

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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"FOREKNOWLEDGE."

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:
Thinking that the discussion on the subject of "Foreknowledge" is concluded for the present, I send you an extract from the *Edinburgh Quarterly Review*, with which the learned editor of that celebrated work concludes a very candid review of a work entitled "*An Inquiry into the Doctrine of Predestination*," by Edward Coppleston, D. D." I offer it as an effort at a compromise on the long-contested and perplexing question of the presence of God.

"One thing is plain, and cannot be denied, without the most willful opposition to the testimony of reason and revelation—that whether there are but few that are to be saved or many, God intended that we should act as if we might all be saved, and as if it depended, in a great measure, upon ourselves, whether we are saved or not. If the contrary supposition be admitted, we not only make the dictates of our conscience, and the suggestions of our natural reason, utterly fallacious and mischievous, but we render by far the greater number of the moral precepts of the Author of our religion nugatory, and the observance of them either involuntary or impossible. How does the Calvinist reconcile his doctrine of election and indefeasible grace with the exhortations to watchfulness, and self-mortification, and fear, which form the leading feature of evangelical teaching? He will tell us that election and grace are the operative causes of good works. But, as Coppleston observes, the Apostles represent them, not as reasons why a man is zealous of good works, but why he ought to be. And if a man cannot be otherwise than zealous of good works, to give him precept upon precept to that effect cannot be a whit less absurd than it would be earnestly to enforce the necessity of sitting still to a man who is fixed to his chair by cords, or by a fit of the gout. It is manifestly God's pleasure, as revealed to us, both by the light of nature and his written word, that man should consider himself to be a free agent, and shape his conduct accordingly. The moral precepts of his law all proceed upon this supposition; we are certain, therefore, of its truth. What do we find also in the revelation of his will and assertion of his eternal councils and omniscience? We find only a confirmation of what our natural reason had taught us. It is true, we do not find an explanation of them; we are not instructed in what manner they are compatible with the great principle of the moral law. But have we any right to such an explanation? or do we know that our faculties are adapted to receive it? If our faculties are limited, we are sure that there must be many truths of which, as to the mode of their existence, we neither have, nor can have, the least notion, which are perfectly familiar to beings of a higher order; and that there may be many which no finite being whatever is able to comprehend.

"The question here is not, whether either of the doctrines is irreconcilable with human reason, for that is not pretended; but whether two doctrines, each resulting from the plainest principles of human reason, be reconcilable with each other. It is clear that any difficulty in this respect ought not to be considered as invalidating either doctrine, but only as proving that some principle ought to enter into the calculation, which we have omitted to take into account; and that principle is the imperfection and insufficiency of human reason, when employed as a criterion of the measures of divine providence. 'Such expressions,' observes Dr. Barrow, 'as import not that God acteth absolutely in the thing itself, but quoad nos; not that he acteth without reason, but upon reasons (transcending our means or capacity to know) incomprehensible or undiscernible to us; not that he can give no account, but is not obliged to render any to us; that the methods of his providence commonly are inscrutable; that his proceedings are not subject to our examination and censure; and that his acting doth sufficiently authorize and justify itself; that it is high presumption and arrogance for us to scan, sift, or contest, or cavil at the equity or wisdom of God's acting.' At the same time, it ought never to be forgotten, that the agency both the presence of God and the free agency of man are truths distinctly asserted in scripture, if there be an individual who feels more conviction and encouragement to well doing in one of these doctrines than the other, he is no fit subject of censure, much less of abuse, as long as he holds the leading doctrines of the Christian faith, and makes his principles subservient to the great ends of the gospel. The doctrine of the Calvinists only then becomes a fit subject of reprobation, when they assert one truth to the utter exclusion or practical annihilation of the other—when they press the doctrine of predestination beyond what is necessary for the encouragement of all true believers, and disparage in the hearing of those whose religion must be chiefly practical, the necessity (we will not say the efficacy) of a holy life. Surely, it must be by this time obvious to the wisest men of both parties, that no good can result to the cause of religion, and still less to that of the visible church; by the continuation of a dispute which, by its very nature, can never be decided, but which does admit of a compromise, viz., that each should acknowledge the truth of the doctrine for which the other contends, as not being able to contradict it, but only to conceive its incompatibility with his own; that both parties should acquiesce in the imperfections of human reason, and agree in the paramount importance of those duties which neither party calls in question, viz., faith and a holy life."

"OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES," &c.—A physician of high standing, an opposer of religion, was about to start for California; when his little child came to him and handed him a Testament; saying, "Pa, you must take this to read on the road." He pushed the child

away in a passion, saying that he did not want to be encumbered with any such thing. His wife persuaded him to take it to please the child. On his way to the gold regions he was taken dangerously sick, and his companions were obliged to leave him, as they thought, to die. He became alarmed for his sins, and was about to give up in despair, when he thought of the Testament. He commenced reading it, and his mind was led to take hold of the promises, and to accept of Christ as his Saviour. He recovered from his sickness, went to the gold regions, and a few days since returned rich, not in the treasures of Egypt, but in that more durable substance that fadeth not away, eternal in the heavens.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Presence of mind is often shown in quick perception of some device or expedient, such as we usually suppose to be an emanation of superior intellect. This has been repeatedly exemplified in rencontres with the insane. A lady was one evening sitting in her drawing-room alone, when the only inmate of the house, a brother, who for a time had been betraying a tendency to unsoundness of mind, entered with a carving knife in his hand, and said, "I wish to paint the head of John the Baptist, and I think you might make an excellent study for it. So, if you please, I will cut off your head." The lady looked at her brother's eye, and seeing in it no token of jest, concluded that he meant to do as he said. There was an open window and a balcony by her side, with a street in front; but a moment satisfied her that safety did not lie that way. So, putting on a smiling countenance, she said, with the greatest apparent cordiality—"That is a strange idea, George; but would it not be a pity to spoil this pretty lace tippet I have got? I'll just step to my room to put it off, and be with you in half a minute." Without waiting to give him time to consider, she stepped lightly across the floor, and passed out. In another moment she was safe in her own room, whence she easily gave the alarm, and the madman was secured.

A lady one day returned from a drive, looked up and saw two of her children, one about five and the other about four years old, outside the garret window, which they were busily employed in rubbing with their handkerchiefs, in imitation of a person whom they had seen a few days before cleaning windows. They had clambered over the bars which had been intended to secure them from danger. The lady had sufficient command over herself not to appear to observe them. She did not utter one word, but hastened up to the nursery, and instead of rushing forward to snatch them in, which might have frightened them, and caused them to lose their balance, she stood a little apart, and called gently to them, and bade them come in. They saw no appearance of hurry or agitation in their mamma, so they took their time, and deliberately climbed the bars, and landed safely in the room. One look of terror, one tone of impatience from her, and the little creatures might have become confused, lost their footing, and been destroyed.

THE SMOOTH SHILLING.

"That piece won't go, sir!" observed the man behind the counter, handing me back again a shilling so worn that nothing could be seen on either side of it but a dull silvery luster, and no perceptible figure. I took it, and replaced it in my purse. But as I rode homeward my meditations were of the shilling. It won't go, he said; but why not? It is no doubt a genuine coin. For ten, twenty, or even fifty years, it has been in constant circulation. The hands of some thousands of persons have held it. It has sparkled as a pretty toy in the tiny fingers of some sweet child; it has been clutched by the ferocious hand of the miser. It has laid upon the glazed eyeball of a youth in the shroud; it clinked in the till of the liquor dealer; been tossed to the street musician as an inducement to him to cut short the agony of his organ. It has traveled through all the States, passing current from the seaboard to the remotest interior, and never at a discount. It has been exchanged in its time for commodities enough to make any beggar a Cæsar. To multitudes it has brought, over and over again, in some shape, the worth of a shilling. Others have possessed and lost it; but obtained no equivalent. It was their fault, however, and not the shilling's. But now the tide is turned. The faithful piece of money would seem to be delinquent. "It won't go." But why not? again I ask. Because it is smooth. Its surface tells no tale that we can credit. It bears not the impress of the mint, or the government insignia. No head, pillars, or date does it show. A coin must have impressions, or it is only a plaything, a medal, or a silver button-mould. Smooth pieces of silver "won't go" any better than if they were bits of my grandmother's spoons, or those famous old knee-buckles that figured on my grandfather's small-clothes. The genuine current coin must have the genuine stamp.

Here, thought I, is a lesson for us. Our minds, hearts, and lives must bear the right impressions, or we cannot pass current in good society. Of little worth is he in life of whom "the smooth shilling" is a type. The man on whom you can see no head, or date, or stars, or pillars, or eagle, nothing by which it could be guessed that he was "E pluribus unum," his expression only the dull resemblance of tarnished silver, his eyes of pewter, in which there is "no speculation," his soul unmarked with any trace or bound of moral obligation, of generous sympathy, of Christian fervor; every body is ready to say of him, as said the tradesman of the shilling, "That piece won't go, sir." It ought not to go. It has been loosely drifting along for long enough. Is it time it was returned to the mint as bullion, to be re-issued, to receive the stamp of a man. Ah! there is the fault with him. It is the original sin of his education, that no deep, strong, correct impression was made upon his nature. He had no pious mother to furrow his soul with her tears; no godly father to drive landmarks deep into the

substance of his spiritual existence. The pulpit did not raise along the margin of his affections the breast-work of faith and hope and fear of God. The sanctions of the Bible were either unknown or unheeded, so that no "image and superscription" of divine truth was ever inscribed upon him when in the mint of his years, his plastic fancy. The world, the flesh, and Satan, have made him rough enough, but no trace of the divine government is on him, no stamp of the powers above. He is smooth for all such impressions, and therefore he cannot pass current. Reader, are you a parent, a teacher, a pastor, a Christian, a lover of your race? Put your stamp upon the young. Prepare the die with greatest care. Improve your opportunity. Make your mark. Let it be deep and indelible. Let each immortal coin, each living soul, be charged with the image, not of an earthly queen or emperor, but with the features of our heavenly King, with the radiant lines of the Redeemer's face, and then shall it be legal tender in the Church below and at the gates of the new Jerusalem. [Congregationalist.]

"I WON'T BE A MINUTE."

"I won't be a minute!" is the excuse to others, and often to ourselves, from turning aside from the pursuit of some important plan, to gratify a petty curiosity, or other worthless feeling. I had promised J. B., on Tuesday, to meet him at several places in London, on points of business of great consequence to me, upon which depended the issue of certain legal proceedings pending between us. I breakfasted with him in the morning, at his house in Greenwich, and we came up to the city together. Every thing promised well for a settlement satisfactory to me, till my minute disregard of the value of "just one minute," destroyed all the plans which had taken time, labor, and money to bring into such a prominent position.

