m pier 2 North River, first wharf e, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington or upon the arrival of the mail train e C. Vanderbilt will leave New York

and Saturday. Leave Stonington ay, and Friday. The Commodore

rk Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Luesday, Thursday, and Saturday

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 30, 1850.

VOL. VI.—NO. 50.

The Sabbath Recorder.

BIRTH-PLACE.

From the Independent.

A SCENE IN HAWAII.

THE RETURN OF A MISSIONARY'S SON TO HE

It was Sabbath, when, after long and tedious voyages, I arrived at the island of K., where my journeyings were to cease. Hastful village of K., which by the enterprise of foreign residents is fast becoming a place of house, some sitting in chairs, others on the mercantile importance. I found the villagers floor, or crowding around the windows and they have a church of 21 members, a day assembled for divine worship in the spacious doors, all weeping and deeply moved. They school with 154 scholars, and an average tant from the house. It was soon noised me to shake hands with them. At length also have flourishing missions at Samana, among the people that the son of a missionary, whose voice had oft proclaimed to them the ways of eternal life, and whose memory was still precious with them, had arrived from the land of his fathers, and the islanders, together with their native preacher, who had been addressing them, flocked about the dwelling to welcome me back to my native isle. Unwilling that they should appear to be desecrating the day of rest, the missionary desired them to return quietly to their homes, which they did, after a warm and individual salutation.

On the following morning, provided with a guide and a horse for each of us, I proceeded on my journey to the village of W., about fifteen miles distant. Traveling was performed entirely on horseback, there being no vehicles in use. My road lay through a beautiful country, capable of the highest cultivation, lying in undulating hills with gently-sloping sides, covered with grass of the richest coloring, presenting at a distance the appearance of a carpet of green velvet, of such peculiar richness as to excite the flowing down from the mountains, while along the banks of the streams were numberless little hamlets, where the islanders dwelt and cultivated their little gardens, filled with favorite fruits. A few hours' ride through this scenery of almost celestial loveliness, brought me to the village of W. The river of the same name, on the banks of which the village is located, flows through a deep valley formed by precipitous bluffs of solid rock on each side, a hundred feet high. The valley is about a hundred rods in width, and is frequently overflowed by the river, rendering it exceedingly fertile. From the top of the bluff into the valley, the descent is by a road cut into the steep rocky sides. As I stood on the brow of this bluff, the scene before me was one of exceeding PROTESTANT MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN HAYTI. beauty-the valley extending to the right till lost among the hills, and to the left the bluffs sloping rapidly to the level of the shore. Calmly flowing through the valley was the river, over which canoes were rapidly gliding, or in whose waters the amphibious villagers were sporting. As I looked down upon it, I was reminded of that

"Stream whose gentle flow

Supplies the city of our God." From one end of it to the other, this valley was under the richest cultivation. Hun- missionaries were driven from the Island, dreds of thatched houses dotted the scene, and the little band they had gathered were surrounded by gardens, all regularly laid out left to buffet the storm alone. into squares and oblings, and enclosed with walls and hedges. In every direction might called to endure bonds and imprisonment, be seen little canals and aqueducts to irrigate and to suffer many things for the name of beyond description the dark leaves of the the glens and secret places" of the hills advellow delicious frint, while tall cocoa nut pure worship of God. trees leaned gracefully over the banks of the

throb of joy in my breast, for this was my years ago the little praying band that had birth-place. We descended the bluff, and endured so much, were permitted to greet as we entered the village, my guide inform- again a missionary from England. From ed the villagers who I was. One and an- that they have been allowed to prosecute other hurried to meet me, and with joy wel- their labors without hindrance from Governcomed me back again. The old men and ment, and have gone on establishing misdays, could not refrain from tears of joy, and of the most important towns. The general

as I approached I found that many had run was reading in the piazza of his house, and on in advance to give notice of my arrival. was thrown into the street, and mysteriously the gate, they shouted, "There he comes! There he comes!" Dismounting from my horse, I pressed through the crowd, and horse, I pressed through the crowd the crowd the crowd through the c horse, I pressed through the crowd, and there, at one side of the room, beside the brow was deeply wrinkled, and her cheeks basement, and timbers fell over them and ware of the diffuseness of fault-finding.

And God replied, "Iron is stronger than the ware of the diffuseness of fault-finding.

And God replied, "Iron is stronger than the box fasher. The shielded them, and they too were found unmountains for it breaks them." "And is box fasher. The shielded them, and they too were found unmountains for it breaks them." "And is box fasher. The shielded them, and they too were found unmountains for it breaks them." "And is box fasher. The shielded them, and they too were found unmountains." brow was deeply wrinkled, and her cheeks basement, and timbers fell over them and And God replied "Iron is stronger than the were pale and sallow and sunken. Her shielded them, and they too were found unhead was sprinkled with gray hairs. There hurt. Thus in the midst of the terrible contact there any thing of the proof of was a care-worn look about her, which sternation and suffering about them, the misseemed to say that she had passed through stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries were permitted to gather their ensurance to say that she had passed through the stornaries to say that she had passed through the stornaries to say the stornaries to say the same than the same through the stornaries to say the same through the stornaries to say the same through the sam seemed to say that she had passed through years of toil and privation. But to me there was something expressive about her look, as was something expressive about her look, as where with hearts glowing with love of the stronger than fire?" "Yes, nre is stronger than iron?" "Yes, than iron?" "Yes, than iron?" "Yes, the stronger than iron, for it melts it." "Is there any thing of the accustomed peak to obey his mother. But she goes on to say that she had passed through changed. A neat village surrounded the changed. A neat village surrounded the changed. A neat village surrounded the serming to obey his mother. But she goes on to say that the family, and thank God for this signal true family and thank God for this s was something expressive about her look, as the goes on to say the something expressive about her look, as the goes on to say the something expressive about her look, as the something expressive about her look as the something expressive about he

the scene, who have felt the sting of tender ulation. partings and realized the joys of meeting, But the scene about us was exceedingly

utes she would not release her hold. This station at Jacquel, of which I know but litwoman had been a nurse and faithful family tle, but believe it is prosperous. servant for many years, and was a devoted

During the afternoon of my arrival and man's place. interest. the following day, they continued to visit me,

One, before whose throne he now is mingling | Protestant religion. with the redeemed; and as I thought of that sad hour when he was called to part with his youthful group, and commit them to the keeping of Providence-the parting made more keen by the thought that he might never see their faces again-I was forced to exclaim, "Oh the trials of a missionary's heart, none can know them but they who experience them!"

The principal missionary labor upon this Island, thus far, has been perfored under the auspices of the English Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. About thirty years since, Rev. Mesers. Cutts & Brown established a mission in this city; but were permitted to prosecute their labors only two years, when a revolution occurred. With the change of government commenced a series of the most cruel persecutions; the

But they were God's chosen ones. Though

After a few years, some of their own numriver, and numberless tamarind, bread-fruit, ber, who had been to England to be educatand orange trees were seen in every quarter. ed, were permitted to return and minister to As I viewed this scene, there was a silent them, and thus they continued until twelve women, whose memory ran back to former sions until now they have stations at seven embraced me as though I had been their superintendent of the mission, Rev. M. B. child. The scene beggars description—they | Bird, resides at this place. He and his exwere not simply tears, but wailings, which cellent lady have been called to suffer much might be heard a long distance, and brought while laboring to extend a pure Christianity around me the whole village half frenzied, over this beautiful Island; they have not so impatient to grasp my hand that 1 was only been in the midst of the general shock compelled to stop and salute them individu- and consternation of the terrible revolution ally. As I passed by each house, children the Island has undergone, but experienced of every age, old men and women leaning a more awful calamity and a more signal deon their staves, came out, and demanded a liverance in the terrible earthquake of 1842, hearty shake of the hand. My way was at Cape Haytien. That city was remarkafairly hedged and my horse could hardly ad- bly well built, and contained from nine to vance, for the hundreds of islanders that had twelve thousand inhabitants. By a single shock every building was leveled to the dust, I hastened on to the mission premises, and in that instant more than half the popwhich were a little beyond the village, and ulation launched into eternity. Mr. Bird

I entered the room—it was my mother. been enabled to erect a commodious chapel giving alms; it he give with his right hand difficulty that she could eat. When the hour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated, and soon, as the torrent of shour for retiring came, she was still more a little irritated.

moved, nor can it paint a scene whose feel- well-conducted school. They report 145 ings knew no bounds. It was eighteen years church members, and 600 attendants upon before that we had parted-mother from her public worship. Their free day shoool, in son-long years of auxious thought, and which religious instruction is made very now we met once more, strangers to each prominent, numbers 300 scholars of both others' looks. Again I sat beside my mother, sexes, and is supported entirely by subscripand listened to the same voice which taught tions raised among the people here. This my infant lips to lisp. Was there not joy church and school have been gathered, with there? They only who have passed through very few exceptions, from the Catholic pop-

At Port-au-Plaat, on the north side of the Island, and under the Spanish Government, they have a church numbering 128 members, affecting. Three or four hundred natives, a Sabbath school of 100, and a day school of

Within a few years the Free Baptist Misroom, fell at my feet, and, embracing them, sionary Society of the United States has eswept like a child. I endeavored to release tablished missions at Port-au-Prince, and at myself from what seemed more like human Port-de-Paix, which are going on prosperworship than any thing else, but for ten min- ously. The English Baptists have also a

Still more recently, Rev. Mr. Cushman Christian. It was truly affecting to receive was sent out by the Foreign Evangelical these warm demonstrations of joy at my Society, and established a misssion at St. return. They would sit and rehearse inci- Mark, but died, greatly lamented, after ladents of former years, and tell how small I boring but a few months. Since his death was when I left for America, and seemed this most hopeful and interesting station has astonished to find me full grown now, and remained vacant, until quite recently Rev. added a thousand other incidents of passing Mr. Neal, a converted French Catholic Priest, has arrived, who will take Mr. Cush-

These statements and statistics give but a and almost every one brought presents, so meager idea of the results of Protestant that I found I had several scores of fowls, missionary labors. They have accomplished several bushels of sweet potatoes, together incalculable good. Perhaps the most interwith cocoa-nuts, bananas, melons, bread-fruit, esting fact is, not that a few of the great oranges, &c. Among the rest, an old chief mass of this neglected people, so long the came, followed by his servant, loaded with deluded votaries of the man of sin, have Mr. Earl to his wife, "and I think I shall poultry and vegetables as gifts. Unbounded been reclaimed from their errors, and are sell it." joy seemed to take possession of every one now, as we trust, "living members of their were gargling rivulets of the clearest water, flowing down from the mountains while which seemed to show the changes which many children, rescued from papal influence, eighteen years had wrought. One was ab- are being educated in Protestant Sabbath sent; it was he whose cheerful voice was and day schools. To my mind, there is often heard among his youthful band, lead- greater interest in the fact that so strong an ing them in sacred praise to that eternal impression has been made in favor of the

A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The duties of a minister's wife do not differ essentially from those of the wife of any other Christian. The domestic circle is is the important sphere of a woman's activi- read them on the Sabbath, if we should hapty; and the duties that engage her there, pen to settle at a distance from a place of of glorifying God, and doing good, to the exmust, on the whole, be considered the same | meeting. in every private family. The time of a pastor's wife is as much needed and occupied where we can educate our children, and at home as that of any other wife. And no bring them up under the sound of the gos munity of interest as if we held a communiminister, who understands the conditions of pel. his permanent influence for good upon the people of his charge, will desire her to ex- interest of my family.' change her duties, imposed by God, for such Pray remember that property is not the labors as a false spirit of the age demands. only thing needed by our children. The official duties of the ministry belong to A few days after this conversation, the the husband; he has been ordained to the bargain was concluded, and the farm became work; his wife is his help-mate in this par- the property of Mr. Hale. Mr. Earl was to expenses, and faithfully appropriate the same ticular calling. Hence she need not be the put him in possession of it early in the for the spread of the gospel. the congregation; nor need she go from house Mr. Earl was descended from one of the for the Lord's service, we will eat only plain the world was not worthy," they strengthin rows in every direction, loaded with their
vellow delicious frist while tall eccounts. of Christ's kingdom. Her life should indeed graves of his fathers, and to take up his 7. And yet more to increase our means of be exemplary; but so should that of every abode on the borders of civilization. Christian wife be. She should be zealous in every good work; but not in those which belong to the office of the ministry.

duties of a wife cease to be hers, because her children might grow up under the influ- widow, the sick, and the needy, as for ourthat is, her whole character and life should to them, was that they might become rich in all our children thoroughly, and train them be adapted to the solemn vocation of her faith, and heirs of the kingdom. In the up in body, and intellect, and heart, for the in Georgia told me; that he had been at some

and degraded. Let a woman be a woman, The climate, and perhaps the labors inci- in our bodies and spirits which are His. when women become men, for then men E. to fall into a decline. When, after a lin- do in reliance on divine grace, we hereunto their teachers, who found them less manage

of his traditional sermons, transmitted by his in the school-house and the church, truths

WORDS FOR MUSIC.

BY REV. DR. BETHUNE.

I love to sing when I am glad, Song is the echo of my gladness; I love to sing when I am sad, Till song makes sweet my very sadness;

'T is pleasant time, When voices chime To some sweet rhyme in concert only; And song to me

Is company—Good company when I am lonely.

Whene'er I greet the morning light, My song goes forth in thankful numbers,
And 'mid the shadows of the night, I sing me to my welcome slumbers. My heart is stirred By each glad bird

Whose notes are heard in summer's bowers; And song gives birth To friendly mirth Around the hearth, in wintry hours.

Man first learned song in Paradise, From the bright angels o'er him singing; And in our home, above the skies, Glad anthems are forever ringing. God lends his ear,

Well pleased to hear The songs that cheer his prople's sorrow; Till day shall break And we shall wake Where love will make unfading morrow.

