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The Sabbath Recorder.

JERUSALEM-JEWS OF PALESTINE.

[About the year 1838, the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland appointed a Committee to consider what might be done in the way of setting on foot missionary operations among the Jews. That Committee determined, as a preparatory step, to send a Deputation to Palestine and other countries, to visit and inquire, concerning the Jews that had escaped and were left of the captivity, and concerning Jerusalem. BLACK, Professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, Abordeen, and Dr. Krirn, Minister of St. Cyrus, whose writings on the svidence from fulfilled prophecy have been so extensively read and blessed, were willing to give themselves to this work, along with two younger brethren, Ray, R. M. M. CHAXNE, Minister of St. Peter's, Dundee, and Rev. Angew A. Bonar, Assistant Minister of Collace, Perthshire." The Deputation set out in April 1839, and passed through London, Paris, Lyons, Genoa, Leghorn, Alexandria, &c., reaching Jerusalemin June. Their account of what they saw at Jerusalem, and throughout Palestine, is the most natural and interesting narrative that we know of upon the subject. We have thought that a series of extracts from it would interest the readers of the Recorder just at this time when the subject of a Jewish mission is under discussion among us.]

Our camels kneeled down in the open space within the gate of Jerusalem, and we rested for a short time while Ibraim sought out the residence of Mr. Young, the British Consul. to whom we had letters of introduction. He soon returned to say that the Consal was waiting for us, and would procure a lodging in part of an unoccupied house near the Latin Convent. Our camels and servants moved slowly away to their place of destination, and we followed Ibraim down the steep and slippery street opposite the Jaffa Gate. In a few minutes we were at the house of Mr. Young, who received us with the greatest kindness. He told us the general state of matters in Jerusalem. The plague had not yet left the town, but the number of cases was decreasing; and there was no cordon drawn round the walls as had lately been the case. He strongly recommended us not to encamp on the Mount of Olives as we had proposed, tibut to live in the town, and use the ordinary precautions of touching nobody in the streets, and receiving all articles of food though wajust returned from Petra by the way of Hebron, Lord Claud Hamilton and Mr. Lyttleton. The former was not a little surprised to meet in Jerusalem with Dr. Black, whom he had known in former days as a laborious student and theologian, and unassuming Minister in the parish of Tarvis in Aberdeenshire.

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BLAND:

First Day

/Worn out with incessant traveling, we were thankful to retire, that we might refresh our weary frames and compose our minds, which were not a little bewildered by the multitude of feelings that had passed through them this day. We had not long rested when Mr. Nicolayson, Missionary of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, called to welfriends of Israel. He stayed a considerable time with us; talking over our journey, the object of our visit, his own sphere of labor and hopes of success, and many matters regarding the spot where we now were. It was a desultory but pleasant conversation, a conversation about the people and land of Israel while really sitting in their ancient capital. Lord Hamilton called in the evening, and told us much of what he had seen in Petra and the land of Egypt.. When the darkness came down we heard the wailings of mourners over some dead friend, a peculiarly melancholy sound at all times, but doubly so while the plague is raging. Yet we never heard any more joyful sounds in the streets of Jerusalem, so true is the prophetic word, "I will cause all her mirth to cease."

It was with feelings that can be better imagined than described, that for the first time in our lives within the gates of Jerusalem, we committed ourselves and those dear to us, our Church, and the blessed cause in which she had sent us forth, to the care of Him who sits tions of wealth or distinction open to their as a King upon the holy hill of Zion. We young men, which might tempt them to acare not aware that any clergyman of the cept of a liberal education for their youth. Church of Scotland was ever privileged to The London Society have entertained the plan visit the Holy City before, and now that four of instituting a school for converts, in which of us had been brought thus far by the good many branches of general knowledge would hand of our God upon us, we trusted that it be taught, and this might perhaps allure some might be a token for good, and perhaps the of the brethren to attend. dawn of a brighter day on our beloved Church, a day of generous, self-denied exertion in behalf of scattered Israel and a perishing world. Gentile. It is true he meets with greater opmays on the cool stone floor, hoping for a night time, the fact of his change never fails to make of calm repose, but our rest was broken and an impression on his brethren, provided they uncomfortable in the extreme, our rooms be see in him consistency of temper, character, ing infested with vermin, a kind of trial which and life. "A Jew will indeed listen more travelers in the East must make up their minds readily to a Gentile Christian, and show him frequently to undergo, All our annoyance, however, nowas forgot by aunrise. We rose early, and, finding the road to the Jaffa Gate, went a little way out of the city

tion, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount ple in missions to the Jews, is to unite both Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the Jewish and Gentile laborers in the same field. great King. God is known in her palaces for a refuge." Reading this with the eye Mount Zion, where Protestant worship might Ins pastoral connection was the only one rections, and made their way at once to every ought himself also so to walk ever held. It continued a quarter of a kindred spirit. At the same time, the Christ-walked, walked, walke The single and within these walls. The sivid assolicentions of the place with all our Bible readlicentions of the place with all our Bible readlicentions and sevent conversion, his readiness to answer every
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licentions of the place with all our Bible readlicentions and conversion, his readiness to answer every
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licentian and licentian descriptions of the place with an our stiple read-incentions in the extreme, and being proved as a throne and a crown to culties and removing misapprehensions, and How much Lowe, how much I love. 2 Cor viii. 9.

The church had grown to culties and removing misapprehensions, and How much Lowe, how much I love. 2 Cor viii. 9. The hope of Messiah's coming is strong in street and four shape of the hearts of many Jews here. Many believed the hope of the hearts of many Jews here. Many heart was heavy, for its mint the hone of Many heart was heavy, for its mint hope of the hone of the hone of the hope of the hone of the hope of

session of their comfortable rooms, with an been many tokens for good and encouraging morning as we rose, an object well fitted to avenge his murder. call to mind the words of Jesus spoken there, Watch ye, therefore, for ye know not when the Master cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning." Toward the west, the object that first met our eye used to be a solitary palm-tree, growing amidst a heap of ruins, and waving its branches over them, as if pointing to the fulfillment of the prophecy, "Jerusalem shall become

heaps.' The site of the proposed Hebrew church was not far off. It is close to Mr. Nicolayson's own house. At that time the foundations were only digging, and builders were preparing the stones, which we saw camels carrying into town, and were told that they were brought from a quarry a few miles north of Jerusalem, near a village called Anata, the ancient Anathoth, where Jeremiah was born. In seeking a solid foundation they had already dug down about forty feet, and had not yet come to the rock. They laid bare heap after heap of rubbish and ancient stones. It is a remarkable fact, which cannot but strike the traveler, that not only on Mount Zion, but in many parts of the city, the modern town is really built on the rubbish of the old. The heaps of ancient Jerusalem are still remaining indurated masses of stones and rubbish forty and fifty feet deep in many places. Truly the prophets spoke with a divine accuracy when they said, "Jerusalem shall become heaps." "I will make Jerusalem heaps." And if so, shall not the future restoration proceedings. foretold by the same lips be equally literal and full? "The city shall be builded upon her own heap." The fact that these heaps of ruins are of so great depth, suggested to us a literal months or years—sometimes by the next mail interpretation of the words of Jeremiah, "Her which reaches us after that which announces gates are sunk into the ground." The ancient gates mentioned by Nehemiah are no longer that they are dead. So Thomas died before to be found, and it is quite possible that sever- he reached his post. So Dr. James and wife al of them may be literally buried below the were lost in the China Sea, having not yet feet of the inquiring traveler.

During the day we bagan inquiries after the Jews in their own land. We were told Two large apartments were assigned to us that the plague prevailed most of all in on Mount Acra, floored with stone, with a their quarter, and that we must be very caupleasant open space on the roof between tious in visiting their houses. Meanwhile Mr. Nicolayson afforded us every information. The difficulties in the way of the conversion of the Jews are certainly greater in Palestine than elsewhere. The chief of these difficulof Rabbinism; the Jews here being all strict we say to these things? Simply this: "The natural traits. Rabbinists, and, as might be expected, superstitious in the extreme. 2. A Missionary has fewer points of contact with the Jews here come us to the Holy City, as brethren and than in other countries. He cannot reach them through the press, nor address them in large assemblies; his work must be carried on entirely by personal intercourse, so that it is like wrenching out the stones of a building one by one. 3. The opposition to an inquiring or converted Jew is here much greater than in any other country, for it is regarded as: a very awful calamity that any one should become an apostate in the Holy City. 4. All the Jews in the Holy Land are more or less dependent on pecuniary supplies annually sent from Europe. But the moment any one is known to be inquiring after Christ, he is cut off from all share in this fund, and is thrown utterly destitute.

Schools for Jewish children have never been established in Jerusalem; and, in the present state of things, it seems impossible here, as in Poland and Germany, any wordly inducements to prevail with Jews to send their children to be educated, there being no situa-

In regard to Missionaries, a converted Jew is in some respects a better missionary than a (Saturday, June 8!) We had spread our position in the first instance, but in process of more respect; but then he listens more carelessly and thinks less of what is said, because he thinks it natural for a Gentile so to speak. A Gentile missionary, again, has the advantage of more ready access to the Jews being and sat down under an olive-tree. We turned to Psalm xlviii... "Great is the Lord, and great- regarded with far less prejudice; but a Jewly to be praised, in the city of our God, in the ish convert is more efficient where confidence mountain of his holiness. Beautiful for situa- is one established. Perhaps the true princi-The importance of erecting a church on

outer one for our two Arab servants. In this appearances of late years among the Jews of house, one of our windows opened toward Jerusalem. Their wretched condition in the the east, having a fine view of the dome of the city where their fathers ruled, loudly calls for Mosque of Omar, which rises over the site of sympathy. They are poor and despised, and Solomon's Temple, and beyond it was the sadly divided among themselves. The Con-Mount of Olives. That ever-memorable hill, sul told us of a Jew who last week was beatwith its three summits, its white limestone en till he died, by order of the Governor. rocks appearing here and there, and its wide He was not proved to be guilty of the offense bosom still sprinkled over with the olive-tree, laid to his charge, and was not in reality guilty, was the object on which our eye rested every yet there was none to plead his cause, or

THE LORD HATH NEED OF HIM.

The animal of which the Lord had need, when he was about to ride into Jerusalem shortly before his crucifixion, was the property of persons who perhaps knew very little if any thing of the true character of Jesus Christ. Yet, through a divine influence upon their minds, they assented to his claim instantly, freely, cheerfully; not uttering a complaint on the ground of their own right, nor charging the Saviour with making an excessive or unreasonable demand. Oh that every claim made upon us and upon our possessions by the voice of providence in favor of Jesus Christ were as cheerfully responded to and as

readily met! This form of words suggests a solution of many difficulties which occur in the progress of the missionary work. They are also richly suggestive in respect to the demands of Christian benevolence.

Many things which we call our own, and in which we deem that we have an exclusive right, are things of which the Lord has need If he calls for them, we should be ready to yield them up at his bidding. If he takes them we should quietly submit. The whis per of his will, borne to us in the dealings of his providence, should be in our view a sufficient justification of his demands and of his

Young and promising missionaries are sometimes sent forth with fair prospects of long life and extensive usefulness. In a few their arrival at their destined field—we are told entered on their work; God accepting it of them that it was in their hearts to labor and man were sacrificed in the strength of their manhood by the cannibals of Sumatra. | Colman and Wheelock died before they had reached the summit of the hill of life; their sun went down before it was noon; Mrs. Judson died at the age of thirty-seven; Henry Martyn, at thirty-one; Boardman, at thirty; worlds than one to care for. The heavenly is more important than the earthly. God ly in both. There are those whom we deem He deems them more qualified to glory him

men about to go forth to the heathen, well furtheir , embarkation-crossing, not earth's his day with such serenity of joy. oceans, but the river of death—as Hampson teach us our dependence on him, to expand: our benevolence, to quicken our zeal, to awaken our anxious concern, to call forth increased endeavors.

A RICH POOR MAN.

One windy afternoon, I went with a friend before a feeble fire a very aged man, who was deaf, and so shaken with the palsy, that one wooden shoe constantly patted on the brick floor. But deaf, sick, and helpless, it turned ing of my Lord? " And what makes you wish for his appearing?" "Because, sir, I as a farmer." as a farmer." expect great things then. He has promised a promise hope, we asked old Wisby what it was. By the great Bible beside him, pointed to the text," Therefore, being justified by faith, we Christ; by whom also we have access by faith in hope of the glory of God."

Though you possess untold wealth, if you mer church in June, 1807.

EWHENOTHAMS OLD. State of the

When I am old-and, O how soon Will life's sweet morning yield to noon, And noon's broad, fervid, earnest light Be, shaded in the solemn night! Till, like a story well nigh-told, Will seem my life-when I am old

When I am old, this breezy earth Will lose for me its voice of mirth-The streams will have an undertone Of sudness not by right their own; And spring's aweet power in vain unfold In rosy charms - when I am old.

When I am old, I shall not care To deck with flowers my faded hair; T will be no vain desire of mine In rich and costly dress to shine;
Bright jewels and the brightest gold
Will charm me naught—when I am old.

When I am old, my friends will be Old, and infirm, and bowed, like me; Or else, their bodies neath the sod, Their spirits dwelling safe with God, The old church bell will long have tolled Above the rest-when I am old .-When I am old, I'd rather bend

Thus sadly o'er each buried friend. Than see them lose the earnest truth, That marks the friendship of our youth; 'I' will be so sad to have them cold Or strange to me-when I am old! When I am old-O how it seems

Like the wild lunacy of dreams, To picture in prophetic rhyme That dim, far distant, shadowy time So distant that it seems o'er bold Even to say-"When I am old!"

When I am old?—perhaps ere then I shall be missed from haunts of men; Perhaps my dwelling will be found Beneath the green and quiet mound My name by stranger hands enrolled Among the dead-ere I am old.

