

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.
ICEBERGS.

Most people have heard of icebergs, but still know little or nothing about them, except that *iceberg* means a large body of ice, afloat on the sea. Our ships from Liverpool, and other northern ports, frequently report having seen an iceberg or two on the passage; but you ask the reporters any question about them, and it is ten to one if they can say any more than give you the definition of the word. They can neither tell you where nor how they are made or formed, whether on the land or sea, of salt water or fresh. They will probably tell you that they suppose they came either from Hudson's Bay or Davis' Straits, on their way to the South. But of their monstrous dimensions they will say but little; and should you tell them that one has been measured and found to contain more than a million of tons, they will say no more. Little has heretofore been known of them. Of late, however, we have had some additional information from Captain Wilkes, of the South Sea Exploring Squadron, and Captain De Haven, of the late Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which, with my own observations, I have transcribed for the benefit of those who have no better means of information.

In the early part of my life, I spent three summers at the North, on the coast of Labrador and places adjacent, in latitude from 51 to 54, where the icebergs frequently made their appearance. Seldom a day passed without having a view of some one or more of them, and sometimes ten or a dozen were in sight at a time. I always felt an anxiety to know something of their bulk or dimensions, but could not, as no one had measured them, and navigators differed very much in their opinion as to the proportion of that which was visible above water, and that which was invisible below. Some thought one-tenth above was all; others thought one-third not too much. Thus I jogged on till near the close of the third summer, before I met with any opportunity of gratifying my curiosity. At length a very small one, scarcely entitled to the name of *berg*, grounded on a rocky bar about four miles from the land. As the tide fell, and I was satisfied that it was fast on terra firma, I went with my lead and line to make a little examination, and found ten fathoms or sixty feet of water; and as I had no instruments to measure the height, I called it not less than twenty feet, which I now suppose to be about the average proportion between above and below water. On my return, when but a few rods on my way, I heard a tremendous crash, which I at first supposed could be nothing less than the sinking of one of the small islands which lay near the shore by an earthquake; but on looking round, I discovered that my little berg had tumbled all to pieces, and some of the pieces very small. I have no doubt there were more than a thousand of them, and I rather question whether I saw a piece that contained more than 1000 square feet. It was supposed that with the falling tide the weight pressing on the uneven rocky bottom was the cause of the catastrophe. On examining some of the pieces as they floated away, I found them to be transparent, and perfectly free from salt or any mineral, which could not be the case if the bergs were formed on the salt water.

The first formation of these immense bergs, I believe, is still a mystery, especially at the North, as navigators most familiar with them, and who, we would suppose, were the best judges, do not agree. Half a century ago, the most prevailing opinion seemed to be, that they were formed on the north side of high mountains, from small streams that may be seen trickling down the banks, and freezing in the winter, till their weight breaks them loose, and they roll into the sea. This to me looks plausible, for it is no uncommon thing to see banks on the highlands, a thousand feet or more in height, sloping perhaps from twenty-five to forty-five or fifty degrees, with plenty of the small streams to form ice, and water of sufficient depth below to float them away. And this is similar to the account of the immense glaciers, as they are called, formed in the Alps, which are thus (and no doubt truly) described:—

"At an altitude varying with the latitude of the place, and with local circumstances, the snow is only partly melted, and having therefor imbibed a great quantity of water, it is frozen into a mass of ice during the succeeding winter. A fresh fall of snow covers the frozen spaces, and is in its turn converted into ice. In this way the ice is accumulated during every succeeding winter, till the equilibrium of the mass is destroyed, either by its own weight or by other causes, and the whole is precipitated in the form of an avalanche into the valley below, where, by the change of climate, it is dissolved by the sun and rains, and forms the sources of the principal rivers of the country."

Now, I see no reason why the avalanches that may form on Labrador may not as well tumble into Hudson's Bay, or Davis' Straits, and float off in the form of icebergs, and dissolve in the ocean, as to fall into the valley, and form rivers, before they reach the sea.

The only difference I can see is, I think, that streams of water constantly flowing on the ice would be much more likely to form solid, transparent ice, (like all I have ever seen in the Straits,) than that formed of snow and hail, which, if not perfectly dissolved, must remain very porous and imperfect.

Mr. E. T. DeHaven, commander of the Grinnell Exploring Expedition, has recorded the first measurement of a large iceberg (not the largest) that I have ever met with, though he has not given us his opinion of the first formation. He says:—

"The berth in which our vessels were made fast in this place, was along side of a long tongue of an immense berg, which, by actual measurement, towered up to the height of 245 feet above the water level. It was aground in 96 fathom water, thus making the whole distance from top to bottom 321 feet. We saw many bergs equally large as this, and some much larger, but this was the only one we had so good an opportunity of measuring with accuracy."

This was a little more than my calculation of one-third above water, when I measured a small one before mentioned, but no certain rule can be given for these proportions, unless for a regularly formed body; for if there is any conical form about it, reason teaches us that it must be above water; and then again much depends on the nature of the ice, whether it is solid or porous, whether formed of water alone, or a composition of water, hail, and snow.

Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the South Sea Exploring Expedition, has been a little more particular in his description; but then we must take into consideration the vast difference in the formation of the two countries before we form our conclusions. At the South there is nothing but sea and ice, neither land, bays, nor harbors, that he could reach. He supposes he discovered land, which he called a continent, followed it fifteen hundred miles, as near as he could get, for the ice, in hopes to find an opening or a harbor. At times he penetrated so far within the ice as to find smooth water and but little tide, and that was a suitable place for the formation of the tabular iceberg. He says:—

"The manner of their formation claimed much of my attention while among them, and I think it may be satisfactorily explained without much difficulty. In the first place, I conceive that the ice requires a nucleus whereon the fogs, snow, and rain, may congeal and accumulate; this the land affords. Accident then separates part of this mass of ice from the land, when it drifts off, and is broken into many pieces; part of this may again join that which is in process of formation. From the accumulation of snow, such a mass speedily assumes a flat or table-topped shape, and continues to increase. As these layers accumulate, the field ice begins to sink, each storm (there of frequent occurrence) tending to give it more weight, and being in deep water continues sinking. It may therefore, I think, be safely asserted, that these icebergs are at all times on the increase; for there are few days, according to our experience, in this climate, in which some mode of precipitation does not prevail in these high latitudes, where, according to our observations, ice seldom melts. The temperature of even the summer months being rarely above the freezing point, masses of a thousand feet in thickness might require but few years to form. When the icebergs are fully formed, they have a tabular and stratified appearance, and are perfectly well-sided, varying from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and ten feet in height. Some were found from a quarter of a mile to five miles in length." [not like anything, I believe, in the North.]

At one time, (2d of Feb.) standing in for the land, he observes:—

"At 3 P. M. when we were within two and a half miles of the icy cliffs by which the land was bounded on all sides, a short distance from us to the westward was a long range of icebergs aground, which, contrary to the usual appearance, looked much weather-beaten. We tried for soundings, but did not get any with one hundred and fifty fathoms, although the water was much discolored. The badness of the deep sea line was a great annoyance to us, for deeper soundings would probably have obtained bottom."

Although Capt. Wilkes said nothing of mountain-formed bergs, yet there is a regular figure of one as could be drawn in one of his plates, with men planting a flag-staff on the top of it as a signal for the squadron; which proves that there are bergs of that description at the South as well as the North, though the land may not be so favorable for their production. The following description of it, by Capt. Wilkes, is interesting; and though I have exceeded the limits of my intention, I will copy it, and close my article:—

"On running in, we passed several icebergs greatly discolored with earth; and finding we could not approach the shore any nearer, I determined to land on the largest ice-land that seemed accessible, to make observations. On coming up with it, about one and a half miles from where the barrier stopped us. I have the ship to, lowered the boats, and fortunately effected a landing. We found immediately in the boulders, stones, gravel, sand, and mud of clay. The largest specimens were of red sand-stone and basalt. No signs of stratification were to be seen in it, but it was in places formed of ice conglomerate (if I may use the expression) of large pieces of rocks, as it were, frozen together, and the ice was extremely hard and flint-like. The largest boulder imbedded in it was about five or six feet in diameter, but being situated under the

shelf of the iceberg, we were not able to get at it. Many specimens were obtained, and it was amusing to see the eagerness and desire of all hands to possess themselves of a piece of the Antarctic Continent. These pieces were in great demand during the remainder of the cruise. In the center of this berg was found a pond of most delicious water, over which was a scum of ice about ten inches thick. We obtained from it about five hundred gallons, the quantity in the pond being sufficient for half a dozen ships. We remained upon this berg several hours, and the men amused themselves to their heart's content in sliding. There was no doubt this berg had been detached from the land, which was about eight miles distant. This day, notwithstanding our disappointment in being repelled from treading on the new continent, was spent with much gratification, and gave us many new specimens from it."

From the foregoing we have, I think, a correct view of the enormous size and extent of the icebergs, especially at the South, where there is nothing but land on one side (except attraction) to prevent them from flowing off to the North and dissolving. It appears that Capt. Wilkes was among the ice, and perfectly surrounded by it, more than 40 days, constantly pressing his way westward, without finding a termination, till circumstances compelled him to abandon the pursuit, and return to other duties at the North. J. S.