Then let me sing while yet I may, Like him God loved, the sweet tongued Psalmist Who found in harp, and holy lay,
The charm that keeps the spirit calmest;

For sadly here I need the cheer. While inful fear with promise blendeth; .

To join the throng, Who sing the song that never endeth!

THE PRAYERLESS HOME.

BY PROF. ALDEN.

"I have a good offer for my farm," said

return for the same amount of labor.

be no schools for our children.

wherever we may go.' "We may also be deprived of the privi-

lege of attending church.

"It will be better for us to remain here,

"I must do what I think is required by the

to house and pay pastoral visits. To visit early Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. His and wholesome food; renouncing all bad the poor and rich families of the congrega- devout members of the church of Christ. and snuffing, of tobacco, unless it be neces- his whole nervous and digestive system tion, is indeed a part of her duty; but not He was the first alien from the common- sary as a medicine; and deny ourselves all of the first importance. She ought to sym- wealth of Israel. His mother was an amia- strong and unnecessary drinks, even tea and pathize with her husband in his studies, in ble, but not a pious woman—and some coffee, as far as practicable, and every thing his pastoral life, in his trials; make his home thought it was owing to her that he had not which is simply calculated to gratify the end to the other, afforded a sight beautiful as they could, at "the dead of the night, in affairs to the hest advertage, charmened for the dear leaves of the leaves of th sole him in his dark hours; and go hand in pel which he had heard from his infancy. and money, for the service of the Lord, we hand with him, so far as the position of her He loved the world, and in order to secure will renounce all the world's expensive and

> ing-house, with its high, square pews, and all that appertains to us. huge sounding-board, was as beautiful to her 8. We will strive to feel continually, that her husband is a minister of the gospel. She ence of the truths which were proclaimed in selves and families.

minister and of a pastor; not of female cul- part of New York. The gospel was not tivation and remement. This wife should preached in the vicinity, nor was even the be a pattern of a minister's wife; not of a log school-house erected. For a time Mr. tain the institutions of the gospel at home discipline of the world, they would be more female pastor, or of a female reformer. The E. observed the Sabbath so far as resting and among our neighbors. position of a woman is as elevated, and her from labor was concerned. He even spent 12. We will strive to maintain deep-toned power for good as great, as that of a man. some time in reading the Bible, but he did and elevated personal piety, to provoke each power for good as great, as that of a man, some time in reading the Diole, out he did not proper relation, however, be de- not pray. In consequence, that blessed book other to love and good works, to live together blessing, or where they can be so easily pro

will become women. [German Ref. Mess. gering illness, she bade her husband farewell, affix our names. she charged him to send her children to her Manomer's Sermon on Charity.—In one native home, that they might there be taught,

though I might have seen her in former days; place, where, with hearts glowing with love and in her eye there was something peculiar in its expression as it first met my own; for prosecute their benevolent labors. prosecute their benevolent labors.

Water 1 108, while, for it overcomes one rejoiced to return to ner nome, though This neutralizes the effect of what was said bring him a Bible. The clerk, someway astonished at the unusual request, brough their water and puts it in motion." "O our Sussible was to meet its chief charm no more. Water and puts it in motion." "O our Sussible was to meet its chief charm no more. Water and puts it in motion." "O our Sussible was to meet its chief charm no more. The clerk, someway as the clerk, it seemed as if I must once have known that eye, that look before. But I knew it not—it was a stranger face to me.

When we take into consideration the untainer! is there any thing of thy creation the settled state of the Island, the success of this is there any thing of thy creation. A check was soon given to her joy. When noise." Here the boy begins to grow important the unusual request, brought in the success of this is there any thing of thy creation. A check was soon given to her joy. A check was soon give

unhappy, as the family separated without

ward to her return, with hope that she would the diffuseness of fault-finding. One senrestore in part, at least, the loss he had experienced. He said to her one day-

"Julia, you do not seem to feel as much at home as I could wish." After some hesitation, she replied, "I do not feel safe here."

"Do not feel safe!" said he in astonish-

"I am afraid to live under a roof where there is no prayer." . The remark went to the father's heart.

He thought of all the mercies he had receivasked! He continued to think of his ways, rents, and for several years was regular in till his soul fainted within him. He looked his attendance at the house of God. At at his oldest son, a Sabbath-breaker, and length he became acquainted with some ignorant of God, and could not conceal the young men of infidel principles. The more

ing him in childhood from the means of found it to listen to the gospel. Ere long he grace, and exposing him to influences that absented himself wholly from the sanctuary. in all probability would prove his ruin.

great difficulty that she complied with it. It had abandoned the house of God, he was on was not till she was reminded of the joy it the verge of the grave. Mr. Noel was then witness of it, that she consented to make the ed to converse with the man of God; no longer prayerless. [Mother's Mag.

COVENANT OF THE OBERLIN COLONY. Lamenting the degeneracy of the church,

"Why do you wish to sell it?" said Mrs. ing world; and ardently desirous of bringing He sunk down in the bed, drew the clothes "The land is stony and partly worn out. pel of peace; and viewing with peculiar in-I can go into a new country where land is terest the influence which the valley of the cheap and fertile, and realize a much larger Mississippi must exert over our nation and the nations of the earth; and having, as we "If we go into a new country, there will trust, in answer to devout supplication, been "Our children are not old enough to go to dersigned covenant together under the name school; by the time they are old enough, it of the Oberlin Colony, subject to the followis most likely schools will be established ing regulations, which may be amended by 1. Providence permitting, we engage as

soon as practicable to remove to the Oberlin "We can take our Bibles with us, and can | Colony in Russia, Lorain County, Ohio, and there fix our residence for the express purpose

2. We will hold and manage our estate personally, but pledge as perfect a com-

3. We will hold in rossession no more property than we believe we can profitably manage for God as His faithful stewards. 4. We will by industry, economy, and

Christian self-denial, obtain as much as we can above our necessary personal and family

5. That we may have health and money habits, and especially the smoking, chewing, his nostrils he fed an insidious enemy. And

6. That we may add to our time, health,

His wife was one who preferred Jerusalem blood, we will observe plainness and durato her chief joy. The old time-worn meet- bility in our houses, furniture, carriages, and

ferent from that of a layman's wife. She is as the most faultless specimen of architec- we, as the body of Christ, are members one indeed a city set on a hill. But none of the ture to the connoisseur. She desired that of another, and while living provide for the

should be the wife of a minister; this is all; that house. Her chief desire, with respect 9. We will take special pains to educate

11. We will make special efforts to sus-

In testimony of our fixed purpose thus to

BEWARE OF THE DIFFUSENESS OF ANGER.

words comes more vehemently, his irritation entirely stifles the first suggestion of con-Mr. E. soon perceived that his daughter science, destroys his good resolutions, and did not feel at home in his house. It made drives him almost immediately into some

WHOLE NO. 310.

Christian Register.

THE YOUNG INFIDEL.

The following sad account of a young man

who for a time attended the ministry of the Rev. Baptist Noel, of London, illustrates the fearful consequences of breaking away from the influence of the gospel :-The young man was the son of pious pa-

truth, that it was owing to the act of remov- he associated with them, the less pleasant he In a few days he asked Julia to read the sin; and went to such lengths in criminal Scriptures and pray in the family. It was indulgence, that he soon laid the foundation with joy that she heard the request, but with of a fatal illness. Three months after he would give to her mother, could she be a called to visit him. The dying youth refusattempt. In a few weeks, on a Sabbath covered his head with the bed-cloth conand having read a portion, kneeling down, versation with him about that Being before and with tears besought God to teach stam- whom he was soon to stand in judgment, Mr. mering lips how to pray. Light, peace, and Noel offered a prayer for him, and was about safety took up their abode in a dwelling now to quit the apartment. Just as his hand was an effort to sit up in bed, and asked Mr. N.

to stay a minute. Mr. N. returned to the bed-side. The sufferer's strength was well nigh exhausted. He whispered in the ear of Mr. Noel the apalling words, "I'm lost."

I'VE DONE SMOKING.

Our friend delivered himself thus, honestly and in earnest. As he emptied his mouth of the last cigar, our mouth became full-full of blessings.

Blessed is the man himself. He is more wise, more cleanly, more savory, and more reasonable than when he went smoking and puffing about like a locomotive.

Blessed is the man's wife. She is the happier woman for the four reasons mentioned in the last sentence, and for many more. She had hoped against hope for the last puff; but it has been made at last. We seem to see her face brighten her step is more elastic-her voice is sweeter-her welcome to her husband as he reaches home is more cordial. She has our hearty congratu-

Blessed is the man's house. An unsavory spirit has gone out of it. More easily can it be kept neat and tidy. Old repellencies

will repulse no more. Blessed is the man's apparel. A certain fragrance has left it; but not to the sorrow of those oft in proximity with him. His wardrobe is minus a real annoyance, and

plus the benediction of many a friend. And blessed is the man's health. In the smoke and fire he so long kept up beneath

And blessed is the man's pocket. A leak is stopped. As much as before will flow in, and less flow out. We seem to hear a voice from that quarter, "There will be better days in the department of our master's do-

And blessed be the man's resolution. May it tower aloft, like a granite pillar, above all the smoke and fire that may assail it. That last puff! Be it the last! And though the smokers will not join, yet there will be

enough to unite in a hearty Amen. [Trav.

PARENTAL INDULGENCE

The subjoined passage from the travels of Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist, contains too much truth to be lost, however unpalatable, it may be. "The director of the State Penitentiary

tion peculiar; yet important in the highest to her native village. After a wearisome 10. We will feel that the interests of the desperate characters under his charge, and journey, she found herself and family in Oberlin Institute are identified with ours, found they had been invariably spoiled chil-The husband should be a pattern of a what was then a wilderness, in the western and do what we can to extend its benefits to dren; and, he added, if young Americans where the children ought to be so great

> "Many young Americans have been sen to school in Switzerland; and I have hear that they must all of them have some das of wild Indian blood in their veins. Eng

lishmen, on the other hand, sometimes a Some where in Dr. Channing's diary, he tribute the same character to republican

A little boy slams the door violently. gyman was in the habit, as soon as he g "Don't my boy, do so," his mother says, into the pulpit, of placing his sermon in

ork and Erie Railroad.

n the Erie Railroad run as follows, iepted):—Morning Train for Elmira, mediate places, leaves the pier foot of A. M., arriving the same evening. Elmira, Corning, Jefferson, Geneva, and the intermediate places, leaves at Buffalo the next evening. Fare to Rochester, \$8 15; to Buffalo. re for Ithaca and Cayuga Lake take ayuga and Susquehannah R. R. at ers for Tioga and Lycoming counties, tof the Corning and Blossburg R. R. v Train leaves Port Jervis for New nd returns at 4 P. M.

KIRKWOOD, Superintendent.

gazine for the Year 1850. Magazine of Foreign Literature. Art, aims to present to its readers a of the whole field of British Pericomprising the selections of all the oat able and celebrated Reveiws. arnals, which have any interest or h readers. It not only contains the desirable in those periodicals reatry, but in the far greater variety r Reveiws, Magazines, &c., which n element of the literature of the inaccessible to the mass of Ameriby some such medium as the Ec womitting what is merely local e in character, the ample size of tine enables the editor to embody sirable in the whole range of jourhe best articles of each periodical wident that the contents of the Ecat be superior to those of any one, celebrated; and, taken together,

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The Sabbath Recorder

THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Associa tion held its fourteenth annual session a Shiloh, N. J., commencing on Fifth day May 23d, and ending on the following First day. The delegation in attendance was un usually large, embracing nearly all of the ministers within the bounds of the Association, together with a good number of laymen. There were also present Elds. Eli S. Bailey and Enoch Barnes from the Central Association, and Eld. N. V. Hull from the Western Association.

The Introductory Discourse was preached by Eld. Alfred B. Burdick, of Pawcaluck, R. I., from Zech. 4: 6—"Not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." The design of the discourse was to illustrate and enforce the duty of the church to seek and rely upon the aid of the Holy Ghost in the work of converting the world In doing this, the preacher first reviewed the efforts for the world's conversion within the last half century; he then considered the question what proportion of these efforts bear the seal of Holy Ghost work; and concluded by enumerating some of the defects in the present plan of benevolent action, which hinder the cooperation of the Holy

At the conclusion of the discourse the Association was called to order, and the following officers elected, viz: SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD. Moderator: A. B. BURDICK and A. D. TITSWORTH, Secretaries.

Letters were presented and read from every church belonging to the Association, except that at Newport, R. I. A letter was also presented from the Church at Berlin, N. Y., containing a request (which was granted) for admission into the Association. The letters from the churches generally do not give a very flattering account of their condition. It is cheering to notice, however, that two or three of them have enjoyed revivals, and report additions by profession. The Church at Pawcatuck has received fifteen members in this way during the year and the Rockville Church twenty-eight. the New York Church eleven members have been added, mostly by letter.

In this connection we may as well dopy the Report on the State of Religion, prepared by a Committee, and adopted by the Association, as follows:

respectfully report, that from an Camination of the letters of the churches, they find that a few of them have been watered by the dews of heavenly grace; but from most of a sad tale to tell, when there is bread endugh and to spare in our Father's house. fault must be in the churches. It cannot be in God. He is always ready and willing to adopted. hear the voice of his children, who cry unto him day and night, and to avenge them of their adversaries. In view of our coldness and stupidity, we feel called upon to search our own hearts, to humble ourselves in the dust before God, and faithfully use all the means of grace that God has appointed, in his salvation, and upheld by his free Spirit. M. on First-day, to meet at Berlin on the straw or chaff, or made the receptacle of such The eyes of all are upon us as a denomination, and some there are who would rejbice at our downfall; but our hope is in God and in the word of his grace, which is able to build us up, and give us an inheritance among all them that are sanctified. Let us seek the Lord, until he come and rain righteousness upon us."

