssinia, together with a special written invitation from the King of that country to be his guest and physician; and yet, with all these precautions, his journey was the most perplexing, difficult, and dangerous; so much so, that in many instances he came near losing his life, and often all his effects.

Mr. Bruce arrived there in the year seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, was soon appointed an officer in the court and in the army, was made Governor of a province, was a soldier in the field, a physician in the city, and courtier every where, mingled in all circles, became familiar with all their habits, civil, social, and religious, gives a distinct account of their ceremonies, doctrine, and state of religion, frequently speaks of what was done on Sundays, but not a word of their observing the seventh day as the Sabbath until he starts on his return, which was about two years after his arrival, and that in the following language:—

"The Kemmont were a sect once the same as the Falasha, (Jews), but were baptized in the reign of Facilidas, and ever since have continued separate from their ancient brethren. No great pains seems to have been taken with them since their admission to Christianity, for they retain most of their ancient customs. They eat the meat of cattle killed by Christians, but not of those slaughtered, either by Mohammedans or Falasha. They hold as a doctrine, that, being once baptized, and having once communicated, no sort of prayer, nor other attention to divine worship, is farther necessary. They wash themselves from head to foot when they come from market, or any public place where they may have touched any one of a sect different from their own, esteeming all such unclean. They abstain from all sorts of work on Saturday, keeping close at home; but they grind corn, and do many other such like works on Sunday. They have great abhorrence to fish, which they not only refrain from eating, but cannot bear the sight of; and assign as a reason, that Jonah (from whom they boast they are descended) was swallowed by a whale, or some other such great fish. They are hewers of wood and carriers of water for all Gondar, [the capital of Abyssinia,] and are held in great detestation by the Abyssinians." STILLMAN COON.

CHEAP RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The editor of the Christian Index, published at Penfield, Ga., has proposed to reduce the price of his paper to one dollar per year, on condition of having guaranteed to him ten thousand paying-in-advance subscribers.

"Why is it, there is so much ado in all the land about the enormous price of religious newspapers? Is it not a well known fact, that even at present prices, those papers considered financially are scarcely able to breathe? And suppose the price be reduced 100 per cent., what is the vast gain to a subscriber? It is a dollar a year—a sum which, with a Georgia planter, equals an armful of cotton—which, to the poor husbandman, is faced by a bushel of potatoes or a pig—and which, to a journeyman mechanic, is equal to two evenings work at his trade.

And what is the sacrifice at which this vast good—viz. the saving of a dollar a year—is to be attained? It is simply this, that either the paper itself is to be submerged in ruin, with the bankruptcy of the editor and publisher; or that the editorial department of the work is to be wretchedly conducted, or perhaps both of these evils together.

We have had some little experience in these matters, and therefore speak the more freely. In saying what we do say, we have no motive on earth but the welfare of the great cause we all love.

Our advice is this: Get the ten thousand subscribers to the Index, and let the subscription price be two dollars. This would fairly pay such a compensation as to carry on the concern efficiently, and no more. The editorial labor bestowed upon a paper is indefinite. The editor may do his work in two hours, or he may labor six days in the week, and not be idle on the seventh. Give the editor time, and he may condense into one column what might otherwise be scattered over six. Hence the folly, too, of demanding large papers, instead of demanding large editorial labor. A mammoth paper may be filled with articles carelessly selected, or, perhaps, not selected at all, while the columns of a very small paper may be exceedingly rich and varied.

The writer of the following article has spent much time in endeavors to simplify the Science of Geology, and bring it within the comprehension of the young—a work in which we wish him all success—and to aid which we cheerfully comply with his request to publish:

GEOLOGY.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

Geography, Geometry, and Geology, are all derived from the Greek word ge, signifying earth, or the world. Grapho, meaning to write or describe, added to ge, makes Geography, or a description of the earth. Logos, meaning a word or discourse added, forms Geology, or a discourse about the earth. Metron, meaning measure, added, forms Geometry, or the measure of the earth. The specific objects of these three sister sciences are to describe, analyze, and measure the earth. Geography tells the places, and Geology the ingredients, of mountains, islands and continents. The one tells where the Andes mountains are, the other what they are. Hence the one is essential to a full knowledge of the other.

The editor of the New York Tribune, after witnessing, by visits to the schools of the City of New York, the great interest and intelligence, even in very young children, in the specimens of Geology exhibited to them, inquires emphatically, "What more rational or appropriate starting point in the race after knowledge, can be selected, than the elements of our globe?" at the same time adding, "that every person in the world ought to know of what the world is made; especially as this information can be acquired at a very early age, and with the greatest ease and delight."

Ten simple minerals are the elements of all mountains, rocks, and soils; and hence are called the "Geological Alphabet." These minerals variously combined form about twenty-five different kinds of rocks. The names of these minerals and the rocks which they compose, can be learned easily by children. The knowledge thus obtained is of the most substantial, as well as interesting character; and the more substantial and interesting, because very young children, not only may, but do, both learn and prepare this fundamental lesson of knowledge for themselves.