"Showing no doubt the difference between icebergs made on the land and on the sea."

JERUSALEM—JEWS OF PALESTINE.

From the "Narrative of a Mission of Inquiry to the Jews from the Church of Scotland in 1839." (Continued.)

"In the cool of the day we enjoyed a delightful ride to the Mount of Olives. Mounted on hardy Syrian horses of very small stature, we rode out at the Jaffa Gate. Here we saw the reapers busy cutting down barley in the valley of Gihon. Turning to the right, we went round the northern wall of the city. The road is rough, and in some parts difficult. Often the bare rock appears, and the way was covered with loose stones. It is made entirely by the feet of the animals that pass along it; and there is not so much as one road about Jerusalem upon which a wheeled carriage could run. Coming to the north-east corner of the walls, the valley of Jehoshaphat opened to our view, and the Mount of Olives across the valley appeared very beautiful, having much more variety of rocks, gardens, olive-trees, fig-trees, and patches of grain upon its sides, than we had expected to find. We now turned due south, riding still under the city wall, which is farther from the brow of the hill than we anticipated. In one point only, named the S. E. corner, does the wall stand on the immediate brink of the valley; in other parts it is forty or fifty yards from the edge. Before reaching St. Stephen's Gate, we came upon a small reservoir half full of water, in which an Arab was bathing. We could not learn its name or history. Near this stands the monument of St. Stephen, where he is said to have been stoned, and the gate called by his name is said to be that out of which they hurried him when 'they cast him out of the city.' We descended the steep side of Mount Moriah by a foot-path leading from St. Stephen's Gate, and crossed the dry bed of the Kedron by a small bridge. The path here widens out to a considerable breadth for about fifty yards, and then separates into two, the one leading directly up the face of the Mount of Olives, the other winding gently round the southern brow of the hill. Both of these foot-paths lead to Bethany, and between them lies a square plot of ground enclosed with a rough stone wall, and having eight very large olive-trees. This is believed to be Gethsemane. We stayed only to glance at it; for it needs to be visited in quiet and stillness; and choosing the path that leads straight up the hill, urged our little palfreys up the steep ascent. Mount Olivet was far from being a solitude this evening. One turbaned figure after another met us, and to add to the interest of the scene, we recognized them by their features to be Jews. At one point we came upon a small company of Jewesses, not veiled like the Moslem ladies, but all dressed in their best attire. The reason of this unwonted stir among the solitudes of Olivet, was that Sir Moses Montefiore, from London, who had come on a visit of love to his brethren in the Holy Land, had arrived at Jerusalem, and his tent was now pitched on one of the eminences of the hill. Multitudes of the Jews went out daily to lay their petitions before him."

We often halted during the ascent, and turned to view the city lying at our feet, the deep valley of Jehoshaphat, and the surrounding hills. By far the finest and most affecting views of Jerusalem are to be obtained from some of these points. In a little after we came to the eminence where Sir Moses Montefiore had pitched his tents. He had fixed a cord round the tents at a little distance, that he might keep himself in quarantine. On the outside of this a crowd of about twenty or thirty Jews were collected, spreading out their petitions before him. Some were getting money for themselves, some for their friends, some for the purposes of religion. It was an interesting scene, and called up to our minds the events of other days, when Israel were not strangers in their own land. Sir Moses and his lady received us with great kindness, and were served with cake and wine. He conversed freely on the state of the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Jews, and the fulfillment of the prophecies of the Bible was his best guide-book in the Holy Land, and with much feeling remarked, that sitting on this very place, within sight of Mount Moriah, he had read Solomon's prayer over and over again. He told us that he had been at Saphet and Tiberias, and that there were 1500 Jews in the latter town, and more in the former; but they were in a very wretched condition, for first they had been robbed by the Arabs; then they suffered from the earthquake, and now they were plundered by the Druses. When Dr. Keith suggested that they might be employed

in making roads through the land, as the materials were abundant, and that it might be the beginning of the fulfillment of the prophecy, "Prepare ye the way of the people; cast up the highway, gather out the stones." Sir Moses acknowledged the benefit that would attend the making of roads, but feared that they would not be permitted. He seemed truly interested in the temporal good of his brethren, and set upon employing their young people in the cultivation of the vine, the olive, and the mulberry. We explained to him the object of our visit to this land, and assured him that the Church of Scotland would rejoice in any amelioration he might effect in the temporal condition of Israel.

(June 11.) We had agreed to visit the Consul, Mr. Young, this forenoon, to receive information from him regarding the Jews. On going to him, he told us that a remarkable circumstance had occurred that morning. The Turkish Governor of Jerusalem had allowed Sir Moses Montefiore and his attendants to enter the tomb of David upon Mount Zion, and to pray over it, a privilege not granted to a Jew for many centuries. The Governor had called on Sir Moses the day before, and shown him great respect, and that morning had sent him a present of five sheep. The ground of the Governor's respectful treatment of him was the fact of his being a native of Great Britain. Mr. Nicolayson was fortunate enough to be with Sir Moses at the time, and so obtained admittance also, and heard the Jews recite a long form of prayer, and read many of the Psalms, such as the xv., cxxii., cxxvii., over the tomb of the sweet singer of Israel. He described it as a solemn and affecting scene.

Mr. Young gave the following statistics of the Jews in the Holy Land; and having afterwards taken down Mr. Nicolayson's information on the same subject, we insert both together for the sake of comparison.

| | Mr. Young. | Mr. Nicolayson. |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Jerusalem, | 5000 or 6000 | 6000 or 7000 |
| Nablous, | 150 " 200 | 200 |
| Hebron, | 700 " 800 | 700 " 800 |
| Tiberias, | 600 " 700 | 600 " 700 |
| Saphet, | 1500 " 2000 | 1500 " 2000 |
| Kaifia, | 150 " 200 | 150 " 200 |
| Sidon, | 250 " 300 | 300 |
| Tyre, | 130 " 150 | 150 |
| Jaffa, | 60 " 80 | 80 |
| Acre, | 200 " 250 | 250 |
| Villages of Galilee, | 400 " 500 | 400 " 500 |

On the whole, Mr. Young reckoned that there are in round numbers about 10,000 Jews in the whole of Palestine. The difficulties, however, in the way of procuring accurate statistics are very great. The Jews are unwilling to give their true numbers, and they are reduced from time to time by the ravages of the plague. Add to this, that few young men come to the land; so that it is not reckoning accurately to take the usual average of individuals in a family. People who come here are generally elderly, and do not leave families behind them to increase the population or supply its vacancies. There is without doubt, a constant influx of Jews into this country, yet not so great as to do more than supply the annual deaths. Their poverty is great. The contributions from Europe of late have been smaller than usual; and when they arrive, instead of doing good, are the occasion of heart-burnings and strife. There is no such thing as 'brethren dwelling together in unity' in Jerusalem; no Jews trusts his brother. They are always quarreling, and frequently apply to the Consul to settle their disputes. The expectation of support from the annual European contributions leads many to live in idleness. Hence there are in Jerusalem 500 acknowledged paupers, and 500 more who receive charity in a quiet way. Many are so poor that, if not relieved, they could not stand out the winter season. A few are shop-keepers; a few more are hawkers; and a very few are agriculturists. None of them are agriculturists—not a single Jew cultivates the soil of his fathers. Among other peculiar causes of poverty, they are obliged to pay more rent than other people for their houses; and their rabbies frequently oppress and overreach those under their care. Whilst Mahomet Ali was in possession of this country, the government had been far more tolerant toward them than before; and on two recent occasions, the Consul had got sentence pronounced in favor of the Jew against the Turk, a new event in the history of this people! Still the common people hate them, and they are exposed to continual wrongs. The soldiers occasionally break into their houses and compel them to lend articles which are never restored. The professing Christians here—Greeks, Armenians, and Roman Catholics—are even more bitter enemies to Jews than Mahometans; so that in time of danger, a Jew would betake himself to the house of a Turk for refuge, in preference to that of a Christian. How little have these Christians the mind of Christ! Instead of His peculiarly tender love for Israel, they exhibit rooted hatred, and thus prove that they are *anti-christ*. So far do they carry their enmity; that no Jew dare at this day pass by the door of the Holy Sepulchre. On this account, the kindness of Protestants appears to them very striking; and convinces them that there is a real difference in the religion we profess. And they are now becoming strongly attached to British Christians. The fact of a British Consul being stationed here on their account, has greatly contributed to this effect. How wonderful that a British Consul should be sent to the Holy Land, with special instructions to interest himself in behalf of the Jews, and having for his district the very region formerly allotted to the twelve tribes of Israel! And how much more wonderful still, that our first Consul in Jerusalem should be one actuated by a deep and enlightened attachment to the cause of God's ancient people! At present, however, the Jews make less use of his influence than they might do; for they say, 'If the Consul were to go away, revenges would be taken on us.' This is so much their feeling, that when it was lately reported that he was to be removed, on account of the war that threatened many Jews came to him; with tears running down their cheeks, entreating him to remain. There is also another singu-

lar fact, namely, that converted Jews have complete access to their brethren. Five converts are here at present, and the Jews treat them with kindness, allow them to visit their houses, and frequently visit them in return. Oh, that the day were come when 'the fountain shall be opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for sin and for uncleanness!' [To be continued.]