The Executive Committee to carry forward Missionay Operations within the bounds of the Association, made a report of their labors. It seems that the Committee have been embarrassed from their inability to obtain a minister who could devote himself wholly to the work. They have, however, by the assistance of Eld. Henry Clark, supplied the Church at South Kingston, R. I. with preaching half the time; and Bro. Clark has also labored a portion of the time in Newport, Wakefield, Charlestown, and other places, preaching, visiting, distributing tracts, &c. In addition to this, Eld. S. S. Griswold took a missionary tour in the State of Maine, where he lectured a number of times on the subject of the Sabbath, visited a number of isolated Sabbath-keepers, and circulated a quantity of Sabbath publications. The receipts of the year, in consequence of there being no permanent laborer, and therefore no special demand upon the churches, have been very small only \$136 50. For the coming year, it is proposed, if a suitable person can be obtain-

Several subjects of general and denominational interest were brought up and discuss- graduates of all the classes; to enlist the comforts which his couch afforded. He sat try? Who have constituted the very center, time now to notice only the following.

with much earnestness, and at considerable efforts to promote its best interests. After length, by several of the brethren, among the transaction of other miscellaneous busiwhom were Elds. Hull, Crandall, and Gris- ness, an opportunity was afforded for each wold. Eld. John Davis also spoke upon it, one to give a brief account of his labors and the calm eyes open, and the expressive lips Potters, and, in short, the large host of the gest the danger of making too much of edu- most delightful season of fraternal intercation, and the possibility that the deficiency course. The meeting was closed with singof ministers may result from other causes ing a parting hymn and prayer. than inadequate support. The resolution was adopted; and we think that most of those who listened to the discussion were satisfied of the soundness of its positions, and the importance of urging them upon the

son, the Trustees think proper to release no farther action upon it.

The following resolutions upon the subject of education were also adopted, after relett, N. V. Hull, and Eli S. Bailey :-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association Theological Seminary, and that measures ought to be taken, as soon as practicable, to carry this object into

Resolved, That a Theological Department should be established in connection with some one of our in stitutions of learning as soon as may be practicable.

The subject of Sabbath Desecration, es pecially by co-partnerships with those who do not keep the Sabbath, was fully canvassed. The Business Committee introduced a resolution, "that we deem it a matter calling for censure and discipline, for members of churches to place themselves in circumstances, by forming co-partnerships, so that either themselves, their families, or those in their employ, will be under the necessity of doing business in violation of God's holy law." This resolution led to a lengthy discussion, in which brethren T. B. Brown, L. Crandall, N. V. Hull, W. B. Gillett, I. D. "The Committee on the State of Religion | Titsworth, A. B. Burdick, and others, took part. The feeling appeared to be deep and general, that the time has come for Sabbathkeepers to take a higher stand in respect to them there is a complaint of coldness and the manner of observing the Sabbath, and that a want of spirituality. O, brethren, this is by so doing they will most effectually sustain and advance the interests to which they

> The following resolution, upon the same general subject, was also adopted:-

profess to be devoted. The resolution was

Resolved, That this Association considers visiting n the Sabbath for other than strictly religious purposes,

After an interesting session of three days, opened by removing the square piece at the hope that we may be restored to the joy of the Association adjourned, at 3 o'clock P. fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, 1851, at 11 o'clock A. M.

> The Religious Exercises connected wit the Association were more numerous and better attended than is common on such occasions. On Fifth-day evening, a sermon was preached by Eld. Eli S. Bailey with special reference to tract operations. The following evening was occupied by Eld. S. S. Griswold in a discourse bearing upon domestic missions, or missions within the bounds of the Association. On the Sabbath sermons were preached by Elds. Enoch Barnes, Daniel Coon, and N. V. Hull. Firstday morning, Eld. T. B. Brown preached on the subject of Foreign Missions, and a collection was taken for the Missionary Society; Eli S. Bailey preached in the afternoon, and Geo. B. Utter in the evening.

The Church and Society at Shiloh have recently commenced building a new meeting house, which is to be completed in the course of the present summer. It will be of brick, and cost about five thousand dollars. The age of five or six years); the couch of the old house has been donated to a Society recently organized for the purpose of promoting education, and is to be extensively alter- band and father. This single-bed system ed to fit it for this new use.

New York Union Theological Seminary his day garments being all laid aside upon ed, to keep a missionary laboring all of form an Association, the object of which is retiring to rest. its members felt as students of the Semina- ings were of the simple kind described, twenty years, the great movers and sustainry; to promote an acquaintance among the could not avail himself of even the scanty ers of the educational interests of our couned before the Association, of which we have sympathy and cooperation of the Alumni in upright, and unsupported, clad in his usual the spirit, and the life of those grand and advancing the best interests of their Alma habiliments of blue cotton, with his little cap gigantic efforts to give every child in this The subject of Ministerial Education and Mater; and, by an address, narratives of of silk and velvet resting upon the full in wide land the advantages of a good com-Support was presented by the report of the personal experience, friendly counsel, and tellectual brow, made still more ample by mon-school education, free of charges for business committee appointed last year. To exercises of devotion, to increase the piety the fatal finger of disease. His countenance tuition? Who devised those noble and elethat report was attached a resolution, "that of its members and their usefulness in the glowed with love and gratitude, as he thank- gant structures that are now fast taking the in order to meet the demands for ministerial work of the Lord." Their meeting this labor among us, we must more earnestly year was held at the Seminary on the 13th seek out young men possessing the requisite of May. Rev. Mr. Hopper, one of the Vice piety and talents for the ministry and en Presidents, occupied the chair, and made a courage them to devote themselves to that few introductory remarks; after which the his accustomed duties. We trusted it might Who have contributed most largely to revocalling, raise the necessary means to give officers for the ensuing year were elected. be so. Alas for our short-lived hopes, them a suitable education for their work, An obituary notice was then read of Rev. and support the gospel ministry in such a Noah F. Packard, a member of the associamanner that the pastors of the churches tion, who died at New Orleans in 1847.

This resolution was advocated perity of the Seminary, and pledging their head covered with a coarse brown paper, vide larger means and facilities for primary to be occupied are pointed out, but no re-

SHANGHAI, December, 1849. It is sad to turn from a scene pleasant attention of the people at the present time. described, to find the very next page traced A communication on the subject of Edu- in the mournful shadows of the tomb. Yet cation, was presented to the Association in so it must be. I can not turn away from her, behalf of the Trustees of DeRuyter Institute. in whom my newly-awakened interes: was some arrangement by which gratuitous in of every day life. I will not leave her alone, struction shall be furnished to any and all at the very entrance of that dark valley of worthy youth who are anxious to study, sorrow through which I find her so sook callbut unable to meet the expense. Their plan ed to pass. I will go to the house of mouning, is to raise a fund, by annual contributions but I will take you with me, even all unprefrom individuals favorable to the object, pared as ourselves. That house, how desowhich shall be loaned, without interest, to late-how gloomy! The teacher had gone such young men and young women as the up to his couch, whence he was never again mend and the Trustees approve - the vited to his room, and I, after conversing money to be refunded by the loaner as soon a while with the family, was asked whether I as he is able, unless, in consequence of be- would like to see him. I replied, "If the coming a missionary, or for some other rea- teacher would not object." The suggested doubt seemed to give the family pain, and I O, I could well believe, with the sympathet. him from the obligation. The Association followed them by a retired way, Mr. C. havpassed a vote approving the plan, but took | ing been conducted up by quite a different | accents of his best-beloved had no longer route. My own path led through the apartments of the wife, who was sitting alone, the the time is near when we shall need a College and tion. Custom, even in that sad hour, must the most unconstrained cordiality and sympathetic friendship. Never shall I forget his of which I must give you, as it forms so im. | highest worship. portant a back-ground to the melanchely picture still fresh in my mind.

the wall, the carved fancy work on three sides, often highly ornamented and richly China at least, soon forced upon him, that gilt, leaving it only open in front, across this heathen people have not a knowledge of which is suspended, at the top, a rich frill of the true God. They will tell you of gods crimson silk, the close net of blue silk or many, and lords many, but when you would cotton gauze, which hangs within, making it seem still more confined. The bed itself consists of a single straw matress or mat, such as the foreigners use for carpets, thrown upon the basket-work bottom, which is smoothly stretched upon a narrow framework of plank. Blue cotton quilts constitute thoughts, He gave them up to a reprobate the only covering, the "paucity of white mind; they became vain in their imaginalinen," on beds as well as bodies, forming a striking feature in their code of contrarieties, when contrasted with the customs of foreign ers. The pillows are long, four-sided and angled, sometimes of red morocco, sometimes of coarse canvas, or the bamboo matting so much used here. They are easily end, and may be filled at pleasure, with other commodities as are thus, for the time being, conveniently disposed of, making them literally, as far as their capacity will allow, "a bed by night, a chest of drawers by day." Indeed, I have known foreigners to avail themselves of these ambiguous articles for the better security of treasure in traveling, their ostensible character of portmanteau making them quite unsuspicious to all the world but the Chinese, and their veritable reputation as pillows rendering them as little the subject of curiosity to the people, a part of whose nationality they may be said to constitute. These pillows are most admirably adapted, as no doubt they are designed, to accommodate the long cues of the gentlemen, and the elaborately plaited tresses of the ladies, which, by this contrivance, are spared the necessity of daily repairs—a task by no means inconsiderable. The different members of the family have each their separate bed, that of the wife bewife and child occupying the same room with, and a little removed from, that of the hushas one peculiar advantage, that of allowing its occupant to monopolize all the counter-MEETING OF ALUMNI.—The Alumni of the panes, which serve him for night-clothes,

was still strong, spite of the distressing cough which almost sufficated him, that he should

longer throbbed with pain, the intelligent eyes were closed, and the unconscious form gathered from the colleges of two continents,

drawn the blue cotton counterpane, so lifelike that, as I turned it back, and gazed upon the unsunken features. I almost thoped to see cents of kindness, of gratitude, of instruc-

But now another figure had taken the foreseated near the bed's foot, clad in the white mourning habit of the natives, the scarf of and grateful to the memory as the one I last white muslin bound about the head, and fall. sequence to all our primary institutions of stantly lifting her tearful eyes from the corpse to my face, in the most supplicating manner, as if she would demand of me the idolized It seems that they are desirous of promoting fast increasing, to dwell upon abstract scenes | being who had, day after day, and month | dispense with the aid of the colleges. As and who had only returned to her to be by their elevation and progress depend, in no one stroke removed from her sight forever. The other female relatives were gathered around the bed, uttering their lamentations the mourning women, that they may come; and let them make haste, and take up a wailing for us, that our eyes may run down with tears, and our eyelids gush out with waters." several churches or societies may recom- to come down. Mr. C. was immediately in- is the immediate thought suggested by those principal actors as in the present case. Their lamentations were far more turbulent than was the plaintive sobbing of the wife, but far less earnest, far less affecting to the beholder. power to thrill the frame of the sleeper, nothing less than the voice of the Archange and the trump of God could ever break his image of quiet despair, tenderly caressing slumber. Like the departed among those marks by Elds. Lucius Crandall, W. B. Gil. her infant son. She only gave me, in pass- same Greeks, too, was he destined soon to ing, a mournful expression of recognition, al. | be arrayed in his best apparel—the cap, bemost unintelligible through suppressed emo- ing the insignia of his literary standing, placed upon his head—his traveling boots drawn keep her apart from even the groups of now for untraveled climes, himself a sojourner in upon his feet, emblematical of a departure afflicted, sympathizing friends. The sisters that bourne from whence no traveler returns. accompanied me, and the visit was one of Thus was he placed in his richly-carved coffin, to be henceforth the recipient of that homage which the heathen, in his blindness, renders to the creature, rather than the Creappearance, as he sat upright in his little ator. This is literally true of these idolatrous

> The question so often agitated in our ow country-so often theoretically asked, and abstractly discussed, "Have the heathen a may be to admit the conviction, it is, in lead them beyond their highest (the dual principle, heaven and earth) to the one great Creator of All, they can not follow you. Their foolish hearts are darkened. There may be traces of a knowledge which they once had of the invisible God, made they did not like to retain Him in their tions, changed the truth of God into a lie. and the glory of the Uncorruptible into an image made like to corruptible man. Thus, that which may be known or God, seems no longer manifest in them, but, darkly groping, they hasten to the revelation of that wrath which pursues the ungodly, or to the outstretched hand of that mercy which may pluck some of them as brands from the

"A COLLEGE-WHAT IS NEEDED."

The Recorder of the 9th inst. contains the promised article upon the above subject, But as different men often look at the same object from very different points of view, and have very different impressions when looking at it from the same point, they wil doubtless often come to widely different conclusions. So it happens in relation to "what is needed" in sustaining the educational interests of our denomination. Permission is, therefore, very respectfully asked, to express an opinion, in some essential particulars at variance with our brother's. In doing so, however, it becomes necessary to bring his main argument briefly under review.