"I won't be a minute!" said I, turning aside from my companion, and stopping at a shop window to admire some prints. They were beautiful, and I could soon overtake J. B., so in I went to inquire the prices. The shopman was obliging, and I was delighted; and thus two minutes fled.

With a hurried step I re-entered the street, under the impression that a quicker pace would presently bring me to my companion's side. An accident, however, had happened in the crowded thoroughfare, and five minutes more had elapsed before I could get a fair start to overtake my friend; and then, in walking quicker than the mass, I found that I was not only impeded by the passengers I met, but, moreover, by those whom I overtook.

"Five minutes to twelve!" said my watch. At twelve we had agreed to meet a legal gentleman of noted punctuality at his chambers in Chancery-Lane, but I was only yet in Chancery. At the crossing near St. Paul's, the tide of carriages, cabs, and omnibuses, rendered it impossible for me to get on without considerable delay, and the clock reminded me that the time of our appointment had already passed before I entered Ludgate Hill.

"Ten minutes past twelve!" said my watch, when, annoyed and heated, I tapped at the door of Mr. Law's chambers. Rap, rap, rap! No answer. J. B. must have called, transacted his business, and gone. Rap, rap, rap! No answer still. A clock in the vicinity chimed "a quarter past," we were to have met another professional man at Somerset House. I could not, nevertheless, give up the idea of seeing Mr. Law, knowing what had been done, without an effort; so I knocked at the door of the adjoining rooms. "Mr. Law is likely to be found at his registrar's office," said the inmate; so thither I hurried. I had some trouble in finding the place; and when I had done so, I learned from the porter that Mr. Law and a friend had been there, but had gone away, whither, no one knew. The clock chimed half-past, and it was more than five minutes' walk to Somerset House. I resolved to take a cab, but not one could be had; so, hurriedly walking away, I rushed to endeavor to keep my second appointment.

"Twenty-three minutes to one!" said my watch, as, almost breathless, I sprang up the stairs at Somerset House. The official informed me with coolness that J. B. had been waiting several minutes for me, and that, as I had not kept the other engagement he had concluded that I had no objection to the law-suit proceeding, and so had left just in time to catch one of the Greenwich steamboats at Hungerford pier.

"Sixteen minutes to one!" said my watch. I rushed into the Strand. "Cabman, drive me with all haste to Hungerford pier," said I, jumping into a vehicle, and smashing my hat against the top. Away we went, as fast as the lean horses could carry us. "Every moment is of importance!" I shouted through the window to the driver, who lashed his poor beasts to a gallop.

"Fourteen minutes to one!" said my watch, as I rushed on to the pier. "Just too late, sir," said the money-taker; "our boats leave here every quarter of an hour, and the last has been gone just one minute!"

I missed J. B., who refused afterwards to enter into any negotiations for the settlement of our dispute, the law-suit went on, and I had to pay damages and costs.

The moral is plain; never allow any good opportunity to pass, or it may chance that insuperable difficulties will prevent its ever being overtaken.

REPLY OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—"The gallant Duke" lately met a young clergyman, who, being aware of his Grace's former residence in the East, and of his familiarity with the ignorance and obstinacy of the Hindoos in support of their false religion, gravely proposed the following question: "Does not your Grace think it almost useless and extravagant to preach the gospel to the Hindoos?" The Duke immediately rejoined, "Look, Sir, to your marching orders: Preach the gospel to every creature." (Mark 16:15.)

THE SORROWS OF BEREAVEMENT.

It was not at that mournful hour
When first thy spirit fled,
And life's last smile was on thy brow,
I felt that thou wert dead.
But oh! when weary days were past,
And thou away wert gone,
And I, in silent wretchedness,
Had wept and prayed alone;
When lighter friends looked coldly on,
Or faithless from me fled,
Or strove to heal, and wounded more,
I felt that thou wert dead.
And when I passed along the walks,
Where thou with me hadst been,
And stood alone where both had stood,
In every gentle scene;
And saw the glorious sun and sky,
And felt the balmy air,
And heard a thousand happy sounds,
And knew thou wert not there—
Oh! then I felt that all the charm
That made it bright was fled,
I turned away in bitterness,
And wept that thou wert dead.
And when I hear the silver sounds
We both have loved to hear,
And think of all their sweetness now
Will never reach their ears;
Or read the books we both have loved,
Of verse, or learned lore,
And miss the eye, the voice, the smile,
That made it sweet before;
Or when, through sad and lonely hours,
I long thy face to see,
And think that all this bitter grief
Is nothing now to thee—
Oh! then I feel from earth, from me,
Forever thou art fled,
And too, too keenly then I feel
That one so loved is dead.

THE UNGRATEFUL SON.

"The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out." Prov. 30:17. This is a terrible denunciation against ingratitude to parents, and even in the present day is sometimes virtually fulfilled. Some years ago, an Irish gentleman, who was an extensive contractor on our public works, was reduced to poverty by the profligacy and dishonesty of an ungrateful son. The old man lost his wife, and, to add to his calamity, his health failed; and, to fill the cup of his sorrow, he lost his sight. Thus poor, friendless, blind, and forsaken, he found an asylum in the Franklin county almshouse, Pennsylvania.

While an inmate of this refuge for the afflicted, his wicked and ungrateful son traveled that way; he was informed of his father's situation, and that his parent wished to see him; and although he passed within two hundred yards of the almshouse, he refused to stop and see the kind father he had ruined. Now mark the result. The very day he passed the almshouse on his way to Gettysburg, in an open carriage, he was overtaken by a storm, and took a severe cold that resulted in the destruction of his eyes. He lay in Gettysburg in a critical situation until his funds were exhausted, and those who had him in charge took him to the Franklin county almshouse. The day he was brought in, his father, having died the day before, was carried out. He was put in the same room, and occupied the same bed, and in a short time followed his neglected and heart-broken father to the judgment-seat of Christ. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of an angry God.

STARVATION OF MISSIONARIES.

The London papers contain a heart-sickening account of the death of a party of missionaries from hunger. We condense the particulars:—An English officer, Capt. Gardiner, of the Royal Navy, who was sent out with six companions by the "Patagonian Missionary Society" to the neighborhood of Cape Horn, has been literally starved to death—he, and his companions with him. The party consisted of Capt. Allen Gardiner, R. N., superintendent; Mr. Williams, surgeon and catechist; Mr. Maidment, catechist; John Erwin, carpenter; John Badcock, John Bryant, and John Pearce, Cornish fishermen. They left England in September, 1850, in the bark *Ocean Queen*, it having been promised that stores should be forwarded to them in June, via the Falkland Islands; should they be unable to maintain their position at Picton Island, Beagle Channel, it was supposed that, being provided with partially-stocked launches, they would fall back on Staten Island.

The ill-fated party landed on Picton Island towards the conclusion of the year 1850. From the first, they seem to have been annoyed, in some measure, by the natives, and to have been hunted backwards and forwards from the little island to what may be called the mainland of Terra-del-Fuego. About the middle of April, 1851, Capt. Gardiner begins to record in his diary, which has been preserved to us, that "they have provisions enough to last them two months, but some are very low." They have but a flask and a half of powder; their fishing net washed away. They shoot an occasional fox, which serves them for food; and, besides, if they did not destroy the animal, he would do his best to steal the remainder of their little stock of provisions. The scurvy breaks out among the party. They are driven to take refuge in a cavern; but the tide rolls in, and Capt. Gardiner and Mr. Maidment, the catechist, are obliged to swim out for their lives, and take refuge upon a clump of rock, round the base of which the waves of the South Atlantic are breaking. Upon this rock the two poor creatures kneel down in prayer. John Badcock, a Cornish fisherman, dies. By July 4, the party have been seven weeks on short allowance; and their only hope is in the expected ship from the Falkland Islands; but no ship comes. They greedily eat a penguin, a shag, a half-devoured fish washed upon shore. Six mice are spoken of in the journal as dainties. The garden-seeds have been used for broth, and are all spent. Mussels and limpets are the next resource—and then rock-weed is boiled down to a jelly. Erwin, a carpenter, and Bryant, another Cornish fisherman, die. Two of the party, Mr. Williams, the surgeon, and Pearce, a third Cornishman, had gone

away from the main body of the party, for some object or other, probably for the discovery of food. Their dead bodies were discovered at Cook's River, some distance off. The presumption is that they must have died about the same time as Capt. Gardiner himself, who probably expired on the 6th of September. The last entry in his diary is on the 5th of September, and in this he mentions that he had not tasted food or water for four days. Mr. Maidment, the catechist, had died a few days before.

It was the 6th of January, 1852, before Capt. Morshead, to whom orders were sent by the Admiralty in October, arrived at the Island. After many hours of fruitless search on the coast of Picton Island, on the 20th of January, some writing was seen by Capt. Morshead's party on a rock across a river. The words were, "Go to Spanish Harbor." On another rock adjoining was, "You will find us in Spanish Harbor." On a third piece of rock, "Dig below," which they instantly did, but found only a broken bottle, without any paper or directions. On searching one of the numerous wigwags in the neighborhood, they read on one of their poles, "A bottle under this pole," but they could not find it; but it was evident, from some fragments of stores found on the spot, that the mission had rested here. On the following morning Capt. Morshead sailed for Spanish Harbor, where they saw a boat lying on the beach, and where they found the bodies of Capt. Gardiner and Mr. Maidment, unburied. On one of the papers found was written legibly, but without a date, "If you will walk along the beach for a mile and a half, you will find us in the other boat, hauled up in the mouth of a river at the head of the harbor, on the south side. Delay not—we are starving." Close to the spot where Capt. Gardiner was lying was a cavern, to which attention was directed by a hand painted on the rocks, with "Psalm lxii. v. 68" under it. Here were found the papers referred to, and two unfinished letters were written to his son and daughter by Capt. Gardiner. The remains were buried close to this spot by the ship's company.

SEED SOWN IN WEAKNESS.

"No prayers!"
"No, indeed, Miss!"
"No one to say grace at table!"
"No, ma'am—not as ever I know'd of."
"Well, Julee—your name is Julee, isn't it?—you may go down stairs to your mistress, and say to her that I would like to see her a few moments before tea."
"Yes, ma'am," and the domestic departed to do as she was bid.

