

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, May 6, 1852.

TRIAL HERE—JUDGMENT HEREAFTER.

That the sorrows which afflict the human race are the fruit of sin, cannot be questioned, if we believe the Scriptures; but that the sorrows of each individual are proportioned, in strict justice, to the amount of his own personal guilt, cannot be maintained with any consistency.

We would call attention to another fact; one which stares all community in the face. The system of American slavery dooms three millions of rational beings, made in the image of God, to a condition which is any thing but enviable, when compared with that of the white population of the country.

Look, too, at the heathen world. Are the inhabitants of those countries where the light of Revelation does not shine, a happy people? Is it not among such people that the most cruel despotisms of the earth are found?

In the light of such facts, we wonder that men who believe in a God of justice, can repudiate the doctrine of a judgment to come. To our mind, the method of divine providence argues the necessity of that judgment.

But what can be the object of such a state of things as prevails in this world—a state in which the least guilty seem to endure the greatest amount of sorrow, while the wicked prosper, and "spread themselves like the green bay-tree?"

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It is to be followed so soon, (in about a month,) by the marriage of Ne-may. A long time must elapse before etiquette will allow me to visit either. I must go as an invited guest, to see May-may; and as the family are all strangers, how is it to be brought about?

Job was most severely dealt with in the providence of God. Stripped of his property, written childless, covered with a loathsome disease, so that life was a burden; and for what? To punish him for his sins?

The beggar Lazarus, though counted worthy to be carried by angels to Abraham's bosom, after death, was made to receive "evil things" in this life. His hard poverty, and his bodily sores, constituted the school in which his heavenly Father saw fit to place him, that he might have opportunity to manifest himself an obedient child.

GLIMPSES OF MISSIONARY LIFE.

A letter from Mrs. Carpenter to a friend in this city, has been placed in our hands with permission to print any portion of it which we might deem of general interest.

"Never before was my heart so full of home and all home affections. How often does the idea of some familiar face get possession of my thoughts, and ere I am aware, the tears rush to my eyes, and I have to hide my face until the sorrowful tide abates, and like poor Joseph, I come forth to make the expulsive but thrilling inquiry, 'Do they yet live?'

"Do you know, I do not consider a domestic woman as a merely prosy or selfish being; and I am constantly becoming more and more convinced, that every wise woman buildeth her own house."

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TRACT OPERATIONS.

Since the Anniversary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, in September last, the Board have had revised and stereotyped Tract No. 1, entitled "Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public," and Tract No. 4, entitled "The Sabbath and the Lord's Day; a History of their Observance in the Christian Church."

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SCHOOLS FOR SWEDEN.

An exchange says that Jenny Lind came to America, pledged to give \$150,000 to endow schools in her native country. Her object was to afford opportunities to girls of acquiring knowledge, to discharge efficiently the duties of wives and mothers, and at the same time to become imbued with the Christian spirit.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN BOSTON.

The Boston Journal says that at a recent meeting of the Orthodox Sunday-school Union, it was stated by a teacher, that of his class of forty young men, over twenty had met with a change of heart during the past year.

SHOOTING A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

A negro man named Smith, said to be a fugitive slave belonging to a Mr. Stansbury of Baltimore, was arrested at Columbia, Pa., April 29. During a scuffle which ensued, one of the officers, named Ridgley, drew his pistol and shot the negro through his body, causing instant death.

EPISCOPAL DELEGATION.

A large meeting of Episcopal clergymen was held in New York last week, for the purpose of selecting two Bishops to be present (on the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury) at Westminster Abbey, in London, on the 15th day of June next, when the close of the Jubilee of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is to be celebrated with great solemnity.

THE DOOR TO FRANCE SHUT.

The decree issued by the French President, just before the meeting of the French Assembly, has disappointed those who hoped he would not become a persecutor of Protestants. By that act, the President extends to religious and all other meetings, those articles of the penal code which forbid meetings of more than twenty persons, without previous permission of the authorities, and punishes all who become members of "unauthorized associations."

Books for French children.—A late publication of the American Sunday School Union suggests a plan for supplying the children in France with books and libraries of a religious character. The plan proposed is to have a Juvenile Library prepared, consisting at the outset of only twelve volumes; the books to be prepared by competent and reliable persons in France, to be skillfully embellished and illustrated, and in all respects attractively appeared, and then to be examined and revised by the Board of Publication at Philadelphia in the same way with the other publications of the Union, and to be published by them.

THE FRUIT OF INDUSTRY.

Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, has recently completed his commentaries on the New Testament, by the publication of "Notes on the Book of Revelation." In the preface he gives some interesting details in regard to his manner of preparing these works, which have attained an aggregate circulation of more than 250,000 volumes.

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A SABBATH ACCIDENT ON THE ISTHMIUS.

A Panama paper states that a company of Italian emigrants, fifteen or twenty in number, met with a sad accident on Saturday, April 17th, in attempting to go on board the steamer Constitution. They were crowded into a small boat manned by natives, which swamped on the way to the ship, and nine of the Italians were drowned.