BYRON'S TRIBUTE TO THE BIBLE.

The following lines were written by Lord Byron on the blank leaf of a Bible a short time before his death. They show that although his life was one of profligacy and impiety, his conscience compelled him to do homage to this wonderful book.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries,
Happiest they of the human race,
To whom their God has given grace,
To read, to hear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch—to force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Than read to doubt, or read to scorn.

PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

The death of the Queen of Madagascar has been announced. Two years ago, says a correspondent of the *Independent*, this cruel and relentless woman commenced a violent persecution against the Christian people. Deprivation, slavery and death were inflicted on many by her express orders, and the wives and children of those who suffered death for the testimony of Jesus, were condemned to irredeemable slavery. Some time since, the Directors of the London Missionary Society caused a most interesting document—the journal of a native Christian, kept through the persecution—to be in part translated. The following affecting enumeration is from this journal:—

- "18 persons put to death, viz., four by burning, and fourteen by being thrown over the rock."
- "6 individuals, whose wives and children were made slaves."
- "27 preachers condemned to pay half the value of the persons of their wives and children."
- "42 persons who brought back their books, and were to forfeit half the value of their persons and property."
- "27 preachers, and those that brought their books back from the province of Vonizongo, were to suffer the same punishment."
- "1643 persons were adjudged to pay, as an atonement for the sin of worshipping the true God, three bullocks and three dollars each, but of which sum one-half was remitted."
- "190 slaves were condemned to be flogged, with twenty stripes each, before the people, and to work in chains during the remainder of their lives."
- "2 persons were condemned to pay fines of one hundred, and the other of fifty dollars; but one-half of the amount was afterwards remitted."
- "6 persons, who had been punished before, were condemned to work in chains for their lives."
- "1 slave, for preaching the word, was condemned to work in chains for his life."
- "1 slave, taken by the queen's officers, received a similar sentence:—
"Making all together a total number of 1903 persons who have been called to suffer the various punishments above indicated, for the alleged crime of having embraced or favored Christianity."

FARMER JONES AND THE PARSON.

Farmer Jones was one morning standing near the way-side on a small field connected with his farm, which, to the passer-by, had all the appearance of great barrenness, when parson Anderson, coming up on horseback, exchanged salutations with the farmer.

"Busy, I see, with your farming operations, this bright morning," said the parson.

"Not very busy at this moment," said Mr. Jones; "I am bothered to know what to do with this patch of ground, which has never brought me a dollar."

"Yes, I see," replied Mr. Anderson, "it does not look very promising, but the good seed that has been sown there, I suppose, sooner or later, come up."

"Good seed sown there! Why, no seed has been sown that I know of for five years past, and as it did not come up at the usual time, when it was sown, it would be a strange thing to expect it to appear now. We farmers do not look for crops five years after date," said Mr. Jones laughing.

"Ah, I see," said the parson, "I am rather ignorant about these matters; but I was told that you had a field in which you say good seed was planted ten years ago, and yet the neighbors say you are yet looking for the harvest, although, as yet, there is no appearance of blade, ear, or full corn in the ear."

"You were told, Mr. Anderson—and pray who told you I was such a fool as all that? When I plant, I expect growth the first season, and if it fails then, I plant again. Who ever heard of good seed growing after it had been lying ten years dead in the ground?"

"Well, I must confess," said Mr. Anderson, "what you say appears reasonable, but as good elder Thomas told me, I thought I would mention it. He might have had some other meaning. If so, perhaps he can find it out. Good morning, sir, I must go on my way."

Farmer Jones stood pondering for a good while, when a thought flashed across his mind, which he found it very difficult to get rid of. The truth was, that ten years before, farmer Jones had professed to be converted and had joined the church. From that time until the time of the above interview, none had been able to see in him the growth of the good seed. He had, indeed, been pretty regular in attending church, although he confessed that sitting still in his pew always made him feel drowsy, so that he did not very well know what the minister was talking about. It was

observed, too, that Mr. Jones seldom had any change about him when collections were made for religious purposes, and although *very well to do* in the world, his contribution for the minister's support was very small. He could never see the good of prayer-meetings and Sunday-schools, and such like things. He considered money spent in subscribing for a religious newspaper as so much 'thrown away. If he observed family worship, no one ever found it out; and if he prayed at all, he must have done it very secretly. No one had heard him instructing his sons and daughters, or urging upon them the importance of attending to the concerns of their souls. They were accordingly growing up without the fear of God. Indeed, his was a very irreligious family, not one particle better than if their father had never joined the church. He was, however, a very active man, and could go about any thing in which he was interested with a right good will and a strong hand. He believed the Scriptures, at least as far as this, that he knew "that the hand of the diligent maketh rich," and he was every year becoming richer because he worked for it. He never looked for a crop where he had not sown seed, and he was not the fool to wait ten years for a harvest! While now he stood on his barren patch, the words of parson Anderson worried him, and one thought followed another so quickly and painfully, that he could not avoid the conclusion, that his own irreligious and unproductive life was the thing alluded to by the parson. He did not sleep easy that night. He began to view things another light, and the result was, as we hear, that good seed was then sown in his heart, which was watered by the dew of heaven, and it sprouted at once, and farmer Jones became a new man, and his family a very different family. [Presbyterian.]

PULPITS.

Who knows what becomes of all the old pulpits? What curious tales might be told of some of them; and if they could speak or write, what curious tales could they tell! But, as a matter of curiosity, we should really like to know whether any of the pilgrim pulpits, for instance, are in existence, anywhere. Let some of the good old brethren rub up their memories, and let us see what is known about these old stand points.

To give an idea of what we mean, here are three or four facts about pulpits in Europe: In a closet near the door of the church of St. Nicholas, at Leipsic, is the pulpit in which Martin Luther, the Reformer, preached.

The pulpit of the celebrated Richard Baxter is still preserved in the vestry of the Unitarian church at Kidderminster, and was occupied by the writer a few years ago. It is small, and of the octagonal form. In the front of it, near the top, are the words, in yellow letters, "Praise ye the Lord;" and on the four front panels are the words, "Daw widow gave this."

John Bunyan's pulpit was removed many years since from Belfast to London, and it is feared is now lost. His vestry-chair is yet preserved in the vestry of the present church; his pulpit Bible is in possession of the distinguished family of the Whitebreads, who purchased it for a large sum, and his large, awkward pulpit candlesticks are in the pulpit of the Baptist church at Irthingborough, in Northamptonshire.

The pulpit of the excellent Dr. Isaac Watts was sold a few years ago in London, and is yet used in a small place of worship in that city.

The pulpit used by George Whitefield, in his open efforts on Blackheath, was carefully preserved till a very few years since, when it was borrowed by a careless preacher and broken.

Some twenty years ago, when the Corporation of London purchased the Baptist church in Carter Lane, London, to make the approach to the new London Bridge, they presented the fine old carved pulpit, so long occupied by Dr. John Gill, to his successor, Dr. Rippon. It has been handsomely varnished, and now occupies its proper position in the church in New Park Street, where not a few American Baptist pastors have occupied it. [Watchman and Reflector.]

SELAH.

This word occurs frequently in the Psalms, and has puzzled many to know its significance. The following, from the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, will not be without interest to our readers:—

"The Targums and most of the Jewish commentators gave the word the meaning *eternally, forever*. Rabbi Kimchi regards it as a sign to elevate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint translation appear to have regarded it as a musical note, equivalent, perhaps, to the word *repeat*. According to Luther and others, it means *silence*; Gesenius explains it to mean, 'Let the instrument play and the singers stop.' Wurchur regards it as equivalent to *cursum cordis*—up my soul. Somewhere after examining all the seventy-four passages in which the word occurs, recognizes every case, 'An actual appeal to the Jehovah. They are calls for aid, and prayers to be heard, expressed either with entire distinctness, or if not in the imperative, 'Hear Jehovah!' and the like, still earnest addresses to God that He would remember and hear, &c. The word itself he regards as indicating a blast or trumpet by the priests. 'Selah' itself he thinks an abridged expression, used Higgaion. Higgaion, indicating the sound of stringed instruments, and Selah, a vigorous blast of trumpets."

"Excellence," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "is never granted to man but as the reward of labor." It argues, indeed, no small strength of mind to persevere in habits of industry without the pleasure of perceiving these advantages, which, like the hands of a clock, while they make steady approaches in their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 15, 1852.

EASTER.

Many of our readers, who rejoice in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, are scarcely aware of the extent to which the Church is in bondage to "days and months and times and years."

But the very gala-day of the Church is Easter; and for the information of such of our readers as have not been brought into contact with this festival, and have no leisure to trace out its history, we would state; that it is not a thing of modern origin.

The points in dispute were, must the yearly Passover be retained? And if so, must it be begun at the same time that the Jews begin their Passover, and ended in like manner, without regard to the particular day of the week when it begins or closes?

Victor, who was of an ambitious and domineering spirit, claimed the right, as Bishop of Rome, to control all the churches in this matter. But Polycrates, and the churches with him, resisted his arrogance.