Mary Henly had just arrived in the stage at Beechclawn, the residence of Colonel Layton, in one of the interior counties of Virginia. Her services as an instructress of the Colonel's children had been secured by a mutual friend, and Mary had proceeded forth, alone, to fulfill among strangers, her functions as "Teacher." After a kind reception from Mrs. Layton, in the parlor, she had been shown to her own room, where there was a pleasant fire, and a servant to wait upon her.

The conversation detailed above, was the first intimation our adventurous young lady had had that the family in which she was now to be domiciated, was an irreligious one. Perplexed at the discovery, she sent heart for Mrs. Layton, determining to open her door fully to that lady. Presently she appeared, and Mary, with rather a painful and embarrassed air, began—

"I think, Mrs. Layton, that I shall hardly remain with you; and it would be as well, I suppose, to have the matter so understood at once."

"Why, Miss Henly, you surprise me!—has anything happened?" asked the lady, anxiously.

"I am told you have no church privileges in your neighborhood. I did not know of this before, or certainly I should not have come," continued Mary.

"This is indeed true, as I am most sorry to say," replied Mrs. Layton, "but I thought you had been informed of that fact."

"And then you have no family services, I suppose," observed the other, in an inquiring tone.

"We have not; and deeply to my regret I say it," answered the lady of the house; "my husband is not a professor of religion; and as for myself, although I am an unworthy communicant in the parish church, which is some ten miles distant, yet what can I do with a worldly-minded husband to oppose me, together with a large family of unruly domestics to annoy and trouble me?"

"And your children, madam?"

"Why, I confess to you, Miss Henly, that I am derelict in my duty towards them, and they have not received the spiritual culture which I could have desired. But, my dear Miss Henly, you must not think of leaving us. You are the very kind of person we need among us. I am sure of it; your earnestness, and your candid way of treating this matter, convinces me that you are the very individual we want," and the tears glistened in Mrs. Layton's eyes as she spoke.

Miss Henly hesitated for a moment, not knowing exactly what to do or to say.

"I certainly cannot consent to withdraw myself from all means of grace," said she; "and there is only one remedy that I can perceive in this emergency, and that is to bear the burden of family prayer upon my own shoulders—though this, I suppose, would hardly be assented to at Beechclawn."

"Indeed, and it will be assented to, and most joyfully," interposed Mrs. Layton; "my husband often says, in his more serious moods, that the children are growing up like heathens of the wilderness. He is a sensible man, although so worldly; and for the children's sake, as well as the servants', I am sure he would interpose no objection to your performing that duty, whatever might be his sentiments in regard to a wife's taking the lead in such a matter."

"Very well, Mrs. Layton," said the other; "my scruples are entirely overcome, if this be the understanding; but the ordeal will be

a desperate one, I assure you—it being a new and untried position in which I shall be placed. God's grace, however, is promised to the weak and to the trembling, when pursuing that path to which duty points the way. 'Shall we not now, my good friend,' continued Mary, 'kneel down, and ask God that he would lighten this heavy load which so presses upon us. I know that prayer will give us strength.' And they did so—and they rose up from their knees, those two feeble, but God-fearing females, well resolved in heart and purpose for the contemplated work of reform in the domestic usages of Beechclawn.

It was a heavy task, to be sure, and Miss Henly found all her resolution faint enough for the enterprise; yet, though her feeble voice faltered, and her frame trembled as she proceeded in the evening devotions, around that assembled fire-side, her well-grounded purpose failed not, and she was "strong in faith, giving glory to God."

The ice was broken, and a new leaf was turned over in the family of Col. Layton. Morning and evening, at a certain signal, the inmates assembled—the servants, too; crowded in and about the door, for the Colonel would have it so—while a hymn was sung—Mary was a beautiful singer—and a chapter read, and a simple, but faithful prayer offered up—all kneeling, even to the stubborn "marrow-bones" of the Colonel, himself all unused to such a mood of heart, or posture of body; for his wife had sweetly overcome him and had brought him to it. O, it was a triumph of principle, that, and it brought a harvest of consolation—even the "peace which passeth all understanding," into the hearts of those two feeble females, feeble in physical endurance, but strong in that strength which arises from an honest and sincere purpose!

Yes, a revolution was brought about at Beechclawn. The recent death of a distant relative of the family gave apology, too, to certain other innovations, such as the accustomed Christmas dancing parties; for which, in truth, Mrs. Layton herself had little inclination, but which long-established usage in Virginia had rendered requisite—that is, as things were. Soon it got noised abroad among the servants, that "Mas' John won't go in" to have any more dances at his house, and the big dinners, they all be done for too; 'cause why? Mas' John's got concerned in religion—holds prayer in his family, mornin' and night—an' all de color'd persons come into de parlor to join in de worship."

"The mischief!" said Capt. Joe Maglin—a capital hand at a "big dinner," and second to no man in a fox chase.

"What's the world coming to!" exclaimed Isaac Roebuck, a profligate young gentleman of large estate, but of loose morals, and whose "whole soul" was in a dancing frolic, with a plenty of "good liquor" to inspirit it.

Such were some of the ejaculations which the neighborhood "royaltiers" gave utterance to when they first learned, through the title of the negroes, that a revolution was begun in the family of their ancient "compatriot-in-arms," their fellow-laborer in polite debauchery. And by this means it came about that Beechclawn got to be considered as neutral ground; and during the course of that whole summer, it was hard to tell on which side of the moral balance the premises should be placed, or whether, in such sense, it belonged to God or to Mammon. Common rumor, and "negro testimony" had, as will have been seen, rather overdone the matter; reports are noted for accretion in their progress, and the instance here related was no exception to the rule. But one good result, however, followed, namely, that the ancient usages of Beechclawn were infringed upon; and the Colonel's old companions began to look "zantantise," as the expression is, towards him, when accidentally he met them in public. Nor was he at all sorry that such manifestations of "cutting his acquaintance" were made, for he had long deprecated a course of life which his better judgment utterly condemned, but which seemed to be without any remedy.

Providentially, too, the next autumn proved unusually sickly in that region of country, and the quiet abode at Beechclawn was called for its full share in the general calamity. "Death had entered that habitation, and, as is so often the case, had stolen thence the pet-lamb of the flock. Rosa Layton—just turned of seventeen—was the victim; the pride of that household, the comfort and joy of her parents, the beloved of all who knew her. It was a terrible stroke! But it came seasonably for the recovery of one, himself far gone in forgetfulness of God and eternal things. The affliction went home with sure aim and efficacy to the heart of that sorrowing parent; and as he stood melted and stricken down beside the grave of his beloved Rosa, he vowed such a vow as required all the remainder of the days of his earthly pilgrimage to fulfill: "I here dedicate, O God, both my soul and body, to thee and thy service, in a sober, righteous, and godly life!" And these were the words of that heaven-recorded vow; nor was it made in vain. Soon Miss Henly was relieved of her burden of duty at the family altar; and the rightful person henceforth officiated there. He found peace and joy in believing, and became ever after and to his death an exemplary and pious man.

As for that worthy girl, Mary Henly; soon after entering upon her duties as teacher in the family, she began to cast about her for a firmer sphere of usefulness. In company with the Colonel's children she visited the poor of the neighborhood, and prevailed upon them to send their children to a Sunday school, which she began in an old unoccupied house upon the outskirts of the Beechclawn premises. The burden of the school, of course, fell upon Mary; for there was none other to take the advance in the praiseworthy scheme; but a gracious assistance was vouchsafed to her in this, as in other and more onerous duties, such as have already been detailed, and she worked under her superintending care, and "labor of love." Others began to be interested in "doing good," and before the year expired, she had the satisfaction to find a large and flourishing society, actually growing under her hands, as it were, a happy plan, by her hands, in weakness and trembling.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 3, 1852.

DENOMINATIONAL SINS.

Two weeks ago, we took occasion to remark upon the sin of Sabbath-breaking, as instanced in certain forms among our people. But how much good did it do? Scarcely was the ink dried upon our paper, when we witnessed a repetition, if not of the identical forms of profanation which we had spoken of, yet of what was so nearly allied to them, that it would puzzle a hair-splitter to tell the difference. "Then I said, I have labored in vain, I have spent my strength for nought, and in vain." Isa. 49: 4. We are not altogether disheartened, however. "Wisdom is justified of her children," if not of others; and we trust, that a few of her sons and daughters are left in the Seventh-day Baptist denomination. At any rate, "God is able of these stones to raise up children to Abraham," and if the children of wisdom are not to be found among the people now known as Seventh-day Baptists, He that quickeneth the dead, and calleth those things which be not as though they were," will bring them from other places. God helping us, we will labor on. For "surely," to complete the quotation from the prophet commenced above, "my judgment is with the Lord, and my work is with my God."

We must add, that our people are grossly and criminally negligent of family prayer. We are ashamed to place it upon record, knowing the opinion that will consequently be formed of us by all the pious, and perhaps the impious, of the land. But it is what God has always known; and the unfavorable impression entertained of us by the public is nothing in comparison with His displeasure. It may be, that he whom Balaam curses is cursed; but God shall turn the curse into a blessing, when we are brought by it to see our shame, and confess our guilt. But if we refuse to humble ourselves, God himself will curse us, and it will be written of us, as of Edom, "The people against whom the Lord hath indignation forever." Mal. 1: 4.

We speak what we know, when we testify, that there are families among us, whose heads are in good standing as church members, in which no prayer is offered in the morning, none in the evening, and not even a blessing asked at meal-time. There are many others, in which a short blessing at table is the only religious exercise attended to. There are others, again, in which worship is attended to only on the Sabbath; and others, in which it is performed only by fits and starts, or when the master of the house happens to feel like it. It pains us to add, that these inconsistencies attach, not merely to the obscurer members of the church, but to leading brethren, to deacons, and in some cases (as we are credibly informed) to ministers! Such is a true picture of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination in regard to family prayer. Reader, how does the picture look? There have been found among us those who not only would apologize for their neglect of this duty, but even endeavor to defend it. They have argued, that it was an unnecessary thing; that it was not required by any specific command of Scripture; that it tended to render religion disgusting to the unrenewed portion of the family; and other things of a like nature. We shall not spend much time in reasoning with such people. What they need, more than any thing else, is that divine renewal which will make them willing to perform the self-denying duties of their profession. With hearts so full of love that they could die for the Lord Jesus, they would be ashamed to plead such arguments.