JOHN G. MOSS, OF BUENA VISTA, PORTAGE CO., WISCONSIN.

John G. Moss, of Buena Vista, Portage Co., Wisconsin, wishes to say to Sabbath-keepers who think of locating themselves in the West, that in the vicinity where he is settled there are beautiful bur oak openings; and plenty of prairie and heavy timbered lands; which they would do well to look. He is 10 miles from the Wisconsin Pinery, and 12 miles from the county seat.

The Jew question in England.—It seems that the Jew question is to be again agitated in England. The Court of Exchequer has decided that Alderman Solomons, being a Jew, had no right to take the Oath as a member of the House of Commons. This decision will of course renew the agitation, which has stopped during the trial, and bring it back again into Parliament.

DR. KING IN GREECE.

Letters from Athens, in the German journals, state that the Supreme Court of Appeal of Greece had confirmed the sentence of an inferior tribunal, condemning Mr. King, the American missionary, to 15 days' imprisonment, a heavy fine, and expulsion from the kingdom, for having preached the Protestant religion in violation of the constitution. On this Mr. King addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs his own name and in that of the American Government, from which he held, he declared, an official mission. He added, that he would not voluntarily obey the judgment. It was not known whether the Greek Government would expel him by force, but if it should, it was considered likely that the United States would take up his defense.

KOSSUTH SPENT LAST WEEK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Visiting its principal towns at the invitation of the authorities. He was received with cordiality by the people generally, and, what was better, "material aid" was very liberally furnished him. The accounts of his tour indicate a deep and strong feeling of sympathy for him and for Hungary.

JAMES H. COCHRAN HAS REMOVED FROM BERLIN, N. Y., TO PLAINFIELD, N. J., AND REQUESTS HIS CORRESPONDENTS TO ADDRESS HIM ACCORDINGLY.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

SECOND DAY, APRIL 26.

In the Senate, Mr. Seward presented a petition and joint resolutions of the New York Legislature for a ship canal around the Saut St. Marie. Mr. Cass offered a resolution of inquiry into the arrest and imprisonment in Austria of Charles L. Brace. The California Apportionment bill was passed.

IN THE HOUSE, A RESOLUTION TO FIX THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF OREGON AT SALEM, WAS PASSED.

The Homestead Bill was resumed, and Mr. Bowie made a speech against it. He thought we should need all the revenue accruing from public lands, to pay the expenses of the Mexican War, the countless host of private claims, and to put the country on the defensive against its enemies in Europe. The House adjourned without vote.

THIRD DAY, APRIL 27.

In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented, including one from Journeyman Printers praying for the establishment of a Government Printing Office. The Joint Resolution from the House approving and confirming the act of the Assembly of Oregon, fixing the seat of Government at Salem in that Territory, was taken up and passed. The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Seward made a long speech in favor of aiding the Collins steamers. He was followed by Mr. Underwood, who thought the \$65,000 put down as the average expenditure on each trip could never be expended, if proper economy was practiced. He was, however, willing, in order to support the line, to vote for an appropriation of \$25,000 a trip, but no more. He regarded the proposed allowance of \$33,000 as exorbitant in the extreme.

The House spent the whole day upon the Homestead Bill, the principal speakers being Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hendricks.

FOURTH DAY, APRIL 28.

The Senate spent some time upon the bill to create a Board of Commissioners for the examination and payment of claims against the United States, growing out of the conquest in California. In the course of remarks it was stated that Col. Fremont was recently arrested in London on liabilities connected with military operations in California in 1846-47. The subject was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The joint resolutions, re-affirming the policy of non-intervention, were taken up, and after remarks by Mr. Cooper, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE WAS OCCUPIED WITH MEXICAN CLAIMS AND THE FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, BUT WITHOUT DEFINITE ACTION.

FIFTH DAY, APRIL 29.

In the Senate, Mr. Pearce of Md. made a long speech, defending the Administration from the charges made by Mr. Gwin of Cal., and others; in regard to appointments and operations on the Pacific side.

In the House, Mr. Walsh of Md. made a political speech, sustaining the Southern seceders, and predicting the election of Gen. Cass, unless the Whig party should immediately unite upon the Compromise platform.

SIXTH DAY, APRIL 30.

In the Senate, the bill for the settlement of claims arising out of the military operations in California, was passed. The Disposal bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pearce finished his remarks. He was followed by Messrs. Gwin and Russett, and the Senate adjourned till Second-day.

SABBATH DAY, MAY 1.

The House was not in session. The House held a short session, in which the only subject considered was the bill for the relief of Osborn Cross. This gentleman is Quartermaster in the Army, and in 1842 his army was robbed of \$6,500 in Treasury Notes. About half of this amount was subsequently recovered from the thieves. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to credit him with the full amount of the money lost.