The controversy, however, does not seem to have been fully settled till the council of Nice, in the fourth century. But after this council, we find Constantine addressing a letter to the churches, urging to uniformity in the day of celebration.

It will be seen, from this sketch, that what is commonly called Easter Sunday, is the day which closes the annual celebration corresponding to the Passover, and that it is intended to be an anniversary celebration of our Lord's resurrection.

It is to be settled, before the testimony becomes worth anything to those who contend for the weekly celebration. We could wish that our modern advocates for Sunday-keeping could be persuaded to investigate this question with more candor.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Observance—Religious Liberty on the Continent—Popery, &c. England.

Our new Prime Minister, the Earl of Derby, had an audience of her Majesty on Sunday at Buckingham Palace. Such is the announcement. The object of this royal interview is not stated, but we do not suppose that it was to devise means for what our traditional friends would call "the better observance of the Sabbath."

More and more does there seem reason to apprehend a general assault on Christian liberty and Scripture truth on the Continent of Europe. It is difficult to conceive how in France there should be tolerated individual freedom of thought, at least of speech or action, in matters of highest moment, when it is wholly withdrawn in things of least concern.

In our own country, Popery is not likely to receive any efficient check at the hands of those now in power, while its audacity increases. A correspondence has lately been published between Lord Campbell and Mr. Murray, a Sheriff, who put a Popish chaplain of his into the carriage with the Judges—a liberty much disrelished by the latter.

The close affinity between Popery and the Tractarianism of the Church of England is in many ways made apparent. Mr. Ward, one of the perverts who has been for some years in the city of Rome, has been carrying on a controversy with Dr. Pusey, in which he charges the latter with having taught and countenanced all the peculiarities of Romanism.

On Saturday we made a trip to Poughkeepsie, in company with Bishop Janes, for the purpose of a final interview with our beloved and venerable Senior Superintendent Bishop Hedding.

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN HAYTI.—Rev. W. L. Judd, of the Baptist Free Mission Society, says that the statistics of the Baptist churches in Hayti, for the year 1851, were as follows: Port-au-Prince, 5 baptized, 1 added by letter, 2 dismissed, 1 excluded, present No. 48. St. Marc, 6 baptized, present No. 18.

WHAT IS THE LAW OF GOD?

I have heard some ministers of the gospel talk a good deal about the "letter of the law" and the "spirit of the law," that the "letter" may be obeyed by a certain course of conduct, and the "spirit" disobeyed; and that the letter of the law is abolished, while the spirit of the same law is obeyed in another form of service.

Let us examine the matter a little, and see what we have in this distinction. First, what part of the law is its "spirit?" and when that is gone, what obligation does the "letter" impose on us? And what is the character of the obligation imposed by the "letter?" in the absence of the "spirit?"

Now, is all this so? No, verily; I do not believe it. This "splitting" the law of God is for the sake of evading the plain precept, in my opinion; if it is not, our friends ought to give a sensible explanation of all this.

But what, indeed, is the law of God? Is it a sort of compound—some letter, and some spirit, and a part something else? I suppose not. It is God's will concerning our conduct; and words are mere signs of the law.

But once more and I stop. Christ says: "Not one jot or tittle of the law shall fail, till all be fulfilled." With such testimony before us, what room is there for argument? You have the Saviour's word for it. "Not one jot"—not the dot over the i, not the cross on the t, "until all be fulfilled." Do we believe this then? Lord "help our unbelief."

DEATH OF BISHOP HEDDING.

The death of Rev. Elijah Hedding, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place on Sabbath, April 10, at his residence in Poughkeepsie. Bishop Hedding was in the seventy-second year of his age, having entered the ministry of the Methodist Church fifty-one years ago, and sustained the office of Bishop for twenty-eight years.

On Saturday we made a trip to Poughkeepsie, in company with Bishop Janes, for the purpose of a final interview with our beloved and venerable Senior Superintendent Bishop Hedding.

Now we took leave until five P. M., when we had the favor of another interview. He was now seated in an easy chair, and consecutively uttered a series of sentences, which seemed almost as weighty as though they had come from the land of spirits.

lesh repines; the flesh of the Saviour repined. He said, "O my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me; nevertheless, not my will, but thine be done."

Here he paused, and for some time gave vent to his feelings in tears. Recovering the power of utterance, he proceeded: "When I think of the dear preachers with whom I have become acquainted all over the length and breadth of the land, it seems hard not to be able to visit them again."

"I used to wonder how it could be that Christ could have mercy upon such a poor miserable sinner as I am, and save me. There was a kind of mist over the subject; but within a few days all this mist has been cleared away. I now see such goodness, such glory, such power—such power!"

We retired from the room with the strongest feelings of admiration of the humility, the deep and unaffected piety, and the gigantic intellectual strength of our venerable Senior Bishop. We have known and admired his real greatness from the period of our first acquaintance with him.

JOURNALISM.

Armand Marrast, one of the most distinguished journalists of France, died recently. No speeches were allowed over his grave; but Lamartine, who was one of the mourners, and was associated with Marrast in the Provisional Government, paid the last homage to his colleague in a brief but glowing eulogy, published in the Presse.

"Journalism is the hot-house of glory. It ripens it in a few days, and consumes it as rapidly. The Journal has the inconveniences of the tribune. It makes a loud noise, but it is brief as day, and the night swallows it up. With rare exceptions, there remains of the Journalist, as of the Orator, only a name, but no works. It is sad, but it is just. Their own time has no ears for them, because they address its passions, its opinions, and its fugitive interests. The future forgets them, because they did not regard it enough. How should they have the leisure to think of it? They are the gods of the moment. Squandering their destiny, they enjoy vividly, but briefly. They expend every thing in small change; they are not wise enough to lay up a treasure to be found in their tombs."

"Journalism has another disadvantage. It deals with persons; it wounds mortally, it strikes at opinions. It constantly requires points, to keep public attention excited. It seeks these points in exaggerated rage—in furious apostrophe—in bitter sarcasm. This is the price it pays to make its foes weep and bleed—and its friends smile and applaud. Ah! unhappy temptation of the witty Journalist! Pen in hand, he lets it run—an odious or ridiculous portrait of some feature is drawn—a name is wounded—a man is dead. To-morrow the Journalist repents—it is too late. He stifles the cry of remorse, that he may hear only the voice of self-love. He constantly redoubles his efforts—he is never sure that he has struck hard enough, unless his foe groans or cries under the lash. He is kind, but he seems cruel. He wishes to laugh, and he has slain! Aristophanes did so in Athens. Marrast, by nature, was superior to Aristophanes. His irony—offspring of his talent, and not of his heart—was but the sparkle of his spirit. His raileries were professional, his repentance was of his heart. I have been sometimes their object, but I harbored no rancor. His goodness always punished the overflow of his sprightliness."

PETITION OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians of the Onondaga Nation have set a good example for their pale-faced brethren in the following petition. Read their simple tale of what the "great rogue" Alcohol has done among them, and then lend them a helping hand by seconding their petition.

DEAR FATHERS AND BROTHERS.—We understand you are at the great Council House at Albany, and that the great Council Fire is now burning, and that our White Brothers all over the State are sending wood to put on the Council Fire, but we "fraid the Council Fire will not burn bright and clear without more help, so we send this to make it burn. Now, Brothers, what we want to say is this: We hear about our Brothers in the State of Maine—we hear that they find GREAT ROGUE; this Rogue, he gets folks' money; sometime he burn houses; sometime he kill people; sometime he make a family very poor; sometime he take 'way senses; sometime he make 'em very cross, and ragged, and dirty; and sometime he freeze 'em to death.

Now, we hear our Brothers there—they try to stop it—they try to talk about it, see if they can stop it little—but he won't stop. We hear at last our Brothers won't bear it no longer—so they make law to knock him on head, any where they find him—in barrel, or jug, or bot-

tle, in tavern, grocery, or barn, any where, knock him on head.

Now we want to tell you, Brothers, that this big Rogue has been here on Onondaga; he has made us great trouble. Some of our people would be very good if this bad fellow would keep away. We try—our people try some too, but he will not. Now what we ask you is to make laws—such as our Brothers in the State of Maine have made. We have tried cox him, but he won't be coaxed; we try scare—he won't scare much; he still make great deal trouble; we think better make law to knock him on head—then he make us no more trouble. We Christian party ask it, and some Pagan, too—most all ask it—you make this law.

Now, Brothers—our people sold our land to white people, and white people make treaty—he say he be good to Indian. But he let this Rogue trouble us most too long. Now, Brothers, we was once great people, and we have gone to war for our white brothers; but now we are few, and our white brothers are strong. We want you help us—we want you make this law, so when we find this Rogue we will kill him. We see him great many times, but we mean to be good and peaceable, and so he get away; but if you make this law, then we will kill him, and then we live happy and friendly—no more cross—no more ragged—no more fight, but raise corn, wheat, oats, beans, cattle, horses, and some children too; no more get drunk—no more freeze to death—work and get good things like white men.

DAVID HILL, DAVID SMITH, } Chiefs. And 61 more of the Onondagas.