Family prayer an unnecessary thing! What kind of prayer is necessary, then? Unquestionably, the family, as such, needs God's blessing. How shall it be obtained? Let the master of it retire to his closet, and of his Father in secret implore a blessing upon his family, is your reply. But we have read in our Bible something about the importance of concert in prayer. "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask," &c. Matt. 18: 19. We infer, therefore, that our Saviour never intended that his precept concerning closet-prayer should be considered as excluding every other kind. We infer the importance of father and mother uniting together in supplicating the divine blessing upon their household. And if two of the family may unite together in this exercise, without contravening the spirit of the command about closet duties, so may three and four, and finally the entire household.

We are sure that the rule of our Saviour touching concerted prayer, is as applicable to the family as to the church, or any other assembly. Why should it be supposed to have reference only to a church assembly? It has reference to any two or more persons gathered together in the name of Christ; and in such an assembly, whether composed of a single household, or of many individuals of different households, Christ is always present, for whose sake the Father bestows his blessing.

What would be thought of a church that would hold its meetings, from time to time, without any public form of prayer? The family, however, is as truly a divine constitution as the church of Christ, and much more ancient. We know of no reason why the church should be assembled for prayer, which will not stand for assembling the family for worship. If it be said, that the design of the church is to train its members for eternity, and that therefore prayer is one of its appro-

priate duties, we reply, that the same is true of the family compact. God "setteth the solitary in families;" and he does so, not merely for their benefit in this world, but that they may influence one another in the things which concern their eternal welfare. It is an infidel principle, unworthy of being countenanced by any Christian, that the family relation was instituted for no other purpose but to carry forward the concerns of the present life.

As for the argument, that family prayer renders religion hateful to the irreligious members of the household, it is one which proves too much. If the daily manifestations of religious feeling, on the part of Christians, create disgust with the wicked, and should be laid aside on that account, then should there be a cessation of every thing good from the earth. But the argument is not sustained by facts. The facts are all the other way. Of course, "the carnal mind is enmity against God," and any close urging of the subject of religion upon the unrenewed, will excite this enmity to activity. Jesus Christ told us so, from the first. Nevertheless, the facts, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, show that religious effort, faithfully persisted in, is attended with the influence of the Holy Spirit to destroy the heart's enmity. Away with this argument, then! It is the reasoning of infidelity.

We have not time to protract the argument. But we feel bound to protest, with uplifted hand, against this sin; yes, this denominational sin. God will pour out his fury upon the families that call not upon his name. Jer. 10: 25. Let no one say, that other denominations are equally guilty. Perhaps they are, but that is no excuse for us. If any one thinks that Seventh-day Baptists can prosper, while they aim at no higher standard of piety than that which is found among others, he miserably deceives himself. Unless we have among us vastly more piety than is found in other denominations, we cannot attain to that prosperity which God has promised to them who "count the Sabbath a delight." It is a miserable delusion to suppose that we can.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Observance—Modern Inquisition—Jewish Missions, &c. GLASGOW, May 14th, 1852. Preparatory to the review of troops on Monday last, when the French President distributed the eagles to the army, he, on Sunday, attended the races, and with thousands of amused spectators, in the Champ de Mars, furnished a farther quota of the evidence for Sunday which its universal observance is held to imply. A few weeks ago, it was stated that the English Ambassador, Lord Cowley, had borne testimony against French Sunday desecration, by refusing to dine on that day with the President; we are now informed, that with Lady Cowley, the President opened the ball at the Tuilleries on Sunday se'night. Last month an opera was performed in Paris, in which a representation of the souls of the departed in the day of judgment is given, followed by another in which the demons are seen casting the condemned into Gehenna.

The Paris papers this week mention that Mr. Edward Murray, son of a British officer, has been sentenced to death by the Secret Tribunal of the Consulta, in Rome. He has been in their prisons for three years, and prevented from having communication with a legal adviser of his choice. The proceedings were all conducted in a secret chamber, and he was not confronted with the witnesses, nor permitted to examine them. The alleged crime is not stated.

Yesterday it was announced on the authority of a Prague journal, that on the 3d instant Kossuth's mother, and sixteen of his relatives, passed through that city, on their way to England.

The Annual Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, was held in London this day week. The report was, on the whole, encouraging. The receipts for the year past amounted to £30,495, and about the same sum was expended. Besides their numerous missions on the Continent, they have in the East stations at Jerusalem, Safet, Cairo, Bagdad, Smyrna, Constantinople, Jassy, Beulahrest, and in China. The Society has now in its employ 50 Jewish Episcopal clergymen, dispersed over the globe; and there is good reason to believe, that there are at present in London 2000 Christian Jews; in Berlin 2,500. The prejudices of that people against Christianity, the report states, are rapidly giving way, great numbers being now willing to hear and consider the grounds of our faith. In such circumstances, it surely is much to be regretted, that what is presented to them as the truth of God really is not so. It is sad to read, in the Narrative of the Mission of the Church of Scotland, that at more places than one, when the Jews declared their readiness to embrace Christianity if they were permitted to retain the Sabbath and circumcision, discouragement should have been shown, while on both points they were in the right, and the Mission in the wrong.

At the meeting of the Sunday School Union, a clergyman from Philadelphia, (a Mr. Dyer, if I remember,) was one of the speakers. Great exception has been taken to his having been permitted to occupy such a place—he being regarded as favorable to slavery, while this Society last year bore an explicit testimony against such. In the meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian agent, was one of the chief speakers; while the Recorder states that he disallows the inspiration of the books of

Moses, and regards as false the declaration, that God made of one blood all the nations of men that dwell on the face of the whole earth, not believing that all mankind are descended from Adam.

Considerable numbers of converts from Popery continue to be announced, both in London and in Ireland. In London, St. Paul's church, Bermondsey, is especially used as a place for exposing the evils of the system; and repeatedly as many as twenty-four have been received at one time, who have renounced allegiance to the Papacy. The Irish mission has been far more extensively successful, and fiery philippics on the part of the Popish authorities have confessed to the truth of the statements to this effect, while they seek to explain the whole by allegations of bribery. A letter from priest Mullen, in New York, confessing the wholesale abandonment of Popery by Irish emigrants, published by the Times, has created a great ferment in Ireland, and denunciations are stated to have been uttered against emigration to America, as leading to such a result. J. A. BEGG.

TRACT OPERATIONS.

The Board of Directors of the American Sabbath Tract Society are doing what they can to secure the objects of their appointment, and promote the interests of the Sabbath. The following report of labors performed by one of their colporteurs, mostly between the 1st of January and the 6th of March, 1852, will give some idea of the manner in which they operate:—

"I distributed tracts in about forty towns, in Madison, Oneida, Chenango, Otsego, and Broome Counties, New York, and in Susquehanna, Luzerne, and Wayne Counties, Pennsylvania. I attended the semi-annual sessions of the Chenango and Otsego Baptist Associations, and distributed publications among the people present at those meetings. On my tour I was generally well received, and most of the people were willing to accept the publications. One man, however, with whom I conversed some time, said that if I left one he would burn it. Some owned that they were already convinced that the seventh day was the Sabbath. Others expressed a willingness, and some a desire, to examine the subject; while others contended strenuously for the first day. Some said they could not tell when or why the day was changed. Some thought there was no Sabbath under the gospel, and that it was right to worship at any time. Some thought all the authority for keeping Sunday was the law of the land, which they were bound to obey. Some claimed that the first day must be right, because so many eminent learned and holy men, who had lived so well, and died so triumphantly, had kept it. I called on a number of ministers, and conversed with some of them on the Sabbath question. Some of them purchased tracts, and said they were willing to investigate the subject.

While in Pennsylvania I held meetings on Sabbath days in a neighborhood of Sabbath-keepers, where the meetings had been discontinued for some time; and I am in hope that the meetings will now be kept up, as there seemed to be, when I left, an increased engagedness in the cause of religion.

As it respects the effect of my labors this winter in scattering tracts, as it was seldom that I visited a place the second time, I have but little knowledge, though in a few cases I learned that the truths therein contained were working upon the minds of some; and I doubt not that many have been led to think seriously upon the claims of God's Sabbath, in consequence of these feeble efforts. May the good Lord give power to his own truth, and induce many by his Spirit to walk in the truth. And Oh that Sabbath-keepers were fully awake to their responsibilities, and would so live as to commend the Sabbath to the respect of those around them, and cry mightily to God for his Spirit to succeed the efforts put forth in this cause." C. A. OSGOOD.

"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE."

A meeting of what is called "The People's College Association," was held at Rochester, N. Y., May 20th. The N. Y. Tribune sets forth the following "six leading ideas," which those who originate this movement "cherish as vital." They are in the main sound and important; and we should have more hope of their being successfully carried out by this organization, if their advocacy was connected with fewer thrusts at existing institutions, as though they were not colleges for "the people," designed to place within the reach of "every youth who is willing to work for it," such an education as would qualify him "for eminent usefulness in every laudable sphere of practical life." Here are the six leading ideas:—

1. A thorough Education ought to be placed within the reach of every youth who is willing to work for it.

2. Such Education should qualify for eminent usefulness in every laudable sphere of practical life—not that each student should learn every thing, but that the opportunity of mastering every desirable field of Knowledge or Science should be presented, and each be permitted to choose for himself, under parental guidance and the counsel of his teachers, whatever branches of study should be deemed most essential to the path in life he contemplates.

3. Every advantage and opportunity proffered to male students should be proffered equally to females—which does not imply that girls shall study the same branches as boys, but that they shall have a right to do so if they choose, and that their own sense of propriety and fitness, properly educated and counseled, and not the arbitrary decrees of Trustees of Faculties, shall indicate the branches they shall study and acquire.

4. The regular and inflexible devotion of not less than three hours per day through five days of each week to some kind of Manual Labor shall be required of every teacher and student, as essential to health, vigor and longevity, to the completeness of Education; so that the professional man may at all times be able to relinquish his profession and fall back upon manual labor when conscience, health or ill success shall dictate that step; and so that the poor student may, by diligence and frugality, pay his way, and enter upon the responsibilities of active life unburdened by debt.

5. No call upon the State Treasury for aid in founding and sustaining the People's College; though, in case the Legislature shall see fit to make grants to other Colleges, the People's will claim to share equally with them.

