EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN.

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTM-DAY, APRIL 17, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 356.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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Works.

Reply to D. E. Maxson. [Concluded. In order to overthrow the authority of historical testimony, a class of infidel writers, of whom we may instance Volney, boldly assumed that Egypt was peopled by emigrant Negroes from Ethiopia, and consequently that the biblical accounts of the deluge, the descent of Noah from the ark, and the dispersion of mankind from the plains of Shinar, could not be correct, since, in the period from Noah to Abraham, no such extensive emigrations could have taken place, considering the primitive character of the times, and the insurmountable difficulties of the route; to say nothing of the centuries required to effect their transmutation mate, and other extraneous causes. These writers, to establish their position, quoted largely from Herodotus, sometimes correctly, sometimes incometly, lauding at the same

the Greek; but every word uttered in his

praise was designed to disparage the Scrip-

tures, because, from the very nature of things,

both could not possibly be correct. Subse-

quently the same erroneous statements found

quotations without sufficient examination of

their authenticity, or a due consideration of

their immediate tendency. History. The Rosetta Stone was overturned, and Champollion, with his associates, the scientific engineer corps attached to the French army under Bonaparte, gathered ture, that Lower Egypt was inhabited in the that have come under his observation in around it. Upon this stone was written an time of Abraham, whose journey from the Central New York. In one town, where an inscription in three different characters—one Greek, another Coptic, a third the ancient hieroglyphical language of Egypt. From the explication of the Greek, the Coptic the transpiration of these events, there is an ing without an entire copy of the Scriptures. could be understood; from the Coptic, the abundant space of time for them, journeying In some towns one sixth of the families hieroglyphics. It proved to be the ancient history of Egypt, and from that moment the Rosetta Stone became the focus of interest to the learned world. Its value as an account of Egypt, written by the Egyptians themselves, was the least part of its importance. Christianity would be vitally affected by the decision. If Egypt was a Negro colony, and peopled from African Ethiopia, the chronology of Scripture, and the relation of the dispersion of mankind from the plains of Shinar, must be abandoned. If Egypt was peopled by Caucasians from Assyria, the authenticity of the holy text was completely established. The reader may anticipate the result. It was clearly proven, that the Delta was as old as the flood; that Lower Egypt was first inhabited; that the inhabitants were the Caucasian children of Ham; and that the scriptural accounts were correct. It was clearly proven, that Menes was the first king of Egypt; that Memphis was the oldest city; that this city was in Lower Egypt; and that selves on the most ancient monuments. See the descendants of Ham, coming from Asia, and spreading over the Nilotic valley, considered Lower Egypt as the most eligible site for a metropolis, for great works, and for the primitive seat of monarchial government. Upon this subject a volume might be written. I refer the reader, however, to the writings of Champollion himself, and to Gliddon's new work on Egypt, where the above accounts are abundantly substantiated.

Herodotus is not above all criticism, and that it is not of itself sufficient to establish any of springing from Negro races, it has never point. This Greek historian visited Egypt as yet made any permanent impression upon in one of the letters addressed to her son, about 430 years B. C., during the dominion their habits or manners, in their native coun- while yet a boy of twelve years old, in of the Persians, and when the country had much deteriorated from its pristine greatness. Though a learned and respectable Anthropophagi in South America, El Dorado ter I returned to Washington, I went over man, he was in Egypt a stranger; and it is in Mexico, or the Fountain of Youth in Cuba, to Mr. Adams' seat, one day, and said I, evident from his own writings, that he chiefly except in those districts where Caucasian in- "Mr. Adams, I have found out who made associated with the Greek and Persian conquerors; He tells us, indeed, that he visited Upper Egypt as far as the first cataract; yet of the pyramids of Merve, as a proof of the your mother!" Nile were at Elephantine. In his day five dependent on interpreters for the informagenerally; and it was necessary to interlard proportion of its early inhabitants from this mine."

boy whether the sources of the Nile are at none of that kind ever existed. Elephantine, and then judge whether the accounts of Herodotus are above all criticism, and whether his testimony alone is sufficient to establish any point. Gliddon says that the representations of the Greeks, and their pupils the Romans, concerning ancient ians as a people, are even more erroneous

point, I consider it necessary to refer for the

cerning our own country.

second time to the chronology of Scripture. into Negroes through the influence of cli- the time of Abraham's location in Egypt, ren, he was a Caucasian, and a white man there is a fraction over three hundred years; but let us remember, that for nearly two hundred years of that period all mankind might have been subsequently, and such bewere resident upon the plains of Shinar, which proves, in the first place, that their intime the learning, accuracy, and veracity of crease could not have been much greater quences. For my own part, I incline to the than it is now; and, in the second place, that if nearly two centuries were required to people Assyria, the remaining period from Mizraim to Abraham, being but a fraction over one hundred years, would be utterly insufficient to transport them, their flocks, a place in the writings of others, who made their herds, and their families, from the land the island of Merve in Ethiopia, there wait for them to invent the arts, to be transmuted than to refer the reader to a second perusal from Caucasians into Negroes, (for I must of my former articles. In 1816 a new era opened in Egyptian repeat it again, that if they were Negroes from the first, it was not climate that effected the change,) and thence to descend the Nile, and people Lower Egypt, since it is indisputable, according to the testimony of Scripplain of Moreh to the former country was aged Christian said he did not know of any reither long nor difficult of accomplishment. Let us remember, also, that although the shortness of that period utterly precludes of the man's own children married, and livas they did towards the west, to enter Egypt spread over the valley of the Nile, and acquire the appearance of prosperity that they exhibited, according to the holy says:text, in the patriarch's time. Let the reader give this subject a candid and impartial examination, and decide on either theory by the measure of its probability. The accounts of many modern travelers, like those of Trollope, Maryatt, and Dickens, on American affairs, seem designed to caricature and defame a country chiefly venerable for its antiquity; and, bearing within themselves the impress of absurdity, are really too and sensible person. Indeed, what better could be expected of tourists, who, from a two weeks' residence in modern Cairo, an occasional conversation with an Arab Rais, a donkey-driver, or hotel-keeper, consider themselves as perfectly competent to decide upon all the contested points of Egyptian

In short, those who describe the ancient Egyptians as Negroes, describe them differently from what they have represented them-Belzoni, Champollion, Morton, and Gliddon -names well known in all literary circles. And however unwilling those who contend for the equality of the races may be to admit it, it is nevertheless a well-established fact, that the African theories are based upon no critical examination of early history—are founded upon no scriptural authority for early migrations—are supported by no monumental evidence-or hieroglyphical dataand cannot be borne out or admitted by practical common sense. Instead of origin-We will now show that the testimony of ating from Africa, civilization has but pareither in ancient or modern times; instead Negro tribes would be like looking for the grow up a profane and graceless boy." Af-

If the advocates of the African origin of the Egyptians cling to the superior antiquity I said, "I have been reading the letters of we must hope (for his own sake) that he did origin of civilization in Ethiopia, and its If I had named that dear name to some not, since he left Thebes undescribed, and subsequent descent in Egypt; they are easily little boy, who had been for weeks away repeated the idle tale that the sources of the placed in a series of dilemmas. If they from his dear mother, his eye could not have hope of vindicating the ancient mental and more quickly, than did the eye and face of hundred years of decline had been deterior- physical capabilities of Negro races, they that venerable old man when I pronounced ating the priest-caste, the only depositories must reject Scripture altogether, both for the name of his mother. He started up, of history in Egypt. Manetho had not yet chronology and primitive migrations. The in his peculiar manner, and emphatically written his Chronicles of the Kings of Egypt advocates of the African theories appear, said, in Greek. Consequently Herodotus could taken the locality of the Ethiopia mentioned have no history to consult written by the in the Scriptures and ancient geographies. Egyptians themselves, in a language with This country was in the eastern parts of which he was familiar. He must have been Arabia. We hear that the wife of Moses was an Ethiopian; yet Moses fed the flock of his father in law at the foot of Mount tion which he derived from their histories, Horeb. From the same country came Zerah, and if, as we have a fair right to do, we the Ethiopian, to fight with king Asa; for to of the present in the same country, we should lion of men, with a corresponding train of minds of your children, and those impres- gloomy gates." not expect him to derive much authentic inand other modern writers, who compose vol. Zerah's expedition is mentioned in Scripture was once in company with a gentleman who should go forth in search of the valley and formation from them. Like some English India, in the time and with the ease that umes on that misrepresented country, that as taking place, is an unmitigated absurdity, occasionally introduced into conversation the its wondrous lake; and it fell upon one of sword, which he waved towards all corare, like Hedge's razors, only made to sell, and must be so considered by any one in the words "devil," "deuce," etc., and who, at the elders of the city, who had made much ners of the earth, and it sprinkled the naleast acquainted with the difficulties of army last took the name of God in vain. "Stop, money, and thought nothing so good as gold. transportation. According to ancient geogra- sir," said the old man, "I said nothing while

his discourse with "travelers' tales." Since quarter, is not improbable; but the hypothe true history of Egypt has been made thesis that they came from Ethiopia in Afriknown to us from the explication of the ca, is utterly untenable, unless we abandon hieroglyphics, the inconsistencies, misstate- Scripture. To history be the decision rements, misconceptions, misrepresentations ferred "-not to "travelers' tales." Let the and absurdities, that are continually exposed | reader consult all the authorities to whom I in the accounts of Herodotus, strongly re- have referred him, and then judge who has Scripture, or at least to make it clash with mind one of Sir Walter Raleigh, who pro- "reared the man of straw," and who, morefessed to discover the Anthropophagi, in over, seems endowed with miraculous power South America. Go, ask the merest school- of vision, to behold Negro nations where

TAMAR DAVIS.

N. B. Will my friend please to designate hose Negro tribes who are assuming Caucasian characteristics with their changes in locality? The assumption that the Phæni-Egypt as a country, and the ancient Egypt- cians were Negroes is too utterly absurd to require a refutation, and every one in the than the accounts of English travelers con- least acquainted with history must be apprized of the fact. Their being Canaanites That the reader may fully understand this has nothing to do with the question. Who has assumed that all the descendants of Canaan were Negroes? Not me, nor Law-From the descent of Noah from the ark, to rence, nor Bishop Sumner. Like his brethindisputably, before the pronunciation of Noah's prophetic malediction, whatever he ing the case, a proportion of his descendants might have been free from its conseopinion that the events of Babel produced the diversity in the human race; but even there it was only upon a part of the Cushites and a part of the Canaanites that the wrath of the Almighty descended. As a large proportion of my friend's last article is a tissue of evasion, misrepresentation, and misconof Shinar, whatever might be the route, to ception, and throws no new light upon the subject, I shall take no further notice of it

### BIBLE DESTITUTION.

A colporteur writes to the Baptist Recorder some remarkable instances of destitution destitute families, the colporteur found three were destitute. Do not take it for granted [Independent.

"I called on a family consisting of five persons, viz: The parents, their two children, and neice, who was fifteen years of age. The man was absent. I proposed to sell some books to his wife. She replied that she had could not read them. Cannot your husband read? I asked. 'Not much,' was her reply. Have you any good books? 'No.' Have you a Bible? 'No.' Have you a Testapuerile and silly to require a refutation, as ment? 'No.' Have you any book? 'No.' they cannot possibly mislead any intelligent Have you ever heard the Gospel preached? When young I heard ministers preach.' Have you heard the Bible read? While living at my father's I heard it read.' Have you any recollection of what you heard read from the Bible or heard ministers preach? No.' Do you believe there is a heaven and a hell? 'Yes.' Can you tell me how a per-'No.' Have you ever heard of Jesus Christ, of his sufferings and death, that sinners might be saved? I have no recollection that 1 have heard of him.' The neice manifested, if possible, still greater ignorance, having no remembrance of ever having heard a sermon or a chapter read from the Bible."

# MATERNAL INFLUENCE.

Gov. Briggs, in a lecture on Popular Education, recently delivered, related the following impressive incident :-

I remember, twelve or fifteen years ago. left Washington three or four weeks during the spring. While at home, I for the first time possessed myself of the letters of Mr Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression try-the interior parts and western coasts of Europe; says she. "I would rather see Africa. To look for civilization among the | you laid in your grave, than that you should

"What do you mean?" said he.

deny Caucasian introduction at Merve, in the flashed more brightly, or his face glowed

"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me l owe to my mother."

ignorant in these days on Egyptian affairs time of the Christian era, bore the name of the christian era, bore the

MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND. My times are in Thy hand! I know not what a day

Or e'en an hour may bring me, But I am safe while trusting Thee, Though all things fade away. All weakness, I On Him rely, Who fixed the earth, and spread the starry sky.

My times are in Thy hand! Pale poverty, or wealth, Corroding care, or calm repose, Spring's balmy breath, or Winter's snows, Sickness, or buoyant health— Whate'er betide, If God provide,

s for the best—I wish no lot beside My times are in Thy hand! Should friendship pure illume, And strew my path with fairest flowers; Or should I spend life's dreary hours In solitude's dark gloom, Thou art a friend,

Unchangeably the same; in Thee all beauties blend. My times are in Thy hand! Many or few my days, I leave with Thee-this only pray, That by thy grace, I, every day Devoting to Thy praise, May ready be To welcome Thee,

Till time shall end,

hene'er Thon comest to set my spirit free. My times are in Thy hand! Howe'er those times may end, Sudden, or slow, my soul's release, Midst anguish, frenzy, or in peace, I am safe with Christ, my Friend If He is nigh, Howe'er I die,

will be the dawn of heavenly ecstacy. My times are in Thy hand! To Thee I can entrust My slumbering clay, till Thy command Bids all the dead before Thee stand, Awaking from the dust.