The first time a little child picks up a pebble, he learns the most important lesson that can be learned in this very interesting and useful science. This pebble is one of the most important letters in the Geological Alphabet. It is called quartz, and is the only mineral found every where. It enters more largely into rocks, mountains, and soils, than any other, and also forms, under different colors and textures, much the greatest portion of gems, used as ornaments, and articles of commerce, in all ages of the world. The twelve precious stones placed in the breast-plate of Aaron, the High Priest, were varieties of quartz, as were those named in the book of Revelations, as forming the streets of the New Jerusalem. Quartz is also essential in the manufacture of glass, of every variety.

As quartz, the first and most important letter in the Geological Alphabet, also one of the most instructive and interesting things in the world, is found every where, we invite every child in every school and family to look for it, as he will most certainly find it, and as certainly learn it. It is very hard, and scratches glass. It also has a great many colors, and is sometimes beautifully crystallized, with six sides. Frequently the middle of the crystal is a six-sided prism, and the two ends six-sided pyramids. Great quantities of quartz crystals are collected by the children at Little Falls, New York, and sold to travelers under the name of "Diamonds." Red quartz, with a fine texture, is called jasper; when purple, it is called amethyst; if clouded, agate; if yellow, cornelian, or perhaps topaz; when of a pearly lustre, it is called opal.

MR. ABBOTT IN SANDOWAY.—An extract of a letter from Mr. Abbott, in the Macedonian, under date of Dec. 16, says; "We are to start for Ong Kyoung in a day or two, where there is to be a gathering of the people next full moon, and where I expect to meet those native preachers from whom I parted on that spot, under such gloomy apprehensions, three years ago. My health is really very good, with the exception of a slight cough, which may affect my throat so much as to render preaching in the evening and in the open air, to large assemblies, rather hazardous. Br. Beecher is with me, and will be able to relieve me from the necessity of constant preaching. I hear very satisfactory accounts from the Christian villages. But I can say nothing more until I have visited them."

LIBERAL BEQUEST.—Mrs. Sarah Hills, late of West Newbury, Mass., has made the following bequests in her Will:—To the American Home Missionary Society, \$500; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, \$500; American Bible Society, \$500; American Tract Society, \$500; American Education Society, \$500; Second Parish in West Newbury, \$1,800; Town of West Newbury, \$1,500. She has also constituted the Home Missionary Society and Board of Foreign Missions, Residuary Legatees.

LATEST FROM OUR MISSIONARIES.—Since our last paper went to press, we have received letters from Br'n Carpenter and Wardner, dated Jan. 1, 1848. They seem to be pursuing their arduous work with cheerfulness and courage. Mrs. Carpenter, who was ill at the previous report, had nearly recovered her usual health, and the others were well.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The corner-stone of the buildings of this excellent institution, in the city of New York, was laid on the afternoon of May 5, in Thirtieth-st., between Fourth and Fifth avenues, in the presence of a good number of persons interested in its establishment and progress. E. W. Chester, Esq., presided at the ceremonies. The corner-stone was laid by Lewis Tappan, Esq., and an address was delivered by Rev. W. W. Everts. In the evening a public meeting in behalf of this charity took place at the Church of the Puritans, Union-Square, attended by a very large and deeply attentive audience. Addresses were made by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and Dr. Dowling. It was stated, in the course of the exercises, that above \$11,000 had already been raised for the proposed institution, of which \$5,000 had been expended in the purchase of lots for the erection of buildings. The remaining \$6,000, with about as much more, will be required to complete the buildings.

NEWSPAPERS IN ITALY.—A correspondent of the New England Puritan, writing from Italy, says that the newspapers in Rome, Florence, and Turin, and indeed every where, are losing "concerns, though the editorial labor expended on them is mostly gratuitous. They are all got up from patriotic motives, by men rich in money or in intellect. Even the agents who receive a compensation, content themselves with a small remuneration for their services.

REVIVAL IN NEW JERSEY.—The New York Observer reports a revival in the church where Brainerd and Whitfield preached, and William Tennent and John Woodhull prayed and labored a century ago. A precious shower of divine influence has fallen upon the congregation who still worship there. On the 9th ult., 110 new members were received, who have given pleasing evidence of having passed from death unto life. Religious meetings have been held in five different sections of the congregation.

REVIVAL.—There has been a great revival in the First Baptist Church at Zansville, Ohio, in the course of which one hundred and forty-one persons have been baptized, and four restored to fellowship, making a total increase of one hundred and forty-five.

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE.—The London Times has the credit of publishing the earliest and most reliable intelligence. Here is an item from that paper which will amuse, if it does not alarm, American readers:—

"Already is the dissolution of the Union considered a probable occurrence, and it is hard to avoid concluding that, before five years more have elapsed, the United States of America must necessarily have been either resolved or expanded into some political society vastly different from that represented now. The final decision of this vital question will, in all probability, be sealed by the next Presidential election, for which all parties are preparing."