6. A large and excellent Farm shall be the base of the Industrial economy of the College, serving to illustrate its daily lessons in Agricultural Chemistry, Geology, practical Farming, &c., with various workshops or manufactories, impelled by steam or water-power, whereby every student shall find employment suited to his capacities and tastes at all seasons, with the best instruction in every department, and the command of the choicest implements and machinery.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This venerable Society held its anniversary in Exeter Hall, London, on Wednesday, May 5th, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The speakers were the Bishop of Winchester, Chevalier Bunsen, the Earl of Roden, the Bishop of Cashel, Rev. Dr. Dyer of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Rev. E. Videll, bishop-designate of Sierra Leone, J. Kennedy, missionary from Benares, T. Percival missionary from Ceylon, W. Keene, missionary from Calcutta, &c. The Christian Times gives the following abstract of the annual report:—

The report stated that there had been an advance of £5,000 in the receipts; no slight proof of increased confidence on the part of the public. The circulation was unsurpassed, except on two occasions. With regard to foreign operations, it was stated that France had occupied much attention. The issues from the depots at Paris had reached 90,000; making the total distribution during nineteen years, 2,198,366. In the past year there had come forward many voluntary depot keepers, who, without any remuneration, devoted themselves to the distribution of small supplies. In Belgium, Holland, and the northern parts of Germany, the circulation had exceeded that of any former year. Notwithstanding the continued opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy and the Jesuits, it amounted to 116,937. In Germany the annual statement showed much to discourage. The issues during the year amounted to 54,511, raising the entire distribution since 1830 to 1,230,830 copies. The colporteurs had been expelled from Bavaria, but they had left behind them 8,250 copies of the Scriptures. The meeting was then informed of the events which had occurred in Austria and Hungary. In Switzerland, there were only three depots open, those at Neuchâtel, Lucerne, and Geneva. There were many difficulties in Piedmont and Sardinia, arising from the opposition of Romish priests; but the civil authorities did not permit the Bible to be excluded. At Milan there had been many supplies through duly authorized booksellers. The step taken in reference to the Great Exhibition, had led to the transmission of a case to the state of Escany. The total issues in Sweden amounted to 1,168,895; while in Russia, Finland, and Lapland, the agency continued active. At Calcutta there had been an increased circulation. The communications from the different missionary stations were very satisfactory. The aggregate circulation at Calcutta, from 1811, was 674,654. The following is a summary of the Society's operations during the past year:—

The entire receipts of the year, ending March 31st, 1852, amount to £108,449 0s. 10d., being an increase of £5,118 18s. 2d. on those of last year. The receipts applicable to the general purposes of the society have amounted to £56,788 6s. 1d., including £34,100 from annual contributions from all literary societies. The amount received for Bibles and Testaments is £51,765 12s. 9d.

The issues of the society for the year are as follows: From the depot at home, 805,181 1,154,642, being an increase of 17,025 over those of last year. The total issues of the society now amount to 25,402,309 copies. The expenditures during the past year have amounted to £103,930 9s. 10d. The society is under engagements to the extent of £32,341 2s. 7d.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: If the views on the "Relation of Ministers to Churches," (or more especially of churches and ministers to Associations and Conferences,) in your paper of May 27th, are correct, ought not the Association to have restored Eld. John Greene to his former standing, (and so to have removed the complaint of the Richmond Church against the Association,) instead of dropping or excluding them from the Association, as I am informed was done at its late session? Will you give your answer to the above, with reasons in support of the same, as fully as may be convenient? LUCIUS CRANDALL.

Remarks. We have no desire to re-troubleshoot the Elder Greene affair. That trouble has been sufficiently stirred, and we hope that it may be allowed now to rest. We may venture to say, however, that our opinion is now, what we substantially expressed at Berlin a year ago, that it is not competent for the Association to exercise jurisdiction directly over the ministers of any of the churches. If a church violates the compact upon which it was received into the Association, the Association has, unquestionably, a right to refuse it any farther fellowship. On the other hand, a church has a perfect right to withdraw from the Association, whenever it sees proper to do so. We believe that the Richmond Church, in its letter to the Association convened at Waterford, asked no favors. It communicated the fact that it had withdrawn, and as no one questioned its right to do so, no alternative was left but to drop it from the list of churches composing the Association. T. B. B.

THE RELEASE OF PRESTON.—Horace Preston, the alleged fugitive from Baltimore, whose outrageous seizure and summary deliverance into slavery we chronicled a few weeks ago, has been restored to freedom, and has returned to his wife and his home. His price was fixed at \$1,100, and there was an additional item of forty dollars for the expense of getting him from Baltimore. What was the cost of the case to the United States Government, we are not informed. Probably \$1,500 would cover the whole tax of this rendition to slavery upon the philanthropy and patriotism of the North.

DR. KING.—Our readers have become familiar with the case of Dr. King, through his "letter from prison," which we printed a few weeks ago. The following statement of his past services, his present position, and the secret of his persecution, we copy from the Independent:—

"When Dr. King landed on the shores of Greece, he appeared not only as the preacher of salvation, but as 'the almoner of American charities,' which he accompanied in the first store-ship sent from this country for the relief of the famishing Greeks. This introduction commended him to the confidence and the gratitude of the Greek nation. He has rendered that people other eminent services, for which he has received the privilege of citizenship. Of late he has been the acting Consul of the United States, and in the absence of the proper commercial representative of this Government in that country, we are informed that 'he has repeatedly transacted business with the Government of Greece under the seal of the Consulate.' But notwithstanding the respect due to his character and to his public services, he has been frequently molested in his missionary work, upon the ground that he was assailing and undermining the established religion of the country. These attacks have been prompted by the clergy of the Greek church; but probably have had their origin in a power lying yet back of them. As was remarked at the late meeting of the American Board in this city, the Greek church is 'the advance guard of the Russian army' throughout the East. Russia holds that church in subjection to its own political interests, and to its ultimate designs upon the Turkish empire. Hence the fear of Protestantism, especially under American influence."

BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.—The Baptist Publication Society held its thirteenth anniversary at Philadelphia, on the 5th of May. The Annual Report presented on that occasion states that the Society issued forty-one new publications during the past year, embracing 6,959 pages, being 4,226 pages more than during the previous year. Of the Baptist Almanac, 20,000 copies were issued, and of the Baptist Record 32,400. The number of new stereotype plates added was 5,060. Total receipts, \$42,358, of which \$20,972 is by sales of books, and \$5,456 for the building fund. The stock of plates and books is increased \$6,044. Whole number of publications on the society's list is now 333, of which there are 128 volumes in English, German and French. Of the society's tracts, 180 are English, eight German, and three French, besides ten tracts for children. Thirty-seven colporteur missionaries have been employed in the States of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, and in the Territory of Oregon, making eleven States and one Territory. These have labored among the Germans, Dutch, Irish, and French; also among seamen, &c. Six of the colporteurs were Germans.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.—The twentieth anniversary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th of May. Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, Mass., occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks he stated that his former pastor, Dr. Going, was founder of the society, which has employed more than 1,000 missionaries, under whose labors more than 20,000 converts have been baptized. The receipts during the last year were \$42,984; expenditures, \$36,869; balance in treasury, \$6,115; liabilities, March 31st, \$30,213; balance against the society, \$22,297. A resolution was adopted, encouraging the Board to collect and expend \$60,000 during the ensuing year.

ENDORING LIFE INSURANCE.—At the recent meeting of the New School Presbyterian Assembly, Rev. Dr. Taylor brought in a report recommending a Society in Philadelphia, organized for the purpose of assisting Presbyterian Ministers, and the widows and children of such Ministers. The Society is on the Life Insurance principle, and the occasion of the report was the laying before the Assembly of a pamphlet describing the Institution, and also a letter from Rev. Albert Barnes, commending the Society to the Presbyterian Ministers in attendance on the Assembly. The report was adopted.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—This embryo seminary, for which the 'Christians' have raised \$100,000 as an endowment, has been definitively located at a little village known as Yellow Springs, Greene Co., Ohio, on the Miami Railroad. Three college edifices are to be erected, each absorbing about One Million Brick. Equal facilities and opportunities in all departments will be offered to Females and Males. The corner-stone of the College will be laid on the 23d of June, when a great gathering is expected, which will be addressed by distinguished speakers.

DEFECTION OF CATHOLICS.—The Halifax Sun states that Rev. Robert Mullen, Missionary to the United States on behalf of the Catholic University, endorses, unintentionally, a statement "that of the number of Irish Catholics emigrating to the United States, one-third, at least, were lost to the Roman Catholic church." He thinks the number who have been lost to the Catholic church since 1822, is in round numbers two millions!

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—A writer in the Banner of Peace, Lebanon, Tennessee, gives the following statistics of this denomination: Communicants 77,462; ordained ministers 700; presbyteries 77; licentiates 136; candidates 110; congregations 527. Besides these, one Presbytery has been formed in California, and another in Oregon.

UNION SEMINARY, N. Y.—This seminary has been in existence sixteen years, and during that period has educated 314 ministers of the Gospel, 90 of whom were from New England; more than 150 from New York State and city; 66 from other States west and south of New York, and 5 from foreign countries.

WORK OF GRACE AMONG THE KARENS.—Dr. Dawson, in a late letter from Rangoon, says:—

The work of grace seems to be advancing among the Karens as usual, for it is no longer an uncommon event to hear of conversions among them. In a late tour through the Karen churches in this region, Apawp, one of the native ministers baptized some eighty-six converts. He speaks most favorably of the schools and churches, and of the consistency and piety of the Christians generally in their forest homes.

COST OF GOVERNORS AND MISSIONARIES.—The Governor General of India alone costs the East India Company more annually than the expense of the whole missionary agency in the Presidencies of Bengal and Agra. His salary is twenty-four thousand pounds per annum, and his allowance for traveling is forty-five thousand pounds—sixty-nine thousand pounds; while the whole expenditures of the one hundred and fifty-nine missionaries in the above Presidencies are sixty-eight thousand pounds.

ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.—Petitions are in circulation in Rhode Island, addressed to the General Assembly, and praying for the restoration of the punishment of death for murder. The Providence Journal says: "These petitions have been signed by large numbers of people. We do not know what is the sentiment of the other parts of the State, but we think that public opinion in Providence was opposed to the repeal of the law, and is decidedly in favor of its re-enactment."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL DONATION.—Rev. Thomas L. Hammer, General Agent of the American Sunday-School Union, informs the Charleston papers, that the late Edward Wright of Baltimore, a few days previous to his death, placed in the hands of his pastor the sum of \$1,000, to aid in supporting the branch of the Depository of the Sunday-School Union about to be established in Charleston.

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, MAY 24. In the SENATE, after an Executive Session upon Indian Treaties, the Deficiency bill was taken up, and an amendment was adopted, appropriating \$90,000 for judicial expenses, supposed to be mainly to pay the cost of the Christiana Treason Trials, and the catching of Fugitive Slaves in New York City.