Ere I am old?—that time is now, For youth sits lightly on my brow; My limbs are firm, and strong, and free, Life has a thousand charms for me; Charms that will long their influence hold Within my heart-ere I am old.

Ere I am old—O let me give My life to learning how to live! Then shall I meet with willing heart An early summous to depart, Or find my lengthened days consoled By God's sweet peace-when I am old."

MEMOIR OF ELD. BENNETT.

BY PROF. JOHN H. RATMOND.

Alfred Bennett was born Sept. 26, 1780, in Mansfield, Windham Co., Connecticut. He was reared a farmer, with no other advantages to suffer for his name. So Munson and Ly- of education than those furnished by a common country school at that period. But he possessed a native vigor of intellect, which went far to supply the lack of instruction. Of his boyhood we are only informed, that " i was marked by that vivacious, buoyant spirit which, chastened by grace, was so peculiarly characteristic of him in maturer years," and and Harriet Newell, still earlier. What shall which was perhaps the most distinctive of his He was converted at the age of eighteen

during a revival in his native town, and continued for several weeks to enjoy a rapturous must have those who will serve him efficient sense of peace with God, and to labor in the Redeemer's cause with all the ardor of his eminently qualified to serve him on earth, earnest and energetic nature. He then fell into the sin of unbelief, and remained under a cloud of darkness for several years/ Conin heaven. "The Lord hath need of them." Temporary reverses often occur in the pro- strained at length by a sense of duty, he was gress of the missionary enterprise. Sometimes baptized in February, 1800, and united withlong and discouraging labor seems to yield lit- the Baptist church in Hampton, Conn., under tle fruit. A mission-press and translations the pastoral care of Rev. Abel Palmer. But are consumed by fire, as the Scrampore press it was not till long after, that he gained that in 1812, and the Siamese in 1851. Young abiding peace and bright assurance of hope, which gave such animation to his later renished for their work, perish on the eve of ligious experience and lit up the evening of

In 1803, the twenty-third year of his age, and Biddle. Men of distinguished adaptation he joined the tide of emigration then pouring for usefulness have been obliged by feeble into the State of New York, and became a health or other circumstances to relinquish resident of the town of Homer, in Cortland land. Are these things without a reason? now one of the most beautiful and populous and patience, prudence and tact, much knowthat they could succeed; for there are not Oh, no! The Lord has need of them-to sections of our country; a half century ago it was the far West, and an almost unbroken wilderness. Scattered clearings dotted the luxuriant forest thinly over, while, at wide intervals, the sites of future villages were also, as occasion might require, for church, enlightened, cordial and active friends. court-house, town-house and every other pubinto a country alms-house. There was sitting lie edifice where men do congregate. In Ho, of the field. At the outset he apprised the worshiped in private dwellings; and the come prejudice in private dwellings; and the out that he was happy. What are you do Congregrational church met in the only frame ly adhered. His manner of presenting the ing, Wisby?" said my friend. Waiting, building in the village, (with one exceptions of the enterprise, in many respects a sir. And for what firm For the appear- tion,) which was used as a town and model, was especially adapted to disarm hosschool-house. Here Mr. Bennett began life tility, and to conciliate the confidence of the

crown of righteousness to all that love his ap ing in the ministry was protracted and severe, ing the wisdom of the present as compared pearing. And to see whether it was a right as was not unusual at that period, when God with former ages, but as a simple return to foundation on which he rested that glorious pressed young men into the sacred work the spirit and the letter of the Great Commisdegrees he got on his spectacles, and opening insufficiency, but also of defective preparation; principle of a stern, compulsive legality, but right rule, and a right end a right of have peace with God through our Lord Jesus the wise liberality of His people. After two love to Christ, and of love for His sake to The right end is the Glory of God.

cemetery which he had so largely helped to reproduced in successive harvests, each richplant for the resurrection—in death not divid- er than its antecedent, until the end of time. ed from those to whom his life was bound by Every year must make more evident the value

such endearing and enduring ties. ed that career of abundant and effective labor. which has identified his name with the history church and the world. of Foreign Missions among the American Baptists. Previous to that time, the Board of arduous service, during which period he had the Convention had employed but few agents, seen most of his youthful associates fall around and those only for occasional and temporary him; and still his eye was not dim, nor his purposes. But their operations had become so natural force abated," But in the spring of extended that a small part of the churches could 1850, as he approached that age at which the no longer sustain them; and the interests of Scriptures fix the natural limit of human life, the cause, both at home and abroad, required he received sudden but unmistakable intimamore systematic and comprehensive measures | tions that the time of his departure was near. for spreading information over the country. The progress of his disease was steady, though and enlisting the whole denomination in the not rapid. It was attended with indescribamissionary work. Mr. Bennett was their first bly acute and long protracted sufferings, which permanent agent.

In the fall of 1828 his eldest son had gone as a foreign missionary to Burmah; and about "should the course of nature be turned aside the same time he had begun to render oc- to save me a few pangal ; Why wish the way casional services to the Board by visiting of God altered? It might so complex are churches and associations, to preach and make collections. He was thus led to a good deal of reflection on the subject of missions; and is all right; I would sink into His will." There "as he mused, the fire burned," until (to use was nothing artificial, nothing unhealthy in his his own language) he "found it difficult to state of mind. There were no raptures of enturn his attention to any other matter." When therefore the intelligence of his appointmen as a permanent traveling agent of the Board trust, a realization of his unseen inheritance—a reached him, in the spring of 1832, both him self and his people were prepared to recognize called for the singing of hymns, "I expect," the voice of God in the call, and, with whatever said he, "soon to be where there will be much regret at the sundering of ties mutually dear, to singing, and I would fain hear a little now." yield it at once an affirmative response.

knew the man, as an augury of happiest aspect. He had now reached the age of fiftytwo, and entered the field in the full maturity of his powers, ripe in experience as a man, a Christian, and a minister, with an established reputation for piety, prudence, integrity, stability, and enlarged philanthropy, and a heart wedded to the cause, to which his life was thenceforth to be devoted. He took hold of the work "at its heavy end;" and he adhered to it with unabating diligence, fidelity, and zeal. Our Missionary Reports for the last twenty years contain each some record of his labors, continued with scarcely any interruptions from sickness or other causes to the close of his life. His travels, extending from New hey shall behold his face no more."

It is impossible to estimate the amount of by his agency into the foreign mission treasury. But he rendered a far more important service by the correction of errors, the removal of prejudice, the spread of information, and the kindling of a missionary spirit in large sections of the church, where just that kind of work was needed. At the time of his appointment, a stern and active prejudice against the very principle of missions prevail ed among the Baptists of the South and West. It by no means indicated in all cases the absence of a philanthropic and Christian spirit, but more frequently sprung from sincere though misguided anxiety for the honor of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of men. It re-"that cometh from above," to deal with such materials. These brethren were not to be refuted, silenced, humbled—that were comparatively easy—but to be gained; gained to lost, just half a revolution of the earth on its rude frame structures embracing tavern, the mission cause; changed from conscient axis. and of the days that lifty store, and school-house—the last doing service tious and therefore determined opponents, to

Mr. Bennett well understood the character

mer, no house of worship had then been built. Board, that "he should deem the raising of The Baptist church, which was then the first money a secondary matter, and make it his of any denomination organized in the town, first concern to spread information and overtruly Christian heart. It was exhibited in his under a distressing sense not only of natural sion; not as binding the conscience on the and with none of those educational advanta as engaging and showing forth the renowed. The right principle is the love of Ged 2 Corby. 14.15. ges since furnished the youthful ministry by heart, like every other genuine expression of The right rule is the Word of God. 2 Tim. iii 16, 17 years of extreme agitation and reluctance, Mr. dying men. It was advocated, not by formal e ever held. It continued a quarter of a kindled spirit which marked his demeanor Be all my heart, be all my days. 1 Thesa. v. 33. entury, during which he baptized more than ian simplicity which marked his demeanor Be all my heart, be all my days. 1 Thesa. v. 33.

on earth; and he now sleeps in the quiet self-preserved, and self-disseminated, will be of his agency. The day which consummates It was in the year 1832, that he commenc- all things will complete the returns, and reveal the entire amount of his usefulness to the He had spent nearly twenty years in this

> were not merely borne with patience, but conquered through faith. Why, he asked, God's plans—cause lasting injury to thousands, to save me a short period of pain. God's plan thusiastic joy, but a clear discernment of the foundation of his hope, a serene, unfaltering taking hold of God and heaven. He often As his end drew near, he remarked to his pas-

This appointment was hailed by all who tor: The world is receding, and I am glad of it. I leave it as one would some unpleasant company with which he has been compelled for a time to mingle. The society above looks infinitely more precious." When too weak to converse, he was wont to reply to the inquiries of friends: "Peace"—"all clear—not a cloud, not a shade." And in this state. he continued (says Mr. Harvey) till, on the morning of May 10, 1851, in the seventy-first year of his age, his body sunk peacefully in death, and the "chariot of fire and horses of fire," ascending, bore him from our sight.

TWO SUNDAYS COMING TOGETHER.

When the first English missionaries went England westward to the Mississippi, through to Tahiti, they passed round the Cape of Good all the Middle and a portion of the Southern Hope, to the east; and the American mic non-States, and performed mostly before the pre- aries to Hawaii passed round Cape Horn, to sent facilities of communication had begun to the west. As a necessary consequence, there exist, were attended with much fatigue and is between them the difference of one day danger, and put to a severe test the firmness and one night, in the reckoning of time. And of a constitution unusually sound and vigor- hence, for thirty years there has existed, and ous. In the Baptist churches throughout this still exists, in the Pacific Ocean, this singular extended territory, his stalwart figure and fact two groups of islands, lying in nearly benevolent features have long formed a fa- the same degree of longitude, and no farther miliar and beloved object; and with sorrow apart than New York and London, and yet for the immessurable public loss occasioned their inhabitants, who are Christianized, obby his death, thousands have mingled tears of serving the Sabbath on different days of the personal regret, sorrowing most of all that week. This singular fact may be explained, even to the comprehension of children. The most of our young readers are sufficiently acfunds, (unquestionably very large,) brought quainted with astronomical geography to know that the succession of day and night is caused by the apparent revolution of the sun from east to west, or the actual revolution of the earth on its own axis, from west to east. If, then, a person should set out and travel entirely around the world, in the same direction with the earth's motion, he would gain one apparent revolution of the sun, or exactly one day and night. Or, if he should go in the opposite direction, or with the sun, he would lose one apparent revolution of the sun, or one day and night. Therefore, if two persons should travel around the earth, in opposite directions, when they met at the point they started from, they would differ exactly two their work, and return home to their native Co., near the center of that State. This is quired a truly apostolic temper, much charity days in their reckoning of time; the one being ledge of men and of the Bible, much, in short, the reckoning of those who had remained of that benign and comprehensive wisdom stationary in the place. Or, if they had met on the other side of the globe, and compared notes, they would have differed one day; the one having gained, and the other having

> This consideration fully explains the above remarkable fact, now existing in the evangelized islands of the Pacific Ocean. If you should go west to the Sandwich Islands, you find them keeping the Sabbath on the same day with yourselves. a If, then you should pass almost directly south, to the Society Islands, you would find that their Sabbath had occurred the day before yours. Or, if you go from here east, and stop first at the Society Islands, you would find them keeping Sabbath on the same day with yourselves. Then pass north to the Sandwich Islands, their Sabbath would occur the day after yours.

A Good Action,—Three things enter into the composition of a good action, scripturally so considered; these are a right principle, a

"My grace is sufficient." As the branch into this grace, wherein we stand, and rejoice Bennett yielded to his convictions of duty, reasonings, but by well attested facts, and by cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in and was ordained the first pastor of the Ho- earnest and pungent appeals, which sprung the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in from a heart warm with holy and humane af me." He that saith he abideth in Him, have not old Wisby's faith you are a poor This pastoral connection was the only one fections, and made their way at once to every ought himself also so to walk, every as He

the prophet when he original that if they were district, faithful, pure, and continues of the society which the prophet when he original that if they were district, faithful, pure, and continues of the society which the prophet when he original that if they were district, faithful, pure, and continues of the society which the prophet when he original that if they were district, faithful, pure, and continues of the society which the cloud in his argert, and cast down from leaves they would turn Christians; and the strength of the society which the continues of the society which the society which the society which the society which the prophet when he original that if they were district, faithful, pure, and continues of the society which the represented.

The beauty of Izrael.

The beauty of Izrael was the beauty of Izrael.

The prophet when he original that if they were districted, the which are colored the same before; and other the mission of other one; neither follow my own will, nor the colored the same before; and other the mission of other than a proposed that which is an arrest surface of the society which the surface of the colored the same before; and other the mission of the colored the same before; and other the mission of the colored the same before; and other the mission of the colored the same before; and other the mission of the colored the same that the sam very clear that some other main is deprived of the first table of the Law; in consequenced tablishmens to certain emolunements—imposing 1—which cover the walls of the old buildings, ant Orphan Asylman

The Sabbath Recorder.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION.

✓ New York, April 1, 1852.

repose, and incitements to meditation, which deem appropriate and desirable." The Tribune also thinks, "that it is expedient and conducive to health, vigor, longevity, as well as to moral and intellectual well-being, that a fixed portion of time (one day in seven) should stated day of rest, the day reverenced by a chosen for this purpose." Without undertaking to apologize for that

lack of neighborly kindness which leads some we insist that the real merits of this question the cause of truth, the infidel never discusses it without betraying at the same time his ophis objection to the Sunday laws arises more concern about human rights. What the real motive of the infidel may be, we do not prehe sees, or thinks he sees, in the Sunday statgovernment which proclaims equality of human rights. But be that as it may, we beg leave to offer a few words upon the subject as viewed from the stand-point which we occupy We are among those who believe that governments were ordained by God, not for the purpose of enacting and enforcing such laws as might seem best to wicked men, but rather to execute such laws as have already received nction of the God of righteousness; (to express our meaning with more precision, to embody in legal enactments those principle of righteousness which God has revealed i his word. No government can make that lay binding, which is in itself wrong; and the political casuistry which teaches obedience t a Fugitive Slave Bill, or any other statute re cognizing the right of one man to oppress ar other. challenges none of our admiration "The throne of iniquity, which frameth mis chief by a law," is cursed; and God's people cannot bow to it, and be guiltless. We are therefore far from being infidels, and far from wishing that infidelity may have any control ing influence upon a government under which we live. On the contrary, we rejoice that th righteousness of the Bible has been honore as much as it has in the laws and institution of our country.