"The great objection to a direct effort for a denominational college," says our brother, "is that it will stand directly in the way of educating the people." The only argument by which this proposition is sought to be sustained, is that "few, very few, compared with the whole, could avail themselves of ing made sufficiently large to accommodate the facilities of a college." Is not this true an infant, (which she often nurses until the of every college in the land? But does it thence follow, that colleges stand in the way of the education of the people? The proposition of our brother is general in its application. If its validity, when applied to our own people, be sustained, the general proposition is sustained. If the general proposition be not sustained, the particular falls with it. A simple appeal to facts will be ed us, repeatedly and earnestly, for our kind- places of the school houses of former years? ness to him, and expressed the hope, which Who have suggested the supplying of these with neat and inviting furniture, suitable and soon be restored to his wonted health, and to valuable apparatus, and choice libraries? When I again saw him, the harassing Who have been going from district to discough was stilled, the dilated temples no trict, employing the learning and wisdom

laid smoothly upon them, over which was instruction? The answer to all these ques- sponse is given. Many would go-feel the tions cannot be doubtful. And where did the Manns, the Barnards, the Emersons, the that discipline of mind, and versatility of ground of the picture, and while I wept for character, that has so preëminently fitted stricken, smitten, and afflicted. She was have been among the most efficient agents in elevating and giving character and conschools attained a position where they can small degree, upon the colleges. Colleges are to the intellectual world what the sun is the physical can with the latter. It is, therefore, believed, that so far from the higher seminaries standing directly in the way of scenes of mourning in which women are the the education of the people, they are among securing that most desirable object. The three grades of institutions, common schools, academies, and colleges, found in all civilizic Greeks in their funeral rites, that if the ed countries, did not result from chance, nor system of instruction. And no matter what shall be the advancement of common-schools, the academies and colleges will surely ad-

common-schools alone, is sufficiently manifest. That phrase, originated by political practically exciting. However reluctant he few-the rich, the aristocratic, as such-than which no representation could be more untruthful. There is no such aristocracy of educational interests in our land. The No man is ever turned from the doors of a college because he has no money to pay his tuition fees. And the highest college honors are far more frequently conferred upon the poor than upon the rich. All these instituknown by the visible things of Him; but as tions are emphatically the people's, based upon the principles of the most liberal de-

> that they take a "meager view of educa- We gather from it the following particution." They pretend not to possess very lars:great comprehensiveness of mind, yet they protest that they never "anticipated improving the few, and neglecting the many." is because their attachments and their sympathies are with the many, that they have

put their hearts and hands to the work of building a denominational college.

Another thought: Those upon whom "the carrying forward of the enterprises of the denomination shall devolve," ought not to be very thoroughly and extensively educated. because, in that event, " many of their plans. productions, thoughts, and sympathies, would be above and beyond the comprehension of the people, and therefore lost; and much of the vivacity and pathos of their own characters would evaporate for want of aliment in a kindred sympathy." And is it so, that our brother is arguing against a highly educated ministry, missionaries, editors, educators, &c. Time does not permit to discuss this question here. But no truth is clearer of demonstration, than that he who does not bring his thoughts and productions to the because he knows so much, but because he knows so little. Surely, we live amidst the constant recurrence of events too stirring, and too big with the destinies of a world, so far above the multitude as to evaporate. decided to reject the proposition of a new He whose intellectual and moral attainments are the brightest, will most clearly see how far short he comes, intellectually and moral. ly, of meeting the vast responsibilities of journed sine die. ife, and will have most occasion to deplore his own deficiencies. Far greater reason long ere the evening of life shall set in, because they have not kept pace with the spirit

the time in Newport, Jamestown, Phoenix, "to perpetuate that mutual interest which But the suffering being, whose surround- Who then are, and have been, for the last thing less. The time has come "when our Parsons Cooke, D. D., 36 pp.; Rev. Samuel youth cannot be accommodated without a Harris, 87 pp.; and Rev. E. A. Lawrence sacrifice of principle, or a greater sacrifice of other interests than it would cost to build 168 pp. a college." The "sacrifice of principle," by the policy of educating our youth abroad, has been well stated by "A Friend of Progress," in the last Recorder. The "sacrifice lished by A. M. Pettingill, Boston, we learn of other interests" may be shown by an ap- that there are printed in peal to facts. It is a fact, that we are con- Maine stantly embarrassed in carrying forward our New Hampshire denominational enterprises in consequence of a deficiency in the number of our educated In New York State men. A society calls for an agent, and none is to be had without taking a brother from his pastoral duties, from which he can ill be tions have reached our office since Thirdthe least possible delay. He takes a rapid day of last week, will please find an apology lutionize the modes of instruction there? tour among some of the more prominent for any apparent neglect of them in the fact churches, visits a few brethren, makes as that the editor has been absent in attendance good an explanation of the objects of his upon the meeting of the Eastern Associaagency as time will permit, and returns tion, and returned only in time to look to manner that the pastors of the churches tion, who died at New Urleans in 1847.

shall not be obliged to abandon their stations Resolutions were adopted expressing the laid quietly back upon the unchanged bed. to arouse a deeper educational interest if he makes as much impression. Mission the more pressing matters connected with to obtain a support for themselves or their deep sympathy of the Alumni in the pros The cap only had been removed, and the among the people, and induce them to pro- aries are called for, and the fields proposed the issue of this paper.

spirit of universal brotherhood stirring them to undertake noble deeds; but they are not qualified-lack the education. An Association resolves to employ a missionary to prehis remarks being mainly designed to sug- experience. The time thus occupied was a part, as they were wont to do, with the ac- educators of the present generation, any sent the subject of the Sabbath within its one of whom is a host within himself, get own bounds, but the man to do it is not to be had. This is not a fancy sketch. The failure of our societies to get agents and missionaries, the past year, sternly admonthe dead, my sympathies instinctively clung them for their Herculean labors? Surely ishes us. that something is wrong. An acadeto the living—to the young wife, now so it is not too much to affirm, that our colleges my asks for a principal, or an assistant teacher, and is either unsupplied, or is supplied by a brother who interrupts a successful prosecution of studies to assume the responsibility. Whenever a vacancy occurs, ing backward half way to the ground, sway- learning, and that there is a debt of grati- our churches supply themselves with a mining back and forth in her sorrow, and con- tude owed to them that ought not to be soon lister with the greatest difficulty. The canforgotten. Nor, indeed, have these primary | didates for the ministry among us are few, and, under our present educational provisions, will be fewer still, as the progress of light and knowledge put their veto upon after month, been lost to her for our sakes, in times past, so in times to come, must uneducated men entering the ministry. We are embarrassed. It is in vain to conceal it. But the cause, and the remedy, what are they? The cause is manifest. The remedy, it must be applied, or we must abandon our in one confused outburst of grief. "Call for to the physical world; and the intellectual denominational enterprises; nay, more, our can no more dispense with the former, than existence as a denomination. Our young men must be sought out, and furnished at home with means for an education that will enable them to compare favorably, and cope successfully, with the laborers of other denominations. The Baptists either have the most direct and essential agencies for founded, or are founding, colleges in almost every State of this Republic; the Methodists are fully equaling them; the Presbyterians have from their earliest history had them; and wherever a small body of Christians separate themselves from the rest of their cast, but from the necessities of a complete brethren for conscience's sake, their first care is to provide a college, that they may be supplied with well-educated sustainers of their various schemes. And do we expect to be an exception, and still be successful? vance as rapidly. Unchangeableness is writ- If such be our trust, it is a delusion. Alten upon but few things in this age; pro- ready have we lost some of the finest talents gress, gradual and sure, upon almost every of this country, because we were so deficient in educational means. It is in vain to shut our eyes to the painful truth. But it is replied, If, then, these three grades of institutions We now have as many men to carry forward exist necessarily, the impropriety of the our plans as we can sustain. Give us the phrase, "the people's colleges," meaning educated men, and they will find the means. It is developed mind that develops wealth, and converts this sterile earth into a paradise. But "we can whittle out a cheaper demagogues who wished to show themselves way" than to build a college? Do, dear single bed, or, rather, bedstead, a description | Chinese, for the worship of ancestors is their | the special and only friends of the "dear | brother, for the love of truth, be about it, people," should escape the lips of the edu- and whittle it out and give us a practical signed to represent that there was one grade If the better way be shown, the most hearty The bedstead is not unfitly represented by knowledge of the true God?" becomes to the of schools established for the mass—the poorer coperation shall be given. It is trusted, writers as resembling an alcove or recess in missionary most painfully tangible-most classes as such, and another grade for the that our educators will not spend their efforts in contending with each other. While the plans, the needs, the ways and means, are under discussion, each may give his own views, and sustain them by arguments which may seem good to himself; but when the avenues of education are alike open to all. plans have been matured, all will doubtless lend a helping hand to the good work.

A MEMBER OF THE LAST CONFERENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN AND FOR-EIGN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Thirteenth Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society was celebrated at the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church on the forenoon of Wednes-It is also proper to state, that the advo- day, the 22d inst. The chair was taken by cates for a denominational college among the President. Wm. Colgate, Esq., read-an our people, are not quite willing to admit abstract of the Treasurer's Annual Report.

Balance in the Treasury, April 6, 1849. Legacies, during the past year 1,162 25 Donations from Auxiliary Societies 10.833 80 Sales of Bibles and Testaments 9,043 15 Returns for books donated 2,517 20 Making the whole receipts \$41,625 01 Baptist Miss. Union, for Scriptures in China \$1,500 00 1,000 00 for Karens in Germany 1,000 00 English Bap. Miss. Unon, India Paper for Scriptures, Reports, Periodicals, &c., Printing, Binding, and Depository alaries and Traveling Expenses

Total Expenditures \$41,235 33 Balance in the Treasury, April 6, 1850 An abstract of the Managers' Annual Re port was then presented by Wm. H. Wyckoff, Esq. This report is of considerable capacities of those for whom he labors, is length, and goes over much ground, which himself but indifferently educated. It is not | we have not space to follow. The principal subject of debate during the session of the Society was the proposed new version of the Bible. After a great deal of animated disfor men to have any fear that they shall rise cussion, it was finally, by a large majority, translation. The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, after which it ad-

Essays on Benevolence.—Three of the have public men to fear, lest they shall rust prize essays on Systematic Benevolence, out, and be laid aside, as useless rubbish, which had the \$400 premium divided between them, have been published by the American Tract Society, in a neat 18mo. But, criticism aside, "what is wanted ?" volume, with the title "Systematic Benevo-

38 THE NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK, AND NEW

53 | Rhode Island 177 | Total in New England 371

Correspondents whose communica-

JOHNSON & ROGERS

J. E. Johnson,

CLARK ROGERS.

NO. 144 FULTON STREET,

(NEAR BEOADWAY,)

Rooms \$2 and \$2 50 per Week. 374 cents per Night

Western Association.

reported in their letters." The report of the Com-

Western Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will hold its Fifteenth Anniversary with the church

in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the Fourth-day before the fourth Sabbath in June

The churches are requested to "lay by them in

store as God has prospered them," that it may be forwarded to the Annual Meeting for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred by the Executive Board

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

TN compliance with requests from various quarters,

1 the publisher of the New Hymn Book-Christian

Psalmody-has issued a second edition, on lighter paper

and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight

of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering

them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket.

The price is also reduced 121 cents per copy. Those

wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied.

edition from 623 cents to \$1 00. Orders should be ad-

Central Association.

day of the week before the second Sabbath in June,

North-Western Association.

THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association

Milton, Rock Co., Wis., commencing on Thursday, the 4th day of July next. Eld. Stillman Coon is to preach

New York and Albany Steamboats.

THE steamers OREGON, Capt. A. P. St. John, and

I ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. W. H. Peck, form a daily line between New York and Albany—through

The Oregon leaves New York every Tuesday, Thurs-

The Isaac Newton leaves New York every Monday,

New York and Eric Railroad.

THE Trains on the Eric Railroad run as follows.

L (Sundays excepted):—Morning Train for Elmira,

Corning, and intermediate places, leaves the pier foot of Duane-st. daily at 7 A. M., arriving the same evening.

Evening Train for Elmi , Corning, Jefferson, Geneva,

Rochester, Buffalo, and the intermediate places, leaves at 4 P. M, arriving at Buffalo the next evening Fare

to Geneva, \$6 50; to Rochester, \$3 15; to Buffelo, \$10 35. Passengers for Ithaca and Cayuga Lake take

the cars of the Cayuga and Susquehannah R. R. at. Owego. Passengers for Tioga and Lycoming counties,

Pa., take the cars of the Corning and Blossburg R. R.

at Corning. A Way Train leaves Port Jervis for New

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Summer Arrangement, commencing April 1, 1850.

DASSENGER TRAIN UP.—Passengers will leave

New York by steamboat from pier 1 North River,

Passenger Train Down.-Leave White, House at

and 1.55 P. M.; Somerville at 6.10 A. M. and 2.10 P.

M.; Bound Brook at 6.20 A. M. and 2.20 P. M.; Plain-

field at 6.40 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.; Westfield at 6.55 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.15 and 10.30

The freight train (with passenger cars attached) will

leave White House at 3.30 A. M., Somerville at 4.30,

Plainfield at 5.15, and Elizabethport, by steamboat, at

7.30 A. M. Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, from pier 1 North River, at 1 P. M.

History of Romanism.

In a large octavo volume of 750 pages, print-

ed in large type, on the finest paper, and

embellished with more than fifty engrav-

ings, chiefly from Original Designs, and

bound in muslin, extra gilt. Price \$3.

THE HISTORY OF ROMANISM, from its earli-

est origin to the present time, by the Rev.

John Dowling, D. D. A new and enlarg-

ed edition, with the Author's last additions.

and a Supplement, containing a Sketch of

The best evidence of the intrinsic value of this re-

comparatively recent period of its first pub

the Life of Pope Pius IX., &c.

JAMES P. KIRKWOOD, Superintendent.

York, at & A. M. and returns at 4 P. M.

without landing-from pier foot of Cortland street.

day, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

.I. will hold its annual session with the Church at

(5th day of the month,) 1850.

lressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

(19th day of the month,) 1850.

in the associational mission.

NEW YORK.