In the HOUSE, one hour each day was set apart for the hearing of reports by Standing Committees. The consideration of the proposed donation of 10,000,000 acres of land for the benefit of the indigent insane, was postponed for two weeks. The Invalid Pension bill was taken up, and Mr. Washburn, of Maine, spoke an hour against making the Compromise measures a party test. An attempt to make the first Monday of August the day of adjournment was unsuccessful.

THIRD-DAY, MAY 25. In the SENATE, numerous petitions were presented, including several for the passage of the Homestead Bill. The House bill, to relinquish to the State of Iowa certain salt springs, passed. The Deficiency bill was taken up. An amendment appropriating \$110,000 for an unliquidated balance found to be due the Friendly Creek Indians, for losses sustained in the War of 1812, and who cooperated with our troops at that time, was rejected after considerable debate. Various other amendments were acted on, when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hall, from the Committee to which was referred the Senate bill granting to certain settlers on the Menomonee purchase, in Wisconsin, pre-emption rights, reported a substitute making pre-emption general on all the unsurveyed lands. The Invalid Pension Bill was taken up, and political speeches were made by Messrs. Bagley of Pa. and Carter of Ohio. The bill was passed after this long political debate, in which it was not alluded to.

FOURTH-DAY, MAY 26. In the SENATE, Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the Society of Friends, of New-England, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. Quite a breeze was raised on the subject, and the memorial was finally laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 10. The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, but little progress was made.

The HOUSE passed the Senate bill granting certain settlers on the "Menomonee" purchase, in the State of Wisconsin, the right of pre-emption. The amendment pending from yesterday, to make the provision general, was rejected. Several Presidential-making speeches followed, and the House adjourned.

FIFTH-DAY, MAY 27. The SENATE received a large number of petitions, of no general interest, and then took up the Deficiency Bill, talked a while about the amendment in relation to the Collins steamers, and adjourned.

The HOUSE did very little except listen to a political speech from Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania, on the interminable Compromise.

SIXTH-DAY, MAY 28. The SENATE passed the Collins steamer Amendment to the Deficiency Bill by a vote of 27 to 19. The stipulations of this amendment are, that the Collins steamers shall receive \$33,000 per trip for carrying the Mails, instead of the present allowance, with the proviso that Congress may terminate the arrangement at any time after December 31, 1854, upon giving six months' notice. Nothing further of importance was done in the Senate.

In the HOUSE, the bill granting 2,000,000 acres of land for the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad was passed by 103 to 76. Some discussion upon granting land for the Dubuque and Keokuk Road was had, but no one took an interest in the matter, and the House adjourned just as the quorum was about to be broken up by voluntary departures.

SABBATH-DAY, MAY 29. The SENATE was not in session. The HOUSE passed a bill to enable Indiana to dispose of the unsold saline lands in that State. A discussion then arose on the Senate bill granting lands to Iowa for the construction of railroads from Dubuque to Iowa; much confusion was created, and the day was spent upon the subject.

General Intelligence.

European News.

The steamer Europa, with five days later news from Europe, arrived at Boston May 28th.

In England, the friends of cheap newspapers have met with a decisive defeat. The proposition to abolish the paper duty was voted down by a majority of 88; that to abolish stamps, by 99; and to remit tax on advertisements, by 65 majority.

A proposal to repeal the Maynooth endowment has re-opened the Church and State agitation in Parliament.

The Crystal Palace is disposed of, at last. The London and Brighton Railway Company have bought it, and will put it up at Sydenham, six miles from London, as an exotic garden.

The British woolen manufacturers are alarmed at the deficiency in the supplies of Australian wool, caused by the flight of the shepherds to the gold mines, and a deputation has been appointed to draw the attention of Government to the subject.

Two destructive accidents have happened in the Welsh collieries; the first was an explosion of fire-damp, by which eighty persons were killed; the other was the flooding of a pit, by which twenty-eight were drowned.

The advices from Prussia and Austria are mostly occupied with the movements of the Emperor of Russia, now visiting at Vienna.

The Austrian Lloyd publishes a list of sentences against Hungarians implicated in the last war. The names of twenty-six exiles are to be publicly affixed to the gallows. Among the persons thus harshly executed are Counts Alexander Teleky and Pulzsky.

Kossuth's relations were at Dresden on the 5th May, on their way to Bremen.

The expedition against Burmah had sailed to attack Rangoon.

There were new outbreaks on the northern frontier of India.

The recent tribunal of the Consulta, Italy, has condemned to death Edward Murray, a British subject. The principal charge brought against Murray is that, during his service as officer of the police in Ancona, he associated with known assassins, and that a Count Severino and another Papal partisan, who had been imprisoned by the Republicans, were stabbed at night, while walking arm-in-arm with him away from the prison, he having had orders from the Governor to release them from confinement, and convey them safely out of the city. It is said that the trial was not a fair one, and the English visitors at Rome have petitioned the Pope to remit the sentence.

Murray has already been imprisoned at Ancona for three years, amid filth, and all kinds of privations.

Italian is henceforth to be used, instead of Latin, in all recitations, lectures, &c., in the colleges of Piedmont, except by the faculties of law and theology.

In the afternoon of May 3d, the powder magazine in the fortress of Konigsberg was blown up, with an explosion that shook the houses of the town, broke the glass of the windows, and damaged the roofs of many. The magazine itself was completely leveled with the earth, and most of the buildings of the fortress are more or less injured. Three persons were killed—a clerk of the works, the sentinel on duty, and a laborer; of their bodies only fragments have been found; four others are dangerously wounded. One account states that the explosion was willfully caused by the clerk of the works, a pistol having been found in a position from which it is supposed he must have fired it into a cask of gunpowder.

Four Days Later.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Arctic, with Liverpool dates to May 19th, arrived at New York, May 30th.

The British Post-Office authorities have in contemplation a comprehensive scheme for the equalization and reduction of foreign postal rates.

A fire broke out in Portsmouth dock-yard on Monday, and caused great alarm; it was extinguished without serious damage. On Sunday the village of Manea, in Cambridgeshire, was almost totally destroyed by fire.

There are now in London some hundreds of foreign refugees in a very destitute state—verging, in fact, on starvation.

Not one of the twenty-six unfortunate men who were drowned by the terrible accident at the Gwindaeth Colliery has been recovered. The origin of the catastrophe is still unknown. It is believed to have arisen from an accumulation of water in an old work, which had been tapped.

In Ireland, the weather has been propitious beyond the most sanguine hopes of the farmer, and there is every promise of a fine harvest.

The Census of France is published. The population is numbered at 35,751,628, showing an increase of only 381,142 since 1846, being much less than in former proportionate periods. The diminution is accounted for by the emigration to South America and California, and by fewer marriages having been contracted in the late troubled times.

Gen. Lamoriciere, one of the chivalric African Generals, and a man much beloved in France, has refused to take the oath, as well as Generals Bedeau and Lefro. It thus appears that many of the military names best known in France are not to be ranked among those who flatter the unhappy Louis Napoleon.

Chantilly races commenced on Thursday, on the lawn behind the town. The second day's meeting took place on Friday; on Saturday there was a grand stag-hunt in the forest, and on Sunday the principal races of the season came off.

An extensive conflagration at Dantzic, by which several mills have been destroyed, has burned also the waterworks, by which the town fountains were partly supplied. Local tradition ascribes the construction of these works to the great astronomer, Copernicus. Four lives were lost in the fire.

From India there is intelligence of fresh movements among the British troops, and of an unsuccessful expedition against the Borneo pirates. The Celestial dynasty appears to be tottering in China. There is evidently some important revolutionary movement going on within the great wall, of which very vague rumors escape to the outside barbarians.

The British troops for Burmah were all embarked by the 30th of March. The whole force was to unite before Rangoon on the 5th of April, and Rangoon was expected to be in possession of the English by the 10th of the same month. The forces would then advance as speedily as possible further up into the country before the rainy season, and would then await reinforcements and the return of more favorable weather.

An earthquake occurred throughout the northern provinces of India on the night of the 31st March.

The Cholera has appeared again in Upper Silesia.

Accident last Sabbath—Five Men Killed.

The boiler of the new steambot Eastern City, lying in the East River at the foot of Grand-st., New York, burst on Saturday afternoon, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, and scalded five men, all of whom have since died of their injuries. Their names are William H. Stearns, captain of the boat; Charles Gorman, engineer; John B. Curtis, engine-builder and acting engineer; Francis Mayor and Charles Hall, firemen. The boat was quite new, and was built to run between Boston and Calais, Me. The boiler and engine were manufactured by Allaire & Co., and at the time of the explosion the former was being tested. About 2 P. M. 14 inches of steam had been put on, and the engine was in motion while the boat remained at the dock. Unfortunately an unobserved flaw existed in one of the boiler plates, which cracked open, and the steam rushed out of the aperture with great force, scalding the above-named deceased, and a lad named James Smith. The boat was in no way damaged, nor was the engine, and the rest of the boiler appears perfectly sound. The boiler was made to carry 36 inches of steam, but at the time of the explosion, the index showed that only 14 inches had been raised. The makers and others of the same profession say that the flaw was one of those unforeseen and unaccountable difficulties that sometimes occur, and that it could not have been discovered until the boiler was tested. Immediately after the explosion, the body of Mr. Curtis was found, lying being extinct. The others were taken out alive. Capt. Stearns died at 8 1/2 o'clock on Saturday evening. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a family residing in Maine. Mr. Gorman died the next day at the New York Hospital. He was about thirty-five years of age, and died at the New York Hospital. He belonged to Hallowell, Me. Mr. Hall was 23 years of age, and is a native of Maine. He died at the New York Hospital, about three hours after the explosion.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.—An emigrant now on the way to the Gold Region by the Overland Route, writes from St. Joseph, Mo., an account of his adventures and observations. He says there are thousands now on the Plains, and no sign is given of a cessation of trains; they are generally in good health and spirits. He says it is a great mistake to purchase outfits in cities near the Mississippi, since the same articles can be had for less money at St. Joseph and other outposts. When he was there, mules were selling for \$30 to \$60; horses, \$40 to \$75; cows, \$10 to \$15, oxen, \$65; oats, 26 cents; corn, 30 cents, and abundance of it in market. It was estimated that 25,000 emigrants were in St. Joseph and encamped in the vicinity. The writer says that no one ought to start on this journey without plenty of means, plenty of good humor, and plenty of courage.