But while legislators should regard them selves as merely the executors of God's will, they should be cautious lest they undertake to execute what is not his will; or rather, what it is not his will that they should execute, For though it may be a person's duty to perform this or that act, it may not be God's will that government should interfere to force him to do it. For instance, it may be my duty to pray in my family, or to submit to the ordinance of baptism, or to contribute of my subis not within the legitimate province of gov- disturbs us. We contend that human rights ernment to compel me to such things. It is are equal; and we desire to see blotted from a sophistry of the grossest kind, which infers. from the fact that government is the instituted agency for carrying into execution God's equality. If those who enact them, and thus will, that such duties are to be enforced by the deprive us of an equal chance with our neigh-

Nothing can be clearer than that God's will Maker, and man in his relation to his fellow the governments of this day have no business this loss? to engage in, we could wish that the authors of such a plea understood the Bible doctrine better than an insult to be told of our duty to of human rights a little better. That govern- yield, in this respect, to the majority. What! their God. But while it did so, the presence differ from them in a matter of religion? Did lieve, of the priests who held office, the Rev. pressed, because the true and infallible guide rights are as sacred as those of the majority. in the government and we mean to contend for them till the maitself. Besides, all that kind of legislation jority feel it too. had a typical import, which was fully answer-

business to interfere. If one man steals, it is ment had no proper concern in the duties of vents—suppressing the right of religious esvery clear that some other man is deprived of the first table of the Law; in consequence tablishmens to certain emoluments—imposing —which cover the walls of the old buildings, ant Orphan Asylum.

commits murder some one is robbed of his home for him. He had to find other quarters. right to life. If he utters slanderous words, Of late, clerical sophistry and legal ingenuity some one else is robbed of his right to a good have conspired together to blind the eyes of character. These, therefore, are cases in the people to the fact that the Sunday statute which government has an unqualified right to rests upon religious grounds, endeavoring to In the New York Daily Tribune of Thurs- interpose. But if one man chooses to break make it appear that it is purely a civil reguladay last, an infidel insists upon his right to the Sabbath, does that compel any body else tion, having respect only to good order and the gun, fish, travel, or indulge in what is term- to do so? Does it necessarily deprive another morals of the community. But the unsophised unlawful exercises or pastimes on Sunday;" of the right to keep the Sabbath? For aught ticated conscience decides differently. Were truth in the report that as dram-drinking deand the Tribune, on the other hand, "upholds we can see, this is a duty which stands pre- it not for its supposed bearing upon the interand justifies our existing Sunday laws, in so cisely on a level with that other duty of the ests of religion, neither legislators nor clergy far as they are necessary to secure the stillness, divine law, which prohibits the worship of any would ask for its continuance a single day. are essential to the use and enjoyment of that to worship Jupiter, or Guadama, or even to be good order and good morals, will not generday in the manner which the great majority an Athiest and worship no god at all, does ally be denied. But so does the ministry of has poured out his Spirit upon the church in

legislation is extrinsic to the proper business

of civil government. A congregation assembe set apart for bodily rest and spiritual im- bled for worship, undoubtedly, has a right to ligious ordinances? provement;" and that, "if we are to have a be protected from rude and wanton disturbance. But this protection it is justly entitled very large majority of our people should be to on any day of the week. Why, in the name of reason, is it more entitled to this kind of protection on Sunday, than if it choose to hold its meetings on Saturday? The Seventh-day to disturb unnecessarily the quiet of others, Baptist congregation of this city assembles that "the Pope's Nuncio presented on that day eight weeks the people toiled through storms every week amid the rattling of carts, the to the Queen the Baby Linen blessed by his are not understood. Most unfortunately for clangor of fish horns, the music of street or- Holiness"—as the intimation misnames the faithfulness. But God was with them. About sounds; but police officers have yet to register not, however, informed what effect the farce position to the Christian religion, which not the first note of complaint on this account. is expected to produce; but if the baby should the converts are numbered some of our only does no good, but creates a suspicion that The Jews convene in their synagogues, every prove naughty, we presume the blessing could most influential citizens. The history of the from his hatred of sacred things than from any body ever thinks that they are entitled to any was scraped from the fingers of the intended in that of the church, and will not soon be fortend to judge; but as we are not compelled on the first day of the week, lest we disturb folly for the work of deceiving, that our Govto be uncharitable, we take it for granted that the sensibilities of our popular worshiping as- ernment pays largely for the College of Mayute, a violation of that great principle of our may prosecute their noisy business as usual? fore, that numerous meetings throughout the

in the manner which" we "deem appropriate possess over those who voluntarily subject probably be told, that we were entitled to all power over others, the stillness, repose, and incitements to meditation," which we could secure without de- convince those who imagined Popery to be sound of his hammer and anvil, our law- sense of a liberty possessed by every man to ciple should not be as applicable to others as your bull has gored my ox?

"Ah, but you are a small minority, and you must give up to the majority." Give up to the avails of six days labor every week, stance for the support of the ministry; but it our hammer disturbs them, their hammer have right but are bound to receive God's the statute book those laws which destroy this equality. The Sunday laws do destroy this bors, would make some reparation for the loss to which we are subjected, it would be norespects man in his immediate relation to his thing more than common justice. If a railroad is run through a man's farm, he is paid creatures. It is quite as clear, that civil gov- for the damage he sustains. But civil legislaernment is rightfully concerned with this lat- tion compels the observers of the seventh day ter relation only. There never was any gov- of the week to stop their business on Sunday. ernment, except the Hebrew commonwealth, or else to pursue it in such a quiet way as not which had a God-given authority to execute to wound the sensibilities of those who choose or enforce the duties of the former relation. to consider the day holy; by reason of which And when we hear—as we so often do—the restriction they cannot compete with their example of that government pleaded in justi- first-day neighbors in business. But did any fication of certain kinds of legislation, which body ever propose to remunerate them for

In sober truth, we consider it but little

The truth is—and there is no denying the ed by the introduction of the New Dispensa- fact with decency—that the Sunday laws were originally enacted, not for the purpose of pro-As civil government is now rightfully con- tecting religious people in their just rights, cerned only with those duties which man but to restain others from what was supposed ower to his fellow man, we put it to the sober to be sin against God. The Puritan colonists and possibly in consequence of it, the Popish home was, emphatically, the sanctuary, and indement of all good men and true, whether supposed themselves divinely, authorized to beblet the observance of a Sabbath is one of them restrain men, not only from Sabbath-breaking, to blod It may be a very wicked thing in me not to but from blasphemy and idolatry; in short, keep a Sabbath; but it so, it is a sin against from every thing which, in the light of the Continent of Europe generally, this call, with every recollection of that place, the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor; God and not against my neighbor. If the sin Bible, could be construed as sin against the which one man commits does not deprive an Most High: Roger Williams ventured to proin the of his just rights, government has no pound another doctrine saying that civil govern-

that which rightfully belongs to him. If he of which Puritan Massachusetts was no a tax on such establishments—and taking an as well as remember her zeal to impress those other God but Jehovah. But if A. chooses That the observance of a Sabbath conduces to ested to learn, even at this late hour, that God that hinder B. from worshiping the God of the gospel. Shall the State provide by law Adams, N. Y., and that a very encouraging for the support of the ministry? So does revival of religion has been the result. Agree-We think, therefore, that all this Sunday prayer. Shall the State enforce the duty? able to an invitation extended to him last sum So does every religious observance. Shall mer, Eld. A. B. Burdick, of Westerly, R. I. the State provide for the administration of re-

NA

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Illustrations of Popery-Opium Eating in Englan GLASGOW, March 12th, 1852.

Accounts from Madrid of the 3d instant bring no more important, information than gans, and a general medley of discordant head of the great apostacy at Rome. We are Saturday, under like circumstances; but no- be washed out—as the very priestly anointing meeting of last winter will form a bright page thing better. But why this mighty differ- assassin of its mother, before he was garroted! gotten by the lovers of Zion. If a victory is ence? Why must we almost walk on tiptoe, It is to prepare the priesthood who teach this estimated by the strength of the foe overcome, semblies, while, on the seventh day, people nooth! It can hardly excite wonder, there-But people have a right to the stillness of country are lifting up their protest against the place; and whilst the meeting of last winthe Sabbath, it is said. Well, if this is a a continuance of the iniquity. But in the face ter is remembered, he will not be forgotten. good rule, it will work both ways. Those of such protests, they openly set the recently- May God reward him, and follow him with his who observe the seventh day of the week are passed law at defiance; while in Ireland it is blessings. entitled to the stillness of the Sabbath. But proved in courts of law, that men so educated suppose we go to the Legislature with this at the country's expense denounce at their A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF BARplea, asking that others may be compelled to altars those unfriendly to their tyranny, and cease work, and whatever else may create a burn the Bibles (and that publicly) given to noise, that we may have "the stillness, repose, their people by those who desire to instruct and incitements to meditation, which are es- them truly in the ways of God. Nay, not sential to the use and enjoyment of the day content with the power for evil which they and desirable." In such case, we should very themselves to it, they clamor loudly now for The *Universe* in Paris and the Rambler in London, are tending to priving others of their rights. If we ask that changed, that they have been greatly mistaken. the blacksmith, whose shop is hard by our | The London Popish organ which we have house of worship, be compelled to stop the named, lately said, "Religious liberty, in the makers will reply, 'No, gentlemen, that choose his own religion, is one of the most blacksmith has a right to the profit of his day's wicked delusions ever foisted upon this age by labor; and however you may be entitled to the father of all deceit. The very name of the stillness of the Sabbath, you have no right liberty, except in the sense of a permission to secure it by depriving him of his labor. 1 to do certain definite acts, ought to be banish Now, truly, we see no reason why this prin- ed from the domain of religion." "It is neither more nor less than a falshood. No man has to ourselves. Does it alter the case, because a right to choose his religion." "None but an atheist can uphold the principle of religious liberty." Of the Protestant this writer asks, "Shall I tempt him to forget that he has what? Our right to the profits of our labor? no more right to his religious views than he Yes, that is in reality what the objection has to my purse, or my house, or my lifeamounts to. But if our neighbors are entitled | blood?" This is indeed a bold assertion to make in London in the present day, but it so are we. If their blacksmith has a right to quite consistent with what Popery has been swing his hammer from Monday morning till accustomed to maintain, and to practice too, Saturday night, ours has a right to swing his as often as opportunity has been afforded. from Sunday morning till Friday night. If But surely those who think that they not only truth and to reject man's falsehood, had need to ponder whether it be wise to extend the power of such a system by their own imme diate agency. Lord John Russell, it was un derstood, was determined not to countenance the demanded revocation of the large sun paid to Maynooth, and was giving countenance to Popery in other forms. We have noticed formerly an alledged grant of £200 towards the building of one of their chapels at Greenwich; it was, however, stated to have been only £50, which the Board of Admiralty considered themselves justified in giving in consequence of the number of Papists among the Greenwich pensioners.

The Popish Archbishop of Dublin has died lately; and it is expected that his successor may be more Popish than he has been. He was rather unfavorable to the high-handed neasures of the Pope relative to the Thurles Decrees as to the Government Irish Colleges A few of the priesthood regarded it as impolitic to lay a ban on the professors and students Dr. O'Toole, Vice President of the Galway Conscience was in no danger of being op- can never yield this point. We feel that our fear that the Papal priesthood are conniving at the cool atrocities of the Ribbon Conspirators, who throughout Ireland are rendering the life of all unsafe. Whether the new Govwe can yet scarcely dare to form an opinion. Looking, however at the fact that a number of its members are known Tractarians, (which charged the Council of State to present a report, limiting the number of noviciates in con-

inventory of all ecclesiastical property.

I have formerly noticed an increasing use of opium in this country. From a paper presented to the House of Commons lately, it appears that the imports of this article for home and foreign consumption during last year were 106,113 cwts. The home consumption in 1851 was 50,368 lbs, while in 1850 it was only 42,324 lbs. "It would therefore appear," it is remarked, "that there is some creases opium-eating increases." J.A.BEGG.

THE REVIVAL AT ADAMS.

The readers of the Recorder will be inter-

visited Adams about the middle of last December, for the purpose of holding a series of meetings. At first the prospect was discouraging in the extreme; but all-prevailing prayer moved the arm that moves the world. The very elements appeared to have combined in a league against the advancement of the cause of truth and salvation. For seven or and snow-drifts, with almost inconceivable thirty were converted to God, nearly all of whom have united with the church. Among this is a great one; and we may well say, "What hath God wrought!" Bro. Burdick, by his faithfulness and zeal, has endeared himself to all the lovers of truth and holiness in JAS. SUMMERBELL.

BARA KEIPER.

Sister Bevely, as she was always called, was the last of the Sisterhood of the former regime at that Institution, and a right worthy sister she proved herself. She made a profession of religion and entered the Sister's House in the sixteenth year of her age, and has scarcely been off the ground in all that time, save to attend a Love-Feast, in Franklin County, occasionally. She was distinguished for her great simplicity of heart and honesty of character. Perhaps no person, of any age or any country, knew less of the world, or kept herself from becoming contaminated by its vices, more than our plain, unsophisticated old sister It is not saying too much to add, that a purer heart, a more cheerful spirit, an humbler mind, and a more conscientious soul, never animated the breast of any of the sons and daughters of our fallen race.