What bliss 't will be

With all Thy saints to spend Eternity! To spend Eternity In Heaven's unclouded light-From sorrow, sin, and frailty free-Beholding and resembling Thee-O, too transporting sight

Prospect too fair For flesh to bear!

Haste! Haste, my Lord! and soon transport me there Through the kindness of a valued friend, who as taken the trouble to transcribe a dozen of pages, which has recently been re-published, at my own suggestion, from the London copy, by Mr. A. Hart, of the to send the following extract for insertion in the Recorder, the work having been gotten up too beautifully that any one is supplied without inquiry. He cle, The Sacred Lake, affords an excellent moral even professing Christians; and the book from which it is taken I cheerfully add, is a work of rare merit, in these days of degenerate literature—one of elevated purpose and holy aims—a work worthy of the careful and repeated perusal of every one who aspires to the enjoyment of our higher nature—to the sublime emotions awakened by the beautiful in nature, and the profound adoration which it is the mission of the beautiful in nature to inspire in the heart of man for the Framer of no money, and should she buy books she the Universe and the Maker of our Spirits. W. M. F.

# THE SACRED LAKE.

There was once a land where the priests had no faith; they performed all the ceremonies of religion, told all the stories of the trembling. The rich worshiped the idol that gods, and received their full share of the was set in the midst, and every morning each good things of the world, as heretofore, but one brought the hearts of poor men and cast their religion was dead, and there was no them into the mouth of the idol; and he who life in anything they did. And the people cast in most prospered for that day, and for of that land grew discontented, and some believed nothing, and walked in divers evil ways; and others believed in herds, flocks, merchandize, and gold, which they gave all son can be saved from hell and go to heaven? their diligence to increase, and they thought behold them; but he was conducted to the only of being wealthy, and having dominion gates, and they were of pearl, and had emeover their fellow men. Now it came to pass, | rald locks. after a long time, that some inhabitants of the land took counsel together, and said, gates, there came a party of the spirits of "Behold now we have no religion and no men who had just died; and they were ta- showed him the foundations of the world, gods, for they whom our fathers worshiped ken before a judge, who inquired how much and led him from star to star, explaining the are dead, if indeed they were ever alive at money they had made upon earth. The all and not the fancies of a distempered richest was received with much honor, and showed him no idol, but made him feel the brain. Let us go forth in search of a re- for him the idol allowed the golden key to spirit of the universe, and told him that, ligion and a god, for never was a state great open the gates of heaven. that did not dedicate its worship to some mighty power, able to protect and cherish

Now, while they were deliberating, one appeared among them, and said, "Forty lays' journey across the wilderness, and through the dark forests, is a valley among men, who took their hearts and cast them and the child awoke, hearing voices singing, the mountains; very precipitous are its sides, into the idol's mouth. and so lofty that they shut out the light of day; huge rocks are at its entrance, and rough with blocks of broken stone is the path that winds through it. No tree waves its branches across the dark stream that rushes through the midst, and in which the stars flash with inconstant light; nor is any moss upon its banks, neither any bird nor beast, for it is a valley of desolation. The quick waters pass by without any noise; and when they strike against a stone, a misty spray is thrown into the air, but no sound is heard, for it is a valley of silence. Seven days' journey up the valley of Desolation and Silence is the source of the mysterious stream, a small lake, girt round with jagged brooks that descend from the eternal snows through a chink; but there was much diffi- vary in value, and in the depth of their disthat crown the summit of the lofty mountain. When the clouds are rent, the eye can soar upward through the deep immeasurable blue ether, but far beyond its ken stands the top of the mountain, and upon it is built the go, they cast lots again, and the lot fell upon be opened by the Lord of Life." everlasting Throne of Heaven. Whosoever a valiant soldier, a captain of the bravest reaches the lake and looks steadfastly in its band, who forthwith set out upon his jourwaters shall behold the image of his god, ney. He found the raven, and journeyed up venerable old man to his mother, who had in and the rites and services of religion shall be the silent valley, and came to the rocky his remembrance all the scenes of his man- revealed to him on its shores. If any one steps, and ascended to the mysterious lake hood! "All that there is good in me I owe | would seek the valley of Revelation, let him | He too beheld the mountain towering out of to my mother!" Mothers! think of this journey forty days to the east of the city, sight in the clear blue sky, and saw its crown when your bright-eyed little boy is about you! and then he shall find a raven sitting upon of shining stars. Before him rose the mist, Mothers make the first impressions upon the an ash tree, and she will guide him to its and he sank on the shore in a deep sleep.

Olympic games, to Grecian audiences, more phers, a large proportion of Arabis, at the you only used freedom with the name of venture, and came to the raven sitting upon is omnipotent, and the sword opens the gates perched on a distant rock at the foot of the victory; and they poured the blood of the

bright clouds were careering through the them. joyous sky, and on every tree were birds caroling and making their untaught melody. Then he looked before him down the valley; sword prevails over earth and heaven." but not far could he see through the thick Now, when the soldier returned and told ening gloom, but discerned huge masses of his tale, it was heard with murmuring; and cold grey rock dimly looming through the the rich men would not believe it: Nevershade, and saw the fourning billows of the theless, the fighting men received it, and silent stream. His heart almost failed him, smote many of the rich and took their wealth. but he felt a secret impulse that urged him Moreover, they built altars to the god of war, on. The further he penetrated, into the val- and every day they poured blood upon them ley the deeper grew the gloom; and in the And there was strife between the worshipers dimly-flashingwater he beheld, as it were, torn of the two gods. and scattered fragments of pale starlight. He At length; a priest arose, and said that he turned his eye upward, and the heavens would go and bring back a true account of were almost black, and studded with stars, the religion and worship which ought to prewhich moved and changed as he advanced; vail in the land. So the priest went and There was no wind, and not a sound met his found the raven, and was conducted to the ear; even his own footsteps fell silently on valley and ascended to the lake. He also the hard and rugged rocks he trod. When looked up and saw the mountain with its he judged by the changing stars that seven snows and stars; but the summit was far days and nights had passed away, there stood beyond his ken. Then the mist arose from before him a great wall of mighty rocks, the lake, and the priest fell asleep. The over which fell in a broad sheet, and casting mist seemed to float over the water of the up much spray, the waters of the silent stream. He sat down on a rock, and looked stately temple. In it were windows of the up at the craggy hight from which the river fell, and wondered how he should be able to and the most entrancing pictures. Solemn ascend.

At length, he saw rough unhewn steps, and with much toil he got up them, and and through a rent in the clouds he saw the priestcraft, terrible to his enemies, and givmountain towering to the skies; but in vain ing to the priests alone the key of heaven." did he endeavor to behold its summit. The snow on its lofty sides stood like a pillar of dazzling light amid the dark blue sky, and round it clusters the planets and stars.

He looked steadfastly into the water of the lake, and a mist seemed to rise from its bosom, which caused him to sink down upon the bank in a deep sleep. As he slept, it seemed that the curtains of the mist drew away and sufferwhich he saw reflected a splendid city, in the center of which was a mart, where all manner of rich produce was bought and sold. In the midst of the mart a throne of ivory and sandal-wood, overlaid with filigree work of gold, and blazing with a thousand gems. On the throne sat an idol whose face was of furbished gold, and whose limbs were clothed in a tissue of rubies and pearls. The eyes flashed like carbuncles, and the mouth was of great size and constantly open. The idol had a crown upon its head, and instead of a scepter a large gold key, upon which was inscribed, in all the languages of the earth, "This is the key of life, and of the gates of heaven.'

Throughout the city the poor worshiped the rich, and served them with fear and him the golden key opened the palaces of life and heaven.

The wanderer asked to see these sacred abodes. He was told that no mortal could

While he was gazing at the beautiful

Some were conducted to the mart, and told to finish there the work of wealth; others, who had made nothing on earth, were told their good deeds were of no value, and would not pass current in the land of spirits;

Then the wanderer awoke, and heard the gates of heaven." voices saying, "Mammon is the true god, and gold is the key of life and heaven."

through the valley of Desolation and Si-

The mist drew aside like the curtains of a Then the people wished to ask questions tent, and he beheld a mighty warrior seated of their unexpected visitor, but he was gone on a splendid horse. The armor of the war An Old Man's Rebuke.—A good old man from among them. And they drew lots who rior was black, and over the helmet was a regal crown. In his hand he held a mighty He journeyed forty days without much ad- in characters of flame, "The god of battles

mountain; and when he came to the spot, vanquished at the warrior's feet, who receive the raven croaked thrice and flew away. ed them with honor; and for them the Then the elder found himself at the entrance sword opened the gates of heaven, which of the valley. He looked back towards the were of iron and brass; but the soldier pilcity, and the sun was shining brilliantly, and grim was not permitted to look through

Then he awoke, and heard voices saying, "The god of war is compipotent, and the

lake, and gradually assumed the form of a richest colors, and great store of sculpture, music rolled through the building, and priests, in robes of velvet, adorned with lace and gold, and gems, performed a stately sacreached the shores of a small lake girt round rifice, and walked in long procession through with stupendous crags, which rendered fur the aisles. As they went along they trod ther ascent impossible, and gave a wild and on the necks of the prostrate crowd, and they fearful aspect to the scene. He looked up, chanted, "High and mighty is the god of

> And then came crowds of people, and they brought their wealth to the priests, who waved it before the altar to a terrible idol, surrounded by dark sulphurous clouds, and then enjoyed it themselves.

Then the pilgrim priest awoke, and voices said, "Serve the priests, for they alone have the key of heaven." He felt much grieved that he had not been allowed to look into heaven; but went his way home, and prevailed much with the people, and drew away the greater part from the gods of money and of war; for he blessed the banners of the soldiers, and the gains of the dealers, whenever they presented him with a share of the spoil, and allowed them to impute the attributes of their own deities to the one he revealed to them. But there were still unquiet spirits in the land, and these were the poor, who had no part in the heaven of the rich man or the warrior, and who could not afford to offer much to the priests, and likewise many learned men, who passed their lives in reading the volume of the stars, contemplating the bowels of the earth, and studying the properties of minerals and herbs, and who felt strong misgivings as to what religion ought to prevail in the land.

At length, one of these men set out, telling neither the priests, nor the rich men, northe soldier, whither he was going, for all of them, in their hearts, bated the philosophers.

Now, the philosopher had a little child, and she went with him to the valley of Revelation, which they reached in the same manner as those had done who had gone before them. They looked up towards the summit of the mountain, but far beyond their view it was lost in a blaze of the purest light, which made the brilliant stars look pale. \ The mist arose, and they both slept on the bank of the lake.

An angel came to the philosopher, and mysteries of every constellation. The angel Wisdom and knowledge are the keys of

An angel came also to the child, and she felt a warmer love glowing upon her than she had ever known before; every angry passion seemed to melt away, and the hapand they were given to be slaves to the rich piest and kindest forms gathered around; "The pure and simple of heart shall enter

When both awoke, each told the vision of his dream, and the philosopher pondered the When he returned to the city, he told those matter well in his heart; and behold, as things to the elders; and there was much they journeyed home, the valley was full of rejoicing among the rich men of the city. life, and glad sounds arose from it. At the and they grew richer every day, and built entrance was a beautiful shape, who thus altars to Mammon, and sacrificed tha hearts addressed them: "Marvel not at the result of your visit to the Sacred Lake, or at the Nevertheless, there were much anxiety to tales of those who have gone before you know what the joys of the rich man's heaven few can see more in its mysterious waters were, and many thought that the old man than the reflections of their own hearts. ought to have contrived to look through the Knowledge and wisdom are indeed keys of pearly gates. And it came to pass that they heaven, but to these must be added faith and determined to send another traveler, who love. The heaven of the rich man, of the should endeavor, were it only to get a peep warrior, of the priest, and of the philosopher. culty in finding one bold enough to go appointments; but when wisdom and knowledge are joined, to faith and love, be it inthe bosom of rich or poor, priest or philoso-Now, in order to determine who should pher, to him shall the true and eternal heaven

### THE CHARM OF AN OLD HOUSE. I love old houses best, for the sake of the

odd closets and cupboards, and good thick walls that do n't let the wind blow in and little out-of the way polyangular rooms, with great beams running across the ceiling-old heart of oak, that has outlasted half a score of generations and chimney-pieces with the date of the year carved above them, and huge fire-places that warmed the shine of Englishmen before the house of Hanover came over. The most delightful associations that ever made me feel, and think, and fall a-dreaming, are excited by old buildings not absolute ruins, but in a state of decline Even the clipped yews interest me; and if I found one in any garden that should become mine, in the shape of a peaceck, I should be as proud to keep his tall well-Then came officers and troops flushed with spread as the man who first carved him.

### New York, April 17, 1851.

The Sabbath Recorder.

CONTRACTOR IN

AIMING AT AN OBJECT IN PREACHING.