HE AMERICAN AND FOR-The Thirteenth Annirican and Foreign Bible ated at the Norfolk-st. he forenoon of Wednes-The chair was taken by Colgate, Esq., read an surer's Annual Report. the following particu-

April 6, 1849. \$631 95 1,162 25 ons and individuals 18,536 66 Societies 10,833 80 aments 9,043 15 2,517 20 \$41,625 01

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in Assam 1,000 00
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for Telloogoos 500 00
in France 500 00
in Germany 1,000 00
India 2,000 00
imany 5,888 43
ports, Periodicals,
and Depository

10,379 08 \$41,235 33 pril 6, 1850 **\$**389 63 Managers' Annual Re ed by Wm. H. Wyckort is of considerable much ground, which follow. The principal ing the session of the peed new version of the deal of animated disy, by a large majority, proposition of a new

ety then proceeded to

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EENCE.—Three of the matic Benevolence. premium divided been published by the Systematic Benevoare written by Rev. 36 pp.; Rev. Samuel

NEW YORK AND NEW f newspapers pub-Boston, we learn

e Island otal in New England 371

whose communicaoffice since Third. a find an apology

them in the fact ent in attendance Eastern Associatime to look to connected with egilin...

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

In Senate. | SECOND-DAY, May 20 Mr. Davis, of Mass., from the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Census Bill, made a report which was concurred in. Numerous petitions were presented, and many reports from committees on private cases were made. On motion of Mr. Dickinson, the bill to establish a Branch Mint at New York was made the special order for Friday next; the bill to promote the progress of the Useful Arts was again taken up and amended on motion of the Patent Committee.

House of Representatives. The House made a feint of looking into the Cuba business; but there was nothing accomplished.

In Senate. Third-day, May 21, The Senate took up Mr. Yulee's resolution of inquiry relative to the invasion of Cuba, which was amended on the suggestion of Mr. Walker, to call on the President for information as to the authority by which he has dispatched national vessels to intercept the expedition. After some considerable discussion, it was, on motion of Mr. Clay, laid on the table, in order to consider the Omni-

House of Representatives. The House listened to and referred two or three bills of comparatively little importance, and then resumed the consideration of the California question. Mr. Haymond made a non-intervention and anti-Nashville-Convention speech; and Mr. Geery and Mr. King of Mass. made Northern speeches in in reply. In Senate. FOURTH-DAY, May 22.

The Senate devoted its debates mainly to the Omnibus Bill, Mr. Upham, Mr. Soulé, and Mr. Downs acting as speech-makers. Mr. Pratt, of Md., proposed an amendment to Jefferson Davis' proviso, which the Mississippi Senator accepted. It was to the effect that the section of the Omnibus Bill, which prohibits the territorial legislatures from passing laws either to introduce or ex clude slavery, shall not be construed to prevent them from passing any law necessary to protect the rights of any kind of property; that is to say, if slave owners make their Essnaga, was also taken into costody. They way into New Mexico, and their slaves assert their right of property, which God gave District Court. The Court room was densethem, in themselves, their masters may still ly crowded. No evidence being adduced to have their right of property in the same justify commitment, the parties were disbeings established and defended by law the charged at about $11\frac{3}{4}$ o'clock last night. He same as in Georgia or Carolina.

House of Representatives. In the House, the report of the Committee on Elections, refusing to admit the delegates from New Mexico and Deseret to seats as Representatives, was considered, with no intelligence from Europe: other action than postponement until California shall have been disposed of. The first Tuesday in July is fixed for the renewal of the discussion relative to New Mexico

In Senate. FIFTH-DAY, May 23.

Hale, the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives.*

The House varied the monotony of its exercises by a rather animated debate on a proposed increase of the army for the protection of the frontiers exposed to the Indians. But without disposing of the question, the House adjourned.

In Schate. Sixth-day, May 24. another Branch Mint as well as an assaying handed over to Haynau, the atrocious butchto amend this by providing for still another ani, and to Jellachich the large possessions

House of Representatives. The House passed the bill for the increase of the army, and then adjourned till Second-

FROM CUBA.

taking of Cardenas by the invading forces. ern ports of Ireland with Halifax by a line From the 13th to the 19th inst., they num- eighty-five feet; and badly bruised and in-Gen. Lopez landed at Cardenas, about 90 of steamers. This is a very important move- bered seventeen thousand eight hundred and jured him, though, strange to say, not a bone miles from Havana, on the 17th inst., with ment-important to Ireland, and of very one, being an average of 2,543 per day, or at about 500 men, and took possession of the grave interest to the commercial men of Liv- the rate of 927,000 per year. Twenty-three town. The garrison consisted of one com- erpool. pany of about 60 men, who made but a slight resistance. They were driven into a church, and after losing three men killed, they surrendered. Several other vessels left New Orleans previous to the Creole, containing in all 12 or 15 hundred men, but published in New York, in less than ten days where they are to land is not known. The after it left Liverpool. The most important greatest excitement existed in Havana, item is, that the French and Russian Govamounting to a panic. The city was under ernments have taken umbrage at the mode been enrolled, and arms were being given in which Lord Palmerston's agent at Athens martial law, and several thousand militia had them. The resident foreigners were called brought the Greek difficulty to a conclusion, nothing was found on his body, which was Havana at 1 o'clock A. M. of the 20th, to was rumored that the force under Lopez had proposed change in the electoral law. A increased to 2,000, and that he was already considerable rise in bread stuff is also rehalf way to Matanzas. On the 16th news ported. was received that a large body was collected on "Woman's" Island, near Cape Catoche, Yucatan. The General of Marines, with several vessels and about 3,000 men, started derers of old Mr. White, a few weeks since, immediately for that point. Just before the in with 105 prisoners. The report was, that ing struck the first two blows, and then he they were to be shot that day at 12 o'clock, struck him also, three or four times. Menasor at least one out of every ten; the balance seth and Cobb, who started with them on the to be confined in the dungeons of Moro business, made some excuses, and did not Castle. The force on the Creole, with which go to the house. The next day, the money borough county, Mass., were implicated in Gen. Lopez effected the landing, is but a was divided equally between the three white extensive counterfeiting operations, and held small part of the Expedition. It is known men, the Indian (Menasseth) not being presto bail for their appearance at Court in large small part of the Expedition. It is known and the same ten or twelve vessels have left ent. He also confesses, that they had laid sums. Both forfeited their recognizances that some ten or twelve vessels nave left.

New Orleans and different parts of the Gulf, probably to land simultaneously at different parts of the Winsted Bank. They are, probably to land simultaneously at different had been to make the control of the Canadian Parliament.

Sums. Dott location lecognizances

Governor Johnson has remitted the fines imposed upon the women, convicted at Pitts-laso to rob the Winsted Bank. They are, however. cut short in their wicked career.

Mayor of a city in Maine, and the other a burgh. of riot at the rolling mills.

Sums. Dott location lecognizances

Governor Johnson has remitted the fines imposed upon the women, convicted at Pitts-laso to rob the Winsted Bank. They are, however. cut short in their wicked career. property to land simultaneously at different however, cut short in their wicked career. | member of the Canadian Parliament.

shore except those having passports. No to leave on the following day. communication was allowed between the tain General.

LATER-The following is an extract from cal topic at present. a letter received at Charleston, per steamer Isabel, dated Cardenas, May 20, 1850:-

"Gen. Lopez, accompanied by about 500 Creole, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19th May, (Sunday.) After a short struggle with the few troops stationed here, they took possession of the town, and forced either to give up or to be burned to death. The invaders kept possession of the town until yesterday, when they left about 8 o'clock, carrying with them our Governor, one or two officers, besides the money they had robbed from the public Treasury. They had a second action with Panama Echo, of the 7th inst., and the Panthe troops before leaving, and several were ama Star, of the 9th inst., brought by the killed on both sides.

"We open our letter to advise you of the safe arrival of our Governor with the two officers captured by Lopez. Near Paypieda they fell in with a fishing smack, and it is said that Lopez agreed to put them on board, on condition that the Governor would use his influence to save the lives of those left behind. Five of Lopez's gang are now in

A telegraphic dispatch from Savannah,

Much excitement was produced here last night by the arrest of Gen. Lopez by the U S. Marshal, under orders from the President of the United States. His aid, Maj. Sanchez were carried before Judge Nichols of the left the city at 7 o'clock this morning (Sunday) for Mobile.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

law has been passed by the Assembly, which will considerably restrict the right of suffrage. The people permit with great good humor, the insanity of the government. The Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, inquiring Greek question has been settled—England off the hated yoke of the Neapolitan Bour- son. The Senate was occupied with the bill to bon. Austria is to pay Russia three million establish a Branch Mint at New York. Mr. seven hundred rubles for the assistance of Benton moved to amend by providing for the Czar in crushing Hungary. She has office at San Francisco. Mr. Butler moved er, the estates of the murdered Count Bathy-Branch Mint at Charleston, in order that the of General Ernest Kiss. Turkey has fixed commerce of the country need not be con- the imprisonment of Kossuth and his brothcentrated at New York, and the relative im- er patriots at nine months, beginning July portance of the South suffer diminution. last, and has given notice to this effect to bers of this company are well known. Their Both these amendments were defeated, after the Austrian Internuncio. They are now, which the Senate adjourned till Second day, therefore, free. The diplomatic arrangewhen it will resume its fruitful discussions. ments between England and Spain have been definitively settled. The English expedition in search of Sir John Franklin sailed on the 8th. The chief topic in England was the increase of steam navigation, and there were many projects on foot for the improvement and enlargement of the steam marine of the country. Among the

Latest from Europe.

On Second day morning, May 27, the new passengers. Steamship Asia arrived at Halifax, with one week later news from Europe, which was a very violent agitation, occasioned by some

The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel and Witness says that Balcomb, one of the murand robbery. He charges Calhoun with hav-

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamship The evidence adduced in the examieral places. The merchants and bankers in Crescent City reached this port on Saturday nation of the Wentworths, looks dark of the Mechanic Arts will open its Third Havana were removing their money, &c. to afternoon at 3 o'clock. The steamer Ten- against the prisoners, and they will undoubt. Annual Exhibition at Washington Hall, Balthe Fort for safety. The Ohio, Georgia and nessee arrived at Panama on the 12th of edly be sent to New Hampshire. Miss Kel- timore, on Monday, Oct. 14, next. Fifteen Falcon, were compelled to anchor at the en- May, having left San Francisco on the 21st of ly testified to having seen Henry in Man- Gold and sixty Silver Medals will be distrauce of the harbor. Capt. Schenck pro- April. She brought \$588,000 in gold dust, 132 chester the night of the murder, and though tributed as Premiums to Male contributors, tested through the American Consul to the passengers, and the U.S. mails. The Cres. she never saw him before or since, she point and eighteen Gold and twenty Silver premi-Captain-General, and demanded a safe and cent City brings \$2,000 in specie to Cann & ed him out among the persons in the Court ums to Female exhibitors, besides Diplomas. chorage, but was refused and told he might Brothers, and about \$200,000 in the hands room. One or two witnesses were examined The Maryland State Agricultural Society go to sea as soon as he pleased. None of of passengers. The steamship Philadelphia for the defense who testified that they saw will open its Fair and Cattle Show on the he passengers were permitted to go on arrived at Chagres on the 15th inst. and was him in Saco the same night; but their evi 17th

There has been a large fire in Sacramento passengers, not even between the officers, City. The loss is estimated to be about \$60,until a permit was obtained from the Cap- 000. The question of admission or inde-

California papers speak of the prospects

of gold-diggers as quite satisfactory. They also say that the stocks of lumber which have accumulated in the market, have renmen, landed at this place from the steamer dered the value of the article almost nominal. Real estate has fallen to at least onethird of its former value, and there are very few operations at that. Rents have gone down, in an equal ratio, and will have to go then besieged the house of the Governor, still lower. John H. Peoples, editor of the set fire to his house. He was consequently during the war, Lieut. Bache, of the United others, were drowned in an unfortunate expedition to Trinidad bay.

> FROM THE ISTHMUS.—From copies of the Ohio, the following intelligence is gleaned:

place, several victims having already fallen. San Francisco. We understand he gave gether with several small buildings. \$25,000 for Mr. Faulkner's interest in this establishment. The crowd of passengers bound for California, congregated in this city in the early part of the week, has been immense. As a consequence of this rush of emigrants, tickets for the steamer Oregon, which sailed from this port last Wednesday evening for San Francisco, rose to an exorbitant price. As high as \$1,000 to \$1,200 was offered and paid for a cabin ticket, and from \$600 to \$800 for a steerage passage. Sailing vessels, too, the Sea Queen, Miceno Sarah & Eliza, Lalla, Gustave, Norman and others, were in great demand, and tickets on them commanded a premium, in many instances from 25 to 50 per cent on first cost. plied with mules; the average price of these of that amount. animals ranges from \$80 to \$100 per head. All is quiet in France. A new electoral

ing from 150 to 200 lbs. into the necessity of amending the rules of having obtained the ultimatum demanded by or Indians.—Some two years ago a Scotch barriers of Lake Pepin, and St. Paul is the Senate, in relation to admission upon the Mr. Wyre. Letters from Rome state that couple named McDonald, living in Pictou, crowded with hundreds of strangers, old floor. Mr. Mangum moved a substitute, tranquility prevailed in that city and through- Nova Scotia, lost a son aged six years. The and young, western and eastern, of much and providing that printed permits be prepared, out the Roman States, but that arrests con- boy when last seen was in the woods, and of little experience in frontier life. The preby which each Senator may daily admit to tinued to be made there, and that the public as, after a thorough search, he could not be sent population of St. Paul is about 1,000, by which each bonder may daily admit to mind was rather agitated. Numerous and found, living or dead, it was generally sup- nearly all of whom landed there during the Arragon, was destroyed by lightning on the the whole subject was referred to a Select varied as are the difficulties with which the posed that he had been eaten up by bears, past year, strangers in a strange place. Committee. After debate upon amendments recently-restored Government of Pio Nono which were quite numerous in that vicinity proposed, the bill was again laid over, and has to contend, they all sink into compara- at that time. There the matter rested, and the Omnibus Bill was taken up. After some tive unimportance before the specter-like soon after the father died. Within a short colloquial remarks between Mr. Soulé and apparitions of an exhausted Treasury and time, however, the widowed mother has re-Mr. Davis of Miss. and Messrs. Foote and an exploded Loan, which now rise menac- ceived information that a white boy about ingly before the harassed vision of the Min- eight years old is living with a tribe of Inister of Finance. The fact is, that the Pa- dians located at some distance above Pictou. pal Government is at the present moment | The Indians can give no satisfactory account completely at the mercy of the great Euro- of how they became possessed of the boy, Boston Traveler.