INTERESTING RELIC.—The Boston Whig publishes the following extract of a letter written by John Adams to his son John Quincy, while the latter was Secretary at Petersburg, in the year 1782:—

"Your studies, I doubt not, you pursue, because I know you to be a studious youth; but above all, preserve a sacred regard to your own honor and reputation. Your morals are worth all the sciences. Your conscience is the minister plenipotentiary of God Almighty in your breast. See to it that this minister never negotiates in vain. Attend to him, in opposition to all the courts in the world."

"So charges your affectionate Father, JOHN ADAMS."

SCHOOLHOUSES VS. ARSENALS.—At a school meeting recently held in Boston, Hon. Josiah Quincy thus beautifully contrasted the defenses of the cities of Boston and Paris:—

"The late King of the French, one of the most sagacious and astute sovereigns of the world, had caused to be expended forty millions of dollars for the defence of Paris, and had placed his batteries in such positions that their shots might reach every house in the city. Yet, at the first movement of the people he fled from his country with but a five-franc piece in his pocket. In a similar manner our own city had erected its batteries on every hill top, and designed also to throw a shot into every dwelling house. In this kind of defense, a defense of moral power, consisted the welfare of the race, and the permanence of political institutions."

DEATH OF NATHAN MORGAN.—Many of our readers know something about Bro. Nathan Morgan, of West Springfield, Mass., who embraced our views of the Sabbath several years ago. We are pained to learn that he is no more. The following account of the circumstances connected with his death, is taken from a letter we have just received from Mrs. Morgan, the bereaved widow:—

"As he was crossing the Connecticut river, on Tuesday, April 11th, in a ferry-boat, with two yoke of oxen, when nearly across the cattle started, and in his haste to stop them, he slipped into a scuttle-hole about four feet square and six feet deep, and received the whole left of the fall upon his left side, which caused his death the third day after the injury. It was found, on a post-mortem examination, that five ribs were broken, the middle rib split, which pierced the lower part of the lung, and which no medical aid could have relieved even if the extent of the injury had been known. He had his reason, but it was difficult for him to converse, and his physicians objected to his conversing, as it would increase the inflammation, and be a great hindrance to his recovery, if that should be possible. May the bereaved and afflicted widow, and three fatherless children, be remembered in the prayers of the friends and acquaintances of my deceased husband. Should the Seventh-day Baptist friends feel disposed to call upon me, it would give me pleasure to see them."

COMMUNICATION WITH MISSIONARIES.—When the question of locating our Foreign Mission at Shanghai was under consideration, one advantage of that location was said to be the facilities for communicating with the missionaries. The importance of that consideration may be inferred from the following account, given by Mr. Lord, of the difficulty of obtaining letters and papers at Ningpo, where he is stationed. We copy from the Christian Chronicle:—

"You can hardly imagine how entirely we who inhabit the Celestial Empire are cut off from you outside barbarians. We seldom have opportunities to send letters to you; and as for getting letters from you, that is hardly to be thought of. Once a month, perhaps, there is an opportunity to send letters as far as Lukoney, an opium station some twenty-five or thirty miles from this place, where vessels passing up and down the coast sometimes stop. But after our letters reach this place, they may lie there a month or two before they are shipped for Hongkong. But the delay and uncertainty attending our letters to you is nothing, when compared with that of yours, (that is, if you ever send any,) to us. I supposed that letters and papers would follow us to China, at least, but a month or two behind. But I have now been in China nearly seven months, and not a scrap of a paper has reached us. A few straggling letters have come to hand after much delay. Were I at Hongkong, I should not be so far out of the world, nor should I, were I at Shanghai, some two hundred miles farther North, for these places have constant intercourse with the rest of the world. But Ningpo has but little or no foreign trade, and consequently but little foreign intercourse."

DELEGATE FROM FRANCE.—Rev. Mr. Bridell, an eloquent young preacher, who has just arrived in this City, as Delegate from the Paris Tract Society, stated in a recent address, that those few Protestants with whom he was associated, had now the fullest liberty for spreading the Scriptures and Evangelical Tracts among the 34,000,000 of Catholics in France; and he fervently invoked American Christians, at this crisis, greatly to transcend all their former benefactions to that country; though these, he said, were remembered with devout gratitude to Heaven. Superstition and ignorance, and general thirst for privileges, as yet but little understood in France, now earnestly implored the means of light and true knowledge.

TO THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, at a public meeting of citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall on the 25th inst., in relation to the recent arrest at Washington of three men charged with assisting the escape of fugitive slaves, were authorized to collect money and employ counsel, for the purpose of defending those men, and of bringing before the Supreme Court of the United States, the question of the legality of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Our action in this matter can furnish no color of pretence to charge us with meddlesome interference. Whatever may be the case in the States, Slavery in the District of Columbia is a national affair—our affair. Over that District Congress possesses sole and exclusive jurisdiction. It is the citizens of the United States who are the jailors of these men.