We hold it as truth not to be disputed that a minister of the gospel should never stand up to preach without having some definite object in view. If any consider us harsh in our judgment, we cannot help it. But we suspect that some ministers approach their pulpit exercises, without aiming at any thing the usual length. The time comes round, will have something to say. They do indeed ple too often "love to have it so." say it, and perhaps what they say is all true. They preach nothing but what is in strict accordance with the word of God, it may be. But if they were asked what particular object they had been aiming at, it is not unlikely that they would be constrained to acknowledge, that their principal object had been the performance of a task, which they knew that they could not, with credit to themselves, omit. Alas! how sad the thought that any minister of Jesus Christ can so far forget the nature of his calling! Sad as it is, however, there are those upon whom this sin is chargeable, not as an occasional fault, but as a confirmed habit.

When the sportsman betakes himself to the forest with his gun, has he not some obto do-what he means to do, if possible-is to secure game. He charges his piece. therefore, with ammunition adapted for the purpose. He looks out with careful step and when the animal which he wishes to secure passes within range of his gun, immediately he takes sure aim, and fires. He does not occupy his time in loading his piece, and discharging it at nothing. That would be boys-play. He has an object, and fires often fire at nothing? O how much boysbe his ministers!

object. He may declaim against sin in genconcerned in what he says. A great outcry is sometimes made because the preacher is too personal in his remarks. But he who fails to expose the specific forms in which charge, and deals altogether in general pro-With what directness did the prophets in- Romish purposes, has drawn such attention veigh against the specific forms of transgres- to their proceedings as may be useful in dision which obtained among the Jews. If minishing their future success. the people committed adultery, and "neighed every one after his neighbor's wife," they were told of it without any mealy-mouthedness, and warned that God would be "aveng- adopted, will prove of avail for preventing "scant measure," or with "the wicked balances and the bay of deceitful weights," they were held up to reproof in the most pointed manner. If the "poor was sold for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes," if the rich gave forth their money upon usury, agement to such fallacious hopes will inif the priest and the prophet "erred through crease, as being more required. Already is strong drink," if " their feet ran to evil, and Puseyism taking Rome's place, to a large they made haste to shed innocent blood," if "truth fell in the street," and "judgment ly little is being done to arrest it. A few perwas turned away," and the orphan and the widow were defrauded, God's ministers exposed all these abominations with searching Not less direct was the preaching of our Saviour. The ostentatious hypoc- the other; but it is understood, that 1,700 risy of the Pharisees, their extortions from widows under the cloak of long prayers, their outside righteousness covering over the most abominable iniquity, and all their de- is true that the Bishop of London has been liberate and adroitly planned efforts to keep men out of the kingdom of heaven, were the constraints of higher influences, to relaid open in such a manner as to show that quire the resignation of the priest of St. Bar-He, who spake as never man spake, never nabas, at Pimlico; but although Mr. Benpreached without having some specific ob- nett preached farewell discourses on Sunday

the preaching of all his ministers. his business, and, as a consequence, his mind allow his place to be filled by some one more is in an unhappy state. A fourth will have had able or willing to do so. It is, indeed, reported

some unpleasant altercation with his neigh- that the Archbishop of Canterbury, having inbor. A fifth will have been beguiled into vited all the prelates to a conference at Lam some place of sinful amusement, and so on. beth upon the Papal question, they have re-These varied cases require varied treatment, solved to issue some test for the detection of and the investigation of them will be such a Puseyism, but which the Morning Chronicle fruitful source of topics for pulpit discussion, (a paper in the interest of the Puseyites.) that the pastor will always have some import- seems to think will be set at naught by the ant object before him, when he stands up to party. Mr. Bennett, it is stated, has been preach Christ. But the slothful pastor, or appointed to a charge on the island of Cumthe one who is so worldly minded as to have brae, transferring his histrionics from the no heart for pastoral duties, will become so Thames to the Clyde. But we have in Scotbarren of topics that he will always be un- land so much of Puseyism in the Episcopal more than the delivery of a speech of about der the necessity of dealing only in what are Church, that any importation seems a work called fundamental and general principles. of supererogation. A correspondence has and they know that it is expected that they And what is much to be lamented, the peo- been established between a Mr. Dorsey, one

### BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE-No. 34.

GLASGOW, March 28th, 1851.

upon lands that are fully under the influence our looking to the source of light—the scriptuof the system, and see nothing to recommend ral type and title of our Lord;" just as the it; we look at the character of those amongst Papist and the Pagan plead that they use ourselves who are its subjects and its victims, the image as a help to their devotions. and dread the effect of farther encourage- The roof of the Crystal Palace is found ment. The Papal Aggression Bill was there- not to be proof against the rains of our clifore read a second time in the House of mate, and is giving some anxiety from the Commons three nights ago, by the large ma- danger which this defect may occasion to the ject distinctly before him? What he wishes jority of 438 to 95. It will go into Commit- goods placed under it. We fear, indeed, tee after the holidays, when we hope it will that evil rather than good may come from be strengthened. The discussion has been this Exhibition in other respects. "The much prolonged; but this has not served the Philosopher's Mite to the Great Exhibition Papal cause, as the majority on the second of 1851," sounds alarm of dauger from such reading has proved greater than on the first. numbers being gathered together-tracing The discussion has indeed served to show the Black Death, the Sweating Sickness, that some of our leading statesmen, if they Plague, and other alarming diseases which have not a real love for Popery, have at have prevailed, to the numbers, in former least too little dread and dislike of it. There ages, which were convened at Ecclesiastical is little reason to doubt, however, that the Synods. There may be no truth in this, and his gun only for the sake of accomplishing Protestant feeling has been strengthened by yet there may be error in the motives and that object. But does not the minister too several recent instances of Papal fraud, danger in the result of the Exhibition. By the wells have been dry, and all the water duplicity, and covetousness, of unmistakable the middle of the present month, 5,000 seaplay does the Searcher of Hearts beheld in character. The Duke of Wellington was son tickets had been sold. the pulpit exercises of those who claim to obliged to give public contradiction to the assertion that he had promised to an Irish which have of late been committed by the distant, and very difficult of access on ac-Let the minister of Jesus Christ aim at an priest to support the prayer of a petition administration of arsenic, the Earl of Caragainst the Bill-which petition the Duke lisle has brought into the House of Lords a Having only fifteen miles to go to reach eral terms, year after year, setting forth its had even declined to present. But the case Bill to regulate the sale of that poison; Grenada—the terminus of our land journey boat did not; when he came, the native that dangerous consequences and the necessity of which has most excited attention is that of while into another Bill, Lord Campbell has -after dinner we sent for the guide to get we had shipped for a crew had deserted. It over it. I hope their prayers will prevail. fleeing to Christ as the only Refuge. But Miss Talbot, who is in a Nunnery, and who, introduced a clause for the punishment of the horses ready; but both guide and horses this is not enough. He must preach, not even from the statement of the Romish the criminal use of chloroform, which has were missing. The former was found, after only about sin, but to sinners. The guilty Bishop of the district in which it is situated, been resorted to for facilitating robbery and two or three hours, dressed in a clean suit, must be made to feel themselves personally was clearly doomed to be a nun, although other crimes. she herself never designed such a thing. The Bishop has publicly declared that she is a Atlas, it appears that in the whole of Lon-they would have collared him sans cérémonie, postulant (a nun in prospective.) She here don, including institutions that are really but he put in his irresistible plea for timeself says she is not. Miss Talbot will soon metropolitan, though situated at a little dis- "poco tiempo"—and we could do no better sin manifests itself among the people of his (on reaching majority) be entitled to about tance, such as Greenwich Hospital, &c., than to make the most of a delay. It was £80,000; and the Bishop was calculating on there are 491 charitable institutions, exclu- too late in the day to undertake the ascent positions, lest some one should writhe and the whole or principal part being applied to sive of mere local endowments and trusts, of the volcano, and after an ineffectual attake offense, is any thing but a faithful min- the purposes of his church. But, happily parochial and local schools, &c. These tempt to descend to the lake, we resumed ister. "Show unto the people all their for the young lady, she is a ward of Chan- charities annually disburse, in aid of their our sitting at the inn, and regaled ourselves abominations," was God's command to the cery; and although designed, by relatives respective objects, the sum of £1,764,736, with fruit, which was nowhere finer than we prophet. God meant that Ezekiel should of the Romish faith, to have been sacrificed of which £1,000,000 is raised annually by found here. In the evening my attention take up the particular forms of wickedness for the aggrandizement of the Church, the voluntary contributions, the remainder being was drawn to the street by the noise of firewhich abounded in the land, and dwell upon Lord Chancellor has interfered and ordered derived from funded property and sale of arms and a great outcry. A large number them, till the guilty should feel themselves her removal from the Nunnery, having pro- publications, &c. personally reproved. So when Nathan was vided lodgings for her with a lady in London. sent to David, he did not talk to him about As Miss T. has declared to the Chancellor the evil of sin in general terms, but set forth her desire to return to society, the priesthood the heinousness of the particular crime of are likely to be balked of the prize which which the king had been guilty, and then seemed to them so secure; while the case, says, " Thou art the man." In fact, the most with another shameless one in which an old of the preaching of which we have any ac- miserly Frenchman in London was on his count in the Bible, was direct and personal. death-bed made to assign over £7,000 for

the Prime Minister's Bill for repelling the aggression, or any measures likely to be ed on such a nation." If they dealt in the extension of Popery amongst us. The secret of the success of this and of every other false system, is the means provided for appeasing awakened consciences without the need of dealing with the Holy One. As vital religion decays in the land, the encourextent, in this very matter, and comparativesome have been arrested in the attempt to remove all distinction between the English episcopacy and the Romish hierarchy, and many more have passed over from the one to clergymen of the English Church are, in the fullest sense of the words, Puseyistic or Tractarian -essentially they are Papists. It compelled by public opinion, and, perhaps, ject to accomplish. Equally direct should be last, and completed the deed of resignation two days afterward, his well-instructed con-But who is he that can preach thus? The gregations, both of St. Pauls and St. Barnapastor, who knows nothing of the spiritual bas, prizing fully the "histrionics" he introcondition of those under his charge, will find duced, have tendered their protest against it impossible. But let him inquire into their the decision which removes him. There are, state, and he will find cases requiring to be besides, other churches within the diocese treated in a particular manner. One will of the Bishop of London in little less need have fallen under heavy affliction, and the of purgation, which his Lordship seems little exercises of his mind in that state will be disposed to correct. In reference to one peculiar, according to his peculiar constitution, or according to the principles and max- place between the Bishop and Sir Benjamin ims in which he has been educated. Another Hall, M. P., which exhibits the former in a will have come into contact with hereay in very unfavorable light. As the conclusion some form, and his views have become of the correspondence, the Knight calls upon darkened and perverted. A third will have the Bishop, if unable to restrain the Romanbeen affected in some peculiar manner by izing practices of his clergy, to resign, and

But we are far from believing that either

of the plants here of this degenerate vine and his diocesan, the Bishop of Glasgowfor no Bill has prevented these Scottish dissenters from the Presbyterian Establishment The Pope's appointment of Bishops for from taking territorial titles-arising out of England has not, as was affirmed by his Arch- the histrionics practiced by the former, even bishop, restored our country to the Papal at our doors. This man not only defends his orbit. The English reject his claims, and praying with his face to the east, on the refuse to believe that his priests come laden ground of its antiquity, as "a venerable pracwith blessings to them. We look abroad tice," but because "it beautifully represents

J. A. BEGG.

# 'SABBATH DESECRATION."

It is not my object, in this article, to enter the field as a disputant in regard to the question of "Sabbath Desecration," or to throw a straw in the way of those who choose to I am, on the other hand, pleased to see the subject agitated, not only in regard to Sabbath-breaking in general, but with respect to "cheese-making" in particular; and if the position taken by the 1st Church of

Your correspondent L. M. Ayres, whose communication appeared in the Recorder of above mentioned for their conduct in this matter; and as I am certain that your correspondent wishes to treat the subject fairly, I thought it proper to call his (or her) attention to the fact that the real sentiments of the the juvenile portion of the population in the article cditicised do not seem to be apprehended. I will therefore re-state some of the most prominent:-

of hay dr grain on the Sabbath, then the ed team to enter, and had been occupied by treated. She expressed great surprise that plain inference would be, that they might be gathered also on the Sabbath. But there is But there is a law of nature requiring us to for some time; and when at length I had to Grenada. She looked incredulous, and milk our cows upon the Sabbath; therefore milk may be saved upon the Sabbath. And, farther, the question of "saving" or "gain- by a priest with shaved and uncovered head, it was indispensable. ing" is with respect to property of this kind, muttering rapidly in a monotone. They and not with respect to property in general, passed through into the portico, and soon Grenada, and from the best means I had of exposed to loss by accident.

sideration-" The idea that the righteous- woe of the poor widow, whose solace had ness of a certain course must not be questioned because a large majority are in favor of it"-is a glaring misstatement of the question under consideration. The remark not seen one tear or heard one sob of grief to which reference is had is as follows :- at the death-bed or the grave. Against the whole system of resolutions defining the meaning of Scripture, upon which

sufficient; only saying, let the reviewer read tremity of a long pole. carefully the original articles, and observe argument. ALFRED CENTER, April 6, 1851.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE FROM CALIFORNIA-No. 6

From a Journal of Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN of New York. Arrival at Massaya—The Market—Stores—Deserted by our Guide—Torch-light Procession and Fire-works—Unexpected Intrusion at Night—Lamenta-tions for the Dend—Grenada—Festival of the Virgin Mary—Boat foundered—Try again—Compelled to return.