Sister Keiper belonged to two eras, and vas the connecting link between the two economies of Ephrata—the first economy, embracing community of interest and celibacy. under a modified monastic government; the second, the present, securing equal privileges to all the members of the Society, single and married, in needy circumstances, to share in the interest of the Estate-have house-room wood, flour, &c., supplied, (in sickness and decay, full support is afforded to them,) and they are left to pursue whatsoever avocation they may, themselves, elect to aid in their own maintenance; and herein sister Bevely exhibited one of the most self-denying and ennobling traits ever manifested by woman, and especially one who had spent the vigor of her days in hard labor for the benefit of others and that at a period of life when she might look for more ease and rest. By virtue of the then existing Constitution, she would be en titled to the whole income of that beautiful and productive property, with one to two thousand dollars yearly, but she generously vielded her claims as the last sister of the Old Sisterhood, and threw in her lot with the remnant of the aged and infirm, the young and the hardy, who resorted thither to strengthen their hands, and went to work, again, at the slow employment of knitting gloves and stockings to support herself; an instance of self-denial and sacrifice rarely equaled in these degener ate days. It was Bevely's privilege to minisof their persuasion from having connection ter to the sufferings and the infirmities, and to ment did, indeed, legislate as to certain duties has our equality with others, in respect to with these Universities. The Pope, however, close the eyes of the last sixteen sisters of the which were owing by the Hebrews directly to rights, been destroyed by our presuming to decided that it must be so. One only, we be- old institution, as their flickering lives, one by one, went out, (generally at advanced age,) until New York Marine Bible Society, of inspired prophets and the oracular respons- our forefathers bleed to secure this boon for College, refused then to resign until the re- she was left alone, bereft of all her early com- N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, 2,000 College, refused then to resign until the rees, from the Holy Ark, which was God's themselves and their children, and shall we sult of an appeal now made to the Vatican panions, who set themselves apart, at that N. Y. Prot. Epis. Tract Society, Throng, precluded the possibility of mistake, their descendants be deprived of it? We should be ascertained. There is reason to period, to bear witness to the Truth, and to preserve the primitive belief and worship, in Soc. for Education of Poor Young Men for the their retirement from the turmoils of the world. During the whole period of sixty-four | Board of Education of N. Y., to purchase books. ernment will take more effective measures or | years, she maintained her holy profession, as a be more successful than their predecessors, good hand-maiden, unimpeached for a single American Female Guardian Society, delinquency, and unreproached for the slightest foible. She loved the law of God with means more than half Papists,) we are not her whole heart, and meditated day and night without fears. Since their accession to power, on His statutes and His commandments. Her to each Ward School in the City above the newspaper, The Glasgow Free Press, has her chief delight, to hymn the praises of her weeks. Their activity at the present time is Maker. Hundreds, nay thousands, who have great, and their resources seem increasing, visited the old "Saalt of Ephrata, will reseems equally the case; but in Switzerland, animation and earnestness of Bevely, in read the New York Institution for the Blind; the after the defeat of her army in a contest with the Grand Council of the Canton Soleure has ing to them the numerous inscriptions of pas- New York Institution for the Instruction of a belligerent chief. The youthful prince, her

lessons on the minds of the thoughtless throng who resort to that ancient spot from mere motives of curiosity. She was always ready for every good work, to show her faith and patient endurance for the Redeemer's sake, and ever commended her religion to all persons by her consistent walk and conversation, and particularly by her unreserved, though no obtrusive, communications of perfect confi dence in Him who led her and sustained he in her solitude, and vouchsafed unto her such a measure of submission and contentment under all His dealings with her, during all tributed much, very much, in behalf of the the vicissitudes and persecutions they had to encounter. Her faith was a vital, a living faith: and no one lived more by faith than did the writer lingered in the dark passages of the enth-day Baptist meeting-house, on the eveold Cloister, as he passed along its narrow ning of March 23d. They were all of a aisles, at even-tide, to listen to the devout lispings of that pure and faithful disciple, as she repeated, nightly, her favorite metrica

"Ich lege mich in Jesu wunden, Wann ich mich leg zu meiner Ruh, Ich bleib in Schlaf mit Ihm verbunden. Er drücket mir die Augen zu ; Ich fürchte nicht die finstre Nacht Weil Jesus um mein Bette wacht.

Lass Deinen Engel bey mir bleiben. Und immerum mein Bette stehn, Lass ihn das unglück von mir treiben Auf mich und alle Frommen sehn: So Schlaf ich Sanft in Gottes Hut. Der auf im Schlaf mir gutes thut.'

Such faith gives us higher and holier views our calling, as professors of the religion of the Cross-higher and holier because so child like; and such simplicity of heart and such even to our enemies. The essay, "Where unreserved confidence in our Great High shall my Spirit go?" might well claim seri-Priest cannot fail to render us better, and secure unto us the most inestimable gifts of our kind Parent on high, who is much more willing to bestow favors than we are to ask for by many, especially by the members of the them in a child-like manner.

Sister Bevely's latter years were years of affliction, and the last several months of her existence were months of much bodily sufferng, yet, through Grace Divine, she possessed amid all her agony, for she knew, experimen- wish and prayer of not a few, that all our peotally, that her "Redeemer liveth," and that where He is there should she also be. She was blessed with the presence of her Lord last of the Old Sisterhood, yet she had the un- that we solicit your liberal patronage. ceasing attentions of the Sisters under the new economy, some of whom occupy the old DIED, on the 16th of March, in the Sister's establishment, and likewise the kind offices House, at Ephrata, BARBARA Keiper, 80 of their aged and beloved Pastor, the Senior Elder of the Society, who now resides at The First Man Ephrata, and the tender sympathies of every For what do I live person in the vicinity; for no being, in any community, could be more respected and more cherished than good old Bevely.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 24th. 1852.

In the Recorder of March 25, is an article characteristically frank and courteous in reply to my note of March 18, in which, as reason why the discussion on "Foreknowledge" should be circumscribed, the following

THE "FOREKNOWLEDGE" DISCUSSION

"We are satisfied that the majority of them the readers of the Recorder have no taste for metaphysical discussions, and from intimations repeatedly given from different sources, it was apparent that we were regarded as being engaged in unprofitable speculations."

From this it appears that several individuals have interested themselves to interfere with this matter. Very well; let me tell them, n kindness, that on the other side there were some persons deeply interested in the discussion, and desired its continuance, under suitable restraints, which it was believed the good sense of those engaged in it would develop. It is feared that the censorship proposed will hardly be acquiesced in with "free good will."

Thanking Bro. B. for his magnanimous offer, I feel constrained to decline its acceptance, for the reason that I cannot consent to ccupy any portion of the columns of the Reof beggar at the door of our denominational paper. I have fought too many a well-set battle in its defense for such an end.

Recorder, I wish to state, that my principles on this subject are free inquiry, free thought, and free discussion, coolly and kindly conducted and I hope to see the day when those like minded with myself will not be under the necessity of seeking other sources of communication with the public mind than such as are controlled by Seventh-day Baptists.

N. V. HULL. ALFRED CENTER, March 25, 1852.

LARGE BEQUESTS. - Ephraim Holbrook. Esq., died suddenly in New York some two weeks ago, leaving the following legacies to various public institutions in this city:-

N. Y. Ass'n for Improving Condition of Poor, \$10,000 Y. Inst. for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 10,000 N. Y. Protestant Orphan Asylum, Y. Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, Y. Prot. Epis. City Mission Society,

American Home Missionary Society, N. Y. Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

American Seaman's Friend Society, for Library of Free Academy of City of N. Y. N. Y. House and School of Industry,

In addition to these bequests, he leaves \$250 grade of Primary Schools, which is to be expended in the purchase of books for libraries. The following Societies are made residuary legatees: The New York Association for the UNION ACADEMY, SHILOH, N. J.

The progress of this Institution has thus far been satisfactory to its supporters. The Principal and Preceptress have been very assiduous and pains-taking in their labors. The order and advancement of their classes have given proof of their ability and worth for the station which they occupy.

Prof. Gurdon Evans has been with us about eight weeks. His lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, his analysis of soils, and the daily instruction of a class in this science, have concause of education in this community.

The Exercises of the Rhetorical Classes Beyelv. How often and how profitably has for the winter term, took place in the Sevdeeply interesting nature, and were listened to with marked attention by a large audience. Indeed, these exercises were a feast of fat things, served out to the audience with a tone and sentiment that bespoke the onward march of intelligence, based upon religious principle. The essays by the ladies, and the orations by the gentlemen, did honor to the heads and hearts of the authors. The fluency and ease of the delivery of the Greek oration was indicative of the classic mind of the youth ful speaker. The oration on Non-Interven tion was truly a message of peace and good. will, speaking lessons of humanity and life to all, but cruelty and death to none-no, not ous after-thought. The "Good-Bye" touched tender cords, whose vibrations were felt School. The singing by the students, conducted by Bro. Joel C. West, was performed in a spirited and excellent style.

The next term of the Academy commences her soul in much patience, and could triumph | Fourth-day, the 31st inst. It is the ardent ple in this part of the State may soon become really identified in its behalf. Friends, breand Master, in whom she believed with a firm thren, and sisters! it is for your interest, that unwayering faith, and although she was the of your children, and of the cause of God.

WM. M. JONES.

Original Essays and Orations Lucius R. Swinney. Elmer M. West. The Glories of the Upper Deep, Ann E. West. Margaret D. Woodruff. No Rose without a Thorn. Mary J. Davis. My Little Brother. Martha M. Jones. Every Star teaches us a Le S. A. Tomlinson. Henry C. Randolph. The Orphan Lemuel T. Heritage. The Joys of Hope, Geo. Mulford, Honesty, (Latin,) Elhanan W. Davis. Where is my Home Precilla Davis. Helen M. West. dream of all things free The Treasures of the Ocean, Margaret J. Clawson. Babylon is fallen, Ephraim Mulford. Henry Vail. The Aim of Life. Jehn B. Ayres. Reflections on Leaving Schoo riendship of Heavenly Origin, (French,) H. W. Bowen. The Grave, a sure and powerless Receptacle, M.B. Davis: The Fountain, edited by A. S. Titsworth, J. M. Harris. Moral Education. Edward S. Ayres. Francis B. Minch.

Dignity of Labor, Thos. H. Tomlinson. Agriculture. Eli Minch. Hope, the Soul's Last Friend Rebecca Sheppard. The Night-Angel Clara W. Frazeur. The Grave, the Footprint of Sarah S. Harris. Eleanor J. Sheppard.

l'he Golden Rule, Walter B. Davis. Search the Scriptures, (Greek,) Vhere shall my Spirit go? Mary F. Harris. Rcbecca J. Titsworth. The Decision of Character de Richard L. Howell. Caleb H. Sheppard.

CURIOUS LOTTERY CASE.—Several years ago, an institution called the American Art-Union was established in the city of New York, for the purpose of encouraging art by the purchase and gratuitous exhibition of piccorder under such humiliating circumstances. tures, statues, &c. Five dollars a year secur-I hardly feel prepared to occupy the position ed membership; and the money went to purchase works of art, which, after being exhibited for several months, were distributed among In taking my leave of the readers of the the members by lot. A few months since. James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald. published some criticism upon the manner in which the large income of the institution was expended; and for this its officers had him in dicted as a libeler. When the case came to trial, the indictment was quashed, and it was held that the Art-Union was an illegal institution-that it was, in fact, a lottery. Hereupon Bennett bought a ticket of a person who was a member, by the aid of which he obtained an niunction prohibiting the officers of the Art. Union from exercising their usual rights of drawing by lot for works of art, for the purposes designed under the constitution. A motion to dissolve this injunction was argued before the Supreme Court last week; and Judge Duer decided to dissolve the injunction, on the ground that the plaintiff in this case had no personal interest in such property, and consequently no right of action. The question of the legality of the institution has not yet been decided.

> REVIVAL IN STONINGTON, CT .- The Christian Secretary says: An interesting work of 2,000 der the pastoral care of Rev. A. G. Palmer. 2,000 has been in progress for more than two months. Meetings were commenced the first 3,000 | Monday in January, and have been continu-2,000 ed every evening until the present time. A goodly number have found the Saviour, and have been buried with Him in baptism. At the last communion, 18 were received to the church, the converts varying from 12 to 70 years. The work has spread itself into the Congregational church

DEATH, OF A PERSECUTOR. The death of the Queen of Madagascar is announced in late foreign papers ... She died last Notember. sages of Scripture and verses of hymns, done the Deaf and Dumb; the American Home successor, has for some years past been the in singular chirography—"fractur schriften" Missionary Society; the New York Protest- friend and defender of the persecuted Christ-

THE JEWS IN PARIS .- The London Times says that the Jews of Paris, headed by MM de Rothschild, and other distinguished persons of the sect, have just established a society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken, in > which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood, and in which Jews of all classes assemble to pray and hear religious books read. A rabbi | 000; Purchase of horses, barracks, clothing, is attached to the establishment, and every Sunday M. Albert Cohen, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from journed, the Fathers of the Synagogue.

EDITORIAL APOLOGY.—One of the veterans of the editorial host thus soothes a correspond ent who inquires what had become of his communication:-

We laid it aside for revision and correc tion, as we are repeatedly compelled to do with communications received by us. They need more correction than we are able to bestow upon them at the time of their reception, and they are laid aside for a season of more leisure; and from the press of other articles sent to us properly prepared, and our daily editorial cares, they are sometimes overlooked until they become too stale for publication; some do not spoil by keeping, and are sent out months after their reception."

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, MARCH 22.