We deny that the Constitution confers on Congress any power to establish or to maintain Slavery, in territory over which it possesses exclusive jurisdiction. This is a most important question, in reference not only to the District of Columbia, but to the territory about to be acquired from Mexico. We wish to bring it before the Supreme Court, and to have it presented there, along with some other closely-related questions, by the very ablest counsel. To do that, money is needed; and we call on you, friends of Liberty, to furnish it. Even pirates and murderers are entitled to counsel—how much more men, guilty only of an act of humanity, prisoners in the midst of a hostile community, surrounded by enemies thirsting for their blood! This call, we know, will not be in vain. We suggest the expediency of setting subscriptions on foot, in the principal towns. All remittances to our Treasurer, J. P. Blanchard, or to Samuel E. Sewall, 10 State-street, or Francis Jackson, 27 State-street, or to any member of the Committee, will be acknowledged through the public prints, and the expenditure duly accounted for. Editors friendly to Liberty are requested to give this a few insertions.

SAMUEL MAY, SAMUEL G. HOWE, SAMUEL E. SEWALL, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, WM. F. CHANNING, JOSUA P. BLANCHARD, JAMES M. WHITON, CHARLES LINT, JOSEPH SOUTHWICK, WALTER CHANNING, J. W. BROWN, HENRY I. BOWDITCH, WM. F. CHANNING, JOSUA P. BLANCHARD, JAMES M. WHITON, CHARLES LINT.

We find... Monday, Mr. death of his... The same... message from... ed the funeral... the Senate... of facilitating... imposing a... cue any slave... Mr. Butler... ject which... Hale of N... structing the... quire and re... to protect c... ing States... tional rights... debate. M... Committee... lief of the C... day, in the... from the Sel... ject had bee... Whitney's R... Michigan w... dered to be... only subject... duced by M... of the Com... ble the Pro... Yucatan.

General Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We find but little to report in the proceedings of Congress last week. In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Borland, of Ark., announced the death of his colleague, Hon. Chester Ashley.

Twenty-seven thousand dollars of the money stolen from John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Association and Insurance Company, has been recovered.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday last, with seven days later intelligence from Europe.

In England and Ireland there has been no movement of special importance since last advices. The people of Ireland are said to be preparing for rebellion.

In France there has been some commotion, which has happily subsided. It seems that at a sitting of the Provisional Government in Paris, M. Ledru Rollin, the ultra Communist, had some sharp words with M. Marrat, to whom he applied opprobrious epithets.

At Paris, the grand national festival to celebrate the fraternization of the army and the National Guards, took place as announced on the 20th, and was concluded by a grand military demonstration, the like of which has never before perhaps been witnessed.

Public meeting of citizens at the Metropolitan Hall on the 25th inst., for the purpose of protesting against the arrest at Washington of the Chinese.

The condition of Austria is the most stormy possible. Lombardy and Venice are irretrievably lost. Hungary has already declared herself independent, and will soon dissolve all connection with Austria.

There is an incendiary insurrection in the north of Saxony, which the Government has not been able to suppress.

Another battle has taken place in Schleswig, Holland, and the Germans had slightly the advantage.

In Hungary there is a strong movement to abolish the compulsory celibacy of the Romish Priesthood.

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit the Lintz to the satisfaction even of the Roman Catholics.

The King of Sardinia attacked Peschiera, a strong town held by the Austrians, on April 13, but did not carry it.

Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army.

The King of Naples has been compelled to issue a proclamation in favor of the Italian Independence union.

A revolutionary demonstration has taken place in Egypt. The Pacha promised Reform and as soon as the people were quieted handed the leaders.

RIGHTS OF MEN.—A Society has been formed in Paris, under the title of "La Societe pour l'application du Christianisme aux Questions Sociales," which is to embrace to the following objects:

SINGULAR FORGETFULNESS.—John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, came to this city on the 3d inst., and after making his exchanges, started on his return to Newark.

The late Rev. D. P. Eaton, who died recently at West Boxford, Mass., was ordained Oct. 7th, 1789, over the church in that place, and for 57 years was in active service as their pastor.

A Liberty Cap was presented by the citizens of New York to the citizens of Paris on the 25th ult., the Vice-Consul of the French Republic accepting it in behalf of the city of Paris.

The assessed valuation of property in Philadelphia County, is \$130,134,162.

There is a Printer now residing in Washington who has been setting type for 45 years!

A placard was posted on the door of Edward Harris, at Woonsocket, R. I., Monday evening, 17th, threatening him that unless he withdrew certain complaints that he had made against violators of the license law, he should share the fate of Amasa Sprague.

A gentleman informed the editor of Cist's (Cincinnati) Advertiser, a few days since, that during the past year he had helped off four hundred and thirty-five runaway slaves, and only five of them had been caught.

Mr. Penny, an aged and highly respected citizen of York Mills, N. Y. and a member of the Methodist church at that place, fell down and died instantly, while talking in a meeting on Sunday, April 14.

The Roman Catholic Herald recently published a letter from A. Pagueot, the French Minister at Washington, addressed to the superior of a Romish church at St. Joseph's Indiana, informing him that the King and Queen of France had deposited to his credit 800 francs as a donation to his school.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial gives the age of the President of the Provisional Government, Dupont de L'Eure as 81.