REVIVALS IN NEW YORK.—Revivals are reported from several places in N. Y. State, among them Chittenango, Sardinia, Middlesex, Castile, and Ira. The Baptist Register thus refers to the intelligence which it is receiving from eastern portions of the State:

There seems to be an evident spreading of the gracious cloud, and the signs indicate an abundance of rain. We were informed yesterday, by Bro. Harris, of Amsterdam, of a powerful work in that place, chiefly, however, among the Methodists. Some 220 or 230 are supposed to be converted. In Schenectady the work is also very powerful. Bro. Day, of the Baptist church, is enjoying a precious season among his people; and in the Dutch Reformed and Methodist churches, the manifestations of the Spirit are very extraordinary; over all that region the evidences of the Divine power are striking and impressive. In Albany the revival still progresses; quite a number were baptized by Bro. Jefferey last Lord's day. In various other places the Lord has made bare his arm, furnishing abundant encouragement to other churches to arise from their lethargy, and press their suit for a share in the gracious visitation while the Dispenser of mercy is thus shedding down his favors on those who are earnestly imploring them.

EMBARCATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The Boston Journal of March 24, says that Rev. Isaac N. Hunt and his wife embarked on board the ship Loo-Choo, that morning, for the mission station of the American Board in Aroot, in Hindostan—about 70 miles from Madras.

Since October last, the American Board have sent out over forty missionaries, male and female. These laborers have gone to some twelve or fifteen different stations, which almost encircle the globe. There are two more now ready to sail for one of the missions among the Nestorians. They will leave in the course of a few weeks. The Board have others under appointment, who will be sent forward as soon as practicable. One or two, we believe, are destined for China.

PROVIDENTIAL CARE OF MISSIONARIES.—The American Messenger says that the number of missionaries sent out by the American Board of Commissioners, including ordained missionaries, physicians, other male assistants, and females, is 852; none of whom, so far as known, have lost their lives or been seriously injured in their journeying to and from their fields of labor by land and water. Three, Messrs. Munson and Lyman, in Sumatra, and Dr. Satterlee, West of the Pawnee country, lost their lives by savage violence, while on exploring tours; and Rev. Mr. Benham, of the Siam mission, was drowned while crossing a river near his house.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—Mr. Wingate, the Scotch missionary that was expelled from Pesth by the Austrian Government, on the last Sunday before his expulsion, preached upon the parable of the ten virgins; dwelling especially on the words—"The door was shut." The next day, when the people heard of the edict of expulsion, they came to ask him if he knew of it when he preached—supposing of course that he had preached with special reference to it—though in fact he knew nothing of it. Yet at the very time of his preaching, the government messengers were at his house for the purpose of communicating the order of expulsion.

LARGE BEQUESTS.—Hans Wilson, a wealthy citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, died recently in that city, in the 86th year of his age, leaving in bequests \$50,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church; \$50,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church; \$1,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Steubenville, and \$200 each to all the other Churches in that city; \$1,700 to the Presbyterian Bible and Tract Societies of Steubenville, and \$500 to the poor of the city. Mr. W. was a native of Ireland, and began life in Steubenville very poor.

CHURCH-BUILDING.—The Buffalo Christian Advocate states that Aristarchus Champion, Esq., of the city of Rochester, a gentleman of great wealth and equal benevolence, has pledged himself to Dr. Luckey, "to give ten thousand dollars to build ten new Methodist Churches, five on each side of the river, provided that at each point designated, they raise a thousand dollars more. The doctor is said to be busy with the other brethren in selecting sites, and the probability is that several of them will go up at once." This generous contribution is the more commendable, from the fact that the liberal donor is not himself a Methodist, but a member of the Presbyterian Church.

A ROMISH MOVEMENT.—A bill has been brought forward in the Legislature of New York, to vest in Archbishop Hughes and the other Roman Catholic Bishops of the State of New York, and their successors, all the rights and titles of the property which may belong to the Roman Catholic Church in their Dioceses. Should this bill become a law, it will give the Archbishop the control of every Roman Catholic church-edifice, and all other property, which may belong to any other Catholic congregation in the entire State. It would enable him not only to oppress the churches and congregations of his own flock, but to wield a power dangerous to our political institutions, and foreign to our republican ideas and feelings. The proposition meets with great opposition from even Roman Catholics.

TOO POOR TO HAVE THE BRONCHITIS.—One of the Baptist papers recently stated that Rev. R. R. Raymond, of Syracuse, would be unable to preach for some time on account of a deeply-seated throat disease. In reply, Mr. Raymond writes:—

"Allow me to say, I have no bronchitis, never had any bronchitis, and as I am not rich enough to go to Europe, do not mean to have any bronchitis at present."

BIBLES IN GEORGIA.—The Savannah Bible Committee have employed five colporteurs in exploring fifteen counties of the State the past year. They report that "in some cases one third, and even one half of the families visited were entirely destitute of the Bible." In one family, where the wife had been a member of the church for 14 years, they had never had any portion of the word of God in the house.

ROOMS FOR BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.—The Baptist papers are agitating the question of securing a building in New York for the use of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and perhaps the Baptist Home Mission Society. The N. Y. Recorder suggests the idea of a joint stock company, for the purpose of purchasing a building so arranged that rooms could be furnished free of cost, forever, to the Bible Society, and leave besides enough of the building to rent for various purposes, to meet the taxes, insurance, etc., and pay a fair interest on the shares of the stock.

THE GORHAM CASE.—The costs of both parties in this case would have been sufficient to build and endow twenty churches of the size of Brampford Speke. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M. P., alone, has had three separate retainers of 500 guineas each, besides consultation fees, which will bring up his share to nearly £2000. It is stated in legal circles, that the whole costs are upwards of £80,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The pay of the N. Y. Legislature stops on Fourth-day, April 14, and of course an adjournment will soon follow. Nothing is likely to be done for temperance. The Law which has been under discussion for some time past—essentially the Maine Liquor Law—was voted on last Sixth-day, and defeated, there being sixty-nine nays to forty-five yeas.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR.—We are sorry to find that several of the churches do not take their quota of the Sabbath-School Visitor this year. In no instance, so far as we know, is fault found with the character or price of the paper; on the contrary, satisfaction in this respect is generally expressed. But the difficulty seems to be to find persons who will take the trouble of getting up lists of subscribers, paying postage, distributing the papers, &c. Would it not be well for the churches, in which no one volunteers for this service, to appoint, and if necessary pay, some one to do it? There is no way in which they can more effectually or cheaply originate and keep alive Sabbath-Schools.

While upon this subject, we may as well say, that the first three numbers for this year were sent to a good many persons from whom no returns had been received. The April number, however, was sent only to those who had intimated a desire for its continuance. There are on hand copies of all the back numbers for those who wish complete sets.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW for April presents the following table of contents, which speaks for itself:—

- 1. Life and Writings of Andrew Fuller.
2. The Method of the Divine Government.
3. Recent German Works on Latin Grammar.
4. The Doctrine of the Holy Spirit's Presence in the Word, examined.
5. Administrations of Washington and Adams.
6. Customs, Manners, and Religion of Nicaragua, in Central America.
7. Moses Stuart.
8. Baptism for the Dead.
9. Notices of New Publications.
10. Literary Intelligence.
Published by Colby & Ballard, 122 Nassau-st., New York, at \$3 per annum.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for February has been issued by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fultoo-st., N. Y. From a hasty glance, we set it down as a first-rate number, and promise ourselves much pleasure in its perusal. The following is its table of contents:—

- 1. The Works of John Milton.
2. New Zealand.
3. The Life of John Sterling.
4. The Geology of the Surface and Agriculture.
5. The Literature of the New Testament.
6. Arctic Searching Expeditions.
7. Memoir of Bishop Coplestone.
8. Wesley and Methodism.
9. Progress of Popular Education in Great Britain.
10. France in January, 1852.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last week.

SECOND-DAY, APRIL 5. In the SENATE, a protest against Government aid to Steamship Companies was presented.

THIRD-DAY, APRIL 6. In the SENATE, Mr Douglass presented the petition of Henry O'Reilly, proposing to establish a line of communication by Mail and Telegraph from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

FOURTH-DAY, APRIL 7. In the SENATE, after some unimportant business, in which the French Spoliation bill and others were urged for precedence, the Apportionment bill was taken up and discussed.

FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 8. In the SENATE, after disposing of several petitions, the Japan Expedition was discussed and postponed. The Apportionment bill was then taken up, and Mr. Braddy's amendment, allowing two members to California and one for the fraction in South Carolina (thereby increasing the number of members of the House of Representatives to 234) was carried.

SIXTH-DAY, APRIL 9. The SENATE spent nearly the whole day in a discussion upon the Capitol Enlargement Bill. The result was concurrence in the House amendment, increasing the appropriation to \$500,000. Adjourned to Second-day.

The House was occupied most of the day, in Committee on the private calendar, on a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen. James C. Watson, late of Georgia.

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intensest paintings of Sue and Dickens pale and grow dim.

The river for some distance below Carrollton was strewn with the fragments of the boat, furniture and clothing. Small pieces of bedding and clothing were found at the distance of very nearly half a mile back from the river, while the trees along the shore were littered with the fragments of the same, and of the wreck!