In the Senate, an unusually large number of petitions were presented, relating mostly to the standing topics of petition. The private bills ordered engrossed on Sixth-day, were taken up and passed. Mr. Gwin, from the Naval Committe, reported back all the memorials asking contracts for carrying the mail between the United States and Ireland, Africa, Genoa, Spain, South America, China, &c., and moved to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject; which motion was agreed to. Mr. Seward's resolution calling for an estimate of the expense of reconnoisance of the Northern and China Seas, was adopted. The Non-Intervention Resolutions were then taken up, and Senator Soule made a long and eloquent speech upon them. He took strong ground in favor of a watchful and interested course by this nation toward all others; that we should not stand idly by while other Governments were violating national laws and human rights, &c. The fame of the eloquent speaker drew a large audience.

over until Third-day next. Mr. Johnson pro- ing. Thus, after an illness of six days, the nounced the differences between Messrs. Dunham and Fitch amicably adjusted. The ile, at the age of 78. The capital feature in Deficiency Bill was debated in Committee of Marmont's biography is the separate capituthe Whole, and several retrenchment amendments were voted down. Mr. Houston, of Fontainebleau, and according to which he Alabama, was very severe upon army prices. uncovered his master by drawing off his corps. Near the close of the session, an attempt was d'armee to Verseilles, and leaving the road to made to "save the Union" by offering a mo- Fontainebleau open to the allied armies contion declaring the "binding efficacy of the Compromise Acts," and calling the previous question thereon. The House adjourned, five franc pieces bearing the effigy of the however, without a special vote.

President of the Republic.

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THIRD-DAY, MARCH 23.

In the SENATE, among the numerous petitions presented was one by Mr. Seward from March. C. Hanson, of Brooklyn, New York, who proposes to Congress to help him establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gluckstadt, on the Elbe, and near to Hamburg, so as to make semi-monthly passages between Brooklyn and the city of Hamburg. The remainder of the day was spent on Territorial of Russia are now to be classed in two cate-Judges and a dry dock for California.

In the House, the Deficiency Bill was dis the extravagance and corruption connected with the army were severely commented upon. Mr. Gorman commented on the fact that the cost of maintaining each soldier in 1845 was four hundred and four dollars. Now it is one thousand dollars a man. There are corruptions in the Departments. Officers are in partnership with men who sell horses, and thus fleece the Government. He said he Government of \$100,000, has settled down independently and at a ease in Oregon.

writings of his ancestor, which he pro- men, strangers, who came to Clarksburg on to subscribe for a sufficient number of copies and his gang. of justify their publication. Numerous other petitions were presented, among which was out of jail by letting a rope down the chimney splendid hall in that city within the ensuing one for cheap ocean postage, one from the N. Y. State Agricultural Society in favor of an taken boat at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, year. It is to be of granite, four stories in Agricultural Bureau, and several in favor of and it is feared he will escape. The other hight, and will dost \$80,000. This amount is aid the to Collins Line of Steamers. A resolu-tion was adopted calling upon the President ing West Union the same night. Stopping The University of Rochester has for information relative to the plans for an ex-tension of the Capitol. Mr. Hale gave notice moving west, and either knowing or learning to the Capitol. of an early call for action on the resolution that the movers had money, the villains rose lection is the New Testament in Manchu, declaring the finality of the Compromise. In the night and murderer every human being Hindostanee, Bengalese and Sancrit. At 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive but themselves about the house, and escaped serion 12 de la della de la color

The House spent the whole day in talking about the Deficiency Bill.

FIFTH DAY, MARCH 25.

In the SENATE, petitions for cheap ocean postage were presented, also several from New York in favor of strict adherence to Washington's doctrine of non-intervention. A bill was introduced granting more land to Mississippi and Louisiana for railroad purposes. A talk about the San Francisco Navy Vard occupied the latter part of the session. The House spent the whole day upon the

Deficiency Bill, but we find nothing said worth reporting. of minutest paramit sel 400

The Senate spent the day in discussing 000, Philadelphia \$14,000,000, and Baltimore the bill, which had passed the House, remit- \$8,000,000.

A WESLEYAN MINISTER IN CHINA.—The ting the duty (\$450) on some vestments sent law making the offense penal. Adjourned

SABBATH-DAY, MARCH 27.

The SENATE was not in Session. The House had under consideration nohing but the Deficiency Bill, which was passed after considerable maneuvering. The bill appropriates upward of three millions of dollars. The following are the principal items: Dredging River at Philadelphia Navy Yard, \$12,000; Dry Dock at at Brooklyn Navy Yard, 88,300; Quartermaster's Department. 775,000; Transportation of the army, 890,equipage and subsistence of five Companies of Texas mounted volunteers, 500,000; Ad-

European News.

The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to March 13, three days later, arrived at New York March 25th.

The English papers are full of the elections, which result generally in favor of the Govern-

No decision has yet been come to respect-

open for about another month, and it is most ed to be present. probable that it will ultimately reach £12,000. The final disposal of it will be made on the 10th inst., by the united committees of Southampton and London. About 150 persons have. to be assisted or supported by it, among whom are 70 children and about 40 widows. About 30 of the children will be placed in orphan

ed by a strongly-armed force of constabulary. ly. Travel in what direction you please along the roads in this district, at whatever hour, and you will be sure to meet these indications of a fearful struggle between civilization and savage barbarism.

M. Bocher, administrator of the property of the Orleans family, and MM. Malzy and Dubief, agents of the Distribution Letter Company of M. Bidault, have appealed against the judgement delivered on the 3d inst., by the Sixth Chamber of Correctional Police, others to 150f. each.

The Opinione of Turin announces that Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, died at Ven-In the House, the Homestead Bill was laid ice on the 2d inst., at 93 o'clock in the mornlast Marshal of Nappleon has expired in exlation by which he betrayed the Emperor at centrated at Paris.

The Mint of France has coined 2,000,000

Armand Marrast, one of the leaders of the Revolution of 1848, died in Paris on the 11th | \$10,000

The example of the Crystal Palace is about to be followed in Silesia, where there is soon to be an exhibition of Silesian manufactures under a glass roof.

According to an Imperial ukase, the Jews gories, those who have a fixed residence and a trade, and those who have neither. The latter are to be employed in the public mines cussed, and in the progress of the discussion, and fortresses. The classification is to be not pros'd. In 615 cases no bill was found. made in all the provinces where Jews are tolerated at one and the same time.

Tragedy in Virginia.

From the Fairmount Free Virginian of March 20.

A report was brought here on Thursday by the mail carrier from Clarksburg, to the ef fect that a horrible and wholesale murder was committed in West Union, Doddridge Counknew of one officer, who, after defrauding ty, on last Wednesday night. Six men and one woman are said to have been cruelly pursued by his owner, Col. Broward, and two murdered. Money is supposed to have been of Col. B.'s slaves, and on being overtaken the object, as \$22,000 are said to have been by one of the pursuing slaves, he turned and In the Senate, Mr. Clarke presented a taken by the perpetrators. It is thought that inflicted a fatal wound upon him. The runpetition of the grand-son of Gen. Nathaniel this crime and the escape of Owens from away was subsequently shot by Col. Broward. Greene, in whose hands are papers and Clarksburg jail, were both effected by three poses to publish, with an accurate history the Sunday evening preceding, and who are of the events of his life, and he asks Congress | now suspected to be accomplices of Jacques

They are thought to have helped Owens

John Owens, who is here referred to, had buildings burnt there at that time, and escap-

ed on the night of Sunday, 14th inst., by

crawling up the chimney.

COMPARATIVE COMMERCE OF THE ATLANTIC CITIES .- Of the four principal ports, New York takes the lead, and her imports are considerably more than all the rest of the country. Next comes Boston, with about one fifth duces more than any other except Alabama. of the commerce of New York; then Philadelphia with considerabe less than one half, and Baltimore with about one fourth of that of Boston be New York imports about \$150,000,-000 of goods, Boston \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,

SUMMARY.

On the 12th inst., a short distance from Chicago, Ill., a hurricane swept over Duncklee's Grove, confining its ravages to a narrow track, which destroyed several houses and barns, trees, fences, &c., and killed several sheep. In Mr. Duncklee's house eighteen persons were assembled. It was a kind of In the House, the Deficiency Bill was pass- family meeting-four of his married children since, an insane woman named Norris went ently, has established a school and a society ed through all amendments in Committee of with their families having arrived on a visit to the house of Mr. Alverez Pool, a neighbor cured a little chapel capable of holding sixty spicy but good-natured pass-at-arms between tion, the house was lifted several feet from its dle, and, rushing with it into another room, persons, and has every reason to believe, that Mr. Stanly of N. C., and Polk of Tenn., re- foundation, and was crushed in its fall. Mrs. dashed its brains out against the wall—its The report of the Society denounces the Afhad his foot broken and was seriously injured the hands of the maniac. in his back. The remainder, as if by miracle, escaped with only slight contusions.

> A Bahia paper of 10th of February, anresulting in a loss on both sides of 4,000 lives. Arbuckle, and Whiting. Rosas and his daughter had taken refuge on board an English steamer. Probably the number of killed is much exaggerated, as usual in such cases, but of the main fact of the defeat of Rosas, there appears to be no room for doubt.

By the sudden breaking up of Grand River, on the 14th ult. great loss of property was sustained at the village of Paris, Canada West, by the flood. The river rose 15 feet above its usual level, submerging portions of the town, sweeping away bridges, (some of them 300 and 400 feet long,) lumber, sheep, &c., and doing much damage and mischief. No lives are known to have been lost, though there were several narrow escapes.

The Coronation of the Black Emperor of ing the disposal of the surplus funds arising Hayti is to take place on the 11th of April, from the receipts connected with the Great and not on the 18th of March, as before stat-Exhibition. It appears, however, to be well ed. The ceremony, which will be one of understood, that the funds will be applied great pomp, will take place in Church. For solely to purposes connected with the applica- the festivities which follow, an immense tent tion of art to the manufactures of the country. is to be erected on the Champ de Mars, back The Amazon Fund in England now of the Palace. Twenty-five thousand troops, amounts to above £11,000. It will be kept and all the dignitaries of the Island, are order-

> The Maine Law has passed the Minnesota Legislature, with a proviso for submitting it to a direct vote of the people. The vote throughout the Territory is to be taken on the law goes into force the first of May.

In Northampton, Mass., recently, Mr. Jus-In Ireland, the Riband Conspiracy, as it is tin E. Bragg, of that town, while out hunting, called, is creating much uneasiness. In one was resting over the muzzle of his gun, when ed, for the protection of their lives, not only to trigger, discharging the contents of the barrel the court held at Newburgh. go out armed themselves, but to be accompani- into the unfortunate man, killing him instant-

> Reuben Edmondson, better known as "Jack Bowers," the most noted thief in the Mississippi Valley, died in St. Louis on the 6th ult He was 63 years of age, and stated in a consession which he made just before his death, that he had been arrested 115 times, and incarcerated in various prisons 61 times.

On Friday night, March 19, the wife of a man named Bernhoeff was shot dead in her own house by an assassin, in Detroit, while condemning the first to 500f. fine, and the two her husband was absent, and a chest was robbed of \$20. The husband on returning home found the house dark, and while groping about stumbled over his wife's dead body.

> Two men were instantly killed, and three others fearfully injured, at Hell Gate, near New York, on the 26th ult. They were as- city on Sunday, Dec. 21. He was formerly Hopkinton. sisting Mons. Maillefort in his submarine actively engaged in mercantile pursuits, but operations at that place; and by some acci. for many years he has devoted his time and dent a canister of powder in one of the boats, instead of one at the bottom of the river, was

Two officers of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, of the bank in their hands. One of them was co, which is very lucrative, and is now all enarrested on board the steamship Asia, just as joyed by Eugland. she was starting from New York for Liverpool. The other, by concealing himself, managed to get off in the ship, carrying with him attracting the least attention. She is now al-

The Common Council of New York have any other woman. withdrawn their advertising from the Tribune and Sun, to which papers they paid \$1, 000 each per year, and have given it to the Herald at \$3,000, and two other papers at \$2,000 each per year.

The whole number of criminal prosecutions in Massachusetts last year was 4,670. There were 1,208 convictions, 269 acquittals, 483 The amount of costs in the above cases was

Rev. A. J. Bingham writes to the Watchman of the Prairies, that, through the instru- bronze statue of General Jackson, on Jackson mentality of the labors of Rev. Jacob Knapp, ninety persons have been united to the Baptist church at Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. Knapp is at present laboring at Chicago

A runaway slave in Florida was recently

The managers of the Hospital have purchased the old Jail in Albany for \$9,000, and not to vote for any one that has favored Kos- Mrs. Sophia Mason, wife of Mr. Charles Mason, aged will fit it up as a hospital. The old Green-st. suth or his cause. Baptist Church, in the same city, has been sold for \$6,000, for a theater.

The University of Rochester has received from Dr. Dean, of China. Among the col-

A "Tree Society" is about being formed been confined in the jail at Clarksburg, since in East Boston, for the purpose of rapidly November, on the charge of setting fire to the studding the principal public avenues on the island with ornamental trees.

A newspaper passed through the Portland Post-office, directed to Hebron, Me., with this announcement upon the back: "No Liquor in this package Alabama produces 6,400 bales of cotton

more than any other state. Mississippi pro The boiler of the steamer Pocahontas exploded on the 18th ult., about 50 miles above

Little Rock. Five lives were lost. In 40 years, the American Board have received \$5,500,000, and added to the church Seven per cent is now the legal rate of in-35,000 members.

A bill has passed both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature, and become a law, ap- his farm on the Little Miami, Warren Counpropriating \$1,000 a year, for two years, to ty, O. From the birth of Ohio to the present Coon, Leman Andrus, C. M. Lewis (no.) Rowse Babpropriating \$1,000 a year, for two years, to ty, U. From the birth of the present cock, N. V. Hull, H. W. Stillman, W. B. Maxson, V. aid such colored persons in the State as may year—just half a century—Gov. Morrow has Hull, W. B. Gillett, Wm. M. Jones, J. Summerbell, S. desire to remove to Liberia, in so doing, un- been part of the public life of the State. He R. Wheeler, S. R. Evans, A. M. Covey, J. Spencer, S. der the direction of the New Jersey Coloniza- was her first Representative in Congress, a Wardner, I. E. Cuyler, I. D. Titsworth, L. M. Caffin tion Society. The vote in the Senate was 13 Senator, Governor, Canal Commissioner, and to 6; in the House 32 to 17.