The dedication of a new school house in Boston, Hon. Horace Mann stated, that for the last ten years the expenditures of the city for schools were equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England, by the government, for 17,000,000 of people.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has declared that composers, editors, reporters and carriers have no privilege or lien for their compensation, on the materials, type and printing presses of a newspaper establishment.

A Liberty Convention has been called in Ohio, to assemble in Columbus on the 17th of June next. It is intended to be a Mass Convention, all the opponents of the extension of slavery being invited.

The inhabitants of Springfield at their annual town meeting, instructed the Selectmen not to appropriate the sale of intoxicating liquors in that town during the ensuing year.

A gang of seven counterfeiters have been arrested at Barnston, Canada. With them were seized about \$20,000 in counterfeit bills, 160 American quarter eagles, 120 Mexican dollars, 120 American half dollars, and a large lot of half eagles, made of copper for galvanizing.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Liberty Party Convention, held in Auburn, January 12th and 13th, 1848, a National Liberty Convention will be held in the city of Buffalo, 14th and 15th days of June, 1848.

The health of Mr. Everett is such that, in accordance with the advice of his physician, he will resign the office of president of Harvard University at the close of the present term.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has, in effect, abolished military trainings, by providing that every person shall be exempt on the payment of 25 cents into a fund for the benefit of the volunteer companies.

A man named Grief Nunally was shot by his own daughter, a Mrs. Moody, in the public road, in Dinwiddie County, Va., on the 15th ult.

The packet steamers between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, are taking passengers at "two dollars and found."

The Charleston Courier states that hail stones fell in that place on the 2d inst., weighing from 2 to 3 ounces and measuring 7 to 7 1/2 inches in circumference.

The Newburyport Herald states that many counterfeit bills of "The Bank of Caledonia" in Vermont have been recently circulated in that town.

A large saw-mill and seven or eight houses were recently destroyed by fire in Brockport, N. Y. Loss \$20,000.

Wm. W. Corcoran has given \$10,000 for the benefit of the poor of the City of Georgetown, D. C. The sum is to be invested, and the annual interest given the poor.

The number of immigrants who have arrived at Boston during the month of April last is about 3,500.

A little child of J. B. Jennings, near Plainfield, N. J., aged four and a half years, was burned to death the other day by its clothes taking fire.

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The assessed valuation of property in Philadelphia County, is \$130,134,162. Of this aggregate sum, the items are, real estate \$105,467,871, money at interest \$22,161,849, furniture \$1,904,398, horses and cows \$401,495, carriages \$152,856, and emoluments of office \$155,603.

There is a Printer now residing in Washington who has been setting type for 45 years! He was engaged in the last war, fought at the battle of North Point; assisted to establish the independence of Buenos Ayres, Venezuela, and Mexico, and hunted the Creek Indians in 1836.

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Some idea of the immense taxation of the people of Great Britain, and of the expensive manner in which all public services are performed, may be gathered from the fact that the mere cost of collecting the revenue of that country for the last twenty-five years has been more than three hundred and fifty millions of dollars!

The French papers say it is well known that Louis Philippe has immense sums in the French funds in other names besides his own, and it is not improbable that the ex-King may, through his agents, be at this moment operating on the Stock Exchange of Paris, for the purpose of embarrassing the Provisional Government.

On the 21st ult. a negro woman in the family of Wm. Nesbit, Esq. of St. Louis, made an attempt at poisoning by mixing arsenic in the coffee, which was prepared for breakfast.

An explosion of gunpowder took place, May 1, at the Fire Works Establishment in Cincinnati, which resulted in the death of two men, and the serious injury of three others.

Fourteen Young Ladies, from Massachusetts, were in Buffalo, May, 1 on their way west, as Teachers under the auspices of the American Society for the promotion of Popular Education. These are bound, principally, for Indiana and Illinois.

Louis Philippe and the members of his family still remain in the strictest retirement at Claremont. Nothing can exceed the plain and unostentatious manner in which the household is ordered, the most rigid economy being observable in all its arrangements.

Bacon shoulders sell at St. Louis for one cent and a quarter, hams at three and a half cents per pound. Corn and potatoes are proportionately cheap.

The Legislature of Michigan, at its late session, changed the name of the new capital of that State, from Michigan to Lansing, which is the name of the township in which it is situated.

The Apprentices' Library, of Philadelphia, has a female department, which is said to be very useful. During the past year 7,648 books have been loaned to females, of whom 250 now use the library.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than twenty-eight gallons.

The Maulmain Free Press of Dec. 24, 1847, announces that a daughter was born to Mrs. Judson (Fanny Forrester) on the morning of that day.

Nineteen students of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, have recently been licensed to preach.

Six years ago potatoes were selling at 25 cents per bushel, and it took six bushels at that price to pay for a bushel of corn. Now a bushel of corn will not pay for a bushel of potatoes.

The subscription in this city for the widows and orphans of those who fell by the French Revolution of February, amounts to \$812 50.

The fourth Monday in May—the 22d—is the day for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore.

A gentleman in Cincinnati was recently cowhided by a lady—two other ladies holding him during the operation.

A Philadelphia jury, on the 21st inst., awarded \$10,000 damages in a suit for breach of promise of marriage.