A ride of four miles, through a cultivated plain, brought us to Massaya, a city with a population of about thirty thousand. An American had come out to meet us half way from Managua, to induce us to go to the house which he had fitted for our accommodation; but we went in a body to the house of a native, according to our resolution to nave no more to do with our own countrymen than was unavoidable. It was about an hour before noon when we passed the plaza the sine qua non of Spanish towns—and it was the hour when the producing classes congregate to vend their wares. Hundreds of Indian women, with blue checked skirts little white shirts partly covering the chest and palm-leaf hats on their heads, were offering their little stock in trade, which rarely consisted of more than a pound or two of chocolate, a small basket of corn, a grass nammock or two, a few quarts of cocoa, or couple of calabash shells curiously wrought for dishes. The square presented a very animated appearance, though the buyers seemed few; but, as we afterward learned. they carry on an interchange of goods without the use of a circulating medium. The stores for retailing foreign goods are chiefly around the plaza, and the contents of any one of them, consisting of the cheapest kind of fancy articles, calicoes, &c., might be stowed into a common-sized cupboard. A game-cock, tied by the leg at the door of pointed them out.

About three miles from this town is the celebrated volcane, which bears its name, and which threatened its destruction in the used in the city is brought on the heads of the inhabitants, from a lake said to be form-In consequence of the numerous murders ed at the time of the eruption, three miles count of the volcanic rock surrounding it From a recent statement in the London | Some of the party were so indignant that the wayes broke into the boat both fore and of boys were coming down the street, with long faggots of pitchy wood on fire, which they were swinging about their heads; then them having been out a week in open boats. followed a long procession of people, bearing torches, and firing small rockets, with which it seemed that every one was supplied; in which was seated the mitered head of the church. The procession passed on to the cathedral; those bearing torches entered, and the fireworks continued to whiz, blaze and suap outside. The conclusion of the is a lofty volcano, which has a vast crater, ceremony in the church was announced by with sharp castellated edges, and is said to Alfred in regard to this matter be not cor- letting off a piece of fireworks stretching contain a lake of unknown depth. I set out rect, God grant that it may be shown, and that around the plaze, and exploding at the disthe Church may see their error and reform. sance of every foot; and at the same time a wildered in the crooked paths, and seeing a great number of variously-colored rockets nearer and smaller one, I ascended it. Its were fired simultaneously, and, starting from crater was a mass of irregular rocks, and the same point, shot their vivid arcs over the had evidently been dormant since a remote March 27th, has seen fit to offer some criticalsky. I thought it a very respectable religiocism upon the reasons given by the Church military performance. In a few moments the streets were silent as before, and I wondered whether the throng had retired with their faith strengthened, or with an increased attachment to ceremonies that captivate the senses. Certain it is, that the enthusiasm of

> ordnances gives a guaranty for their future religion. They were sounds to which I had become a stranger. For two years I had

Another guide appeared, and conducted

and so we took lodgings at the Spanish Hotel | we were under weigh.

to wait. The most intolerable thing in this country is the cooking. Garlic is the indispensable savor, and a certain seed is added to give a brick-red color to almost every dish. A roasted monkey was served up each day at our table, and those who ate of it said it to form an opinion from my own experience. Chocolate is made of a fine quality, and is prepared with ground corn to give it consistency. The day of our arrival was the anniversary of the arrival of the Virgin of Guadaloupe, and upon every house was posted a bill in large capitals-

Viva Santa Maria, Virgen de Guadaloupe It is said that this divinity came up the river and crossed the lake in a square box, without oars or sail, and the fishermen were unable to overtake her with their boats. The evening was celebrated as was the one be-

The next day the caritas arrived, and our party were once more together. We engaged a flat-bottomed boat then building on the lake for our party of ten. In the mean time a little schooner of nine tons arrived, and confidence being lost in the little boat, Capts. Tatim and Cathcart took passage in the schooner. The latter, for some cause, after his baggage was on board, did not wish to go, and gave to Mr. Ashby, of Mystic his place. These two arrived at San Juan and took passage in the English steamer for Chagres, and to our great grief both died from Chagres fever soon after reaching home. When our boat was completed, our baggage was placed the old division in the Church would be on board; but the captain in charge of it did not appear until the day was too far advanced to start. The next morning at daylight we found the boat swamped, with the baggage left on board. The chief damage fell upon Capt. Tilcomb, whose charts, chro- they might. Since that, we have endeavornometers, &c., were wet. We resolved to wait for another boat to be built. Bungos of enormous size arrived and departed, carrving fifty and sixty persons, until nearly five each store, was the only external sign which hundred men had left to go down the lake. rest. A novel sight it was to see the embarkation, adventurers in these enormous canoes. Mon-

> keys, parrots, macaws, blankets, with six days' provisions in bags—O, the scene on that shore was one that is not easily forgot-Four of us yet remained together, determined to try another Yankee boat, to avoid the crowd and confusion of the larger ones. At length our new boat was launched, and a night was spent on the shore—(the town is a mile distant)—to be ready when the wind should be most favorable to start. The auwas after noon when we were all ready to crew, with his arms full of strips of fat pork

and jerked beef, and threw them in amongst and playing the agreeable among the ladies. us. The wind had now increased, so that aft, and our provisions got wet. Having cleared the surf, we attempted to hoist a sail; but the rigging was incompetent, and the sai insufficient to propel the boat. The company now lost confidence in the master, and mutiny squall came up soon after, that could hardly have failed, in our crowded state, to have sail three days hence. The same day the bungo returned for a fresh supply of provisions, having been unable to get beyond "The Islets," a few miles distant, and the town was full of disappointed men, some of

The natives were every where kind, and saluted us always in passing—even the little naked ones would say, "Good bye," as we met them, to which the reply would be as in the midst of these was borne a palanquin readily as any other, "Go to h-ll." This was taken in good part, as it was not understood; and it was very common for the natives to salute us kindly with such phrases as

'Good bye-go to h-li," A few miles to the eastward of Grenada one day to visit the volcano, but became bestatues half buried in the earth, like those I saw in Managua, and they had evidently been worked from the rock at the base of this country are no better than cattle paths well trodden. Mine terminated at the gate. way to a cottage, and I stopped to recon-The room I occupied that night was a noiter. Six dogs were inside, all in full cry, the family; but now I was the only tenant. I should be alone. I told her, as well as I The room adjoining communicated with this was able, that I had been to the mountain, only by the open space over the partition and that in returning I had lost my "camisa," fallen asleep, I was roused by the creaking as though it would have been no great loss of the ponderous doors, and a man entered, for that article of apparel was badly torn and bearing a large lantern on a pole, followed dusty from my day's adventures, but to me

except where property in general may be after I heard the same tone in the adjoining judging of the climate, I formed a very fa- ful providence has seen fit to revive his work room, until sleep again overpowered me. vorable opinion. The trade winds are per- in Watson, Lewis Co., N. Y. He prepared The first sounds that greeted me in the morn- perpetually blowing across the lake, which the way by his afflictive providence. At 2. The remark in the article under coning were those of bereavement—the wild purifies them from the miasm of the eastern coast, and renders the temperature uniform been taken from her, and the outpourings of I slept constantly in open hammocks, with whose heart were unrestrained by pride or no other covering than such as I used by day.— meetings. The word spoken immediately often in the full current of wind, I saw no took effect, and brought forth fruit, in the resickness among the many hundreds that passed through the country. Fruit was caten to excess by all, without any bad effects, so us to Grenada. Before leaving Massaya, I ticed daily by the natives, and it is an interdefinitions discipline may be predicated, it was they are called by the natives. He was said the mother combing the hair of one, while the purchased a scarlet macaw, or "lapa," as esting sight to see a family group of naiads, to be gentle, but the terrible effects of his surf is rolling around them. The water of Other points might be mentioned, but bite made me glad to part with him, after this lake is soft and warm, being coldest at these being some of the principal, may be carrying him to Grenada tied at the ex- the surface. It abounds in fish, and the beach for many miles is composed of pure town, and many sinners have submitted to Grenada is said to be the oldest town in black sand to the depth of several feet. The the yoke of Christ. A number of difficulthe points where they are at issue, and then Central America. It is near the head of waves coming in from the lake produce a see to it that there be no raising of new Lake Nicaragua, and has more of a business surf that often degroys the boats. The issues, which is always a deceitful method of sapect than any other that I visited. There schooner returned on the morning of the N. V. Hull, were no boats to take us down the Lake, 18th of December, and at 4 o'clock P. M.

### CENTRAL ASSOCIATION MISSION.

To the Churches of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association Your missionary would report, that he has continued in the field since the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Association to the last was good—though I never found it necessary of March, though he makes no claim for remuneration for time over the six months for which he was appointed. Four of the Sabbaths have been spent at Otselic, six at Preston, and two at Otego, Otsego County. Considerable of the time on first days and other week days, has been spent among those who observe the first day. In one of these places (in Pharsalia) there has been a very interesting revival. Your missionary has preached fifty-two sermons since the meeting of the Association at Lincklean, made 108 family visits, and attended eight covenant and church meetings, and some prayer meetings.

There is no great alteration at Otselic since my last report. About the same in. teresting state of feeling remains in the Georgetown Branch. Though I have found but one clear case of new conversion, yet a number who were in a backelidden state are now active, living Christians, and some serious old difficulties are done away.

In regard to Preston, I entertained very sauguine hopes, that after the original difficulty between the two brethren was settled, healed. But, in pursuing my labors with them, I discovered, to my full satisfaction. that there were a few, who would not agree to travel with the Church, let them do what ed to get as many into union and fellowship as we could, hoping to be guided by divine counsel in regard to our duty towards the

At Otego, there was no hope of getting or, rather, the packing away of returning Christians to work harmoniously together for revival without a long course of labor, which I could not stay to perform. The great difficulty is a diversity of sentiment Away they went, load after load. about doctrines and measures. I am not without hope, however, that the precious seed may some time or other bring forth fruit to the glory of God.

I spent two evenings in Sydney-had very interesting meetings, but the anti-effort doctrine is there too. There are, however, many warm-hearted Christians who mourn

I have received nothing more from Otselic At Preston I have received, since my last report, \$2 57, and from others \$1 50. If any more should be paid in I will give an account of it at the Association, and whatever else may be necessary. Though what Preston has done for the six months past, is rather small, yet they have resolved to sustain me for one half of the time for the was threatening, when we voted to return. year to come, without asking aid from other Thus ended our second attempt; and fortun- churches. Otselic and vicinity have subscribate we thought ourselves in returning, for a ed about fifty dollars for the other half, expecting, from what was said at the Associasent us all to the bottom. We now bought | tion, that the Association will assist in sustaintickets for the next trip of the schooner, to ing me. And I concluded to say, that if the churches approved of the course, the Association may make up what it sees fit for the half of my time in Otselic. If any of the churches disapprove, I hope they will write to me, and let me know as soon as may be. I receive my letters at South Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y. Both of these churches would appear, from the minutes, to have much more strength than they really have, on account of members moving away and not removing their membership. This ought not to be. I hope such members will change their memberships to the churches where they live. All of which is respectfully sub-ELIAS BURDICK.

April 1st, 1851.

Dedication .- The new Seventh-day Baptist Meeting. House at Greenmanville, Conn. was consecrated to the worship of God, April 3d. An appropriate sermon was preached by Bro. Lucius Crandall, from Gen. 28: 22 -" And this stone . . . . shall be God's period. Having crossed it, I descended on house." The choir of the Waterford Church the other side. Just beyond it are several kindly assisted in the exercises, singing several anthems well adapted to the occasion. The house is chaste in its architecture; its the mountain. Returning by a circuitous gallery over the vestibule has folding doors route, I lost my way. The roads throughout in front, so that it can easily be converted into an elegant room for conference or prayer. The speaker's desk is a slightly elevated platform, capable of seating some small one, having a double door open- and more coming., A negro woman was ten persons; in front of the deak is a large 1. If a law of nature required the cutting ing into the street, large enough for a load- next seen, at whose presence the dogs re- area—the whole making a spacious, unincumbered place in and around the pulpit. C. Maxson & Co., of Westerly, R.I., were the no such law of nature; therefore hay and wall. Our landlady's daughter was lying (the Spanish word for "road" is camina; in August last, and promises soon to be grain may not be gathered on the Sabbath. sick there, and her moans kept me awake camisa means shirt,) and that I wanted to go strong and vigorous. By its constitution it holds no fellowship with slavery, with the traffic in or use of intoxicating drink, or with Secret Societies, and it maintains congregational singing

this juncture, Elder Call, a traveling minister, came into the place, and held aleeries of freshing of God's people, the reclaiming of the wanderer, and the conversion of sinners. Twenty-three have been added to the Church by baptism, and more are expected. Several have been restored to the church, and some have united from sister churches, making in all thirty who have joined of late. The work has spread into other parts of the ties of long standing have been adjusted, and the leaven is still at work. Pray for us, that the work may go on, until all shall know and serve the Lord. HIRAM W. BABCOCK.

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of getting

ARRIVAL OUT OF MISSIONARIES .- The ship Washington Allston, Capt. Richardson, Maulmain, with a large number of Mission- to March 29th. aries, arrived at Amherst, mouth of the river Salwen, Jan. 22. The following are the Messrs. J. Wade, and wife; J. H. Vinton. wife, and two children; E. Kincaid, wife and three children; M. Bronson, wife and child; Wm. Ware, and wife; S. M. Whiting, and wife; Dr. John Dawson, wife and two children: Mrs. O. T. Cutter: Miss M. S. Shaw: James Tripp, (two Assamese;) and Miss Barbori, (an Assamese girl.)