> PRINTING PRESS SPECULATION.—A gentleman of New Orleans, in June last, shipped to San Erancisco a printing press, with the necessary type, etc. They cost there about \$2000. By the Ohio he received a letter informing him that they had safely arrived, and had been sold to a company at Sacramento City for \$15,000. Some of the mempurpose in making the purchase, was to establish a new paper to be called " The Sacramento Transcript," the first number of which was to be issued very soon after the sailing of the California. The publishers it the best paper in California.

Rush of Emigrants.—An astonishing and By the U.S. Steamship Ohio, we have re- new designs is one that has been talked of unprecedented number of immigrants arrivceived from Cuba the intelligence of the for many years—the connection of the west- ed at New-York from Europe last week. vessels arrived on one day, with 4,859. One vessel, the Western World, brought over 800

SUMMARY.

day, killed a man who was walking on the for passenger trains on account of the J. Langworthy, track near Newington, between Harsford smoke. and New Haven. He was old and greyheaded, and supposed to belong in Lowell; upon to enrol. There were 1,500 troops at and have withdrawn their Ambassadors from brought to Hartford, to indicate his name. tavern. He deliberately knocked down Lewis D. Ayers, Shiloh, N. J. Matanzas, and 800 were dispatched from London. From France, we have reports of He was partially intoxicated at the time. The additional three of them with the aid of chairs, and put Malichi Bonham, Indiana, and 1 o'clock A Market Colors of the state of them with the aid of chairs, and put Malichi Bonham, Indiana, and 1 o'clock A Market Colors of the state of them with the aid of chairs, and put Malichi Bonham, Indiana, Ind broke both his legs and threw him off the track; but he was dead when those on the umes. It is estimated that if they were to train reached him.

The 11th of June next will be a memorable day for those who take an interest in the progress of the Temperance Reform. The N. Y., was killed by lightning on Friday, Hezekiah Bonham, from this City are preparing to be there. hurt. The fare will be placed so low that none need remain at home on that account.

A half century ago two merchants of Hills-

dence, in some particulars, was contradic-

nia, the Pacific News, of the 17th March, pendence seems to be the prevailing politi- states that six months since there was not a and the steamer Vixen, were still in port, that we have failed to elicit from that source much steamer in the California waters, except the and that the commander of the fleet had de- that it would be desirable to bring before the Asso-Pacific Mail Steamers, and that at the above manded a certain sum of money from the cirtion respecting the labors and condition of the date there were fifteen steamers running on Haytien Government, and they were waiting churches. It will be seen, by a reserence to the minthe rivers, some half dozen on the coast as for an answer, which had not been given pointed, "to prepare and present to the churches instructions in regard to matters deemed proper to be structions in regard to matters deemed proper to be far as Panama, eight steamers on the stocks when Capt. C. sailed. nearly ready for launching, and about twenty-five on their way from the States.

feet long, two feet high, and fourteen inches deep, will be presented by Gov. Ford in beticulars of loss are given.

No parthe third has prompted the publication of this no tice.

T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec. deep, will be presented by Gov. Ford, in be- ticulars of loss are given. where they met a good resistance. They first American paper published in Mexico half of the State of Ohio, to the Washington The scythe-snath shop of Edwards & Monument. The venerable Judge Burnet, Beckwith of Charlemont, Franklin Co., States Navy, Lieut. Browning, and two of Cincinnati, has furnished the following Mass., was destroyed by fire last Wednesday inscription, which the Governor has decided | night. Loss \$2,500; partially insured at the to adopt: "Ohio: [Coat of Arms.] The People's Office, Worcester. Memory of Washington and the Union of the States. Sunta Perpetua."

> mendous storm on Saturday, May 11, which ease is prevalent throughout the city. There did considerable damage. The steamers are several cases at the South End. Mary Foley and Chalmette lost their chim-The Small Pox is rapidly spreading in this neys and pilot houses, and several of their officers were severely injured. The damage containing four young men, was capsized in Col. Allen, Mail Agent of California, the to property is immense. The sugar houses principal proprietor of the Pacific News, of Messrs. Trist, Ventriss, Picau, and Judge left here on the Oregon last Wednesday for Duffell, have been leveled to the ground, to-

> > Five thousand tons of T rail have been ourchased for the Rome and Watertown Railroad, and part of it is on the ground. Engines and cars have also been contracted for, and it is expected that the road will be put in operation from Rome to Pierpont Manor, a distance of 35 miles, the present season. The reliable means of the road are already \$800,000 and increasing.

The project of a railroad from Syracuse to Binghampton is again agitated. It is stated that eastern capitalists stand ready to the line of the road, and the sum already young ruffians and robbed of a watch, \$80 The Panama market is at present well sup- subscribed lacks but from \$4,000 to \$6,000 in cash, and \$200 or \$300 worth of jewelry.

On Saturday last, a Jew, who gave evito 500 lbs. Hogs are plenty in the country. as by so doing he would violate the Sabbath. tions, at Frankfort. and very fat. The Pork we get here is very Mr. Rushton said that as the witness refused sweet, and geatly relished by travelers. to sign the deposition, on religious grounds, Hogs bring from \$12 to \$20 per head, weigh- he would allow him to do so on the following Monday.

The Minnesota Pioneer says that the flood A MISSING WHITE BOY FOUND WITH A TRIBE of immigration has at last burst through the

The cholera is abating in the cities on the southern and western rivers. The cases are | cause they never entertain any sensible proalmost totally confined to emigrants, who, ject. having arrived at New-Orleans, were immediately shipped up the river without any ing to law, fined a man 67 cents for profane opportunity of recovering from the ill effects swearing. of confinement during the sea voyage.

A new and dangerous counterfeit on the pean capitalists. The head of Catholicism who, upon being questioned, answered with Bank of Whitehall (N. Y.) has just made its is at the feet of the Jewish chiefs, the Messrs. a Scotch accent, that his name was McDonald. appearance. It is a fac simile of the genuine de Rothschild. Intelligence has been re- The mother, satisfied with the description of bill, and can with difficulty be detected. The ceived that a very extensive organization is the boy, is now on her way to the location signatures are not good, but the engraving being formed in Sicily to once more throw of the Indians to reclaim him as her lost appears to be an exact transfer of the ori-

Hon. William C. Preston, the Senator, has resigned the Presidency of the University of South Carolina, to take effect at the next meeting of the Trustees, in December. "Con- Mr. John Murphy to Miss Phebe A. Croffut, all of tinued debility," is assigned by him as the New York.

Six hundred bushels of green peas and five from Norfolk, Va., for Baltimore, toward the ness was very short. He was attacked with pleurisy bushels of peas were also taken to Washing- Hence he was loved and esteemed by all who knew ton and Alexandria.

From an article in the Cincinnati Price Current of the 1st inst., it would appear that express confidence in their ability to make there are now in operation, west of the Allegheny Mountains, 97,200 spindles consuming yearly 27,150 bales of Cotton.

A lad named Buck, 15 years old, fell off the great rock in Fryeburg, Me., known as the "Jockey Cap," last week, a distance of months and 8 days. was broken, and he is expected to recover. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing

Joram Petrie killed a panther on Wednesday, 15th instant, near Little Falls, Oliver Babcock, Hopk'n, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52 Utica, N. Y. The animal measured nine Elizah Stillman, feet from the tip of his nose to the end of Henj-Crandall, Wm. Hunt,

Coke is beginning to be used as fuel for locomoting, and it is said that it is twenty Susan J. Clark, The evening train from New York, Satur-per cent. cheaper than wood. It is unfit J.W. Langworthy, In Minersville, Pa., eight Irishmen attack-

ed a Mr. Washington Earnst, in Bressler's The British Museum contains 450,000 vol- Isaac West,

be placed on one shelf, that shelf would be B S. Randolph, at least twelve miles in length. Mr. Jacob Snyder, of Deerfield, Utica,

Sons of Temperance hold a jubilee in Bos- 18th inst. Deceased was riding with a boy Howell Davis, ton on that day, and it is estimated that 30,- at the time. Mr. Snyder and his horse were 000 will be present. A large delegation killed instantaneously; the lad escaped un- Amos Burdick, Alfred,

Nearly half of the six hundred iron furnaces in Pennsylvania are said to have stop- Russell C. Langworthy, Almond, ped, together with one hundred forges. In the United States Navy, Pursers during Jer. Barritt, Cowlesville,

the first five years after date of commission, Ledw. Whitford, Adams, Nelson Babcock, " receive \$1600.

By the arrival at this port of the brig THE attention of the churches of the Seventh-day A Baptist Western Association is called to the sub-Virginia, Captain Cooper, 14 days from ject of their annual correspondence with that body. As an evidence of the progress of Califor- Port-au-Prince, we learn that the United The plan of that correspondence has not been render-States ships Albany, Yorktown, Germantown, ed sufficiently definite, the result of which has been

The Maryland Institute for the Promotion

There was a terriffic storm at Oswego on mittee, with an amendment of the Association is pub-Friday. The house of James Platt was lished in the Minutes. It is very desirable that the of Ohio marble, from the Xenia quarry, four Immense quantities of hail fell, and the Lake fear that the subject might be overlooked by some of

There have been one hundred and two deaths by small pox in Boston, from Decem-Donaldsonville, La., was visited by a tre- ber 1, 1849, up to the 18th inst. The dis-

On Sunday afternoon, May 19, a sail-boat, the Schuylkill River, above the Columbia Railroad bridge, by a sudden flaw of wind. One of the occupants saved himself by clinging to the bottom of the boat. The other three were drowned.

The steamer Columbus, bound from New Orleans to St. Louis, collapsed one of her Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller flues, by which one man was instantly killed, and some 10 or 12 persons were scalded. Several jumped overboard, and are supposed to have been lost.

The assessed valuation of taxable property thin the City and County of Philadelphia, THE next session of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association will be held with the Church at vithin the City and County of Philadelphia, for the year 1850, amounts in total to \$139,- Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., commencing on the fourth 495,824, of which 414,898,190 is real estate.

In the town of Greece, near Rochester, a take the remainder of the stock, after the few days ago, a German pedler named Josubscription of \$100,000, by individuals on seph Levi, was knocked down by three A large delegation, composed of the most the introductory discourse. S. C. BURDICK, Rec. Sec.

desirable materials, men of judgment and Beef Cattle are selling in this market at \$20 dence in the Liverpool Police Court in a weight of character, will be likely to attend By the late arrivals we have the following to \$25 per head, weighing probably from 400 case of felony, refused to sign his deposition, the forthcoming Congress of Peace of all Na-Dr. Benj. W. Dwight, Treasurer of Ham-

ilton College, died a few days since at Clinton, aged 70 years. He was the son of President Dwight, of Yale College. The Charter Hotel, corner of Temple and

Market streets, Hartford, Ct., and kept by Chauncey Barnes, was destroyed by fire, on Sunday night, with part of its contents. The Cathedral of Saragossa, one of the most remarkable edifices of the capital of

There are men who never go wrong, be

The Mayor of Allegheny, Pa., has, accord-

Mr. Solomon Shelter, of Allegeheny City, Pa., has invented a machine which will make

1,800 horse shoes in an hour. or by the New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortland st., at A Plank-Road is being built from Cooperstown, Otsego Co., to Canajoharie, to be com- 9 A M. and 5 P. M.; leave Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. pleted on the 1st of July.

Paris has no less than 3,000 female pro- 5.45 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.; North Branch at 5.55 A. M. fessors of music.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, May 23d, 1850, by Eld. J. Croffut, A. M. and 3.20 P. M.

In Westerly, R. I., May 23d. Edgar H. Babcock, hundred quarts of strawberries were shipped aged 19 years, son of Asher M. Babcock. His illclose of last week. Some four hundred was a young man of more than ordinary promise. him. He embraced the gospel of Christ about two years since, and was baptized into membership with the Seventh-day Baptist Church, in the fellowship of which he joyfully walked and labored until his de-

> "Life's labor done, as sinks the day, Light from its load the spirit flies: While Heaven and Earth combine to say, How blest the righteous when he dics.

Geo. H. Spicer,

I. P. Stillman,

A. C. Heritage,

D. A. F. Randolph.

B. R. F. Randolph.

Nathan Green,

P. C. Stillman,

Jesse Teft.

E. C. Green, Albion, Wis.

Enoch Barnes, Honnsfield.

T. R. Green, Phoenix, R. I.

Abel B. Davis,

Lydia F. Babcock.

Amos Stillman, Westerly, R. I.

At Hopkinton, R. I., May 21st. John Calvin, son of Benjamin and Lydia Ann Kenyon, aged 1 year 10

markably popular work is to be seen in the fact that RECEIPTS. lication, the extraordinary number of 17,000 copies have been disposed of. Society acknowledges the receipt of the following The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-Dr. Giustiniani, the converted Roman Catholic priest,

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BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

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who is abundantly qualified by education, observation, and extensive study, to testify to the fidelity and value of a "History of Romanism." "If the reader wishes to be acquainted with the errors of Romanism, he has only to open the pages of " 52 Dowling's History. If the reader is anxious to read an epitome of the history of the popes, their ambition; their intrigues; their avariciousness; their tyranny; their superstitions, and their mummeries, he can here find all proved and authenticated by the most accredited au-" 6 " 52 thors of the Church of Rome." L. GIUSTINIANI.