The debt of France amounts to \$1,045,000,000.

Review of New York Market.

Table with columns for Market Review, including items like ASHES—Pears \$7 00, FLOUR AND MEAL—Flour 6 37 to 6 75, etc.

MARRIED.

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 1st inst., by Eld. Joshua Clark, Mr. DAVID P. CURTIS to Miss CORDELLA A. CARKE, both of Brookfield.

DIED.

In Waterford, Ct., March 11, 1848, of consumption, ELIZABETH ROGERS, wife of Lester T. Rogers, 3d, aged 36 years and six months.

In Hopkinton, R. I., on the 4th inst., very suddenly, BENJAMIN CRANDALL, aged 61 years.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has, in effect, abolished military trainings, by providing that every person shall be exempt on the payment of 25 cents into a fund for the benefit of the volunteer companies.

LETTERS.

Joshua Clarke, P. L. Berry, James Stetson, John I. Tanner, F. C. Morgan, Stillman Coon, B. F. Chester, S. P. Stillman, N. J. Reade (all right).

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for Receipts, including names like J. Stetson, Jewett City, Ct. \$2 00, A. M. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00, etc.

GOLD PENS, \$1.25.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for the "Phoenix's Pen," introduced to the public some months since by the subscribers, at the reduced price of \$1.25 for a beautiful Diamond Pointed Gold Pen, with a fine silver pencil case, an attempt is being made to palm upon the public an inferior article at the above price.

NOTICE.—The Publishing Committee of the Sabbath Recorder request a full meeting of the subscribers to the Publishing Fund, at Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of fifth-day, May 25. The Committee are desirous of submitting, at this meeting, a report of their past labors, and of such arrangements may be made for the future publication of the paper as may be deemed advisable.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION. This body will hold its annual session with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N. J., on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1848, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION. Notice is hereby given, that the 13th Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church in Lincoln, Chenango Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth day of the week before the second Sabbath in June next, (June 7th) at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE SCRIPTURAL CALENDAR, AND CHRONOLOGICAL REFORMER, for the Year 1848, including a Review of Tracts by Dr. Wardlaw and others on the Sabbath Question.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY. CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK. Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c.

CHRISTIAN PSALMODY. THE New Collection of Psalms with this title, prepared by a Committee of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, was published on the 10th day of Sept. last, and is for sale at this office.

IMPORTANT WORK! Forty Thousand Copies sold in England. CHAMBERS' CYCLOPEDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. A Selection of the choicest productions of English Authors, from the earliest to the present time, connected by a Critical and Biographical History, edited by Robert Chambers, assisted by Robert Carruthers, and other eminent gentlemen.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Maxson Green. Albany—Hiram P. Burdick.

RHODE ISLAND. Westerly—S. P. Stillman. Hopkinton—Daniel Coon. N. Salem—Jon. F. Randolph. N. Milford—Jep. F. Randolph.

NEW JERSEY. New Market—W. B. Gillet. Plainfield—E. B. Titworth. Shiloh—Isaac D. Titworth. Salem—David Clawson.

PENNSYLVANIA. Crookville—Benj. Stelle. Coudersport—W. H. Hydrom.

OHIO. Bloomfield—Charles Clark. Northampton—S. Babcock. Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis.

MICHIGAN. Oport—Job Tyson. Tallmadge—Bethel Church.

VERMONT. Milton—Joseph Goodrich. Stillman Coon.

WISCONSIN. Walworth—Wm. M. Clarke.

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Miscellaneous.

FORGET THEM!

Forget them! If to dream by night, And muse on these by day...

at least two months before the death of the testator. § 7. The trustees of any company or corporation organized under the provisions of this act...

that worn by the other natives of the South Sea islands. Recently fire-arms are superseding the use of bows and arrows, clubs, &c., as weapons of war.

HORSE BEEF.

In an early part of my practice, says a Worcester Physician, I was called into a neighboring town to visit a patient.

COTTON.—In 1784, now only 64 years since, an American vessel, having eighty bales of cotton on board, was seized at Liverpool, on the plea that so large an amount of cotton could not have been produced in the United States.

THE SKULL OF ST. ANDREW STOLEN!—Some eccentric robber carried off out of St. Peter's church, Rome, (where it was kept under three strong locks) the skull of St. Andrew, the Apostle, and the greatest excitement has since prevailed.

PAUPERISM AND INTemperance.—The Marietta Intelligencer publishes some remarkable facts in relation to pauperism and intemperance. We give them below:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Liquor sellers, Paupers in the poor-house, Intemperance cause of pauperism, etc.

WONDERFUL SAGACITY.—When the crowd of fashionable was greatest at an exhibition of animals, a girl, who had fed the elephant with sundry cakes and apples from her bag, drew out her ivory card case, which fell unobserved in the saw-dust of the ring.

VARIETY.

The number of dead letters sent to Washington from the Post Offices of the United States, amounts to about two millions a year.

Echoes are produced by the reflexion of sounds. The distance which a person should be from a perpendicular wall or building in order to produce an echo with the voice, is about 62 1/2 feet.