New York State University.

The establishment of a New York State University of Albany is strongly urged in influential quarters. The cardinal features of the plan are set forth by its friends as follows:—

First: The collection and organization in one institution of so large a body of Professors of preeminent ability as shall fully embrace every department and subdivision of Learning, including Science, not only in all its most elevated aims, but in its practical and daily application to agriculture and all the arts of life.

Second: The free choice allowed to the scholars to pursue any particular branches or departments they may select, and to any extent they may desire, so as to perfect themselves thoroughly for the highest degree of actual usefulness. This, in truth, is the distinguishing feature of this plan—a great but necessary step, and one not at all in opposition to our existing colleges.

Third: The immediate collection of 120 pupils of the most desirable character, being taken one from each of the Assembly Districts of the State, and to be supported for two years at the public charge—constituting a most valuable nucleus around which other paying pupils would gather.

Fourth: The fair, open, public, and truly democratic mode of competition, by which the selection of those pupils in the State is to be determined—by examiners locally chosen in each district, and in such mode as to be free from political bias or favoritism.

Fifth: The fixing such a standard for examination as shall enable the pupils of our Common Schools to qualify themselves for admission; and the consequent and inevitable effect in stimulating a general appetite for learning, throughout the State, and elevating the tone of the Common Schools themselves.

European News.

Two steamers, with Liverpool dates to March 27th, have arrived since our last. The following summary embraces all the news of general interest.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated that it was not the intention of Government in the present Parliament to introduce any bill for the repeal of the Maynooth grant.

The screw steamer Great Britain, Capt. Matthews, has made a trial trip which was entirely satisfactory. The first outward trip of the Great Britain is fixed for the 1st of May, by which time accommodation will be made for the reception of 400 first and a large number of second class passengers.

The London Times states that public opinion in England will favor the American Japan expedition.

The Committee upon the final disposition of the Crystal Palace have reported to its effect, that if it be retained where it is, its best use would be as an ornamental garden. It is decided not to retain it in Hyde Park, the Committee cannot recommend its erection elsewhere at the public expense. They add, that if the expenditure of £80,000 were not an insuperable objection, the principal portion of the building might be removed to Kew as a Conservatory. In such case, it is their opinion that the whole building should be purchased, and those parts sold which were not needed. The Daily News says that a Committee of Noblemen and Gentlemen will be formed to test public opinion as to the final disposition of the palace. The Government and Royal Commission had decided, before the presentation of the report, to let the contract take its course, which will result in taking down the building.

The Glasnevin Cemetery Committee, in Ireland, have made an offer of appropriating £500 for a monument over Thomas Moore, the poet, in the event of his remains being transferred from England. A pension of £300 a year reverts to the Civil List by the death of the bard of Ireland. He kept a journal with singular regularity during many years of his life—extending, indeed, from a very early period up to the commencement of his fatal illness. It occupies three volumes of closely written MS., and was always intended by the poet for publication. It will be prepared for the press by Mrs. Moore.

John Sealy Townsend, a retired Master in Chancery, and one of the distinguished ornaments of the Irish bar in the days of its greatest brilliancy, died at his residence, Kilmara, near Dublin, at the advanced age of 87. He was the contemporary and competitor of Plunkett, Curran, Saurin, Bushe, Pennefather, &c.

The Patrie states that several ex-representatives who quitted France voluntarily after the coup d'etat have just returned. It adds, that three ex-representatives of the Mountain have applied for letters of naturalization in the United States.

The Paris Monitor contains a decree imposing severe restrictions upon the sale of materials for printing. Entries are to be made of the names and addresses of purchasers, and copies of this register sent to the Prefect of Police. No private press, however small, can be possessed without authorization. Printers' licenses are in future to be conferred by the Minister of Police.

Jonas King, D. D., Consul of the United States at Athens, has been tried and condemned to imprisonment and expulsion from the country upon a charge of reviling the Greek Church while preaching in his own house. The gentlemen were obliged to defend him on his return to his own house after the trial, so great was the exasperation of the people against him.

At a recent floral ball in Dresden, the skillful gardeners of that city distributed among the ladies fans made of flowers, and so delicately wrought that they could be opened and used like other fans.

The order of Jesuits in Austria numbers 139, of which 70 are Priests; 31 of these are Missionaries, and 28 of the latter serve in Africa.

The loss of the Austrian steam corvette, Marianne, in the Adriatic, is confirmed by

yond doubt. Eighty persons, among whom was Baron Kubeck's son, perished in her.

Six hundred and fifty emigrants from Altenburg (formerly one of the most fertile and rich provinces in Germany) arrived at Madagascar, in order to proceed to Bremen, where they will be embarked to the United States. Their leader, an old man, fell sick at the Railroad station, and died half an hour afterward. His companions were forced to leave the corpse of their friend, whom they stated to have died of a broken heart at the necessity of emigrating. They departed with tears in their eyes, entrusting the body of the old man to the Madagascar authorities, who are to bury him in his native soil.

The Imperial Government of Russia proposes an Industrial Exhibition in alternate years, at Petersburg, Moscow and Warsaw.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MAINE.—Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Liquor Law, and Mayor of Portland, was defeated at the recent election. This result has been used as an argument against the Maine Law. But a Portland paper—the Eastern Argus—speaks differently of the matter. It says:—

"Judge Parris' administration will vindicate itself. He will prove himself, we believe, a faithful, capable, and judicious officer. He will execute the laws—the Liquor Law and all—in the true spirit of the laws, and he will do so, we trust, in such a way that his official action will not be overruled by the Courts of Justice of the State. The voters of Portland have not believed that the laws could not be executed here without the re-election of Mayor Dow. They have thought, on the contrary, that Judge Parris would do better justice to the duties of that office than its present occupant. It is not, of course, a result against temperance, for Judge Parris is a staunch temperance man. It is not a result in favor of repealing the Liquor Law, for no such issue was presented in the canvass."

FEARFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!—The Buffalo Republic has some additional particulars of the explosion of the steamer Glencoe, at St. Louis. It says:—

"A later dispatch informs us that not less than 150 lives have been lost by this awful calamity. The scene is described as heartrending in the extreme. When the explosion took place, the boat was completely rent asunder, and human bodies, mangled and whole, and pieces of the wreck, flew up a great height into the air. Numbers were seen struggling in the water for a few instants, whose wounds were such that they soon sunk to rise no more. The passengers and crews on the other boats at the landing crowded to the sides of their vessels in order to see the arrival of the ill-fated Glencoe. Many of them were killed, and a great number terribly injured. The shrieks and wailings of the wounded—the red glare of the fire, and the conflagration of the surrounding crowd, beggar description. It was an awful scene."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The following extract from the last report of H. C. Seymour, Esq., State Engineer and Surveyor for the year ending 30th September, 1851, shows how much danger there is from being out of one's place in railroading; and how safe they are who keep where they ought to:—

"The small amount of danger attending Railway travel is strongly exhibited in the fact, that of passengers who were in the cars and in their seats, as they should have been, not one has been killed, and only seven or eight slightly bruised, during the past year, of the vast numbers who traveled upon the roads referred to."

MAZZINI'S ESTIMATE OF THE POPE.—At a meeting of the friends of Italy, which recently took place in London, M. Mazzini was the chief orator. He said that the Papacy was the curse of his country. The moment the Pope was limited to his forces, and deprived of the aid of Austrian and French troops, he would run away from Rome, and thus the question would be solved. They aimed, candidly speaking, at the destruction of the Papacy, both as a temporal and spiritual power. When the Pope had run away, they would adopt measures to ascertain the actual state of belief in Italy, and the meeting might depend upon it, the verdict would be that the Papacy was a curse.

At the last anniversary of the London Missionary Society, it was stated that one-fifth of the Society's income for the past year had been contributed by converts from heathenism.

The Common Council of Washington City have adopted a resolution, asking of Congress the passage of more effective laws for the suppression of gambling, or the granting of such power to the city authorities.

In the Essex Court of Common Pleas, Hannah Poplewell recovered \$130 for injury sustained by her from the bite of a horse kept in Lawrence by the defendant, and used by defendant's servant.

The recent death of Christopher Anderson, an eminent Baptist minister in Edinburgh, and author of the "History of the English Bible," is announced by the Scottish Press.

The next meeting of the Methodist General Conference, which assembles once in four years, will be held in Boston, early in April. The session will continue about five weeks.

A gentleman in Hopewell township, York County, Pa., trapped a few months ago a partridge that was perfectly white, with all the other marks peculiar to the race.

The Canal Commissioners have postponed the opening of the Canals of this State till the 20th inst., on account of the protracted cold weather.

Contractors for 22 miles of double track on the Erie Road will commence work in a few days. This portion of the track is between Sufferns and Chester.

It is stated that there have recently been many secessions from Roman Catholics in Edinburgh, resulting from missionary effort and discussion among Romanists in that city.

A resolution passed the Senate of Ohio to loan the arms of the State to Kosuth.