SABBATH BOATING.—The New Bedford Mercury says: On Saturday afternoon, May 22, at about 2 1/2 o'clock, a sail boat in which three young lads, of from 12 to 15 years of age, had imprudently embarked for a sail down the river, was unfortunately capsized near Palmer's Island. The accident was observed by Mr. Albert Sowle from the wharf, who immediately put off in a boat to their assistance, and fortunately succeeded in rescuing one of the number, Nathan, son of Mr. Charles P. Maxfield, from a watery grave. The two others, William Howland, aged 14, son of Capt. Jonathan Howland; and Tilson Wood, jr., aged 15, son of Mr. Tilson Wood, failed in their attempts to swim to the shore, and sank before assistance could be rendered.

SUNDAY CAUCASING.—A telegraphic dispatch to the New York Tribune, dated Baltimore, Sunday, May 30, says: This has been a day of political excitement, caucusing and speculating. The friends of Cass, Buchanan and Douglas are hard at work, but the Buchananites exhibit more energy and determination than all others. Six hundred of the friends of Buchanan, from Lancaster and Chester Counties, have taken Carroll Hall, one of the largest rooms in the city, for the Buchanan head-quarters, and have arranged for a bountiful supply of refreshments, to which several thousand tickets of admission will be issued, to last good until adjournment.

ANTHRACITE FOR NAVAL STEAMERS.—The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy (Mr. Stewart) has made a report to the Navy Department, in which he recommends the use of anthracite coal for naval steamers fitted with iron boilers, as being more economical, and entirely free from smoke and accident by spontaneous combustion. His conclusion is founded upon actual experiments in our war-steamers; and he intends, with the permission of the Department, to continue these experiments, to see whether anthracite may not be used advantageously under copper boilers, bituminous coal being generally considered less injurious to such boilers, and therefore used in the service in preference. He further recommends to the Bureau of Yards and Docks the use of anthracite in the several Navy-yards, and especially for the engines of the Dry-dock at the New York Navy yard. The day is probably not far distant when anthracite will be used exclusively for purposes of locomotion in our steamers and upon our railroads. An interesting experiment is now being made with anthracite upon the Reading Railroad, on a locomotive which has been built, especially adapted to the use of that kind of coal.

Coming down the Erie Railroad from Dunkirk the other day, (says the editor of the N. Y. Tribune,) we passed several Cattle Trains, the largest of all at Delaware City, formerly Port Jarvis, on the Delaware. It was a quarter of a mile long, consisting of forty-four cars, containing 287 Beeves, 996 Sheep, and 1,514 Hogs, and paying an aggregate freight of \$3,118.50.

SUMMARY.

At the recent sitting of the Schoharie Co. Court, an action was brought by Abel Stannard, to recover damages of Henry Mattice for seducing his daughter. She was about 20 years of age, and died in child-bed. The evidence was necessarily circumstantial, such as his attentions as a suitor, &c. The *Patriot* says that "the Jury and audience were much moved with the simple recital of the father's wrongs, and the daughter's disgrace, sufferings, and death. The Jury, after being out a few minutes, returned and rendered a verdict of \$2,000 damages, which appears to have given satisfaction to those attendant on the trial.

A Circular has been issued, signed by the Presidents of twelve State Agricultural Societies, calling a Convention in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 24th of June next, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of forming a National Agricultural Society. Delegates are solicited from the various State and other Agricultural organizations throughout the United States and Territories, and where such organizations do not exist, Delegates from districts of country, and in such numbers as the friends of National Agriculture may choose to send.

Mr. Grinnell's ship *Advance* has just left the Sectional Dock, where she has been put in the most perfect trim, and is now fully ready for sea. Mr. Grinnell is ready at once to fit out another expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, provided the Government will give him officers and men; and of these there are hundreds ready to volunteer if they can get leave of absence. Mr. George Peabody, of London, the well-known American banker, has authorized Mr. Grinnell to draw upon him for \$10,000, if necessary, to start such an expedition.

The corner-stone of a new College has been laid at Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio. The citizens of the county subscribed \$12,000 toward the erection. It is to be 102 feet in length and four and a half stories high. An assemblage of from five to six thousand were present. It will embrace five distinct courses of instruction: 1. A Classical, or Collegiate Course. 2. A Preparatory Course. 3. A Teachers' Course, or Normal Department. 4. A Scientific, or English Course. 5. A Farmer's Course, or Scientific Agriculture.

A lake about two miles and a half long, and located about eight miles from the village of Brighton, Canada, burst its banks on the 21st ult., and completely drained out the water on the neighboring land. The rush of water dug a channel twenty-five feet deep and one hundred feet wide for a length of two miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dams, and drowning two men. Thus occurred the singular phenomenon of a lake being dried in a few days.

Hiram Ferry and daughter, a young lady of 17, of North Wilbraham, Mass., got on the night freight train East, at Indian Orchard, on Thursday evening, and rode to Collins's Depot. Here they left the train, and were walking on the other track, when the Express train from Boston was passing under full headway. Miss Ferry was struck by the engine and knocked over against her father, throwing both several feet, and instantly killing them. They were horribly mutilated.

A Convention of Railroad Directors and Bridge Companies was held at Niagara Falls last week, to settle permanently their plans for the construction of the Great Western and Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Roads, and for building immediately a new and greatly enlarged suspension bridge, which is to connect these two great thoroughfares. Rail tracks will be laid over it, on which will be passed baggage and freight cars by horses or stationary steam power. Its length will be about 800 feet.

A Canada paper records the death of Mr. Charles Boucher, of Bethier District, of Montreal, at the advanced age of 106. He was married to three wives, with whom he had 60 children! He leaves to deplore his loss, 43 children, 66 grand-children, 13 great-grandchildren, 25 nephews, 70 grand-nephews, 18 great-grand-nephews, and a large circle of friends, who assisted at his funeral, which took place on the 12th of April with great solemnity.

It is stated that much apprehension is felt in New Orleans at the approach of a new disease, which is called the plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of plague in the East, is not stated.

The steamer Cotton Plant was destroyed by fire at Napoleon, on the Mississippi river, a few days since. She had on board a cargo valued at \$150,000, which was destined for different ports in Arkansas. The steamer Indiana was also partially consumed on the 25th, a few miles below Cantonment. The fire caught on the steamer Texas and spread to the Indiana. The damage to the Texas was very great.

Several persons died on board a steamer on the Mississippi a few days since with a disease which bore a strong resemblance to cholera, but was characterized by symptoms somewhat different. One singular feature of the malady was the absence of all bodily pain during sickness up to the moment of dissolution. In other respects it had the most prominent features of cholera.

Monday evening, May 24, as the carriage of William Sawyer, an eminent lawyer of Charlestown, Mass., and late postmaster, was attempting to cross the track of the Fitchburg Railroad at Waverly, the downward northern train, running at the rate of 30 to 40 miles an hour, came up, demolishing the carriage, and instantly killing Mr. Sawyer, his eldest daughter, and the driver. Mrs. Sawyer and two other daughters were seriously injured.

John Howard Payne, U. S. Consul at Tunis, recently deceased, was the author of the celebrated song, "Home, sweet Home." In his early life he was a distinguished dramatic performer, and a man of versatile genius. He was appointed Consul in 1851, and had just established himself under his flag.

Deputy Sheriff Barber, of Fla., jumped into the Kossuth train of cars as it passed through that city on Friday, and in a few minutes arrested three pickpockets. One was sent to Shenectady, and the other two detained in Syracuse.

Thomas Francis Meagher, one of the most eloquent and intrepid of the Irish Patriots of 1848, who was condemned to death, and has since been a State prisoner for life at Van Dieman's Land, because of his efforts to secure his Country's Independence and her People's Liberties, has escaped from his confinement, and is now in this City.

Kossuth's visit to America is now drawing to a close. He will soon leave for England, where his children are, and where he designs to remain until the expected outbreak upon the Continent calls him to engage in the active work of the revolution. Messrs. Pulzsky, Behlen and Nagy will return there with him.

The Pilgrim Church in North Weymouth, Mass., was broken into on the night of the 27th ult., and the carpets in each of the three aisles stolen therefrom. The church was furnished inside by the ladies connected with the society, with much toil and sacrifice, in a thorough and beautiful manner, at an expense of \$300 to \$400.

A friend applied to a huckster-woman, not long since for a brace of game of a particular description. "None to-day, sir," was the reply, "but day after to-morrow you may certainly have them for Sunday's dinner, fresh from Illinois. My agent telegraphed from Chicago that they were on the way!"

The Legislature of Ohio has passed a law restricting the employment of children under eighteen, and all women, in the mechanical and manufacturing establishments more than ten hours a day; and making ten hours a legal day's labor in all cases in which the contract is silent on that point.

St. John, N. B., papers of the 25th May contain accounts of a collision on St. John River, between the steamer *Ann Augustus* and the steam-tug *Transit*. The boiler of the *Ann Augustus* exploded, scalding ten persons, two of whom, firemen of the boat, have since died, and another is believed to be fatally injured.

A seaman lately returned from the ship *Gratitude*, reports that when the *G.* was off the coast of Chili, six men, including a boat-steerer named Van Horn, stole a boat in the night and deserted. They made the shore about sixty miles from the ship, and in attempting to land, the boat was capsized, and four of the number were drowned.

The telegraphic wire was struck near Galena last week by atmospheric lightning, and melted for about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the stroke, describes the electrical exhibition as a chain of fire, stretching both ways as far as he could see across the landscape.

Deacon John Ray, of Hebron, Washington Co., N. York, was killed on Tuesday, near Salem, by the morning train, north. He was driving across the track, when the train came up at a rapid rate, killing him and one of his horses, and injuring the other horse severely. His son was driving a team just ahead of him, and had just crossed the track.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was married in the year 1804, bore her husband three sons—George Washington, John, and Charles Francis, of whom the latter is the sole survivor. George died unmarried, and John left several children, who resided in the home of their grand-mother.

Last Sabbath the steamer Atlantic sailed from New York for Liverpool, carrying Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt, Grace Greenwood, and other noted persons. As the steamer glided from the wharf, Madame Goldschmidt appeared upon the wheel-work, waving her handkerchief in farewell to the immense crowd who had assembled to take leave of her.

There is a general complaint in Central and Southern Ohio, and in many districts of Kentucky, that the first planting of corn has rotted in the ground. The cold and wet weather may be the cause, but as much of last year's corn was poorly ripened, the fault may be found in the seed.

Lady Franklin has addressed a long letter to the President of the United States, thanking him for the interest this country has taken in the search for her husband, and stating her grounds of hope that the unfortunate Arctic navigators are not lost. The letter was written in January last, and is just published.