"It reflects much credit on the skill, patience, industry, and judgment of the author; he appears very justly to have conceived the idea of a work, which has long been regarded as a desideratum by a large portion of those interested in the great controversy with the Ro " 6 " 52 manists."—Protestant Churchman.

"We regard it as a most important addition to the " 6 " 52 historical and religious literature of the ag tents form a rich storehouse of historical instruction which should be placed within the reach of every family."-N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.

"It presents a succienct, but sufficiently full, history of the rise, progress, errors, cruelties, and present condition of the Papacy, authenticated by reference to the most undoubted historic sources, related in a spirited, engaging, and impressive style, and arranged in the most lucid manner. It abounds in facts and incidents, and, with its beautiful illustrations, is better adapted to furnish a vivid and impressive portraiture of Romanism as it is, than any other book we know of ."-N. Y. Evang. "The detached portions of Romish history which

were every where to be met with, needed to be brought together and presented in systematic order. The read-" 52 ing of one book thus becomes better and cheaper than " 52 the reading of many."-Boston Recorder. "It is written with the ready, popular eloquence, for

which the well-known author is distinguished, and can-" 7 " 52 not fail to arrest attention to the controversy of which it treats. It is a strongly Protestant work, and exhibits " 7 " 52 the deformities of Popery with great power." N. Y.

" 6 " 52 Recorder. E. WALKER, Publisher, 114 Falton st., N. Y.

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Miscellaneous.

THE CROCODILE.

[A Fable for little folks and great ones too.]

BY MRS. J. L. GRAY.

On the banks of the fertile and many-mouthed Nile, A long time ago lived a fierce crocodile, Who round him was spreading a vast desolation, For bloodshed and death seemed his chief occupation 'T was easy to see No pity had he:

His tears were but water-there all could agree.

The sheep he devoured, and the shepherd I ween; The herd feared to graze in the pastures so green, And the farmer himself, should lie happen to meet him The monster ne'er scrupled a moment to eat him. There never before Was panic so sore, On the banks of the Nile as this creature spread o'en

Wherever he went, all were flying before him, Thousame in their blindness thought fit to adore him But as they came near, each his suit to prefer, This god made a meal of his base worshiper. By day and by night It was his delight,

His votaries to cat-it was serving them right. Grown proud of his prowess, puffed up with success,

The reptile must travel—how could he do less?

So one fine summer morning, he set out by water, On a pleusure excursion—his pleasure was slaughter To Tentyra's isle, To visit awhile, The careless inhabitants there to beguile. Tho' the Tentyrites thought themselves able before

To conquer each monster that came to their shore, Yet now they, with horror, were fain to confess, That this crocodile gave them no little distress. So in great consternation. A grand consultation Was called to convene, of the heads of the nation

It met; but, alas! such the terror and fright, They failed to distinguish the wrong from the right When, just at this crisis, an Ichneumon small

Stept forth on the platform, in front of them all, With modesty winning, To give his opinion Of measures and means to secure the dominion "Grave sirs," said he, bowing, "I see your distress,

And your criefs are, I fear me, past present redress; Yet still, if to listen should be your good pleasure, I think I can help you, at least in a measure; For 'tis my impression,

A little discretion Than valor itself is a far greater blessing.

" No doubt, 't is a noble and great undertaking, Great war on a mighty great foe to be making; But still, I assure you, 't is better by far Not to let this great foe become mighty for war. While the crocodile lies In an egg of small size, To crush him at once you should never depise.

"You see me before you, a poor fceble creature; Yet I cope with this monster—for such is my nature, And while you have met here in grand consultation, This one crocodile to expel from the nation,

For breakfast to eat A dozen or more, which I happened to meet." And now that my fable is pretty near ended, I think there should be a brief moral appended;

Beware how you let evil habits grow up; While feeble and young, you to crush them may hop But let them remain Till strength they attain,

You may find your best efforts to conquer them vain.

From the Genesce Farmer.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF BUTTER. Butter is nothing more than the substance formed by the union of the oily particles contained in milk. Each of these globules is surrounded by a very thin film of casein, or curd, which can be easily detected with a microscope. When the temperature of the cream or milk is raised, these, from their lightness, press towards the surface, break through the delicate covering which envelthe cream, as in churning. This union is which is absolutely necessary before the buttery particles will unite. Thus the cream skim the milk while yet sweet, but allow the cream to become sour before it is churned. By churning the cream sweet, you obless quantity. When soda or ammonia is used to keep the cream sweet, you obtain the largest possible quantity of butter, and it has the milk is churned, under the impression that in this way more butter is obtained than from the cream alone. This can not be the ning, and where they strike, corn-yards are case where the cream has been properly separated from the milk; and besides in churning the whole of the milk, it is impossible to stantly killed. Another form is that of zigseparate all the butter, from the difficulty of zag lightning, which most frequently acacting equally upon and keeping in motion companies thunder storms. It is likewise so large a body of fluid. In the vicinity of towns, where there is ready sale for buttermilk, it may perhaps be good economy to churn milk; but in the country where there is no market for butter-milk, it is undoubtedly a better plan to churn only the cream, while from the skimmed milk a marketable cheese can always be manufactured. The proper temperature of cream in churning is about 55 deg.; when the whole milk is churned it should be 8 deg. or 10 deg. higher. If it is raised too high, the butter comes subject of electricity. It was observed that quick, but it is usually soft and white. This lightning, in its course, took the best conducmotion should be regular and moderate;

the proper temperature. influences both the quantity and quality of forty feet—as high objects are more likely operation when he shall be able, and meet estimated to have a mean depth of 50 feet, of the butter. When the cow is fed on hay to be struck with lightning than those which with another opportunity. I hope it may and to have been wholly deposited by the dig a trench around it, and cut off one third or dry fodder, the butter always comes the are low. When walking in the open air, pass through many hands before it meets Mississippi and its tributaries, the least pos- of its roots. hardest; and it is said that the orange carrot, avoid ponds, rivers, streamlets, and every with a knave to stop its progress. This is a sible time upon these hypotheses required for when fed to milk cows, will impart an agree- mass of water; for water, being a conductivity of mine to do a great deal of good with the deposition of the delta, would be 13,648 able flavor and a rich yellow color to the but tor of electricity, might determine the light a little money. I am not rich enough to af years. The water discharged in the same goes out at the back.

slower in warm weather than in cold, that

the the whole mass; and it has been found.

from a series of experiments, that the hard-

after churning at the above temperature from

an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half.

the year, particular attention should be paid

to the temperature of the cream, and on a

good dairy farm, ice should always be acces-

sible, by which, even in the hottest summer

weather, the cream can be brought down to

to give it a saleable color, is a very bad plan, completely drenched, than otherwise. When as it becomes milky, and after being salted it should be set away in a cool place until the next day, when, by again working it over, the remainder of the butter-milk can be easily separated. Now let it be put down in put over all, the more effectually to exclude lence to the different parts as practicable. the air and to absorb those gasses, the tendency of which is to hasten decomposition. up the roots as nearly whole or uninjured as purified by pouring upon it a little warm water and allowing it to drain; it dissolves and takes out the lime and other extraneous substances, and leaves the salt nearly pure. The quantity usually added to butter is one ounce to the pound. After butter has become rancid, it can be restored and made perfectly sweet by a very simple process. This is, to wash it well in cold water, salt it anew, and add a little sugar, say half an ounce to the pound. This will be found to render it much restore that delicate flavor peculiar to new and sweet butter, which once lost can never

be restored. The above hints on making and preserving butter, I have translated from a French Agricultural Journal with such additions and side the Atlantic.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

These sublime and terrific phenomena are

well known to every individual, and are oc-

casionally displayed in every region of the globe. A thunder storm usually happens in calm weather, though sometimes it has been accompanied with furious winds. A dark cloud is observed to attract other clouds to by which it continually increases both in magnitude and apparent density; and when it has thus accumulated to a great size, its lower surface swells in particular parts toward the earth, and light flimsy clouds are sometimes seen flying under it, and continually changing their ragged shape. During the time the cloud is thus forming, the heavens begin to darken apace, the whole mass sinks down, wind arises, and frequently shifts in squalls, flashes of lightning are seen to dart from one part of it to another, and often to illuminate the whole mass and the surrounding landscape. When the cloud has acquired a sufficient expansion, the lightning strikes the earth in two opposite points; its paths lying through the whole body of the cloud. Heavy rains, and sometimes hailshowers, accompany these dire phenomena, till, after numerous successive discharges, the cloud rarifies, and the storm ceases. The scene of a thunder storm is generally opes each globe, and run together into an in the middle regions of the atmosphere oily mass; this is butter. The same result | and it is not a frequent case that an electriis attained by beating or violently agitating | cal discharge is made into the earth. The lightning darts from one cloud into another, purely mechanical, and no chemical action | and when the clouds are high there is no takes place except in the formation of the danger to persons or objects on the surface acid by which the cream is soured, and of the earth. But when the cloud is low. and within the striking distance of the earth, when the flashes appear to strike perpendicmust either be permitted to stand until it ularly, and when only a second or two sours, or else it becomes sour during the pro- elapses between seeing the flash, and hearcess of churning. In the latter case it is of | ing, the report of the thunder, every object ten necessary to raise it to a higher temper- around may be considered as within the sour milk, or some other acid substance strikes into some part of the earth, and eveltigny:while churning, and this will be found often ry object in the line of its course is liable to hasten the formation of butter. In many to be injured. We may ascertain the disparts of Holland they are very careful to tance of a thunder-cloud, by counting the number of seconds or pulsations that intervene between seeing the lightning, and hearing the first sound of the thunder, allowing tain butter of a more delicate flavor but in about 1,142 feet or 380 yards for every second. Thus, if two seconds intervene, the distance is 760 yards; if three seconds, 1,-140 yards; if four and a half seconds, 1,710 all the delicate flavor peculiar to that made | yards, or nearly a mile, &c. During a thunfrom sweet cream. In many countries all der storm, the lightning sometimes appears as balls of fire, moving with great velocity: this is the most dangerous species of lightset on fire, and sometimes flocks of sheep. herds of cattle, and human beings, are in destructive, but not to the same extent as the ball lightning. The next species is the sheet lightning, which appears in the form

of a lambent flame, or a sudden illumination without any determinate form. It is never known to do any injury. As to the cause of thunder storms, it is now ascertained, beyond dispute, that lightning and electricity are identical. This had been, long ago, surmised, after the attention of philosophers had been directed to the est and finest quality of butter was obtained the mariner's needle, as electricity was found in default of that, into fresh water." to do. This was, at last, put to the test of experiment by Dr. Franklin, by elevating, To ensure good hard butter at all seasons of during a thunder storm, a kite with a mewas connected with the kite.

MAXIMS DURING A THUNDER STORM.

as it makes it more difficult to keep sweet. in a house, persons should avoid sitting near When butter is to be kept any length of time, the fire place, as it brings us in connection it should be worked as free from butter-milk with the highest part of the building, and this is done, is the principal cause of its be- as the grate, the fender, and fire-irons. Bellcoming rancid so soon. On taking it from wires, mirrors, gildings, lustres, and other the churn, it should be placed in a linen cloth metallic substances, should also be avoided. and pressed between two boards until most The safest position is in the middle of a large of the butter-milk is extracted; it should then room, at a distance from conducting subbe washed in cold water, changed as often stances, with our chair placed on a matress. Dick on the Atmosphere.

TRANSPLANTING.

All the different parts of this work come earthen or stone-ware jars, packed as closely under one general requisite for successas possible, and after sprinkling the top with which is to take the tree up and set it out again salt, let a thin layer of powdered charcoal be just as it previously stood, with as little vio-1. One of the most obvious points, is to take

Butter put down in this way can be kept may be done. Instead of cutting off the sweet a long time, even in warm climates. roots close to the tree, the spade must be set In Holstien, where very choice butter is far back from it; and if the tree be of such made, they pack it in firkins made of beach- sort as has tough roots, it should be slowly wood charred on the inside. The salt used drawn up by the strength of two or three should be of the best quality and very fine. men; but if the roots are tender, the tree Much butter is spoiled from using salt con- must be lifted out, earth and all, and the taining lime and other substances which earth removed by shaking. The roots of a hasten decomposition. Salt can easily be young tree usually extend in a circle equal in breadth to its hight. But as about onehalf of the roots must be cut off, even in a careful lifting of a good sized tree, the top must be lightened with the knife in a corresponding proportion. From apple trees, one-half of last year's shoots should be cut off, and and two-thirds or three-quarters from peach trees.

2. A second essential requisite, is to keep the roots moist while out of the ground. For this reason it is very useful to plunge them in a more palatable, although it may not entirely bed of soft mud, made on purpose, which coats over the roots and preserves the moistwre for a long time on their surface, until they be again set in earth or packed in wet

moss for sending long distances. 3. A third requisite is to replace the earth compactly among the roots, leaving no interalterations as make them applicable on this stices. To do the work well, the earth must be fine, and gradually sifted in from the shovel, spreading out all the roots with the fingers as the work proceeds. Dashing in a few quarts of water before the hole is filled, settles the earth well against all the roots, the sounding earth soon absorbing the superabundant moisture, and leaving the tree an item of some ten cents in a carpenter's firm. This close contact of soil, it will be observed, is assisted by the muddying of the shoulder and laid the subscription before roots, already described.