A gentleman farmer of our acquaintance tells us, that for three years he has planted potatoes at three different periods, viz:—early in April, late in April, and in May.

An apple has been produced near Ticonderoga, having neither core nor seeds, by the following method. The experiment is worth repeating, as it may lead to important results.

A new kind of machine, called an "idolater," is used in Leicester jail, for the employment of rogues and vagabonds committed to hard labor; and it is said to be much dreaded by them, as it accurately registers the amount of labor performed, and is susceptible of exact adaptation to the bodily strength of the person who works it.

The New Orleans Commercial Times says that Dr. Dickey of that city has an only child of three years old, whose constant habit is to make rhymes. The little fellow rattles them off so rapidly at times, as to prevent their being taken down.

Scotland, with only a population of about the same as the State of New York, circulated in 1846, three millions more letters than the whole United States.

DEBUTER INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. IRISH, Principal. AURELLA F. ROGERS, Preceptress. Other experienced Teachers are employed in the various Departments.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY. Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, IRA SAYLES, Principals.

THE Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express their thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years.

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

Apparatus. The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

Notice. The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' Classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School.

Academic Terms. The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as follows:—The First, commencing Tuesday, August 11th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

Table with 2 columns: Expense and Amount. Includes Board, per week, Room-rent, per term, Tuition, per term, etc.

VALUABLE REPLICATION. CARLOW'S DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY have just issued a new and revised edition of George Carlow's pungent and heart-searching Defense of the Lord's Sabbath.

The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NO. 9 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. TERMS: \$2 00 per year, payable in advance.

INCORPORATION OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

AN ACT, for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies.

Passed, April 12, 1848.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Any five or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who shall desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, or missionary purposes, may make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this State, and file in the office of the Secretary of State, and also in the office of the Clerk of the County in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known in law, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors, or managers to manage the same, and the names of the trustees, directors, or managers of such society, for the first year of its existence, but such certificate shall not be filed unless by the written consent and approbation of one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the District in which the place of business or principal office of such company or association shall be located, to be endorsed on such certificate.

§ 2. Upon finding a certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall thereupon, by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons in law capable of suing and being sued; and they and their successors may have and use a common seal, and the same may alter and change at pleasure, and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall, in law, be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing, and holding real estate, for the purposes of their incorporation, and for no other purpose, to an amount not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars in value, and estate, for like purposes, to an amount not exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in value, but the clear annual income of such real and personal estate shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars; to make by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States; to elect and appoint the officers and agents of such society, for the management of its business, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

§ 3. The society so incorporated may annually elect from its members its trustees, directors, or managers, at such time and place, and in such manner, as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of said society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such trustees, directors, or managers, by death, resignation, or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society.

§ 4. In case it shall at any time happen that an election of trustees, directors, or managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but it shall and may be lawful on any other day to hold an election for trustees, directors, or managers, in such manner, as may be directed by the by-laws of such society.

§ 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend or apply to any association or individuals who shall in the certificate filed with the Secretary of State, or with the County Clerk, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously-existing incorporated society in this State, nor shall they authorize the formation of any corporation which can be incorporated under the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," passed April 5, 1813, and the several acts amending the same, or the formation of any secret societies.

§ 6. Any corporation formed under this act shall be capable of taking, holding, or receiving any property, real or personal, by virtue of any devise or bequest, contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise or bequest shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, provided, no person leaving a wife or child, or parent shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his or her estate, after the payment of his or her debts, and such devise or bequest shall be valid to the extent of said one-fourth, and no such devise or bequest shall be valid in any will which shall not have been made and executed

THE LATE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

A household scene at Potsdam is not to be omitted. The king was accustomed to take his breakfast in the queen's apartments, however busy he might be, even if he had but a moment to take this meal, which generally was composed of fresh fruit or other simple viands. On one occasion, as he entered, he saw lying on her work table, a very pretty head-dress, which seemed to be quite new. He asked her, jestingly, the price of this pretty cap.

"It is not always right," said the queen, also in a tone of pleasantry, "that men should know the price of women's toilettes; they don't understand them, and they always find everything too dear."

"Well, but you can tell me the price of this cap, and I should like to know it."

"Oh! certainly I can. I bought it—a great bargain—I only gave four dollars for it."

"Only! a horrible price for such a thing; what a large sum of money!"

Whilst he continued to run satirically on the subject, he was standing at the window, and an old veteran of the guard, an invalid, highly respected, passed by. The king beckoned him in, and as he entered the room, the king said, "The lady who is sitting on that sofa has a great deal of money; now what ought she to pay for that little cap that lies on the table? You must not be dazzled by the beautiful pink ribbons, but say what you think it is worth."

The old soldier, of course knowing nothing of such things, said, after shrugging up his shoulders and pausing to think, "Why, I suppose it would cost some groschen (pence)."

"There, now," said the king, "do you hear that? Groschen, indeed! that thing cost four dollars. Now go and ask that pretty lady for four dollars, she can well afford to give you as much as she can afford to pay for that." Smiling, the queen opened her purse, and presented the good old veteran with four dollars most cheerfully, kindly adding a few condescending words.