In Clymer, Chautauque County, a few days that day. Suddenly, and without premoni- seized an infant which was lying in the cra-Duncklee was instantly killed. A son-in-law frantic mother being unable to rescue it from rican emigration scheme, and estimates the

Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteeen American nounces the defeat of Rosas, by the allied for- Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, mends April 15 as a day of public humiliation, ces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, fasting and prayer. Charles Kilborn Wilthe confederation. The combat was bloody, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brooke, liams, the Governor of Vermont, recommends

Gen. Blake has arrived at Tampa, Florida, with a large delegation of Seminole Indians from Arkansas, and expresses great confidence of being able to effect the removal of cents. all the Indians now in Florida during the present spring.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has passed bill appropriating \$850,000 for the compleion of the North Branch Canal, and another for the protection of the creditors of the Schuylkill Navigation Co. The Poughkeepsie Eagle, speaking of the in the first degree.

new magnetic engine, which has been tried on the rails at that place, says that all doubts

Information has been received at the De partment of State, from our Minister in Austria, that no passports of American travelers will be received, unless vised by the Austrian Minister at Washington.

Texas dates to the 12th ult., received at New Orleans, confirm the news of the arrest of Caravajal, and his arrival at Brownsville in the steamer Camanche in custody of Gen.

The Committee on Agriculture has reported in the New York State Assembly a bill to for Southern White and fair Genesee. Barley 77 a establish an Agricultural College, and to pur- 80c. Rye 78 a 79c. Oats 41 a 44c. for Jersey, 43 a first Monday in April, and if favorable the chase an experimental farm. It appropriates 48c. for State. Corn is rather higher, being 66 a 67c. \$50,000 for this object.

The Nine-Million Canal Enlargement law for mess. Beef, 5 75 a 6 75 for prime, 9 75 a 12 75 of the last New York Legislature, has been for mess. Lard 94c. Butter, 19 a 22c. for Ohio, 23 a pronounced unconstitutional by Judge Brown district, it is said, the leading gentry are oblig- his dog came up and put its paw upon the of the Supreme Court, at a special term of

> The bark Sunbeam, Lincoln, from Havana for Boston, with a full cargo of sugar and cigars, went ashore on the night of the 15th ult. Capt. Lincoln and his wife and child were washed overboard and perished. Crew

> The Green Bay (Wis.) Spectator says that a party of Norwegians have purchased a tract of land bordering upon Sturgeon Bay, and will soon lay the foundation for a large set-

> The schr. Henry Curtis, Capt. Anthony, from Philadelphia, with coal, struck on Sunday morning off No-Man's Land, and sunk in five fathoms water. The Captain was drown ed, and the Cook frozen to death.

> Ephraim Holbrook, Esq., an old and estimable citizen, died at his residence in this means to benevolent designs.

The late United States Consul to Morocco has published a letter, earnestly calling the attention of the people of the United States undertook to run away last week, with funds to the importance of the trade of Moroc-

Jenny Lind, or rather Mrs. Goldschmidt, has been for some days in Brooklyn, without lowed to pass as quietly through the world as

A Frenchman, Mr. Mandi, has, by microscopic observation on teeth, discovered that the tartar which accumulates on the teeth is composed of the remains of dead animal-

By a dispatch form Milan, Ohio, we learn that a fire recently occurred in that village, which destroyed the entire Lockwood Block. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000, on which there is but a partial insurance.

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed an appropriation of \$10,000 for the erection of a Square, in New Orleans.

A merchant of this city is importing a large quantity of vines of the "Grapes of Asti"—the finest vines of Italy-from Piedmont, fitted to ling, and the weary are at rest." stand this climate well.

Jenny Lind Goldschmidt and husband, (the Boston Transcript states, on the authority of a priavte letter, received in that city,) contemplate sailing for Europe in May next.

Some two hundred Catholics, in the State of Indiana, have published their determination

It is stated in the Bengal Hurkaru, that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, and that he was baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff.

are \$5,000 a day, and more freight is offered than can be taken.

high a figure. The law against the circulation of foreign

small notes in Delaware goes into operation on the first of May. The penalty is \$10. The injuries to Mrs. Mowatt, by her recent fall from a horse in Boston, are not so serious

as at first apprehended.

A New York ship, it is rumored, with three thousand bales of Cotton, was burnt to the water's edge in Mobile Bay on the 18th.

Hon. James Burt, a patriot of the Revolution, died on the 17th ult., at Watervliet, N. Y., aged 96.

Navigation will be resumed on the Erie Canal on the 20th April. The Central Railroad Bank of Augusts,

Ga., was robbed on the 18th ult., of \$20,000. terest in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Ex-Gov. Morrow died on the 22d ult., at in the latter part of his career, an active participator in the first great railroad enterprise of the State.

The first Anniversary meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada was held at Toronto, March 25. The attendance was large. number of colored persons in Canada West at 30,000. A resolution was passed inviting Fugitive Slaves to come to Canada.

Gov. John Hubbard, of Maine, recom-April 9 for the same purpose. The Hudson river is again open, and boats

are plying regularly between New York and Albany. Passage fifty cents, berths fifty In New York, last Sunday morning, a fire broke out at No. 5 Dev-st., which was not sub-

dued until it had destroyed nearly \$500,000 worth of property. Two men named Skupenski, brothers, charged with the murder of a Jew pedlar boy

The schooner Reaper, of Yarmouth, Mass., was lost off Mantauk, March 25th. Three of Eli S. Bailey, Brookfield of its entire success for propelling machinery her crew were drowned, while the Captain and Mate were saved by a pilot boat.

> In Philadelphia, last Sunday morning, there was a fire which destroyed property estimated to be worth over a million of dollars.

New York Market-March 29, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$5 06 a 5 12; Pearls 6 25. Flour and Meal-Flour has advanced slightly; Ca nadian and common to straight State 4 50 a 4 62, common to good Ohio 4 75 a 4 87, fancy Genesee 5 00 a 5 25. Rye Flour, 3 50 for fine, 3 75 for superfine Grain-Wheat, 1 02 for common Ohio White, 1 08 for Southern White and Yellow.

Provisions-Pork, 16 00 for prime, 16 50 a 17 00 27c. for Western New York, 28 a 30c. for Orange Co. Cheese $6\frac{1}{2}$ a 8c.

Hay-70 a 73c. per 100 lbs. for River.

Hops-25 a 31c.

Seeds-Clover 84 a 9c. Flaxseed 1 30 for 56 lbs Timothy 18 00 a 22 00 per tierce.

Timber-Spruce and Pine wanted at 14 50. Wool-Not much doing, and domestic fleece is not

MARRIED,

In Amity, N. Y., March 20th, by Rev. Rowse Babcock, Mr. SILVANUS C. SMITH, of Alired, to Miss Lu CINDA M. STILLMAN, of Amity. In Scio, N. Y., March 21st, by Rev. Rowse Babcock.

Mr. DAVID C. MATTESON, of Almond, to Miss ANNA JANE TREAT, of Elmira, Chemung Co., N. Y. At East Hamilton, N. Y., March 14th. 1852. by A M. Covey, Esq., Mr. LEWIS BURDICK to Miss ESTHER

Morgan, all of Brookfield. By the same, at North Brookfield, N. V., March 21st, 1852. Mr. Joel Kinney to Miss Elizabeth Legg, both In Hopkinton, R.I., March 22d, by Eld. Daniel Coon,

Mr. NATHAN MAXSON to Miss Lucy E. Davis, all of At Fabius Village, Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 22d, by Rev. S. R. Evans, Mr. SQUIRE P. COTTRELL, of Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y, to Miss SARAH M. SLING-

In Shiloh, N. J., 3d mo. 18th, by Eld. Wm. M. Jones, Mr. THOMAS TOMLINSON to Miss AMANDA H. DAVIS, daughter of Mr. John T. Davis. In the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house at Shiloh N. J., at the close of the Exercises of the Rhetorical Classes, 3d mo. 23d, by Eld. Wm. M. Jones, WILLIAM C. WHITFORD to RUTH R. HEMPHILL, Principal and

Preceptress of Union Academy. DIED,

At his residence in Milton, Rock Co., Wis., June 23,

1851, Dea. Wm. P STILLMAN, aged 45 years. He had been an active and devoted member of the churches where he had resided. He embraced religion in early life, at Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., whence he removed to Genesee, where he was a member until he removed to Milton, and became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at that place, in the fellowship of which he continued until his death. He left a large family to nourn the loss of an affectionate father and companion. At Milton, Rock Co., Wis., Sept. 23, 1851, HENRY GOODRICH, in the 20th year of his age. Bro. Goodrich was from Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass. While at school there he became the subject of God's saving grace, and united with the First-day Baptist Church Although his stay with that church was brief, yet his Christian conduct was such that he won the confidence and affection of the church. During the revival with us last winter, he embraced the Sabbath, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Milton. He was a man of deep piety and much prindence, and was universally respected as a citizen and a Christian. Although surrounded with every earthly blessing, he felt that his home was in heaven. He died as the good man dieth, and went where "the wicked cease from troub

At Alfred Center, N. Y., March 18th, in the seventy fourth year of her age, THANKFUL Rose, mother of David Rose, whose death was reported last week. Although the subject of this notice had never made a public profession of religion, yet she had for many years entertained a hope in the Saviour, which hope did not desert her in her last moments. N V. H.

In Plainfied, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 19th, of in-52 years. Mrs. M. had been, for many years, a member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield. We trust she was fully prepared for her sudden and unlooked-for removal to the spirit world. In Clarkville, Madison Co., N. Y., March 21st, of

The receipts of the Hudson River Railway re \$5,000 a day, and more freight is offered the people of God until she was about 30 years of age, when she became a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., under the pastoral care of Eld. W. Satterlee. Good butter now commands 28 to 30 cts. a About the year 1812, she removed with her family to he town of Brookfield, Madison Co., where she united with the church now known as the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield, of which she remained a member until the close of life. Her faith in Christ was unwavering, her hope steadlast, and her love to her Redeemer, and attachment to his interest, constant to the end. She has gone, we trust, to receive her gracious reward of life eternal.

At New Market, N. J., March 2d, Asa F. Randolph, after a protracted illness of nine years, which he bore with Christian resignation. He professed religion and united with the Church at New Market in 1837. When the Church at Plainfield was constituted, he was living in that place, and was one of its constituent members. Having established himself in New Market, he took a letter from the church at Plainfield, and united again with us, in February, 1852. He departed in peace to

J. W. Langworthy, Wm. Green, E. Maxson, Danie

RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:		
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FOR SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR:		

James Summerbell, Adams Center Benj. F. Burdick, Westerly, R. I. Rowse Babcock, Scio Robert D. Hemphill, Alfred Center FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Josiah W. Langworthy, Brand's Iron Works, R. I. \$1 00 in Philadelphia, were found guilty of murder Joseph Langworthy Benjamin R. Champlin, Westerly, R. I. Samuel R. Wheeler, New London, Qt. Matthew Wells, Jr., DeRuyter Jason B. Wells

> Missionary Society—Board Meeting. HE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in New York on Third-day, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Publishing Society—Board Meeting.

THE Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will hold their next Quar terly Meeting in New York on the evening of Third-day, April 6. T. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

Western Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Western Associa L tion will hold their next quarterly session at Nile, on Fourth-day evening, April 7. Reports of mission aries and contributions from the churches are desired in season for the meeting. J. BAILEY, Secretary.

Aztec Children.

Change of Hours. COCIETY LIBRARY, CORNER OF BROADWAY half-past 3 to half-past 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 P. M.,

The young man, MAXIMO, is about 20 years of age, and weighs 20 pounds. The girl, BARTOLA, is about 10 years of age, and weighs 17 pounds. Tickets 25 cents—Children half price. History of

the Children (36 pages) Six Cents.

Mail Train at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and all Stations. Newburgh Express Train at 4 P. M. Way Train at 4 P. M. for Sufferns, Oxford, and in-Evening Express Train at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk,

New York and Eric Railroad.

TRAINS leave New York as follows (Sundays ex-

connecting with the Dunkirk and State Line and Erie and North-East Railroads, for Erie, Pa. CHAS. MINOT, Superintendent.

New York, Dec. 29, 1851.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any

other place in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH,

Woodworth's Youth's Cabinet OW contains 48 pages, and is the largest Illustrated Dollar Magazine for Youth in the World. It beautifully embellished, and filled with just that prove, to elevate, while it amuses and entertains the young reader. FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH is still the from Europe must begin with the January number,

which is the first of a New Series. TERMS .- \$1 00 a year; four copies for \$3 00; for 5 00 seven copies will be sent, and an extra copy to the one who forms the club. Specimens sent gratis. Agents Wanted to obtain subscribers, and to sell the bound volumes of the Old Series. Liberal terms to those who apply, well recommended.
D. A. WOODWORTH, 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications.

The Sabbath Recorder, Published, Weekly. Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the command ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are which seem likely to improve the condition of society, liffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance: Postage.—The postage on The Sabbath School Visitor, it being under 300 square inches, is one fourth

the rates of larger monthly papers, viz.: For the entire year, under 50 miles, 14 cents; over 50 and within 300 miles, 21 cents; over 300 and within 1,000 miles, 34 cents; over 1,000 and within 2,000 miles, 5 cents. The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial;

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

Biography, History, Statistics, &co., Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. with us, in rebruary, 18521 116 departed in peace upoin the church triumphast. His character was unspotted; his life was one worthy of imitation; and his ounces. The postage on it, for any distance under spotted; his life was one worthy of imitation; and his ounces. The postage on it, for any distance and was peace.