Miscellaneous.

Moral Cosmetics. Ye who would have your features florid, Limbs bright, eyes unwrinkled forehead, From age's devastation unrivell'd, Adopt this plan: 'Twill make in climate torrid, A hale old man.

Value of Book Farming.

The few thoughts I have expressed were suggested to my mind by an incident which, as it strongly exemplifies the value of "book farming," I will relate. My neighbor D. and I were getting in a crop of Ruta Bagas.

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English Luxury.

Few persons are aware of the wealth and splendor that surround many of the English nobles in their princely residences. The following are specimens: The Earl of Spencer. The Earl of Spencer's home-stead, about sixty miles from London, comprises ten thousand acres, tastefully divided into parks, meadows, pastures, woods, and gardens.

pie-plant, on end. Then plant it full of manure, good and strong, so tightly together that it will take a while for water to go through, but not so tight as to hold it. Then each night pour into this barrel a pail of water; the soap-suds saved on washing days is the best of any.

A Hungarian Heroine.

On the night of the 2d of December, 1848, when all communication between Hungary and Austria had ceased, large armies on either side guarding their respective frontiers, the author was seated in the office of the Legation of the United States at Vienna, when his servant introduced a young female, who desired, as she said, to see him at once upon urgent business.

The Orchard.

Plant among your trees plant among your trees; then, after you have taken off your corn and other crops, you can look back upon your orchard and see that, in addition to the produce secured, you have the growth on your three or four acres of trees.

Water-Melon Butter.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer presents the following method of using water-melons: I endeavor every year to raise a good water-melon patch. They are a healthy and delightful fruit. I think I cultivate the iced variety; plant early in May, and again towards the close of the month, so that they may come in succession.

The Contract.

"One of the pleasantest churchyards I know of, says the author of Local Littering, is in the Isle of Wight; and many years ago I was sauntering among its graves, when I saw a lady in deep mourning, with a little girl, sitting on a tomb-stone. The former was reading a book to the latter, who was looking with tearful eyes into her mother's face.

The Duke of Devonshire.

The Duke of Devonshire's place, at Chatsworth, is said to excel in magnificence any other in the kingdom. The income of the Duke is one million of dollars a year, and he is said to spend it all. In the grounds about the house are kept four hundred head of cattle, and fourteen hundred deer.

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The Steamer Amazon.

A blue book has just been published in London containing the report of the Commissioners appointed to conduct the official inquiry into the loss of the Amazon, (under the Steam Navigation Act,) together with an appendix, in which is given the evidence taken by them.

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Runaways Captured.

The two prisoners, Haycock and Winans, who lately escaped from the State Prison in New Jersey, have both been caught. The former became exhausted in traveling from Trenton to New Brunswick, and his feet being swollen so that he could not walk, Winans left him. Haycock remained hidden till nearly starved, when he crawled on his hands and knees to a farm-house and wished to be sent back to prison.

Catching Hawks.

A Michigan correspondent of the Genesee Farmer catches hawks with great facility by erecting a tall post near the poultry-yard, and in an open piece of ground, on which a smart steel trap is secured by a short chain. The intruder will be sure to take his stand there, to make his observations, and as soon as caught he should be quickly removed, so as not to alarm others.

Variety.

The Boston Journal describes, as one of the curiosities of the age, an electric clock which has recently been completed, on an entirely new principle, and pronounced by scientific men to be the most perfect and simple of any.

Kossuth's Idea of Glory.

An address that was presented to Kossuth while in New York, referred to the glory attached to his name. In reply, he said, "Allow me to remark, that I consider that the word glory ought to be blotted out from the dictionary, in respect to individuals, and only left to nations.

Astonishing Feat.

In Sir Charles Napier's Administrator of the Science, we find an account of a singular feat performed by a native: "An Indian sword-player declared that a great public festival that he could cleave a small time laid on a man's palm, without injury to the member; and the General (Sir Charles Napier) extended his right hand for the trial.

Literature.

Last month was held in Beyrout the anniversary of the Syrian Literary Society, when a discourse was delivered in Arabic by Butros Bistani, to an audience composed of Arab Mussulmans, Greeks, Maronites, Druses, Europeans and Americans. I speak of the Americans last, but I believe they were foremost in establishing a society of such an anomalous character, considering the former and even present character of the people.

Value of an Acre of Coal Land.

The Pottsville (Pa.) Mining Register, alluding to the cheapness of land in that quarter a few years ago, says now an acre of coal land is worth \$1,000. Many set down a higher figure. In the South Basin, (that is from the Sharp Mountain to the Mine Hill) where we have all the thirteen veins, including red and white ash, the whole thickness of the coal is ninety feet. Allowing one-half of this for fault and waste in mining, we have 45 feet, or 15 yards in thickness, of merchantable coal.

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New York: Past, Present, and Future.

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Debtors' Institute.

THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of each year. Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress. Rev. J. W. MORTON, { Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH, {

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