The St. John's papers of the 29th give details of disasters by the fire that has been raging for several days in the woods in the vicinity of Bathurst and Frederickton. In the former town, three or four dwellings, with their out-houses, had been consumed. At Frederickton, the farmhouse, barns, and all the valuable live stock of Mr. John Reid, were burnt.

Albert Barnes is likely to be laid aside from preaching for some time, in consequence of the failure of his eyes. He has probably strained them beyond their powers of endurance by too early matin studies.

An extensive fire has recently taken place on the Blue Mountains in New Jersey, as in the mountainous district in Pike county, Pa. In both places the fires raged several days, and large tracts of woodland were burned over.

There is a book with the dangerous title of "The Pocket Lawyer." We shouldn't like a book with this title much, for we are sure that if we got a lawyer in our pocket, we never should be able to get him out of it.

The County Court of Loudon Co., Va., has ordered the Sheriff to sell for public bid, about one hundred free negroes, who have neglected to pay their taxes. They are to be hired out at not less than ten cents a day, until the debt is liquidated.

The Utica and Schenectady Railroad, seventy-eight miles long, costing for its construction \$1,500,000, for fourteen years cleared 18 1/2 per cent. per annum over the total expenses, besides reimbursing the original cost.

A coal mine has been discovered in Kentucky, which appears to be inexhaustible. The coal burns like gas, imparting great heat. It will as readily ignite as a candle, and the steamboat men use it for torches, instead of pine knots.

The Missouri River is said to be free from snags and sandbars than for years previous, which is accounted for by the immense masses of ice which run for weeks after the breaking up of the river in the Spring.

There are thirteen persons out of one hundred and ninety residing in one school district in Canterbury, N. H., whose united ages amount to 1094 years, being an average of over 84 each.

Portions of the walls of Quebec having become dilapidated, it has been determined to remove them. In the work of demolition a portion of the wall was found to be so decaying that it fell unexpectedly, killing one man and severely injuring another.

Certain Methodists in Lower Canada have petitioned the Conference not to follow, in the school books of the denomination, Noah Webster's system of spelling, but that of Jesus Christ, according to the New Testament.

The Natchez *Free Trader* states that Jefferson College, at Washington, in Adams Co., Miss., is about to lay claim to a very valuable property, consisting of twenty acres of ground in the center of the business portion of Mobile.

A petition has been presented to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, praying that the Conference will require all the editors of the Methodist papers to conform to Bible orthography, and not to that of Noah Webster.

The American Sunday-School Union recently acknowledged the receipt of a donation from the Sandwich Islands to aid in the general missionary operations of the "Union" in the United States.

The clip of Western wool this year is estimated to exceed that of 1851 from 10 to 15 per cent. In the State of Ohio alone the clip is now estimated at from 12 to 14,000,000 pounds.

Strawberries have made their appearance in this market, though in small quantities as yet, and at high prices. They are brought from a distance.

The Maryland House of Delegates passed Miss Dix's bill, establishing Insane Asylums, which had previously passed the Senate.

A child, one year of age, was killed at South Boston lately by a rat, which attacked it while asleep in its cradle.

Land Warrants are in fair demand at \$125 and \$128 for 160 acres.

New York Market—June 1, 1852.
Flour—Pots \$4 87 a 94; Pearls 6 12 a 6 18.
Wheat—No. 1 1 1/4; No. 2 1 1/4; No. 3 1 1/4; No. 4 1 1/4; No. 5 1 1/4; No. 6 1 1/4; No. 7 1 1/4; No. 8 1 1/4; No. 9 1 1/4; No. 10 1 1/4; No. 11 1 1/4; No. 12 1 1/4; No. 13 1 1/4; No. 14 1 1/4; No. 15 1 1/4; No. 16 1 1/4; No. 17 1 1/4; No. 18 1 1/4; No. 19 1 1/4; No. 20 1 1/4; No. 21 1 1/4; No. 22 1 1/4; No. 23 1 1/4; No. 24 1 1/4; No. 25 1 1/4; No. 26 1 1/4; No. 27 1 1/4; No. 28 1 1/4; No. 29 1 1/4; No. 30 1 1/4; No. 31 1 1/4; No. 32 1 1/4; No. 33 1 1/4; No. 34 1 1/4; No. 35 1 1/4; No. 36 1 1/4; No. 37 1 1/4; No. 38 1 1/4; No. 39 1 1/4; No. 40 1 1/4; No. 41 1 1/4; No. 42 1 1/4; No. 43 1 1/4; No. 44 1 1/4; No. 45 1 1/4; No. 46 1 1/4; No. 47 1 1/4; No. 48 1 1/4; No. 49 1 1/4; No. 50 1 1/4; No. 51 1 1/4; No. 52 1 1/4; No. 53 1 1/4; No. 54 1 1/4; No. 55 1 1/4; No. 56 1 1/4; No. 57 1 1/4; No. 58 1 1/4; No. 59 1 1/4; No. 60 1 1/4; No. 61 1 1/4; No. 62 1 1/4; No. 63 1 1/4; No. 64 1 1/4; No. 65 1 1/4; No. 66 1 1/4; No. 67 1 1/4; No. 68 1 1/4; No. 69 1 1/4; No. 70 1 1/4; No. 71 1 1/4; No. 72 1 1/4; No. 73 1 1/4; No. 74 1 1/4; No. 75 1 1/4; No. 76 1 1/4; No. 77 1 1/4; No. 78 1 1/4; No. 79 1 1/4; No. 80 1 1/4; No. 81 1 1/4; No. 82 1 1/4; No. 83 1 1/4; No. 84 1 1/4; No. 85 1 1/4; No. 86 1 1/4; No. 87 1 1/4; No. 88 1 1/4; No. 89 1 1/4; No. 90 1 1/4; No. 91 1 1/4; No. 92 1 1/4; No. 93 1 1/4; No. 94 1 1/4; No. 95 1 1/4; No. 96 1 1/4; No. 97 1 1/4; No. 98 1 1/4; No. 99 1 1/4; No. 100 1 1/4; No. 101 1 1/4; No. 102 1 1/4; No. 103 1 1/4; No. 104 1 1/4; No. 105 1 1/4; No. 106 1 1/4; No. 107 1 1/4; No. 108 1 1/4; No. 109 1 1/4; No. 110 1 1/4; No. 111 1 1/4; No. 112 1 1/4; No. 113 1 1/4; No. 114 1 1/4; No. 115 1 1/4; No. 116 1 1/4; No. 117 1 1/4; No. 118 1 1/4; No. 119 1 1/4; No. 120 1 1/4; No. 121 1 1/4; No. 122 1 1/4; No. 123 1 1/4; No. 124 1 1/4; No. 125 1 1/4; No. 126 1 1/4; No. 127 1 1/4; No. 128 1 1/4; No. 129 1 1/4; No. 130 1 1/4; No. 131 1 1/4; No. 132 1 1/4; No. 133 1 1/4; No. 134 1 1/4; No. 135 1 1/4; No. 136 1 1/4; No. 137 1 1/4; No. 138 1 1/4; No. 139 1 1/4; No. 140 1 1/4; No. 141 1 1/4; No. 142 1 1/4; No. 143 1 1/4; No. 144 1 1/4; No. 145 1 1/4; No. 146 1 1/4; No. 147 1 1/4; No. 148 1 1/4; No. 149 1 1/4; No. 150 1 1/4; No. 151 1 1/4; No. 152 1 1/4; No. 153 1 1/4; No. 154 1 1/4; No. 155 1 1/4; No. 156 1 1/4; No. 157 1 1/4; No. 158 1 1/4; No. 159 1 1/4; No. 160 1 1/4; No. 161 1 1/4; No. 162 1 1/4; No. 163 1 1/4; No. 164 1 1/4; No. 165 1 1/4; No. 166 1 1/4; No. 167 1 1/4; No. 168 1 1/4; No. 169 1 1/4; No. 170 1 1/4; No. 171 1 1/4; No. 172 1 1/4; No. 173 1 1/4; No. 174 1 1/4; No. 175 1 1/4; No. 176 1 1/4; No. 177 1 1/4; No. 178 1 1/4; No. 179 1 1/4; No. 180 1 1/4; No. 181 1 1/4; No. 182 1 1/4; No. 183 1 1/4; No. 184 1 1/4; No. 185 1 1/4; No. 186 1 1/4; No. 187 1 1/4; No. 188 1 1/4; No. 189 1 1/4; No. 190 1 1/4; No. 191 1 1/4; No. 192 1 1/4; No. 193 1 1/4; No. 194 1 1/4; No. 195 1 1/4; No. 196 1 1/4; No. 197 1 1/4; No. 198 1 1/4; No. 199 1 1/4; No. 200 1 1/4; No. 201 1 1/4; No. 202 1 1/4; No. 203 1 1/4; No. 204 1 1/4; No. 205 1 1/4; No. 206 1 1/4; No. 207 1 1/4; No. 208 1 1/4; No. 209 1 1/4; No. 210 1 1/4; No. 211 1 1/4; No. 212 1 1/4; No. 213 1 1/4; No. 214 1 1/4; No. 215 1 1/4; No. 216 1 1/4; No. 217 1 1/4; No. 218 1 1/4; No. 219 1 1/4; No. 220 1 1/4; No. 221 1 1/4; No. 222 1 1/4; No. 223 1 1/4; No. 224 1 1/4; No. 225 1 1/4; No. 226 1 1/4; No. 227 1 1/4; No. 228 1 1/4; No. 229 1 1/4; No. 230 1 1/4; No. 231 1 1/4; No. 232 1 1/4; No. 233 1 1/4; No. 234 1 1/4; No. 235 1 1/4; No. 236 1 1/4; No. 237 1 1/4; No. 238 1 1/4; No. 239 1 1/4; No. 240 1 1/4; No. 241 1 1/4; No. 242 1 1/4; No. 243 1 1/4; No. 244 1 1/4; No. 245 1 1/4; No. 246 1 1/4; No. 247 1 1/4; No. 248 1 1/4; No. 249 1 1/4; No. 250 1 1/4; No. 251 1 1/4; No. 252 1 1/4; No. 253 1 1/4; No. 254 1 1/4; No. 255 1 1/4; No. 256 1 1/4; No. 257 1 1/4; No. 258 1 1/4; No. 259 1 1/4; No. 260 1 1/4; No. 261 1 1/4; No. 262 1 1/4; No. 263 1 1/4; No. 264 1 1/4; No. 265 1 1/4; No. 266 1 1/4; No. 267 1 1/4; No. 268 1 1/4; No. 269 1 1/4; No. 270 1 1/4; No. 271 1 1/4; No. 272 1 1/4; No. 273 1 1