"And now," continued the queen, with an arch look, still imitating the king's tone of merrily satire; "you see that noble gentleman standing at the window; he has much more money than I have. All I have I receive from him, and he gives very freely. Now, go to him and ask him for double what you have received of me; he can afford to give you eight dollars."

The king laughed, acknowledged he was caught in his trap, gave the sum she had so playfully forced him to give through her extravagance, as he called it, and heartily wished the old invalid good luck with his present. The affair was, of course, repeated in the ante-chamber, and was received with peals of laughter. That veteran's name was Christian Brandes, who told this anecdote to Bishop Eylert himself. He also added, that when the king returned to Potsdam, after the death of the queen, he saw his royal master, who remembered his features perfectly, and making him a little present, said, with a countenance of sorrow, "Brandes, dost thou remember?" and then turned quickly away. [Memoirs of Louisa, Queen of Prussia.]

THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

A recent number of the Sydney (N. S. Wales) Chronicle contains an interesting account of these islands, furnished by a person who has resided there during seventeen years, from which we gather the following particulars:—The group consists of upwards of fifty inhabited islands, the largest of which is Vananlever, about 350 miles in circumference, with a population of nearly 30,000. Vitelyu, the next in size, is about 300 miles in circumference, and contains from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The other islands are of various sizes down to 10 miles in circumference, with an average of from 80 to 100 persons to the square mile. The climate is extremely healthful, extremes of heat and cold never being felt, and beside the ordinary productions of the South Sea islands, coffee, sugar, and cotton are produced. European fruits have not been found to succeed well. Pigs are numerous; but there are few cattle. The basis of the islands is coral, and although there are mountainous regions, there is an abundance of level land for agricultural purposes, timber, &c. The principal articles of export are biche de mer, cocoa-nut oil, and tortoise-shell.

The Fejeans are an intelligent race, industrious, hospitable to strangers, but with a fondness for war and love of cannibalism, which prevent them from enjoying that degree of happiness which their beautiful and fruitful country would otherwise afford them. In the last expedition of the chief of the Bow, 15,000 fighting men were engaged. They have double canoes, some of them carrying 300 men. The dress of the islanders is composed of tapa, a cloth made of the inner bark of a tree, in the same manner as

ON THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Something has occurred which has brought me into conflict of mind; how far to restrain young persons in their pleasures, and how far to leave them at liberty. The longer I live, the more difficult do I see education to be, more particularly as it respects the religious restraints that we put upon our children; to do enough, and not too much, is a most delicate and important point. I begin seriously to doubt, whether, as it respects the peculiar scruples of Friends, it is not better quite to leave sober-minded young persons to judge for themselves. Then the question arises—when does this age arrive? I have such a fear that in so much mixing religion with those things which are not delectable, we may turn from the thing itself. I see, feel, and know, that where the scruples are adopted from principle, they bring a blessing with them; but where they are only adopted out of conformity to the views of others, I have very serious doubts whether they are not a stumbling-block. [Life of Elizabeth Fry.]

THE POOR BISCUIT.—A plain-spoken, faithful pastor in the city of —, N. Y., called by request, to take tea with one of his parishioners. At the table every thing bore the appearance of plenty and culinary skill. A blessing was invoked, the bell rang, and a servant appeared with the smoking biscuit, white as milk, and light as a honey-comb. The good lady, looking up with all the honesty which usually prompts such a course, said to her guest, I really hope, Mr. —, you will excuse my biscuit this evening, they are so poor; I hoped I should have something nice, but they are hardly fit to eat, at the same time extending towards him the dish containing the pride of her table. The good man took one, saying as he tasted it, with arch gravity, 'They might have been better, ma'am.' With a sudden motion the dish was withdrawn, and with a voice in full keeping with the language, she said, 'They are good enough for you!' Apologies often conceal, and are often employed to gratify, a similar vanity.

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.—During his imprisonment on St. Helena, Napoleon made to Las Casas the following prediction—part of which has already been fulfilled:—

"In less than 25 years from the present time, the whole European system will be changed. The French will cast the Bourbons and their debts off, as my Arabian steed would any stranger who would dare to mount him. Then, if my son be in existence, he will be seated on the throne amid the acclamations of the people; if he be not, France will go back to a republic; for no other hand will dare to seize a scepter which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch, though amiable, are too much like other Bourbons, and will share the same fate, if they do not choose to live as simple citizens under whatever changes take place. France once more a republic, other countries will follow her example—Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, Danes, Swedes, and Russians, will all join the crusades for liberty."

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.—In a late Treatise on the Fisheries of Newfoundland, by Patrick Morris, of St. Johns, N. F., it is stated that the French have 25,000 men engaged in the fisheries on the Banks, with 500 large vessels, and that they cure a million quintals of fish a year; the Americans 2,000 schooners of 30 to 120 tons; and 37,000 men. They cure a million and a half of quintals. The British cure a million of quintals, like the French, have 25,000 fishermen and sailors employed, 620 sealing ships from 100 to 180 tons, and 10,082 open boats.