W. B. G. 500 miles, is three cents per number; for any distance over 500 miles and not over 1,500, six cents. Regulations. spotted; his life was one worthy of imitation; and his end was peace.

At the residence of her sin, in Genesee, Allegany Co. N. Y., March 24, 1852 Lois Edwards, widow of Daniel Edwards; formerly of Charleston, R. I., in the Daniel Edwards; formerly of Charleston, R. I., in the paralyse of the nervous system and collection of a paralyse of the nervous system and collection of water, on the brain, which terminated life after five days of severe sickness. She died as she had lived, in peace with all men, and we trust with God.

Ounces. The postage on it, for any distance under 500 miles, is three cents per number; for any distance over 500 miles and not over 1,

Miscellaneous.

Too Poor to Pay.

We were so poor when baby died, And mother stitched his shroud The others in their hunger cried, With sorrow wild and loud: We were so poor we could not pay The man to carry him away. I see it still before my eyes:

It lies upon the bed, And mother whispers through her sighs, "The little boy is dead." A little box of common pine His coffin was-and may be mine!

They laid our little brother out. And wrapped his form in white; And, as they turned his head about, We saw the solemn sight, And wept as little children weep And kissed the dead one in his sleep!

We looked our last upon his face, And said our last "good bye," While mother laid him in the place Where those are laid who die: The sexton shoved the box away. Because we were too poor to pay!

We were too poor to hire a hearse. And couldn't get a pall, And when we drove him to the grave. A wagon held us all: 'Twas I who drove the horse, and I Who told my mother not to cry.

We rode along the crowded town, And felt so lone and drear. And oft our tears came trickling down, Because no friends were near. The folks were strangers, selfish men, Who hadn't lost a baby then.

We reached the grave, and laid him there, With all the dead around: There was no priest to say a praye And bless the holy ground; So home we went with grief and pain; But home was never home again!

And there he sleeps, without a stone To mark the sacred spot, But though to all the world unknown, By us 'tis ne'er forgot; We mean to raise a stone some day, But now we are too poor to pay!

Cheap Ocean Postage.

This subject was recently brought before whether something may not be done for the reduction of the present high rates. The

equally applicable to the ocean.

"In point of fact, the conveyance of letters can be effected in sailing or steam packets at less cost than by railway.

"Besides, cheap ocean postage will tend to supersede the clandestine or illicit conveyance of letters, and to bring into the mails all mailable matter which, under the present system, is carried in the pockets of passengers, or in the bales and boxes of merchants.

"All new facilities for correspondence naturally give new expansion to human intercourse; and there is reason to believe that, through an increased number of letters, cheap ocean postage will be self-supporting.

"Cheap postal communication with foreign countries will be of incalculable importance to the commerce of the United States.

"By promoting the intercourse of families and friends, separated by the ocean, cheap postage will add to the sum of human happi

"The present high rates of Ocean postage namely, 24 cents on half an ounce, 48 cents on an ounce, and 96 cents on a letter which weighs a faction more than an ounce, are a severe tax upon all, particularly upon the poor, amounting in many cases to a complete prohibition of foreign correspondence. This

"It particularly becomes our country, by the removal of all unnecessary burdens upon foreign correspondence, to advance the comfort of European emigrants seeking a home among us, and to destroy, as far as practicable, every barrier to free intercourse between the Old World and the New.

"And, lastly, cheap Ocean postage will be a bond of peace among the nations of the earth, and will extend good will among has anything of rolling or descending charac-

Flax and Flax-Cotton.

tural Society, urging the propriety of a far the advantages until they have tried it. The the climate and soil of Wisconsin are admirably adapted to the growth of Flax; that \$25 sent year, and not less than \$2,000,000 next the depth.

Mr. John Galbraith, who has grown Flax in Waukesha County in each of the four last years, has had three good crops and one middling one. During those four years, we believe, there have been two or three signal failures of the Wheat crop. | An efficient Breaking Machine is now in operation at Beloit, the tun, rotted, dressed, and sent eastward to

at Cohoes, N. Y. at Willimstic, Connect the that of the snake, who creeps along ples. The women have similar lines extending the connection of the mouth to the chin.

Lancaster, Mass.; and at Andover, Mass, the grass, and is not perceived until he is colled ing from each corner of the mouth to the chin. The Cohoes Thread was never excelled in around his prey. Library of Knowledge. The most striking thing about these tribes is cently died in Jefferson Co., aged 94.

Great Britain nor anywhere else. (There are probably others; but these we know.) And company has just been formed to manufacture Linen Fabrics at Fall River, Mass., with

a capital of \$500,000. In England, the business goes on prosper ously. One land owner will sow 3,000 acres of Flax this year. Claussen's Flax-Cotton muchinery is evidently gaining favor. His works at Stepney, near London, are a focus of public interest. There the cottonizing process (splitting the Flax fiber by saturating it first in a solution of soda and then in one of sulphuric acid) is completed in a few minutes, and at trifling cost. It has previously been steeped, however, in a cold

In England, Flax Straw costs, as yet, some \$15 to \$20 per tun, delivered, while it [N. Y. Tribune.

Deepening Soils-Sub-Soil Plows and their Use.

When our Western farmers first settled upon their lands, and made their clearings, acre by acre, from year to year, and put in their wheat crop by simply dragging the top branches of a tree over the surface, there was little or no complaint made of wheat winter-killing by "frost heaving;" nor was there complaint of small return in product, if thought was given of how much of the land was occupied by stumps. Gradually, as the land became more cleared of stumps, the plow had been introduced, and under the erroneous impression that all the yellow soil was poisonous, the cultivator has, year after year, turned over the upper surface, (originally composed of all the elements necessary to the growth of plants,) and cropped it until it has become exhausted. At this point it became a question as to how an increased crop can be obtained from the land at the least expense, and without too great exhaustion of the soil. The utility of deep plowing is admitted, but any one knowing the composition of soils, together with the change wrought upon them by the action of air, would never think of running his plow so deep as to the Senate by Mr. Sumner, on whose motion turn up, at first, four inches more of a soil a resolution was adopted instructing the Com- than was ever before done. Deep and fertile mittee on the Post-Office to inquire soils are desirable, but a man who has a soil composed of clay mould four inches deep, resting upon a bed of yellow clay, as a subsoil, would be wild to take a common plow brief remarks with which he submitted the and turn it over eight inches deep for plantresolution, present a condensed and powerful ing his corn. This depth of soil must be obtained gradually, year by year, inch by inch, as it is thrown up and exposed to the air "A letter can be sent three thousand miles and frost. Plants derive a portion of their deep as the land is stirred, will the air pene-A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator, in

advocating deep plowing, says, "There may be added to advantage, the sub-soil plow, to open the earth to an equal depth-to drain and mellow it, rendering it pervious to the roots of the plants, and subjecting it to the action of the atmosphere and rain. In this way not only is the supply of vegetable matter greatly increased, but oftentimes land made sterile by the presence of noxious oxides in the suboil, is rendered productive by the free admission of oxygen, which acts as a corrective. Nor does it disprove these principles, that deep plowing of some lands may be followed by a diminished crop. This is frequently the case, in lands, which, from their peculiar character, or from long-continued superficial cultivation, have contracted a hard pan, impervious alike to water and air. In such cases, if sub-soiling were made to precede for a year or more, deep plowing, the un der soil would have imparted to it some degree of productiveness, when it might advantageously be brought to the surface.

The sub-soil plow does not bring the lower soil to the suface, as many suppose, but is designed to follow after the common plow, stirring the soil some six to ten inches deeper, in the same furrow. There are several patterns of plows denominated sub-soil plows, but we confess, after examining them all, we prefer the one deemed a modification of the Scotch pattern. If the land is not too wet it loosens the whole width of the furrow, and by means of a narrow plate or mould-board, an underground drain is formed, that greatly facilitates the escape of surplus water, where the land

ter. Where the land is nearly level, the advantages derived from the use of a sub-soil plow are not as apparent as where the land Gov. Farwell of Wisconsin has written a has ready descent, unless is has been underlucid and forcible letter to the State Agricul- drained, a practice of which few appreciate more extensive cultivation of Flax in that State. | English sub-soil plows, or all patterns of them Wheat has proved a very uncertain crop there, which we have seen, do not lift the ground at substituted. Gov. Farwell shows clearly that along, cutting a slice, but not disturbing it from

its bed in the least. In the use of a sub-soil plow on clay ground, per acre would not be a large average yield, no man should attempt it without having houses are mostly circular, and are built of while \$40 per acre may be obtained; and both draft-rod and wheel attached, for with- frame work of poles, neatly covered with that the importation and sale of 10,000 bush out them he will find it difficult to guage the straw. They are 15 or 20 feet in diameter els of seed at a cost of \$15,000 would secure plow to the land so that his horses can and high enough within for a man to stand a crop worth at least \$250,000 for the pre- work freely, and still more difficult to guage upright. The entrance is so low that it is ne-Ohio Farmer.

Use of Cats' Whiskers. will prove the contrary: Every one must have of corn, wheat, pumpkins, &c. The grain observed what are usually called the whiskers is stored in large jar shaped baskets of straw, where Flax Straw is regularly purchased by on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a very neatly made, and holding 20 or 30 bushstate of nature is very important. They are els. Though speaking distinct languages, establishments in nearly every County, with these long hairs is connected with the nerve clear the skin, and each of control of the lip. The slightest contact of these for cash.

Oil-Mills, where Seed may likewise be sold for cash.

The Flax culture in this country will be considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They can be considerably extended this season. How hairs of themselves are insensible. They can be considered the control of the cash. The cash of control of the cash. The cash of themselves are insensible. The cash of the cas considerably extended this season. Hon. hairs of themselves are insensible. They of cotton, which they spin and weave into a Henry L. Ellsworth, formerly U. S. Commissiand out on each side of the lion, as well as coarse kind of blanket, which is very strong sioner of Patents, will sow 500 acres this sea- in the common cat; so that, from point to and durable. These people have very coarse, son. As Seed will doubtless be dear for a year point, they are equal to the width of the ani- long hair, which usually comes low over the or so, it is computed that \$30 per acre can be mal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion forehead, and behind is twisted into long obtained from good land well cultivated in the stealing through a covert of wood, in an im- strands, which are often tastefully looped up, Eastern States. The labor is hardly equal to perfect light, we shall at once see the use of and secured by means of a band woven of that required to secure an average yield of these long hairs. They indicate to him, brilliant colored threads. A curious custom Indish Corn. Twenty bushels of Seed have through the nicest feeling, any obstacle which prevails among them of plastering up their ing of the pomps and ceremonies of his church, often been grown on an acre, and this alone may present itself to the passage of his body; hair with mad. This is worked into the hair, will probably be worth \$25; while the Straw they prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves, and fashioned into a sort of turban. When will range from \$5 to \$10 per tun, as it shall which would give warning to his prey, if he asked the object of this, they very frankly be further from or nearer to breaking ma were to attempt to pass through too close a bush; tell you that it was to kill the piops. The chinery. Twenty bushels of Seed and two and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions hair is worn in this state until the mud dries, acre in England.

Attention of Linear Thread of this country towards his victim, with a stillness even great.

Manufacture of Linear Thread of this country towards his victim, with a stillness even great.

with the least on hee com the allow onless.

I witnessed once a scene which comes appropriately in place here. During the commencement exercises of Emory College, upon one occasion, the Governor of the State of Georgia and his lady, with a goodly number of other friends, were staying with me. A were light-hearted, cheerful, and happy, when a female form, plainly but neatly attired, en tered my gate and advanced to my door. received her, and, upon her request to see the Governor, I conducted her to his room.

"Governor," said she, "I am the mother of the man who is to be executed, four days hence, at Columbus, for murder. Hearing of his sentence in Maryland, where I live, I hassolution of caustic soda, for some twenty-four tened with all speed to Milledgeville, to beg of you a respite of his sentence till the meeting of the Legislature. There my money gave out; but not finding you there, I have may be profitably grown in this country followed you hither, having walked most of the way, (sixty-five miles,) to make the request. Governor, will you not suspend the sen

"Madam," said the Governor, his eyes al ready filled with tears, for no Governor ever had a kinder heart, "if I were to grant the respite, you could not possibly reach him with it, in your enfeebled and exhausted situation, in time to save him."

"Yes, I will, Governor; give it to me, and will have it in Columbus before the hour of

execution arrives." "Then you would have to travel night and day for four nights and three days and a half." "Only give me the respite, and it shall each him in time. I shall see him, any how,

before he dies; but I have no time to lose." "Madam," said the Governor, "I most deeply sympathize with you, and it pains me to tell you that I should violate my official duty to grant the respite. I have examined the case, and I cannot find a single mitigating circumstance in it, in your son's favor.

"Oh, Governor! my son is not a murderer at heart. His disposition is peaceable. He was not himself when he committed the deed. Oh, Governor! here on my knees, before you, I pray you have pity upon a poor, heart-broken, widowed mother!

Our wives sobbed aloud, and the Governor and myself mingled our tears profusely over the bending suppliant. There was but one of the group that could speak, and that one bore the burden of us all, multiplied a thousandfold. The Governor raised her from her knees, and repeated, by a shake of the head, what he had already said.

And now went forth from that poor woman's heart what shall I call it? A sigh? porch, and produced a death-like silence there; and my habitation, so lately the scene of mirth, was like the court of death.

At length she broke silence :-"If there is no hope, I must hasten to my

child before he dies. She rose, and tremblingly advanced to the porch, followed by the sympathizing friend, out unvielding Chief Magistrate. She passed the crowd without seeming to notice them; conduct her away from the habitation of hope, she cast back a melting look, and commenced her last appeal, with "Oh! Governor! for God's sake -when she sunk to the floor. At length, rising, as if moved by the thought that she was losing the time which alone would enable her to see her son alive, she retired.