THE AMERICAN BIBLE STRETY.-At the monthly meeting of the Board, held on the 4th inst., Hon. Luther Bradish presiding, interesting letters were presented from several missionaries in China, in regard to the new version of the Chinese Scriptures, and a cirof Missions; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to the American Sunday School Union; and to the Baptist Seminary at Rochester, N. Y. grant was also made to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of \$1,000, to aid their missionaries in publishing the Scriptures in

HELP FOR JAMAICA,—The Baptist churches in Jamaica have suffered dreadfully from the visitation of Cholera; and it is feared that in many cases ministers and people have city and province of Padua on the 10th, and suffered privations even to the verge of destitution. The Committee of the English Missionary Society asked for aid to a "Cholera Fund;" up to the middle of last month | pirates of the Archipelago in their strongupwards of £1,600 had been contributed. "No pastor in Jamaica has been overlooked subject Suloo to the Spanish yoke. This at- large crowd assembled, about a third of them in the distribution," say the Committee. tempt to subjugate Suloo has most signally females. He had not spoken five minutes The once flourishing Jamaica Mission, it is failed. feared, is wrecked.

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED MIS-SIONARIES .- The British correspondent of the Independent says that the Directors of the London Missionary Society recently made a special appeal to the churches in behalf of a to March 5th. fund for Widows and Orphans, suggesting | From the Isthmus we have news that three that a sacramental collection should be made, of the murderers of the passengers on the the excess above the average of the monthly collection to be appropriated to this fund. The Directors now acknowledge the receipt of £1,400 so raised.

REVIVAL IN NEW HAVEN.—The New Haven Palladium says that meetings have been held in the Methodist Church in that city for two months or more, as a result of which that the British Silver Train had been robabout three hundred and fifty persons have of the reports represented the whole of it as professed religion, and about two hundred being captured by the robbers. The facts seventy-six persons were baptized by the one mule was taken, and being led into the pastor. The St. John-street M. E. Church has had a large accession of members. In silver bars some half a mile they found them the Second Baptist Church, a revival has too heavy, and had to abandon them. The joined the society.

Mrs. Judson's Return. - Letters from Maulmain state that Mrs. Judson was to ballots, the Joint Convention in effect adleave for Calcutta in January, whence she journed sine die. would sail for the United States via England. Some friends at Calcutta, as a testi- interior of California is decidedly favorable mony of regard and of their respect for the to the miners. The Quartz Mines are bememory of her lamented husband, spontanroute and in the most comfortable way, with- Gold Bluff in great numbers. out increased expense to the Missionary early in June. So says the Macedonian.

MR. REMINGTON AND THE BIBLE UNION. Rev. Stephen Remington, of New York, has resigned his seat in the Board of the American Bible Union, giving as his principal reason, the fact that the Union has not confined were possessed of consciences, and resisted These persons should be well treated, and its attention to the procuring of an English the demands of the populace. Their firm- sent back in one of our ships of war, the translation, (the object which alone he thinks | ness saved the life of the culprit, and he was commander of which should be authorized justified its formation,) but has made appro- eventually handed over to the officers of justice to make overtures to the Japanese Governpriations for the foreign field, thus coming tice, to be legally tried. into collision with the American and Foreign Bible Society.

BIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS AMONG THE BAP-TISTS.—Fears have frequently been expressed that the organization of the American operate unfavorably on the receipts of the American and Foreign Bible Society. But such seems not to have been the case; for it ceeded those of the previous year by a con- from their custody, after a desperate strugsiderable amount.

BAPTIST MISSION RECEIPTS.—The contributions to the Baptist Missionary Union for around, and were about to inflict summary the month of March were \$37,920 37, mak- punishment, when they were restrained by ing the whole amount for the year, from all the approach of Officer Eadie, who took the sources, a little more than \$120,000, or up- to the calaboose. wards of \$15,000 more than the whole amount received the year ending with March, authority of a gentleman from Bedding's 1850.

REVIVAL AT MILLBURY, MASS .- A COTTEspondent of the Congregationalist gives some account of a revival at Millbury, Mass., in the progress of which the whole town has been moved, as it never was before; the Baptist, Methodist, and three Congregational churches, have been greatly refreshed and strengthened; about 200 converts are numbered, from the age of 81 to the child of 10 years.

THE REVIVAL AT SHILOH, N. J.—Six persons were baptized at Shiloh, N. J., on Sabbath, 5th inst., making twenty-four recently baptized in that church. Eleven have been baptized at the Marlboro Church.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Africa arrived at New Yorl which sailed from this port July 25, for on the 10th inst., bringing Liverpool dates

The Papal Aggression Bill has passed to Francisco. The Courier says: "A good a second reading in the House of Commons smart murder might have been committed names of the Missionaries on board: Rev. by a very large majority, and will no doubt last week for that money." be as successful on the final trial.

> Lord John Russell has brought in his bill for the Reform of the Court of Chancery, and a very faint and moderate reform it is.

Lord Lyndhurst, in the House of Lords, has called up the subject of the Revolutiona. Miss Bain; Masters Lucien Hayden and ry Societies of Italians, Germans and Hungarians in England. He thought something ought to be done to check their operations. Earl Grey, in behalf of the Government, replied that they had been thinking of it, and if new laws were absolutely wanting, they might ask for them.

A letter from Stockholm, of March 1st, states that the Committee charged by the General Diet of the Kingdom to examine the propositions for granting to the Jews the jority in favor of the motion. Five of the members of the Committee have proposed the complete emagcipation of Swedish Jews.

The court martial of Padua, Italy, on the 8th ult., sentenced the curate of Ceregnano. prayer for the preservation and prosperity \$9,000 each. of his Imperial Majesty. The sentence was confirmed by the military commandant of the received immediate execution.

A large expedition left Manilla in December last for the purpose of chastising the hold at Mindanao, and at the same time to

### Twenty Days Later from California.

Two steamers from Chagres have arrived since our last, bringing a large number of passengers, one million five hundred thousand dollars in gold dust, and California news

tain of the band of robbers who attacked the

There was much excitement at Panama

on the 20th of March, caused by a report bed. There was over \$1,000,000, and some united with the Church. On one Sunday of the case, however, proved to be, that only wood was shot, when the robbers took possession of his load; but after carrying the been in progress and a large number have silver was recovered, but no clue has been

obtained of the robbers. The Legislature of California has failed to elect a Senator in the place of Col. Fremont. After one hundred and forty-four

The general tenor of the news from the ing worked with much success, and the stories heretofore published of the richness of

and immediately hung.

A gang of thieves, detected in stealing horses at Foster's Bar, were fired at by the miners, and one of them killed. Two others were taken prisoners, and immediately hung!

who had killed a Justice of the Peace.

A Mexican, by the name of Antonio Torres, who was caught stealing a cloak from the store of Mr. Huntingdon, at San Frangle, and carried off to the station house.

Thomas Jones was detected in carrying off two ducks from the Central House in San Francisco. A crowd immediately gathered offender into custody, and marched him off

The Sacramento Times says, on the Diggings, that a large number of miners have perished in the snow upon the mountains in that vicinity, a heavy fall of snow crossing the mountains.

The marshes between Sacramento City and Maysville are covered with the finest ducks and geese. The miner unstraps his rifle from his shoulder as he passes, and soon bags a sufficient number to make a hearty meal for his party.

They are amusing themselves with races at and slave catching. Sacramento City. On the 3d of March they had a poney race, a donkey race, and a trial of speed between two full-blouded California horses.

A man who was fined \$40 in the Recordmeanor, very coolly offered to give his note | vessel.

for one month as payment of the fine! The Recorder referred him to the Marshal, and the Marshal referred him to the "lock up." A man was lately fined \$100 for being drunk and disorderly in the streets of San

The Recorder of San Francisco lately sentenced a Mexican to ten days hard labor in the chain gang. When the hombre began to understand the sentence, he asked to be let off on the payment of \$10 in cash. It had been so long since a ten dollar piece had jingled in the city treasury, that the magistrate commuted the punishment at once for the coin.

Agriculture, which has hitherto been a very subordinate interest in California, now bids fair to assume its proper position in relation to any prosperous community. The nigh prices of agricultural produce of all kinds have induced large numbers to undertake the cultivation of the earth, and the fertile lands of the river bottoms and valleys are being rapidly settled by industrious, and cular from England on the same subject, same civil and political rights as are enjoyed energetic farmers. The prospects for an Grants were made to the Presbyterian Board by other subjects not belonging to the Lu- abundant vield of every description of protheran Church, has decided by a large ma- duce were very excellent, until the long continued and unusual drought has induced apprehensions that the crops in many parts will be a total failure.

> The Placer Times tells of three brothers who crossed the Plains in October, 1849. in the province of Poliessine, to two years' One went to the mines, the other two turned arrest in a fortress, for having, on the 18th their attention to agriculture. The miner. August, 1850, being the birthday of the Em- at the end of January, 1851, had saved less peror, neglected to read after mass the than \$1,000, while the farmers had netted

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT AT MILWAUKEE.-There was much excitement at Milwaukee, Wis., last week, growing of the anti-papist lectures of Rev. Mr. Leahey, the reformed monk of Latrappe. He was advertised to lecture on Sunday evening, March 6th. when there was a rush at the door, and a gang of men came in armed with clubs, and they tore off the rails from the pews and laid about them with great violence; several persons were struck on the head and badly injured—the scene was one of the wildest confusion-pews were torn down, chandeliers smashed, and the shouts of the rioters and screams of the women were fearful. The audience gradually got out of the windows and doors; some few persons stood around boat on the Chagres river had been arrested, the speaker and protected him. The Mayor tried, and sentenced to be shot. The cap- commanded peace, and promised that Mr. Leahey should leave the town in the morning. The crowd did not disperse till a late Leahey was allowed to speak there again. of about two weeks. Letters were also sent to the proprietors of the City Hotel, threatening to fire the building unless Mr. L. was discharged. A very numerous law-and-order meeting was held,

CHINA AND JAPAN.—The Boston Courier learns from Capt. Jennings, of the bark Auckland, which arrived in that port March 6, in 70 days from China, that about 500 miles off the coast of Japan, he fell in with a Japanese junk, which was completely water-logged. The crew, consisting of 17 persons, were taken off by Capt. Jennings, and are now on board his vessel. They had been 50 days on the wreck, and were in great distress, having exhausted their provisions. No communication, of course, had been had with eously raised a sum of money to provide for the placers at Trinidad Bay are corroborated by signs, but they appear exceedingly grateher return voyage in the most agreeable by this arrival. Miners were going to the ful for the assistance and kind treatment received from the Captain. On approaching In Sacramento City there has been a pain- land, they exhibited striking evidences of Union. She will probably arrive in May or ful tragedy enacted. A desperado engaged joy and devotion. A box belonging to them, in a street brawl, wantonly took the life of which they have presented to Capt. Jennings, an inoffensive by-stander, was arrested, tried contains what are probably the junk's regisby a People's Jury under the Lynch Code, ter, &c., a chart, which we understand to be a very curious affair, and a compass differ-A similar scene was near being enacted ing entirely from those in use among us, and in San Francisco. There, also, a People's some gold and silver Japanese coins. This Jury tried a person accused of an attempt to would seem to afford a good opportunity for commit murder, but luckily three of the Jury attempting to open an intercourse with Japan.

at which the expression of public opinion

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The most providential escape that we know or have ever known says the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, occured on Saturday last in this place. A house At Napa City, the miners lynched a man in New York had shipped on board the schooner Empire, Capt. Bunker, a box of oil An Indian, at Dobbin's Ranch, was severe- | clothing, to Mr. John Tatsapough, which the Bible Union (the new-version society) would ly horsewhipped by the miners for stealing a bill of lading described as merchandize. It was stowed in the hold, and upon it were placed seventeen kegs of powder, and around it some three hundred more. The Empire cleared at New York on Monday afternoon, is now stated, that the receipts of the latter cisco, came very near being lynched by the 1st inst., and arrived at this port on Friday, first week in May. society for the year ending with March, ex- enraged citizens. He was, however, taken making the passage in five days. Upon opening the box it was found that the clothing was completely charred through, and the box much scorched, from spontaneous combustion! Had the box remained in the hold a few hours longer, it is probable that vania at \$17,000,000, and the annual product a fearful explosion would have been the of furnaces, forges and rolling-mills, at not consequence.

SLAVE HUNTING IN WISCONSIN.—The Mil $waukee \ D$  kmocrat says that a slave-hunter has been prowling about the habitations of the colored people in that city in search of prey. burg, and stay a week in London. He entered the dwelling of a colored person, and questioned the woman very closely, recently recovered \$22 50 from Jacob Haas, asking her if she and her husband were free, for twelve years subscription to his paper. M. Sanford, West Genesee having covered men and mules as they were and if they were not related to some other. The defendant did n't wish to "pay up," be- Luke Green, Alfred Center, person named. The Democrat thinks that cause the paper had been left at his butcher- R. M. Pattengill, Hornellsville, if the husband had been at home there would stall, instead of his residence. have been work for a Coroner's inquest, had the slave-catcher been as impertinent to him the King of Prussia the chain of brilliants The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the fol as he was to his wife. The colored men go belonging to the order of St. Andrew. The armed, although they have no occasion for alarm, the people of Wisconsin being almost is worth a million thalers, (\$720,000.) unanimous in their opposition to kidnapping

> The new ship E. C. Scranton, 1250 tons burden, launched on the 1st inst., from the yard of Messrs. Geo. Greenman & Co., of Greenmanville, Ct., was towed to this city back from Boston to Savannah, after every him free.