A law has passed both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature, which gives the exclusive power to police Judges and to the Mayors and Aldermen of cities to make such laws and regulations for the sale of intoxicating liquors as they may deem advisable, and to grant or withhold licenses from drinking houses or shops, as a majority of the citizens and voters of any ward, parish, town and city, may determine by ballot. This act takes effect from the date of its passage.

A liquor bill of even more stringency than the Maine law has passed both the Houses of Assembly and Legislative Council of New Brunswick, and is now only waiting the sanction of the Governor, which it is understood will be given to it. The law is not to go into effect until June 1853, in order to allow those who have capital invested in the traffic to get rid of their stocks without pecuniary loss.

As the steamer Camanche was ascending the Rio Grande, with forty passengers on board, including many ladies, and also Gen. Carvajal, she was fired into from the bank by some Mexican soldiers. Several shots struck the boat, but luckily no lives were lost. The shots were probably intended for Carvajal. The outrage has excited much indignation among Americans.

The Chicago Democrat says that on and after April 6, the cars will leave that city at 7 o'clock A. M. for Toledo, where passengers can take a boat and be in Dunkirk for breakfast the next morning, and in time to take the morning train for New York City. It is now rendered certain, that the time between Chicago and New York can be reduced to forty hours.

In Boston, a few days ago, a young girl, eighteen years of age, a grand-daughter of a New Zealand king, was arrested and tried for larceny in the Municipal Court. Her fine of \$50 was paid by subscription, and the heir of royalty was sent to school to learn better manners.

Edmund Glor, convicted of the murder of Thomas Carpenter last fall, was executed at Madison Court House, Va., on the 26th ult. It is stated that between three and four thousand persons were present to witness the execution. He made a full confession, and attributed his end to intemperance.

Aristarchus Champion, Esq. of Rochester, has given \$10,000 to the M. E. Church in that city, for erecting ten churches, to be worth, when completed, two thousand dollars each. Five of these churches are to be erected on the east, and five on the west side of the river, and are to be completed as soon as practicable.

Judge Thompson, of the Court of Common Pleas in Pennsylvania, has decided that the tenant of a farm in that State cannot remove or sell the manure from the farm, no matter how produced. This has been long a vexed question, and the Judge's opinion is of interest to farmers generally.

A circular from the Secretary of the Treasury, says: Newspapers, properly so called, will hereafter be exempt from duty, when imported from Europe for immediate distribution to subscribers. Duty will still be imposed on periodicals, in book and pamphlet form.

The Grand Jury at Boston were investigating the case of Brewer, charged with embezzling the funds of the Suffolk Bank, on Wednesday. There were rumors in the street that day that further defalcations had been discovered, and that the deficit will reach \$100,000.

The London Times says it has taken some pains to ascertain the number of persons arrested in France within the last few weeks, and it is assured, by the best authorities, speaking on sufficient evidence, that the number probably reaches 100,000.

It is stated that the Railroad from Dunkirk to Erie will be in running order in September next, and The Cleveland Herald says that the track from Cleveland to the Pennsylvania line will be in operation during the present year.

The Queen of Spain, in return for the blessed linen presented by the Pope to her august daughter, intends to send to His Holiness a picture by Murillo and a span of Aranjuez horses.

Samuel Todd, aged 101 years and 14 days, died in Middletown, Delaware Co., on the 19th ult. He was one of the few Revolutionary Fathers left, and probably one of the oldest among them.

A resolution has passed the popular branches of the Ohio Legislature, by a nearly unanimous vote, instructing the Ohio delegation in Congress to advocate and vote for the freedom of the public lands.

At the residence of her son, while on a visit, in Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., January 29, 1852, Mrs. RELIANCE BLISS, wife of the much-esteemed Rev. John Bliss, in the 89th year of her age. Mrs. Bliss was born in New Bedford, Mass. At an early day she united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Stephentown, N. Y. She spent about fifty years of her life in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y. The latter part of her life was spent in Portageville, N. Y. It is about fifty years since she professed her faith in Christ, and especially in the welfare of the church of his choice. Though he was never forward in the improvement of public gifts, his hand was ever open to advance the interests of Zion. His zeal in this way was evinced to the last, and in his last testament he left \$100 for the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society. He delighted much in the study of the Bible, and he was especially a man of prayer, particularly secret prayer, and his devotions a family altar are said to have been peculiarly fervent.

On the 2d of April, of consumption, JULIA LANGWORTHY, daughter of the late Saunders Langworthy, of Brookfield, aged 40 years. During the last twenty years she had been a growing Christian, and a worthy member of the second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield.

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In South Kingston, R. I., March 30th, 1852, CATHERINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Dea. Clarke Crandall, aged 8 months and 8 days.

In Leonardsville, on the 3d inst., EMMA R., daughter of Wm. H. and Sarah Ann Brand, aged 5 years and 2 months.

At Pittsburg, Pa., on Sunday, April 4, a poor family, named Cuthbert, consisting of the father, mother, two boys, a girl, and a lad living with them, was poisoned while partaking of some sugar into which some poison had dropped from an upper shelf, where some loose papers of medicine, &c., had been left by a previous tenant. Medical assistance was immediately rendered, but the two sons died. It is hoped the others may recover.

A large fire occurred at Paducah, Ky., on Saturday morning, April 3, destroying no less than 40 buildings, and entailing a loss of \$100,000 over and above the insurances. The Branch Bank was entirely consumed. During the fire a gang of thieves commenced their work, but deprecations were soon suspended. The town is a mass of ruins.

The brig Mariel, of Belfast, Capt. Staples, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Boston, went on to Cohasset rocks some time during the late gale, and went to pieces. All hands were lost. She had a cargo of naval stores, consisting of 1,706 barrels and 500 hides, and four bales of deer skins.

At the election in Rhode Island, last week, Charles Maxson was the only candidate nominated for Senate by the town of Westerly, and received 335 votes. John S. Champlin received the full vote of Hopkinton.

Reports have been presented in both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature instructing the Representatives from that State to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The River St. Lawrence is open from Ogdensburg, and steamers will leave for Canada ports immediately. The Welland Canal is now free from ice.

The receipts of the Rome and Watertown Road in March were \$28,000, of which \$18,000 was for freight.

The Watertown and Rome Railroad was opened, on the 31st ult., from Watertown to Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River.

The schooner Rainbow, Capt. Williams, recently sunk at Cape Island, and all hands perished.

E. D. JAMES SUMMERBELL requests his correspondents to address him at Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

New York Market—April 12, 1852. Ashes—Pots 56; Pearls 637. Flour and Meal—The low grades of Flour are plenty; 4 25 4 37 for common soft straight State, 4 50 a 4 75 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, 4 94 a 5 12 for fancy Genesee. Bye Flour 3 50 a 3 87. Corn Meal 3 1 a 3 37 for Jersey.

GRAIN—Nothing doing in Wheat, and prices only nominal. Rye 77 a 78c. Barley 70 a 75c. Corn, 65 a 67c. Oats 38 a 40c. for Jersey, 40 a 43c. for State. Provisions—Pork 16 00 a 16 25 for prime, 17 37 a 17 50 for mess. Beef, 5 75 a 6 75 for prime, 6 37 a 6 75 for mess. Lard 94c. Butter, 23 a 28c. for new Western New York; 23 a 24c. for New Orange County. Hay—52 a 58c. for River.

LIME—1 00 for common, 1 62 for lump. LUMBER—Firm at 14 50 for Spruce and Pine. SEEDS—Clover is lower, selling at 74c. Timothy 8 00 a 20 00 for mowed, 20 00 a 25 00 for reaped. TALLOW—74 a 8c. WOOL—Domestic Fleece 40 a 43c.

MARRIED, In Edmeston, Oswego Co., N. Y., on the 6th inst. by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. SIMON FURBER, of New Berlin, to Miss HARRIET BURDICK, of Edmeston.

DIED, In DeRuyter, N. Y., March 29th, MATTHEW WELLS, senior, in the 87th year of his age. Brother Wells early made a profession of faith in Christ, the sincerity of which he has evinced by an unvarying attachment to the cause for three-fourths of a century. He was one of the best settlers in DeRuyter, and had not ceased during his life to interest himself in the public welfare, and especially in the welfare of the church of his choice. Though he was never forward in the improvement of public gifts, his hand was ever open to advance the interests of Zion. His zeal in this way was evinced to the last, and in his last testament he left \$100 for the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society. He delighted much in the study of the Bible, and he was especially a man of prayer, particularly secret prayer, and his devotions a family altar are said to have been peculiarly fervent.

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FOR THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: George Sherman, Alfred Center \$2 00 to vol. 9, No. 52. Barzillai Randolph " 2 00 " 9 40. Thomas T. Brand " 2 00 " 9 10. Benjamin F. Potter " 2 00 " 8 52. Nancy G. Satterlee " 2 00 " 8 52. Stephen C. Burdick " 1 50 " 8 52. Stephen Burdick " 2 00 " 8 40. Luke G. Maxson, Farmington, Ill. 4 00 " 8 29. Oliver M. Crandall, Milton, Wis. 2 00 " 8 52. J. C. Chapman, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 " 8 52. Christopher Brown " 2 00 " 8 52. Paul Clarke, Scott " 2 00 " 8 52. H. L. Burdick " 2 00 " 8 52. H. O. Hubbard " 1 00 " 8 52. N. Palmer, McGrawville " 2 00 " 8 52. Ezra Whitford, Adams Center " 2 00 " 8 52. Alex. C. Green, Smithville " 2 00 " 9 13. John Davis, Berlin " 2 00 " 8 52. Martha Sanford, West Genesee " 1 00 " 8 52. B. W. Rogers, Williamsburgh " 2 00 " 8 52. Edgar Ayres, Bridgeton, N. J. " 2 50 " 9 52.