The subsequent success and vig of the tree, depend on three requisites. 1. This may be secured for the tree while young, by digging large holes, and filling them (except in immediate contact with the roots) with very rich soil, or with short manure well mixed with soil. Young apple trees, as large as a riding stick, with holes seven feet in diameter thus filled, have borne a bushel of fruit each the fifth summer. By the time the roots have run between these holes, the rest of the ground may have been enriched and deepened by manuring and plowing. 2. A second requisite, scarcely less essential, and, indeed, often more so with peach and some other trees, is to keep the soil mellow and clean at all times of the season. Even a crop of potatoes or ruta bagas lessens the growth of the trees, although immeasurably less so than sown crops or grass. 3. A third requisite is mulching covering the ground six inches thick with hot and dry part of the year. It obviates watering, and assists to an almost incredible degree the growth of the tree.

HANDLING METALS.

In Silliman's American Journal of Science is an interesting article on the possiature, and sometimes it is best to add a little limits of danger: for then the lightning tract an account of the experiments of Bou- crowd a way to a stinted and miserable ex-

"I divided or cut with my hand a jet of ately plunged the other hand in a pot filled they may be forced to a homely table fare frightful to look at. I involuntarily shuddered. Both hands came out of the ordel quite common. I shall of course be asked, what precautions are necessary to preserve one's self from the disorganizing action of the incandescent matter? I answer, none -only to have no fear, to make the experiment with confidence, to pass the hand rapdly; the repulsive force which exists in incandescent bodies might be overcome, and thus the contact with the skin be affected, which would undoubtedly remain in a state easy to understand. To form a conception of the danger there would be in passing the hand too rapidly into the metal in fusion, it will suffice to recollect that the resistance is ry dread which one feels at facing these ed 200,000 tons. masses of fire almost always puts the body | From a record in the Post Office Departinto that state of moisture so necessary to ment, it appears that the first stage between success; but, by taking some precautions, New York and Philadelphia commenced the robbers luckily did not find. is often the case in warm weather and the tors of electricity, such as bell-wires, and following is what has another bell-wire days. only remedy is to use ice, or to keep the milk in a very cool dairy. In churning, the door that it burned, exploded, and described by mail, free of stroyed conducting substances, as electricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances as electricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances as electricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity give them a polished surface, the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity gives the stroyed conduction gives the stroyed conducting substances are lectricity gi does; that it struck the most elevated objects, give them a polished surface; then at the great increase, they were charged with postthe temperature may be uniform throughout of zig-zag lightning was similar to that of hand into a cold solution of sal ammoniac for 100 miles. an electric spark; and that it affected the saturated with sulphurous acid, or simply in- Professor Rodgers has commenced his An experienced farmer says, "I find by

Franklin's Mode of Lending Money.of a key, connected with a wet string, which | country, you cannot fail of getting into some | 118,940,000. business that will, in time, enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet Mississippi water is estimated at about one another honest man in similar distress, you twelve-hundredth part, by measure, of the When in the open fields, avoid trees, but will pay me by leanding the money to him, whole volume discharged per annum; and It is well known that the food of the cow be near them—say a distance of thirty or enjoining him to discharge the debt by like since the alluvial deposits in the delta are butter after it is made, as is sometimes done rain, as is safer, in a thunder storm, to be be cunning, and make the most of a little. one mile deep.

THE "CRAZY ANGEL."

We notice by the Southern papers, that Miss Dix is still persevering in her work of as possible. The imperfect manner in which which contains such conducting substances true philanthropy, in waking up the minds of the public in behalf of the insane. She is now at the capital of Alabama, beseech ing the Legislature to erect a State Asylum for the unfortunate in that State. It will be recollected that she was in this State a few vears since, on the same charitable errand. The seeds thus sown among us have since germinated. Steps are now taking for one within our borders.

Nine years ago we had the pleasure of spending an evening with her. She then said if her life was spared, she intended to beseech every State where there is no asylum for the insane, for the erection of one. Seven States since then, through her instrumentality and perseverance, have erected asylums.

While on this subject, we take occasion to relate an anecdote in relation to one in Rhode Island. As both of the parties are now dead to whom we allude, it is too good to be lost.

Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., was great friend to all charitable institutions There was no Insane Hospital in that State Miss Dix visited him for the purpose of getting him enlisted for the erection of one After much persuasion she committed him to the project, with a promise to make a liberal subscription.

Mr. Brown loved to draw the coppers from Cyrus Butler's huge purse. . He would give away a thousand at any time for a charitable purpose, provided a like amount could be obtained from his friend B., a millionaire, who was a noted miser. Mr. Brown headed the subscription with \$30,000, and interlined the paper, stating that the institution was to take the name of the largest subscriber. He thought in that way he would entrap his friend Butler for a larger sum than he had put down. He succeeded.

Miss Dix repeatedly called on Mr. Butler but he kept constantly putting her off, with out using his pen. She had learned his character and determined to importune the old bachelor until she obtained a noble sum. One day she called on him at his countingroom when several were waiting their turn to do business. As she went in, Mr. B. was somewhat out of humor. He was disputing account. She gently tapped him on the him. He seized his pen and wrote, "C. Butler, \$40,000." Handing her the pape he said "So much for Brown's introduction First and most important, is a fertile soil. of the crazy angel to me!" Thirty thousand but the Butler Insane Hospital, and that was earthen pot, or coffee roaster of any kind. done while in a pet about a ten cent charge by his carpenter.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY.

Detroit Tribune.

Among the mass of correspondence w receive, are occasional letters from young men in the country, seeking advice about coming to the city. We have uniformly replied, "Stay in the country, if you are earning an honest and respectable livlihood, unless you have a way open before you in the city, and energy and advantages to pursue it to profit and honor." There is no place so during dry seasons. This consists merely in fatal as the city to a young man of moderate doubled within four years. It now considtalent and ordinary friends and advantages, erably exceeds two millions of dollars. The litter leaves, or similar substances, for seve- The competition for place is overwhelming, tax necessary to be assessed this year will and even the stout-hearted aspirant is often be \$300,000, besides which it will be necestrampled down, broken in spirit, and his sary to raise \$300,000 by a loan for the condespair of failure. The city attracts much for the completion of the Alms House on popular periodicals of the day. of the best talent of the country to its trades | Deer Island. and professions, and that only partially succeeds—the inferior talent is borne quickly to the earth. Better by far stay in the country and earn an independent livelihood, feelbility of handling melted metals. We ex- ing independent and respected, than to istence in any city.

If we might say a word to young men who melted metal of five or six centimetres, would be a word of advice to strive, above which escaped by the tap; then I immedial all things, to live within their earnings, though with incandescent metal, which was truly plain dress, and few boon companions. Thousands of young men are ruined solely victorious. And now, if any thing astonish- they must ape all the fashions and follies of by the false impression that to be respected es me, it is that such experiments are not the day, whether their means and position justify or not. This impression forces them into dishonest pursuits and practices, not the day. least of which is running in debt. Every voung man, in the city or country, should avoid debt as he would the Evil One. Debt miles on the other side of Worcester, the is a slough of despond, a gulf of ruin, in front axletree, or wheel, of the second-class which many a proud spirit is broken and sac- car broke. The car, in this situation, plowrificed to unrelenting furies.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News says:-

The second part of Mr. Ewbank's Patent proportionate to the square of the velocity, Office Report contains much valuable matter, and in so compact a fluid as liquid iron, this procured by a laborious investigation. It resistance increases certainly in a higher appears that the consumption of Sugar in ratio. The experiment succeeds especially the world is estimated at nearly a million of when the skin is humid; and the involunta- tons annually. In 1844, Cuba alone furnish-

nervous system, and changed the polarity of to water containing some sal ammoniac, and, Geological Lectures at the Smithsonian In- churning the milk separate, that one of my stitute. In the course of his remarks he best cows will make as much butter as three states some very interesting facts relative to of my poorest cows, giving the same quantiour great rivers. It appears that the Miss- ty of milk." 'I send you, herewith, a bill of ten louis d'- issippi River drains an area of 300,000 square tallic point on the head of it, when he drew ors. I do not pretend to give much, I only miles; and the total amount of water disan electric spark from the cloud by means lend it to you. When you return to your charged per annum, in cubic feet, 8,092, old plants once in three or four years, and

The amount of sedimentary matter in the ter. To add the juice of the carrot to the ning to the place we occupy. Do not avoid ford much in good works, and am obliged to time would fill a sea 850 miles square and A spare and simple diet contributes to the

ficiently so, at least, to be worth recording -the news of the decease of the Queen Dowager of Great Britain arrived at Canton Board of War, at Pekin, announcing that

DEATH OF THE EMPRESS DOWAGER CF

the Empress Dowager of China, also emiwent to roam with spirits) upon the 16th day | reader. of the 12th moon of the 29th year of Taoukwang (the 18th of January.) Officers, civil and military, are, thereupon, enjoined to array themselves in white, and perform ceremonies proper for such occasions. They are also to affix a blue stamp to all public muns. The Pekin Gazettes bear witness to the devout respect with which the Empress Dowager was uniformly treated by His Im-

it was her preference of him over her own offspring which induced Kia-king to nominate Taou-kwang as his successor.

[China Mail.

perial Majesty, which, however, was no

more than proper gratitude on his part, for

Self-made Men.—Columbus was a weaver. ranklin was a journeyman printer. Sixtus V. was employed in hearding swine. Furguson and Burns were ploughmen. Æsop ter pots. Ben Jonson was a bricklaver. Porson was the son of a parish clerk. Akenside was the son of a butcher-so was Wolsey. Cervantes was a common soldier. Halley was the son of a soap boiler. Arkwright was a baker. Blackstone and Southey were sons of linen drapers. Crabbe was a fisherman's son. Keats the son of a livery stable keeper. Buchanan was a farmer. Dunavo the son of a mason. Captain Cook began his career as a cabin boy. Hayden was a son of a poor wheelwrigt. Hogg was a shep-

Variety.

We have it from the best authority, that the mines of Mexico produced forty millions gratified in gold and silver during the last year, the mines of Europe about fifty, making altogold and silver added to the specie currency of the world in one year, and probably next year the addition will be two hundred mill- received and promptly attended to.

Dr. Harrison, of Edinburg, prefers dandelion coffee to that of Mocha, and many perwas afterwards subscribed by the citizens of sons, all over the continent, a mixture of Providence. Mr. Butler died the past year, chicory and coffee to coffee alone. Dig up leaving an estate of \$4,000,000 to his niece. the roots of a dandelion, wash them well, but Mrs. Duncan. With all his immense wealth, do not scrape them, dry them, cut them into he left no lasting monument to his memory the size of peas, and then roast them in an The great secret of good coffee is to have it bound, or a dollar and a half in numbers. fresh burnt and fresh ground.

> The Michigan Farmer states that Elijah Buck, a successful cultivator, has met with uniform failure in raising grapes from cuttings in the usual way of placing them nearly perpendicular or obliquely in the soil, not one in ten thus treated ever showing signs of growth. A different mode was afterwards adopted, by placing the cutting horizontally just beneath the surface. Not one in fifty

The Journal of Health says, If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck of the English language, but this, by its immense extent and chest, with a sponge. The breathing and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human will almost instantly be relieved. So soon as possible, let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parent's anxiety.

It is estimated that 11,000,000 pounds of lard and fat pork will be used in a year in Cincinnati for making lard oil, nearly onethird being converted to stearin. The fat is extracted from the pork, after it is divest- the Battery. The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. ed of the hams, by means of hot steam under Comstock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at about five atmospheres in large tanks. One establishment thus reduces 600 hogs per

On Sunday last, about 47 o'clock A. M. when the Norwich train was three or four ed 300 or 400 feet, and six or eight passengers had limbs broken—none killed.

Mr. Asa D. Butman, the Boston police officer who arrested, in England, Bullock, the robber of the Savannah Bank, has returned to Boston from Savannah. The officers of the Bank have come to the conclusion to pay | Alfred -- Charles D. Langworthy the reward of \$5,000 to Mr. Butman alone.

A newly-arrived German, named John Retz, was seized by two other Germans, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last, and robbed of a watch, wallet, and some other trifles. Retz had a large amount of Friendship-R. W. Utter. money in his belt under his clothes, which

Captain Moseman, of schooner Lucretia, 18 days from Campeachy, says that the citi- Newport—Abel Stillman. zens of that place were assembling in force as trees and spires; that the crooked form moment of making the experiment, I dip my age of 9d each year for 50 miles, and 18d. to march against the Indians, who were Portville Albert B. Crandall. Persia—Elbridge Eddy. within 30 to 40 miles of Campeachy.

raspberries, will improve if you dig up the plant young bushes. There are few men whose friends will

durable as he builds for himself who plants a shade-elm or maple.

When passion enters in at the gate, wisdom

prolongation of life.

Littell's Living Age.

CHINA.—By a remarkable coincidence—suf- DROSPECTUS.—This work is conducted in the spiri of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years, but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which on the same day with an express from the were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope, and gathering agreater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political nent for her virtues, departed this life (lit., harvest, as fully to satisfy the mant of the American

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contribution to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and documents, and are not to permit drums to comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable beat, or fifes to play in front of their Ya- Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly. Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chambers' admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we hink it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growtl of the British colonies.

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

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

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

We hope that by "winnowing the wheat from the mines of South America about twenty mill. chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination; ions, those of California about thirty, and the Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same gether one hundred and forty millions of time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste. TERMS .-- The Living Age is published every Saturday; price 12½ cents a number, or six dollars a year in advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully

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Judge Story-Chancellor Kent-President Adams. I have read the prospectus of "The Living Age" with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. If it can enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tone, not only to our literature, but to public opinion select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the repreach of being devoted to light and superficial reading, to transitory speculations, to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and false and extravagent sketches of life and character. JOSEPH STORY.

I approve very much of the plan of your work, and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit, and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reawhole life sacrificed to the mortification and tinuation of the construction of the Jail, and son to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and

New York, May 7, 1844. Of all the periodical journals science which abound in Euro this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature mind in the utmost expansion of the present age. Washington, Dec. 27, 1845. J. Q. Adams. Published by E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston.

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