JENNY LIND AND THE SUNDAY. - The Baltimore (Md.) Watchman and Observer, in announcing the fact that Miss Lind refused to penalty of \$1,000 against the captain of any violate the Sunday by traveling on that day,

on Saturday night with the design of travel- guilty of the same offense. ing on Sunday. These are parallel cases, and we set the one against the other. It is very possible, however, that the danger to Cuba, the present western terminus, and which she and her attendants were subject- Dunkirk, is completed, the iron being all ed on their way to Charleston, in consequence of Sunday traveling, may have had section, if not already laid, will be in a few its influence in preventing her leaving New days. Orleans on Sunday. If so, she is to be commended, for the heed which she has given to the indications of Providence."

Boiler Explosion.—Fourteen persons were killed at Stockport, near Liverpool, on the 17th ult., by the explosion of a boiler in Mr. Moreland's cotton factory. The boiler. a huge cy inder, 40 feet long and about 12 inches in diameter, weighing 11 tuns, and having its fire in the center of one end, suddenly gave way from the pressure of steam it contained, rose from the immense bed of ness, about twelve feet, destroying a large river at Toledo is considerable lower now before many of the hands not killed could vessels affoat at that time. be extricated, the boiler, which carried a mass of fire with it, set the building in flames, Marion, Wayne Co., on the 7th inst. He and these spreading, completed the work of destruction.

THE BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.—Private dvices from Rio Janeiro say: "The Government is periling its very existence in its efforts to suppress the Slave Trade. The once notorious slave steamer, the Serpente, (now the Golfinho of the Brazilian navy.) has made several captures. Last week she World's Fair. Mr. Johnson is to depart for carried off 200 newly-imported negroes from | London in the steamer Baltic, on the 16th the island of Marambala. They are supposed inst. to have belonged to Joaquim Breves, the well-known and opulent slave dealer. This man is the owner of ten large farendas, and the master of some 2,500 slaves. His large ever paid by the Cunard line. possessions give him great political influence, and this seizure of his slaves shows plainly the energy and determination of the Govern- ace proves to be leaky in several places, and

### SUM MARY.

The National Intelligencer announces the death of the Hon. Ransom Halloway, late a purchased with his reward for discovering days excepted.) from pier 2 North River, first wharf member of the 31st Congress from the State Dr. Parkman's remains. train of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, not hour, and many persons followed the preach- in Prince George's County, Maryland, long since, was also under sentence of death. er and his escort to the hotel, breaking with whither he had gone on a visit to his wife's brickbats some of the windows. Subse- relations, prior to his return home, on the Miss Harriet W., daughter of the late quently letters were sent to the Mayor, night of the 6th inst., of typhoid fever and threatening to tear down the church if Mr. inflammation of the bowels, after an illness

The prisoners lately taken by the Turks among the insurgents in Bosnia, were march- RINDA E. DYE, of Lincklaen. ed from Belgrade under escort, bound together by twenties, with a heavy chain, some two inches in diameter, fastened to an iron against the rioters was so overwhelming as ring around the neck of each. Those at LANGWORTHY, wife of Dea. John Langworthy, in the each end of the chain had big padlocks on their breasts, with which the chain was fas- united with a first-day Baptist Church. Soon after this tened. So heavy was the chain, that each she embraced the Sabbath of our God, and united with prisoner had to hold up his piece in order the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, R. not to be dragged by the others to the

day, April 10, says the ex-Mayor was convicted to-day of riot and misdemeanor while the vicinity of the second Church of Alfred, she with in office, and was sentenced to five months' imprisonment, beside paying a fine of \$3,000. Before the Judge sentenced him, Mr. Barker harangued a large crowd from the Court-House steps, abusing the Judges and lawyers without stint. His friends now promise to make him Sheriff.

April 10, says: The gallant and venerable mysterious providences that are so inscrutable to our Gen. Hugh Brady, of that city, is dead. He was killed a few moments since by a fall from his carriage in the upper part of this eign mission. But God's ways are not as our ways city. He was upward of 80 years of age, Early in the past summer there were indications of deand universally beloved.

Hou. Orville Hungerford, formerly Memper of Congress from Jefferson Co., died at Watertown on Sunday, aged 61. He was the candidate against Millard Fillmore for to die and be buried with her kindred. Death was dis-Controller in 1847. He was a gentleman of large property, and great business capaci-

On Sixth-day morning, April 11, a fire broke out in a store at the corner of John-st. and Broadway, New York, which was not subdued until property to the value of \$350,-000 had been destroyed. Messrs. Hudson son, widow of Asa Maxson of Adams, N. Y., and also and Robertson, in whose store the fire origi- relict of George Potter, of Westerly, R. I., in the 90th nated, were the principal losers.

the Erie Railroad is large at various points, and the track will be completed within the contemplated time, as the extensions of the Erie Road always have been. Regular trains will doubtless run over the whole track from the Hudson to Lake Erie during the

Pennsylvania, to whom the subject was referred, estimate the value of the present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylless than \$28,000,000.

From Berlin excursions to the World's Fair are advertised for 100 thalers, (\$72.) The excursers can go any time between May 1 and Oct. 1, by way of Ostende or Ham- Wm. E. Palmer, Hopkinton, R. I. 1 00

Major Freas, of the Germantown Telegraph, Nathan Gilbert,

The Emperor of Russia has presented to D. L. Wells, order itself the Emperor retains. The chain A dispatch dated Salem, Monday, April

7, says, the bark John Swazey, from Cincinnati, direct, arrived at this port on Saturday with a full cargo of Western produce. The alledged fugitive slave Sims was sent

Resolutions have been adopted by the authorities of Wilmington, N. C., prescribing a vessel, or other person, who shall be instrumental in introducing a pauper or vagrant into that town, and a penalty of \$5,000 "Jenny Lind either did not refuse, or else against the corporation or owner of a vesher refusal availed nothing, to leave this city sel, steamboat, or railroad, who shall be

> The Erie Railroad is rapidly approaching completion. One half the section between laid. The iron on the remaining half of the

The Rio Grande Sentinel, of the 5th inst. states that "one of the men-the leaderwho robbed the party of three Californians some eight months since," was recently shot from his horse, pear a place known as Los Portretas, where he had been circulating threats of vengeance against his accusers." After being secured, he was "sus pended to the limb of a neighboring tree, by the neck, and in that condition left as a warn-

The Toledo Blade states that the Lake is brickwork in which it had been fixed, and gradually falling to its minimum level-an shot like an arrow a distance of from 40 to event that occurs, it thinks, every twelve or 45 yards, through a wall of immense thick- fourteen years. The stage of water in the portion of the building, and causing portions than it has been in any previous year since of the floors and machinery to fall through 1837, when the water in the Bay was barely on the top of it. To add to the calamity, sufficient to float the larger class of steam

Obadiah Archer died at his residence in was in the 92d year of his age, went through three campaigns in the Revolution, voted at every Presidential election from the organization of the government—first for George Washington and last for Zachary Taylor.

Gov. Hunt has appointed Benjamin P. Johnson, Esq., Sec. of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, Agent of the State to the

The steamship Niagara, which arrived at Boston January 6, from Liverpool, paid \$200,000 duties, one of the largest amounts ville, and all intermediate stations. EVENING WAY

It is said that the roof of the Crystal Pal that it is doubtful whether the building can be made perfectly water-tight. Ephraim Littlefield has retired from his

post as Janitor at the Medical College, and gone to live on a farm in Vermont, which he

Married, in Cambridge, Mass., 2d instant, Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, Azores, and Professer Webster, of Cambridge.

In Lincklaen, N. Y., March 8th, by Eld. R. G. Bur dick, Mr. Charles Rogers, of Otselic, to Miss Cla-

In Alfred, N. Y., April 7th, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH seventy-fourth year of her age. In her youth sister vears. But on the organization of the Church at Hopkinton City, or soon after, she united with that Church A dispatch dated Pittsburg, Pa., Thurs. A number of years since, she removed with her husband to Alfred, Allegany County, whither several of their children had previously removed. On settling in mained a faithful and devoted member until her death. ble degree the graces of our holy religion, and by her sweetness of temper and amiableness of disposition lastingly endeared herself to all that knew her. N. v. H. In Lincklaen, N. Y., March 27, 1851, ELMINA E

A dispatch dated Detroit, Wednesday, of her age. The death of sister Whitford is one of those ing to offer herself to the Board as a recruit to our for clining health, but her case was not regarded as alarming till late in autumn. Then a change of atmosphere praises with the redeemed in the blissful abodes of per-

ennial glory. May herelife and death be as seed sown in the garden of our God! In Waterford, Conn., on the 7th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Dea. David Rogers, Mrs. Mary Max year of her age. She embraced religion in early life, and united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in The force engaged in the completion of Hopkinton, R. I., and has ever manifested a deep interest in the prosperity of Zion. Having spent a long life

Elias Burdick, Nathan Gilbert, Wm. Maxson, E. Marson, S. S. Griswold, G. H. Babcock, N. V. Hall, T. Edwards, C. Crandall, R. G. Burdick, J. R. Irish, A Joint Committee of the Legislature of W. Babcock, James Hubbard, Heman Harris, Daniel

### RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following

sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder: Ichabod Babcock, Townsend, O.\$3 00 to vol. 9 No. 26 H. Hull, Namahkun. Wis D. Babcock, Rock Prairie, Wis. 5 00 D. F. Larkin, Westerly, R. I. M. Kimpton, Metuchin, N. J. 200 J. N. Odell, East Rodman, 2 00 1 00-2 00 1 00 Janna Pratt, Scott, Orren Lewis, Petersburg,

lowing sums for the Salibath-School Visitor: Hiram W. Babcock, Watson.

# D. W. Rogers, BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Bills.—We are sending out Bills to those who owe for the Sabbath Recorder. If they are erroneous in any espect, please inform us, that we may correct them. If they are right, please forward the money at your earliest convenience, either through our local agents or through the Postmaster. The volume ends eight weeks from to-day. According to our published terms, suber's Court at San Francisco, for a misde- last week. She is spoken of as a very fine effort had been made by his friends to set scriptions not paid at that time are liable to an addition

### New York Markets-April 17, 1851.

Ashes-Pots \$5 00: Pearls 5 75. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 56 a 4 62 for common to good brands Canadian, 4 44 a 4 50 for common State, 4 56 a 4 75 for Michigan and Indiana, 4 94 a 5,00 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 37. Meal 3 00 a 3 25, Grain-Wheat is more active than for a while past, but quite changeable; Ohio sells at 1 00, and prime Genesce is held at 1 18. Barley is in demand at 1 10 a 1 12. Rye 75cc. Oats 45 a 47c for Jersey, 48 a 50c. for Northern. Corn 67 a 68c. for Jersey and Southern

Provisions-Pork, 13 87 for old mess, and 14 75 for new; 10 75 for old prime, and 11 75 for new. Beef 00 a 6 25 for prime, 9 00 a 11 50 for mess. Lard 84c. Cheese 51 a 71c. Butter 12 a 16c. Wool-Pulled 36 a 38c. for No. 1; Domestic Fleace

### Daguerrean Gallery.

URNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery No. 189 Broadway  ${\cal J}$  has been known for years as one of the first estab est in the city of New York. He has recently greatly large skylights, and other improvements, rendering it one of the most extensive establishments in this country. Mr. G. attends personally to his sitters, and from his great experience in the art he is enabled, at all times, to rive perfect satisfaction. The large-sized pictures recently taken by his new process are universally acknowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this ountry. A large collection can be seen at all hours of the day. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited

### Morning Line for Albany. THE new and elegant steamer REINDEER, Capt. Albert Degroot, will leave New York from pier foot of Murray st. every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri day morning, at 7 o'clock, and returning, leave Albany very Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same our, making the usual landings each way. E Meals served on board. For further information apply t JAMES BISHOP & CO., 3 Beaver-st.

For Boston via Newport and Fall River. THE steamers BAY STATE and STATE of MAINE L leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M. daily. Bay State, Capt. Wm. Brown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; State of Maine, Capt. Thos . Jewett, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This s the only direct line to Newport. A steamer in con

# ection with this line runs to and from Providence. TISDALE & BORDEN, Agents, 70 and 71 West-st New York and Eric Railroad. THIS line leaves daily from the pier at the foot of

L Duane-st. Morning Way Train at 51 A. M. for Morning Mail, Train for all stations west of Geneva. Morning Mail Train at 7 A. M., stopping at all the stations west of Sufferns, arriving at Geneva the same evening. WAY TRAIN at 3½ P. M. for Piermont, Otis-TRAIN at 51 for Sufferns, Otisville, and all intermediate Ñight Express Train at 6 P. M. CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

New York and Boston Steamboats. DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage! The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

### Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Silmmer Arrangements. THIS Road extends from Elizabethvort 35 miles to This line leaves New York by steumboat Red Jacket Pier No. 1 North River, and connects with trains on the

TRINS UP-Leave New York by steamboat Red acket, Pier No. 1 North River, at 9 A. M. passenger; Railroad, foot of Cortland-st., at 9 A. M. and at 2 an

Trains leave White House and other places for New York as follows:-White House at 34 A. M. Freight: at 5.40 A. M Passenger; at 1.40 P. M. Somerville at 4.30 A. M. Freight; at 6.35 A. M

Passenger; at 2.05 P. M. Bound Brook at 4.50 A.M. Freight; at 6.15 A.M. assenger; at 2.15 P. M. Plainfield at 5.20 A. M. Freight; at 6 35 A. M. Passenger; at 2.35 P. M. Westfield at 5.50 A. M. Freight; at 6.50 A. M. Pas-

senger; at 2.50 P. M.