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: DeRuyter, N. Y. Hopkinton, R. I. J. B. Irish \$1 00 Henry Clarke \$1 00. E. C. Williams " 1 00 Benj. F. Clarke " 1 00. B. M. Fiske " 1 00 Ira S. Brown " 1 00. Wm. G. Crandall, Perryville, R. I. " 1 00. B. W. Rogers, Williamsburgh " 1 00. BENEDIOT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:— 2d Church in Alfred, by P. K. Shaw, \$17 00. Ladies' Sewing Soc. at Waterford, Ct., toward a life membership for H. H. Baker, 15 00. Isaac S. Dunn, New Market, N. J., to constitute himself and wife (C. M. Dunn) life members, 50 00. Thomas P. Lapham, New York, N. Y., 20 00. Calista Barrett, Cowlesville, R. I., 1 00. A. D. Graham, South Bloomfield, C. 3 00. A. D. TITSWORTH, Treas.

Eastern Association. THE Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association will hold its next annual session with the Church at Waterford, Ct., commencing on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in May, (20th day of the month.) Introductory discourse by James H. Cochran; alternate, David Clawson. The Executive Committee of the Association will hold its annual session on the fifth day above mentioned, at 8 o'clock A. M. S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec.

Sabbath Lectures. A SERIES of Lectures on the subject of the Sabbath, commencing on next evening, April 15, will be given by S. Griswold, in the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house at Greenanville, Ct. It is designed for the Lectures to investigate the whole subject involved in the Sabbath question, and that any one who may differ from the positions taken by the lecturer shall have the privilege of giving his views freely. As the house is opened for a free discussion upon the subject, the community are respectfully invited to attend.

New York and Boston. REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston, Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers C. VANDERBILT and COMMODORE leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-Place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. 2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery-Place.

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 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 desiring of having goods made to order, at 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 orders, 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.

WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET. NOW contains 48 pages, and is the largest illustrated Family Magazine for Youth in the World. It is beautifully embellished with engravings, and that kind of reading which is adapted to instruct, to improve, to elevate, while it amuses and entertains the young reader. FRANCIS C. WOODWORTH is still the Editor; and those who wish to secure all his Letters 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. D. A. WOODWORTH, 118 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Spring Arrangements, April 1, 1

Miscellaneous.

Our Baby.

When the morning, half in shadow, Ran along the hill and meadow...

were men—men in the image of their God—men whom the law called good moral men...

Culture of the Strawberry.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

As no garden is complete in its appointments, without it has a bed or two of this delicious fruit...

SELECTION OF BED.—For an early supply, select a bed with a southern exposure...

SOIL.—The strawberry delights most in a moist soil—it is not material whether it be deep sandy loam...

PREPARATION OF THE BED.—Let the bed be trenched to the depth of 12 inches at least.

LAYING OFF THE BED.—Your bed having been prepared as before directed, divide it into compartments or beds...

DISTANCE OF PLANTING THE VINES.—Make 3 rows of strawberries in each bed, and place vines 12 or 18 inches apart...

MANAGEMENT OF NEWLY PLANTED BEDS.—After your vines are set out, place long straw or tanner's bark between the rows...

AFTER CULTURE.—During the first two seasons, cut off the runners before they have a chance to take root.

While the fruit is being formed, the vines, in dry weather, must be repeatedly watered; but, after they are in bloom...

Need I tell you the anguish of that fatal hour? Need I tell you how it brought me to the very gates of death...

It would be best, however, to form new strawberry beds every fourth year.

CHOICE OF VARIETIES.—Where there are so many varieties of the same fruit, it is a difficult matter to make such a selection as will please all.

With the above varieties before him, no farmer need hesitate, if his garden is not already provided, to select and set out a bed;

In the management of your strawberry beds, recollect this truth—weeds and grass should never be permitted to grow in them.

The Power of the Pen.

The Rev. J. B. Owens, M. A., of Bilston, in the course of a lecture delivered in the Liverpool Concert Hall...

A Manchester calico printer was, on his wedding day, persuaded by his wife to allow her two half pints of ale a day as her share.

"Mary, we'n had no holiday sin' we were wed; and, only that I havn't a penny i' the world, we'd take a jaunt to the village to see the mother."

John was ashamed, astonished, conscience-smitten, charmed. He would not touch it. "Hasn't thee had thy share? then I'll eat no more," he said.

Mother-of-pearl—Curious Facts.

Mother-of-pearl is the hard, silvery, brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colors.

Sabbath steamboat disasters have been numerous the past year. In one period of five Sabbath days boats sent into eternity about one hundred souls.

Smoking Meats.

The best, most effectual, cheapest, and neatest manner of smoking meat has ever come under my observation, is, to place a shovel of live coals in an old pan...

As a substitute for a smoke-house, we have been accustomed to use a molasses hog-head, covered with boards on the top, and a hole sawed in the side...

Let those who have been accustomed to smoke their meat over a log-heap, adopt the mode of smoking it gently, and then say which way is the best.

The Wife of Sir John Franklin.

Eleanor Ann Porden was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages.

Fire-Flies.

A gentleman trading from California to Vera Cruz, came across millions of fire-flies, near Jalapa, one of the most beautiful cities in Mexico.

ADVENTURES AND SUFFERINGS OF A DUKE.

Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Wirtemberg, who has been traveling, last summer and fall, in the western wilds, has lately published in the Allgemeine Zeitung, a short sketch of his adventures...

SINGLE VISION WITH TWO EYES.

As we have two eyes, and a separate image of every external object is formed in each, it may be asked, Why do we not see double?

LONDON JOURNALISM.

It is a remarkable fact, that the total number of newspapers and magazines published in London is not greater now than it was twenty years ago.

BAPTISTS IN KENTUCKY.—The Editor of the Western Recorder, the Baptist paper in Louisville, thus reports the result of his observations during a late visit to Georgetown and Frankfort, the central part of Kentucky.

"We were deeply pained to meet with so much destitution. Many of our most important churches are now without the stated ministry of the Word.

MOTION OF THE EYE.—On entering a room, we imagine that we see the whole side of it at once, as the cornice, the pattern of the paper-hanging, pictures, chairs, &c.

MODERN INVENTIONS.—Horace Mann thus sums up a few of the advantages of modern inventions: "One boy, with a Foundryman machine, will make more paper in a twelve-month than all Egypt could have made in a hundred years during the reign of the Ptolemies."

VARIETY.

A correspondent describes the oldest house in Manchester, Mass., as a curiously built dwelling, having two stories on the front, and one in the rear, mostly constructed of oak timber...

Robert Burns, on his way to Leith one morning, met a country farmer; he shook him earnestly by the hand, and stopped to converse awhile.

The food necessary to sustain animal life has to perform, among other functions, that of developing, by its combustion in the lungs, a certain quantity of heat.

A rock in the sea-port of Fellbaeka, called Gadmunds-Schare, and situated lat. 58° 8', was, in 1532, two feet below the surface of the water...

Manchester, in England, is unquestionably the greatest manufacturing city in the world. The annual value of Cotton manufactures of that city is \$235,000,000; that of the Woollen manufacture of the same place is \$100,000,000.

A woman named Ann Small was recently convicted in St. Louis of being a vagrant, and required to give \$500 security for her good behavior.

A religion that does not constrain a man to pay his just debts, when he has the ability to do it, is just nothing. That he can escape his liabilities through some defect of human law, will never justify him at the bar of conscience and God.

Fifty years ago, there were but thirty-two places of worship in New York city. There are now two hundred and sixty.

Two men were fatally burnt at a fire in the Bowery, New York, on the 17th inst.

THE FIFTH EDITION OF THE WESTERN RECORD.

HAS been issued by Prall, Lewis & Co. We have made arrangements by which we have bound, and will continue to bind, with each edition of the above AMERICAN ADVERTISER...

DeKuyler Institute.

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

Board of Trustees. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., President. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants.

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 or two days near the middle of each of the other Terms.

Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginning in Grammar, per Term. Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, &c. \$3.00. Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis. \$4.00. Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. \$5.00.

Chemical Experiments, \$1.00. Drawing, \$3.00. Penmanship, \$1.00. Oil Painting, \$3.00. Writing and Stationery, 1.00. Vocal Music, Elementary, 2.00. Advanced Class, 3.00. Instrumental Music, 8.00.

Use of Organ or Piano, \$2.00 per quarter. Board, 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 embrace a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c.

Sabbath Tracts.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y.:

No. 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 of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.

No. 5—A Christian's Covenant 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. 4 pp.

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Conterfite 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. 16 pp.

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 directed: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stoughton, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form, 168 pp.

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Bennett. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists on the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

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