The Governor disappeared with her; his carriage soon followed; and though no questions were asked on his return, I doubt not that he offered her the best solace he could, in her extremity, without a breach of duty.

Now I ask, what is all the good that ardent spirits have ever done, compared with the pangs which this poor widow has suffered? But hers was no uncommon case. Multiply her afflictions by ten thousand, and you will get the exponent of what one class, and that about the best of our race, have suffered from the use of inebriating drinks. Ah! God bless you, men, I fear we shall have a dread account to render at the court of Heaven, for our dealings with this class of the human family.

The Pimo and Maricopa Indians.

A member of the Mexican Boundary Com mission furnishes the Providence Journal with some account of his adventures and experiences, from which we copy the following:-

The third day after leaving Tucson, we ar

rived at the Pimo villages, which we reached

about 8 o'clock at night, and our cump was and some other staple must be extensively all, but act only as would a knife if drawn soon filled with Pimos and Maricopas. We remained four days among these interesting tribes. The villages are scattered for some 10 or 12 miles along a wide valley. Their cessary to crawl to enter, and this, the only opening, serves the treble purpose of door chimney, and window. A small fire, built in the center, keeps the interior very hot as well Every one has observed the whiskers of a las very smoky. Almost every house has a cat; but few, perhaps, dream that they serve storehouse near it, which is frequently larger any valuable end. The following passage than the dwelling; this contains the supplies

licrostin cersor City and Bahaloen .

their industry in agricultural pursuits. They have immense fields under cultivation, which ing and sowing. Their land seems to be well fire, and found two women, three children, value of those brought from abroad.

who live near the mouth of the river. One of both fainted and fell over the barrel upon the the Yuma Chiefs, for some purpose, accom- ground. All the women and children were panied the Mexican Commission, and while saved without serious injury. Mr. Mount was they were encamped near these villages, the taken home and placed under medical care. Maricopas entered the camp and killed the In the mean time the men got upon the roof, Yuma. A few days afterward, as we passed but one or both of them returned for the purthe lower village, we found the whole popula- pose of saving some \$70 in money, and one tion dressed in their best finery and gaudily lost his life, while the other was so badly painted, dancing and singing around his head | burned as to be in much danger. and hands. These Indians have very few fire-arms; they are expert with the bow, but their favorite weapon is the war-club.

Phillips's Account of Curran.

I caught the first glimpse of the little man through the vista of his garden. There he was,-on a third time afterward, I saw him in a dress which you would imagine he had borrowed from his tipstaff,—his hands on his sides; his under lip protruded; his face almost parallel with the horizon; and the important step and eternal attitude only varied by the pause during which his eye glanced from his guest to his watch, and from his watch reproachfully to his dining-room; it was an invariable peculiarity—one second after four o'clock, and he would not wait for the viceroy The moment he perceived me, he took me by the hand, said he would not have any one introduce me; and with a manner I often thought was charmed, he at once banished every apprehension, and completely familiarized me at the priory. I had often seen Curran—often heard him—often read him; but no man ever knew anything about him who did not see him at his own table, with the few whom he selected. He was a little convivial deity; he soared in every region, and was at It was not that. A sob? It was not that. A home in all; he touched everything, and in the United States for three cents; and the support from grasses communicated to the groan? It was not that; but an indescribable seemed as if he had created it; he mastered reasons for cheap postage on the land are support from grasses communicated to the out breathing of all that is eloquent in grief the human heart with the same ease that he and melting in sorrow. Her accents had did his violin. You wept, and you laughed, caught the ears of the group in the adjoining and you wondered; and the wonderful creature, who made you do all at will, never let it appear that he was more than your equal, and was quite willing, if you chose, to become your auditor. It is said of Swift, that his rule was to allow a minute's pause after he had concluded, and then, if no person took up the conversation, to recommence himself. Curran had no conversational rule whatever; he spoke from impulse, and he had the art so to draw you into a participation, that, though and, as her foot fell upon the step that was to you felt an inferiority, it was quite a contented one. Indeed, nothing could excel the urbanity of his demeanor. At the time I speak of, he was turned of sixty, yet he was as playful as a child. The extremes of youth and age were met in him; he had the experience of the one, and the simplicity of the other.

Communion Wine.

The Editor of The Maine Fountain, now speaking for Temperance through Connecticut, writes from Greenwich as fol-

"At Stanwich I met with an article to which I wish to call the attention of churches are anxious to know what they shall do for that ordinance. For several years past the Congregational Church in S. has used the pure juice of the grape - the fruit of the vine, -which they manufacture themselves, and preserve without fermentation. I have a bottle of the 'wine,' made by Mr. Close of Stanwich, and which is now eighteen months old and perfectly sweet. I shall take it into Maine without any fear of a seizure, and shall logwood. It is prepared by adding one the cause of truth pound of sugar to two pounds of the grape, and can be kept sweet for any length of time by bottling it up and keeping it in a cool place. There are men here who would gladly contract to supply the churches of Maine with this pure article, and I hope an arrangement may be made to that effect."

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE.—Muller & Co. have been engaged in selling about a thousand building lots, situated between Fourth and ty-third-sts., New York. The lots, comprising age. nearly lifteen blocks, presented a surface of a ittle more than 63 acres. Thirty years ago this land was purchased by the late James Amory for \$4,000; now it sells for about Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars ! Thus a lot which in 1822 cost \$4 29, sells for \$780 or an acre at \$70 in 1822 brings \$12,700 in 1852. These lots are in an unsettled portion organs of touch. They are attached to a bed the Pimos and Maricopas live together in har of the Island, and but few of the streets

PRETTY GOOD FOR A BOY. One day, says the paper at Grand Ligne, Canada, a Roman Catholic beggar came into a house where a dustry, provides for them better than by givboy, the son of one our colpotteurs, happened ing them a stock of money. to be. The beggar said he had just met with Protestants whom he had silenced in speak-And he began to extol the richness, splendor, and magnificence of their houses of worship; the ice having disapper adding that the Protestants had nothing to part about the 18th ult. compare with it. Yes replied the boy, look ing sharply at him; you have splendid church-

Jacob Weaver, a Revolutionary soldier, re-

เลยอย์กายครู ย่อยได้ส

A Noble Act.—At a fire in New York, on the 17th ult., Mr. Joseph Mount, foreman of are irrigated by accquias, as neatly dug as Hose Co. No. 14, distinguished himself in a any I have seen among the Mexicans. Their manner deserving of the warmest approbation. fields are fenced, and evidently cultivated with Mr M. was among the first at the fire, where much care. It looked strange enough to see he found that several persons were in the Indians, with painted faces, and decked out upper stories and in great peril. He rushed in red cloth and other finery, quietly plough- up the narrow stairs, which were already on ing both of the works, 25 cts. and apwards. adapted to wheat and pumpkins; of the latter and two men crying for help. Mr. M. returned they had some of the largest specimens I to the street, and, in default of the arrival of have ever seen. Though apparently honest, the ladder trucks, got a painter's ladder, which these people are inveterate beggars, and in was some ten feet too short, put it on a bardriving a bargain, they are quite sure to get rel, and got up within reach of the window. the better. So many emigrants have passed At this time there was such a dense cloud of through their village, who were glad to dis- smoke rolling up under the ladder that suffopose of their effects at any price, that the In- cation seemed certain; but Mr. Mount quickdians have learned to set an inordinate price ly brought down one child, then another, and upon their own goods, and to depreciate the then one of the women, but the other woman was too heavy for him, and he was obliged to let The Pimos and Maricopas have from time her slide down the ladder. At this moment immemorial been at war with the Yumas, his strength gave way, and he and the woman

> N. Y. STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A report has been recently presented to the Legislature, from which it appears that the number of patients in the State Lunatic Asylum, at was 429; 366 have been added to the number during the year, 112 discharged recovered—15 much improved—51 improved—134 unimproved, and 48 have died. Whole number remaining, 435. Whole number received into the Asylum up to the 1st of December, 1851, was 3,109; of whom 1,300 have been discharged recovered, 23 much improved, 511 improved, 472 unimproved, and 387 have died. The price for keeping persons in indigent circumstances has been fixed at \$2 50, instead of \$2 per week.

THE REMEDY.—"What," said a pompous West India planter, addressing himself to Wilberforce, "what, sir, is your remedy for slavery?" "Stop stealing," was the philan-thropist's quick reply. The answer, now, here and to the same question, is all the one which needs to be made. Nobody in this land of abundance, should be forced to steal. When the reverend and witty Caleb Stetson, of Massachusetts, was told that slaveholders, because of their poverty, and of certain laws forbidding emancipation, without sending the daily loctures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, slaves out of the State, could not emancipate Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c. their slaves, he exclaimed: "Let such slave. Tuition \$2 50. holders run away. Surely they can do that."

VARIETY.

Accustom a child, as soon as he can speak to narrate his little experiences, his chapter of accidents, his griefs, his fears, his hopes; to communicate what he has noticed in the world without, and what he feels struggling in the world within. Anxious to have something to narrate, he will be induced to give attention to objects around him, and what is passing in the sphere of his instruction; and to observe and note events will become one of his first pleasures. This is the ground-work of a thoughtful character.

Roger Sherman was a representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been that of making shoes. John Randolph rose, and with his usual squeaking voice said, 'I should like to know what the gentleman lid with his leather apron before he set out for Washington." Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squeak-"I cut it up to make moccasins for the descendants of Poca-

Never talk of your parentage; for, if it is in Maine. The question of using alcoholic honorable, you virtually acknowledge your wine at the communion has long excited the claims to rest on the merits of others; or, if it attention of some of the churches of our State, is mean, you wish to show that something good and since the passage of the law, which makes | can come out of Nazareth; or, if it is neither, no provision for sacramental purposes, some your conversation can be interesting only to

> The city of London proper only covers an area of six hundred and forty acres, or one square mile. The property on this space is worth five hundred millions of dollars, which is about the assessed value of the real estate of Pennsylvania.

Never hesitate to engage in a noble enterprise for fear you have no power to render it exhibit it to some of our churches, having no important aid. There is no position so humdoubt that they will prefer it to new rum and | ble where a man may not be a benefactor in

Take away the feeling that each man must depend upon himself, and he relaxes his diligence. Every man comes into the world to do something.

On the morning of Feb 6th, the steam saw mill owned by Wm. D. Burdick, of Hornellsville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. No in-Seventy feet of the dam of the Genesee Ca-

nal, at West Morris, has been carried away. Seventh Avenues, and Sixty-third and Seven- It will take several months to repair the dam- Brookfield-Andrew Babcock The ship Russell Glover, of New York,

bound for New Orleans, went ashore of Nun Jack, in the Bay of Abaco, on the 21st ult., and with the cargo is a total loss. The Charter incorporating the Company

for the projected Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations has passed both branches of the New York Legislature by large majorities.

phia, at the late commencement.

A man who gives his children a habit of in-

Thursday the 15th day of April next, is to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in the State of Maine. This is only not he The navigation of Lake Erie is again open

Off of grods, Bosto, toning the safet

THE FIFTH EDITION OF New York: Past, Present, and Future, TAS been issued by Prall, Lewis & Co., We have made arrar gements by which we have bound, and will continue to bind, with each edition of the above the AMERICAN ADVERTISER, A Reference: Work for Purchasers, containing the cards of merchants and manufacturers in every line of business. Price, includ-

The cheapest Almanac of the Season! AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALMANAO FOR 1852 containing, besides the astronomical matter, numerous statistical details relative to the government, judiciary, population, resources, and commerce of the Union—all the details of inland and foreign postage, and the Constitution of the United States in full the latter of which usually sells for twice the price of the Almanac. Price—62 cts. single, \$4 per hundred, \$35, per thousand. PRALL, LEWIS & CO., Publishers, 76 Nussau at , New York.

DeRuyter institute. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday in August, and closes the last, Tuesday in June of

Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH.

The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:-

The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. " Dec. 3 " " March 16.
" March 17 " " June 29 There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be a recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms. In the common branches, and a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but in the higher branches a different arrangement is neces. sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Bota Utica, at the commencement of the year 1851, ny, Goulogy, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. Latin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall Term, Greek and Hebrew in the Winter, and Spanish and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the

> Taition.
> Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. deography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginners in Grammar, per Term, ligher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Compo-

course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term.

Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe

matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the

sition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. EXTRAS. Chemical Experiments, Drawing, Monochromatic Painting

Oil Painting, Writing and Stationery, Vocal Music, Elementary. 1 00 Advanced Class Instrumental Music, Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter. Boand, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to

\$1 50; in clubs, from 60 to 90 cents. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term. and continue seven weeks. The course will embrao a thorough review of the common school branches, with

pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to contract debts in the village. Either member of the Faculty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed under their care, by special direction from parents and guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., 1 Of the Board

S. S. CLARKE, Sec. Sof Trustees. Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes I the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

o. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History o

their Observance in the Christian Church, 52 pp No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians. 4 pp. No. 6-Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-

terfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
The Society has also published the following works. to which attention is invited :-A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form.

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Steanet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Beventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church: 64 pp. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to Gronor B. Utrun; Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York.

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The navigation of Lake Lite is again open in the ice having disappeared for the most \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subspriptions part about the 18th ult.

A writer in the Washington Union states that the Atlantic postage in 1851 exceeded papers as as indicate that the Atlantic postage in 1851 exceeded that of 1850 by more than \$200,000. is Life abounds in cases of brilliant results to lines for the first insertion, and 25 cants for each sub-

illio sequent insertion. of A hard bargain is ever a bad bargain for be directed, post-paid, to the apparent gainer, the special second as the second sec

The Saxire spent the day in discussing 600, Philadelphia the bill, which had passed the House, remit-185,000,000.