Elizabethtown at 7.15 A. M. Freight; at 10.30 A. M. Passenger; at 3.15 P. M. Elizabethport at 7.30 A. M. Freight; at 10.45 A. M Passenger; at 3.30 P. M. N. B.-All Baggage at the risk of the owners until

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Each number will contain at least 216 pages, making

widest acceptation, as comprehending the literature of the Scriptures. Biblical Criticism, Natural and Rehigher privilege of being with Christ and celebrating his | the Christian Doctrines and Sacred Rhetoric. It will also include, to a limited (extent, Mental and Moral ure. It will be the aim to procure for every number Articles will be sought which will be valuable twenty or fifty years hence, in preference to those of a local. emporary, or merely popular character. In short, of an elevated character, which will be welcome to clergymen and enlightened laymen, which will be

> interests of sound learning and pure religion." tus, and more directly advance the cause of Christian but which must necessarily be less liberally sup-

The objects to be accomplished are not sectarian or local nor temporary; and though Andover and work, its contributors, as well as patrons, are found among almost all the religious denominations of the country. Its discussions are conducted on the broad grounds of a common Christianity, for the promotion of the highest religious interests, and the elevation of the standard of American scholarship. " 8 " 42 The united work will leave no field unoccupied,

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Orders should be addressed to Publisher, Andover, Mass, Visit to an English Dairy.

A writer in Dickens' Household Words borhood of London, on "a bright sunny morning in September." "An enormous green and sloping pasturage," he found "covered all over with cows" to the number of from two to three hundred, with almost every variety of horn, color, and appearance. The writer thus continues:-

We will now decend this broad and populous slope, and pay a visit to Friern Manor foreman's wife acting as the housekeeper. Diary Farm, to which all these acres—some cow queen, or "master cow," as she is call- contamination. ed. This lady has been recognized during | The milk is all passed through severa twelve years as the sovereign ruler over all strainers, and then placed in great tin cans, the rest. No one, however large, disputes barred across the top and sealed. They are her supremacy. She is a short-horned, short- deposited in a van, which starts from the legged cow, looking at first sight rather Farm about three in the morning, and arsmall, but on a closer examination you will rives at the dairy, in Farringdon-street, Lonfind that she is sturdily and solidly built, don, between three and four. The seals are though graceful withal. "She is very sweet- then carefully examined, and taken off by a tempered," observed the head keeper, "but clerk. In come the carriers, commonly call when a new-comer doubts about who is the ed "milkmen," all wearing the badge of master, her eye becomes dreadful. Do n't Friern Farm Dairy; their tin pails are filled, signify how big the cow is-she must give in fastened at top, and sealed as before, and to the master cow. It's not her size, nor away they go on their early rounds, to be in her strength, bless you, it's her spirit. As time for the early-breakfast people. The soon as the question is once settled, she's late breakfasts are provided by a second set as mild as a lamb again—gives us eighteen of men. quarts of milk a day." We were surprised to hear of so great a

quantity, but this was something abated by

a consideration of the rich, varied, and abundant supply of food afforded to these cows, besides the air, attendance, and other favor- preventive against grubs, wire-worms, &c., able circumstances. For their food they and our practice has been to use this quantihave mangoldwurtzel, both the long red and ty on every acre of our land each year, ap- "live without it." It is justly believed that the orange globe sorts, parsnips, turnips, and plying it broadcast, either in the fall or early kohl-rabi, (Jewish cabbage,) a curious kind spring. Since adopting this practice, we States of America than in any other country patient several times during the night. On of green turnip, with cabbage leaves sprout have never lost a melon vine or cabbage having the same amount of population in ing out at the top all round, like the feathery plant by grubs, and wire-worms are unarms of the Prince of Wales. Of this last known with us. Old pastures thus salted mentioned vegetable the cows often eat in early spring, are materially improved, greedily; and sometimes endeavoring to both in quality and quantity of product. In bolt too large a piece, it sticks in their addition to the use of salt as a preventive of throats and threatens strangulation. On insects and of a large class of weeds, its ul- the Scotch, who are, or at least were, almost these occasions, one of the watchful keepers timate constituents (chlorine and soda) add half Jewish in their feelings toward the use rushes to the rescue with a thing called a permanently to the value of the soil, by supprobang, (in fact a cow's throat ramrod,) with plying these necessary ingredients. For the which he rams down the obstructive morse! use of many plants, soda answers the same But, besides the articles of food, there is the purposes as potash does with others, while unlimited eating of grass in the pastures, chlorine assists the decomposition of inert so that the yield of a large quantity of milk vegetable matters by its combination with seems only a matter of course, though we any or all the alkalies present." were not prepared to hear of its averaging from twelve to eighteen and twenty quarts of milk a day, from each of these two or three hundred cows. Four and twenty quarts a day is not an unusual occurrence from some of the cows; and one of them, we were assured by several of the keepers, once yielded the enormous quantity of twenty- ing the ravages and destroying the wire- placed and danced upon, with water to wash it of Dr. Phillippe to institute an inquiry. He farm was valued before being under-drained; eight quarts a day during six or seven weeks. The poor cow, however, suffered for this munificence, for she was taken very ill with a fever, and her life was given over by the tried by the late Lord Albemarle, in Norfolk. doctor. Mr. Wright, the proprietor, told us that he sat up two nights with her himself, as he had such a respect for the cow; and in the morning of the second night after she count from his relative-Mr. Charles Charwas given over, when the butcher came for nock, of Holmfield House-who himself reher, he could n't find it in his heart to let him ceived it from Sir William Cooke. Some have her. "No, butcher," said he, "she's been a good friend to me, and I'll let her die Charnock was complaining, in the presence a quiet, natural death." She hung her head, of Sir William Cooke, of the injury his crops and her horns felt very cold, and so she lay for some time longer; but he nursed her, and was rewarded, for she recovered; and ing them. Sir William then informed him there she stands—the strawberry Durham that he had heard of and adopted a plan short-horn—and yields him again from six. which had proved perfectly effective—a plan teen to eighteen quarts of milk a day.

Reverting to the "master cow." we inquired whether her supremacy in the case of new-comers was established "mesmerically," by a glance—or how? The eye, we were assured, had a great deal to do with it. The stranger cow read it, and trembled. But, sometimes, there was a contest; and a cowfight, with such fresh, strong creatures as these-all used to their full liberty, and able to run or leap well—was a serious affair. If perish either from repletion or from the peno keeper was at hand to separate them, and the fight got serious, so that one of them fell wounded, it was a chance but the whole herd would surround the fullen cow, and kill her. This was not out of wickedness, but something in the whole affair that put them beside themselves, and they couldn't bear the horrid sight, and so tried to get rid of their feelings, as well as the unfortunate object, by ed, Mr. Charnock took up and examined this wild violence. The effect was the same if the herd did not witness the fight, but came suddenly to the discovery of blood that had been spilled. They would stare at it. and place at it, and snuff down at it, and sniff up at it, and prowl round it, and get more and more excited, till, at last, the whole herd would begin to rush about the field bellowing and mad, and make nothing at last of leaping clean over hedges, fences, and five-

sloping field toward the Dairy Farm, we trials were made, are dry lands on the mag- ing a cry of pleasure, I sprang forward, and faithful slave who will make for him a good made a detour of about half a mile, and nesian limestone. The soils on which those seized it nearly by the middle. A strange business—why should be not make the slave passed through a field well inclosed, in which of Lord Albemarle were carried on were the sensation of numbing coldness seemed toper. the same as a son? The offspring of male were about a dozen cows, attended by one light turnip soils of Norfolk; but, as Mr. man, who sat beneath a tree. This was the Charnock adds, we see no reason for sup- more, as the object to the eye appeared so permits a slave to marry an Arab woman, Quarantine ground. All newly-purchased posing that it would not be equally efficacows, however healthy they may appear, are cious in other soils."

warm and sunlike. I did not drop it however, but, holding it up, looked at it intently, as its first placed in this field during four or five weeks, and the man who milks or attends upon them is not permitted to touch, nor in- phenomenon, not a common one, was pre- slightest struggle; but now my brother of which is a stone with this inscription: deed, to come near, any of the cows in the sented on Sunday evening, March 16th. We began to scream and shriek like one possess. "This house was erected by Count Dgreat pasture. Such is the susceptibility of first saw it a quarter after ten. The moon ed. O mother, mother !' said he, 'the to be given to the first man who can prove a cow to the least contamination, that if one was about 30 degrees southeast of the zen- viper !- my brother has a viper in his that he is really contented." One day a who had any slight disease were admitted ith, as near as we could judge. Two circles, hand !' He then, like one frantic, made an stranger knocked at the gate, and desired to among the herd, in a very short time the about 40 degrees in diameter, surrounded effort to snatch the creature away from me. speak with the master. "I am come," said whole of them would be affected. When the moon, intersecting each other at the the proprietor has been to purchase fresh northwest and southeast, their centres varystock, and been much among strange cows, ing perhaps two degrees. At the points of not myself, but my brother. I dropped my the man who is really contented. Now I am especially at Smithfield, he invariably chang- intersection, the colors of the rainbow, else- captive, for I saw my mother runing towards in that state, of which I am willing to make es all his clothes, and generally takes a where invisible, were very vivid, and ap- me; and the reptile after standing for a mo- oath; you will therefore please, sir, to give can only account for the exhibition on the

other cows) circumstances in which they first observed.

live. The cow-sheds are divided into fifty stalls, each; and the appearance presented reminded me of the neatness and order of cavalry stables. Each stall is marked with a number, a corresponding number is marked on one horn of the cow to whom it belongs; gives a graphic sketch of a visit made by and, in winter time, or any inclement season him to an English Dairy Farm, in the neigh- (for they all sleep out in fine weather) each cow finds out, and walks into her own stall No. 173 once gut into the stall of No. 15: but in a few minutes, No. 15 arrived and 'showed her the difference." In winter. when the cows are kept very much in doors, they are all regularly groomed with currycombs. By the side of one of these sheds there is a cottage where the keepers livemilkers and attendants-each with little iron bedsteads, all in orderly soldier fashion, the

These men lead a comfortable life, but two hundred and fifty-belong, together they work hard. The first " milking begins with all these "horned beauties." We find at eleven o'clock at night; and the second, them all very docile, and undisturbed by our at half past one in the morning. It takes a presence, though their looks evidently de- long time, for each cow insists upon being note that they recognize a stranger. But milked in her own pail-i. e., a pail to her those who are reclining do not rise, and none self, containing no milk of any other cowof them decline to be caressed by the hand, or, if she sees it, she is very likely to kick it or seem indifferent to the compliments ad over. She will not allow of any mixture. dressed to them. In passing through the In this there would seem a strange instinct, cows, we were specially presented to the accordant with her extreme susceptibility of

Destruction of the Wire-Worm. Prof. Mapes, in the Working Farmer, says "We have continually urged the use of six bushels of common salt to the acre, as a

Mr. C. W. Johnson, in the London Farmer's Magazine, says:-

"It is now some years since some successful and valuable experiments were reported by a Norfolk farmer upon the uses of the rape cake drilled with the seed, in preventworm—an insect perhaps the most tenacious of life of any with which we have to contend. This plan was also very successfully And again, M. J. M. Charnock, of York, has given an account of its beneficial use in Yorkshire. He says that he received his acfew years after his entry on his farm. Mr. had sustained from wire-worms, and lamenting that there was no known way of destroywhich Mr. Charnock subsequently followed with the same success. The plan was as follows :- In lieu of the ordinary top-dressing with rape dust, apply to the land, and plow or harrow well in, five cwt. per acre of rape-cake crushed into lumps of about the size of half-inch ground bones, and the result will be that the wire-worm will congregate on these lumps of cake, devouring them with such avidity as to become glutted, and culiar properties of the rape, or, perhaps, from the combined effects of the two. Rapedust will not answer the purpose, because it presents no surface upon which the worms can fix themselves, and no substance into which they can eat their way. Perceiving that a satisfactory result was being attained in the first field in which the cake was applimany of the lumps, and found them full of the dead or expiring wire-worms. The practice was followed throughout the farm where the worm prevailed, until, in a year or two, the land was entirely freed, and that without any recurrence of the evil. It seems that self were playing one evening in a sandy satisfactory result. The soils of Mr. Char- down, began to move across the lane to the Instead of proceeding directly down the nock and Sir W. Cooke, on which these other side, like a line of golden light. Utter-

bath, before he ventures among his own peared in two parallel straight lines, parallel ment nearly erect, and still hissing furiously, me immediate possession." The count did ground that M. Gouhenant is a natural clairalso with the plane of the horizon. The made off, and disappeared. The whole scene not interrupt him till he had finished his voyant. These experiments, which attract-From what has already been seen, the night was slightly hazy and perfectly free is now bfore me, as vividly as if it occurred speech, when he replied, "You are quite right, ed much curiosity in Paris, are to be producreader will not be astonished on his arrival from wind, rain, or snow. The temperature yesterday—the gorgeous viper, my poor dear sir, with respect to my intentions; but as I do ed in New York. with us at the Dairy Farm, to find every ar- was quite moderate. By eleven o'clock, the frantic brother, my agitated parent, and a not discover the least pretension you have to rangement in accordance with the fine con- prismatic colors were gone, leaving only two frightened hen clucking under the bushes— the character of a contented man, I beg you dition of the cows, and the enviable (to all ordinary halos, in the place of the circles and yet I was not three years old. will retire. If you were quite contented you

Butter.

ticles of food are obtained, viz., cheese and witnessed, and, indeed, borne a share in, consmall globules, and out of 100 parts of cow's | I have known a savage and vicious mare, milk, 3.75 parts of butter are obtained. whose stall it was dangerous to approach, Human milk contains about one-sixth more even when bearing provender, welcome nevto a substance called "butyrine" for its fine an uncouth, wiry-headed man, with a frightflavor. Casein, the cheesy matter of the fully seamed face, and an iron hook supby working and washing, soon putrifies, and the animal had never seen before, playfully gives the butter a bad taste. Butter does | bite his hair, and cover his face with gentle not appear to have been known to the an- and endearing kisses; and I have already statcients, at least so far as history reveals ed how a viper would permit, without reknowledge, but we cannot believe that but sentment one child to take it up in his hand, read of 'a land flowing with milk and ho. of another by the fiercest hissing. Philosophy ney," but no butter, still this is not conclu- can explain many strange things, but there sive against the reasonable conclusion that are some which are a far pitch above her the old Hebrews did know what it was. The and this is one.' oldest hint, historically, about butter, is given by Herodotus, who ascribes the use of it to the Scythians. Hippocrates also alludes to the Scythian butter, and recommends its use externally for medicine. In the time of Galen, butter was known and used, but to a very limited extent, among the Greeks and ed a great reputation for skill and probity Romans, in the second century Pliny ascribes the invention of butter to the Germans, but this only shows that the Romans became acquainted with it through the Ger-

the Greek and Roman ladies. Pliny recomover the gums to ease the pain of teething, mune, and Dr. Phillippe was sent for and for ulcers in the mouth—a hint that may not be useless to us moderns. The Romans the general warmth of Southern Italy. Neither the Spaniards or the Portuguese know Mexico seldom eat it. In the city of Mexico it costs one dollar per pound; the most wealthy classes do not use so much of it as consider it an essential article of food-we more butter is consumed in the Northern the world. The Hollanders are distinguish-Northern Germans, Norwegians, and Danes. of pork and lard.

most efficient and effectual way of working should be buried in the clothes which he commissioners valuations. butter for packing. As a general thing, the then wore. The mayor, however, ordered kind very common in our markets depends the body to be undressed, when it was found for its weight in having a good deal of the that the doctor was in reality a very spare milk left in it, and none of the cheesy mat- | man, although he always appeared stout ter pressed out—it is a profitable way of the bulk being caused by his wearing clothes producing it for sale. Butter for foreign wadded most thickly. His legs were also countries should be well tramped or beat bandaged up, and one of his feet was found and washed some way, and it should be to be a very skillfully made artificial one. packed in a dish placed inside of a larger | The body was covered with marks of wounds. one, big enough to fill it around with salt.

clean tin dish, adding some saleratus, and contain arms of various kinds, watches, gold butterflies, and they live about a year. straining it through a clean cloth. After coins of all nations, and diamonds and jewels this it appears of a different form; it crys. to a considerable value. Particulars of this talizes in soft round crystals, and has no discovery have been transmitted to the Govtaste like what it would have had, if made ernment, and a copy sent to the authorities well at the first operation. All rancid but. of the State of Vermont. ter for cooking should be treated in this way; it changes the butter, takes away the bad smell, prevents it from spoiling again, however long it may be kept, and it really has a very beautiful appearance. The but- describing the state of things around the ter should be kept stirred after it is all dis- Red Sea and in the kingdom of Muscat. solved, about ten minutes. One ounce of saleratus will purify four pounds of butter. A thick sediment falls to the bottom, and a very thick scum gathers on the top. Butter though many of the population are owned is one of the finest articles of human food. a richer feast than the monarch to which these things are denied. [Scientific Am.

Fascination.

Borrow, in his new work, "Lavengro." relates the following curious incident, con-

nected with the power of fascination :-"It happened that my brother and my head dangled about a foot from my hand.

possess an inherent power, or fascination, Milk is the most natural and common food over certain creatures, otherwise I should be of man. Out of milk two other common ar- unable to account for many feats which I have butter; butter exists in the form of very nected with the taming of brutes and reptiles. butter than the above. Butter is indebted ertheless, with every appearance of pleasure, milk, if not well removed from the butter, plying the place of his right hand, one whom ter was not known to them for all this. We whilst it showed its dislike to the approach

### A Strange Story.

A few days since a medical man named Phillippe died in a village near Paris, where he had resided many years, and had acquir He never demanded any remuneration, except from those who were in circumstances to be able to pay him; and during the last visit of the cholera he was indefatigable in his attention to the suffering poor. Last It was much used as a pomatum both by year an Englishman, traveling in that part of the country, was taken so suddenly ill that mends it to be mixed with honey and rubbed he was obliged to stop at an inn in the com-Scarcely, however, had he arrived at the bedside of the patient when the latter beanointed the bodies of their children with came violently agitated, and his countenance butter to make them pliable, and it appears changed exceedingly. The doctor appeared that they did not know butter as we do, in also to be agitated, and at once ordered firm cakes, but only as a semi-fluid, like thick every one out of the room. When that was olive oil. This is not wonderful, owing to done the door was locked on the inside. The landlady being curious to know what was going on listened at the door, but the much about butter, and the inhabitants of conversation was carried on in a language heard the patient exclaim in French, "Assassin! assassin!" after which a violent althe poorest amongst us; in fact they do not tercation ensued. The Englishman appeared to threaten, and the doctor to supplicate him. The latter afterward left the room and went into the kitchen, where he prepared some medicine, which he ordered to be given to the the following day the stranger was much worse, and feeling his end approaching, he ed for making good butter, so also are the made a sign for pen, ink and paper, and wrote a few words in English, which the The English, Irish and Scotch, make and landlady gave to the mayor of the commune, who, not understanding the language, threw it aside into a draw, where it was forgotten. The stranger died the same evening

Galignani.

Slavery at Mocha.

A correspondent of the Salem Register is The following is an extract:-

by the wealthy through purchase. Cargoes invigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by The farmer with his snowy white bread and of slaves are often brought to this port from the smell of the clod, come up again. Thus beautiful golden butter for breakfast, makes Abyssinia. The men and boys are well society, like a tree, draws its sap from the treated, often taught to read and write, and earth, changes it into leaves and blossoms, seldom worked severely, the drudgery of spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds labor being performed by hired coolies. them off to fall back to the earth, again to Without showing any sense of degradation at their condition, the slaves frequently dress as expensively as their masters, and good behavior often obtains for them offices of trust, while in willing bondage, or manumission. There are several instances at Moche Mr. Charnock has, on several occasions lane; our mother was at a slight distance. at the present time, of wealthy merchants since then, had recourse to the same means All of a sudden, a bright yellow, and, to my and owners of many slaves, who formerly of preserving his carnations, (which are plants | infantine | eye, beautiful and glorious object | lived in servitude. An acquaintance of mine very liable to be attacked by the wire-worm,) made its appearance at the top of the bank once expressed to an Arab merchant great and he has invariably witnessed the same from between the thick quickset, and gliding surprise at seeing slaves so well treated. 'Suppose,' was the characteristic reply, 'a man has a son whom he cannot trust, and a vade my whole arm, which surprised me the slaves are held in bondage, but if a master

CONTENTMENT.—In Vienna a magnificent LUNAR RAINBOW.—An instance of this It made no resistance; I felt not even the house was built by a nobleman, on the front The viper hissed amain, and raised its head, he, "to take possession of this house, as I find in which were eyes like hot coals, menacing, you have built it in order to bestow it upon [Burlington Courier. "It is my firm belief that certain individuals would not want my house!"

A Relic of Witchcraft.

The Newburyport Herald of the 3d inst.

gives an account of an old house, about to be demolished in that town, with which some interesting associations are connected. It is the spot where first originated the witchcraft delusion in this country, that afterwards fled abroad, and from which flowed such terrible results. The house was built by William Morse, about the year 1645. Cotton Mather says that in the year 1679, this house was "so infested with demons," that whereas before, "the devil was chained up. the invisible hand did begin to put forth an astonishing visibility." The wife of William Morse narrowly escaped being hanged for a witch, as seventeen person gave their written testimony stating the reasons why they tan newspaper; and the price is only \$1 a year. believed she was really a witch, and ought to be hung, according to the old Mosiac law, which says, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch Agents for the work. Their business will be to travel to live." It is said to have been owing to and to obtain subscribers. There is no perigdical, of of the woman was saved, and she was renumerous exhibitions of ledgerdemain, a compensation which cannot fail to be satisfactory. which took place in this house to such an extent as to excite the wonder of the whole inmates and others, upon the scaffold. In application. Specimens of the work sent gratis. Coffin's History of Newbury, evidence is adduced which leads to the suspicion that they were perpetrated by a roguish grandson of William Morse. It is strange, if he really was the author of the tricks, that he did not at the time his grandmother was on trial for her life, acknowledge his agency in the

### Draining Land in England.

The Working Farmer says that the English Government are ever ready to lend judicious aid to their farming interest. As an example:-by long experience it has been which she did not understand; she, however, ascertained that by thorough under-draining, an acre of land will produce one-third more nett results to the owner, and therefore the Government have enacted laws and appropriated funds to be used for this purpose. Several appropriations have been made dur ing the last session of Parliament, one of which is £2,000,000 sterling, equal to \$10, 000,000. This sum is placed at the disposal of commissioners, who loan it to applicants Characters and Artists of different countries and ages. on the following terms .- The farm of the applicant is first valued, and then a loan is made to him on martgage, to be applied to under-draining his and under the inspection | Modern collections, as well as in various Histories, Bioof the commissioners. This mortgage is only graphies, and Files of Periodical Literature. active on the increased value of the farm by phabetically arranged, and each supplied with a very under-drainage. The borrower is required full and particular index of topics and names, by A few days since the mayor, when called to pay 5 per cent. interest, payable annually, The great secret of making good butter, on to register the death of the doctor, who and 5 per cent, of the principal, and thus in author of "Cyclopedia of Moral and Religious Anecfame. The plan pursued seems to be for the than the famous Patieson, a noted robber of ble the occupant to meet these payments. dairy-maids to wash their understandings, the United States, all trace of whom had Should the borrower fail to meet the requireand perform the same operations as the been lost. The Englishman had recognized ments of the mortgage, then the farm may French and Portuguese who dance among him as a man who had, twenty years before, be sold, but before the Government can apthe grapes at the wine press. By having attempted to murder him, while traveling in propriate any part of the amount toward the large tubs with false bottoms, covered with the State of Vermont, in America. The liquidation of their mortgage, they must first clean coarse cloth, into which the butter is mayor immediately proceeded to the house pay the borrower the amount at which the as much as is required, all the cheesy matter found that he had, during his illness, refus- and long experience has established that unis pressed through the coarse cloth, and runs | ed to be undressed, and had made the per- | der-drained farms will always sell for more off with the water of cleansing. This is a sons who attended him promise that he than the cost of under-draining added to the

# Who are your Aristocrats?

Twenty years ago, this one butchered. that one made candles; another sold cheese and butter, a fourth carried on a distillery, and another was a contractor on canals; others were merchants and mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society-In a dark closet there were found several as their children will be after them, though Rancid butter can be completely cured of chests fastened with triple locks; and on it will not do to say so out loud. For often its bad taste and smell, by melting it in a these being forced open, they were found to you shall find that these toiling worms hatch

Death brings division of property, and it brings new financiers; the old agent is discharged, the young gentleman takes his revenues, and begins to travel-towards poverty, which he reaches before death-or his children do, if he does not. So, in fact, not hereditary; it is accessible to all; three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up-a score of years will bring them all down, and send their children again -his children strut and use the money; their "Slavery is but nominal at Mocha, al- children inherit the pride, and go to shiftless poverty; but the next generation below, remingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in new trees freshly garnitured.

NATURAL CLAIRVOYANCE.—We witnessed,

on Monday, some most remarkable experi-

ments in Natural Clairvoyance, as we must

call it for want of a better name. We had a visit from M. Gaudon, of Paris, and his nephew, M. Gouhenaut, between whom there apparently exists a magnetic sympathy of an intimate character. The nephew, a youth of 16, was stationed in one room and M. Gaudon in another. Neither could see the other, and there was no word spoken: but any words, sentences, figures or object whatever, seen by the uncle, were at once and un- Portville. Albert B. Crandall. hesitatingly read or described by the other. Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdich The impression on the mind of the former Richburgh—John B. Cottrell. was instantly communicated to the latter and promptly spoken-not in the slow and confused manuer common to clairvoyants in the mesmeric sleep. Expressions in several different languages were tried with the same satisfactory result. There was no possibility of collusion under the circumstances, since the experiments were conducted by ourselves, the words selected at random, and the answers too ready to be got at by any system of signs or hidden meanings. In- By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Seciety deed, taking into consideration the fact that

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