

# The Essex North Register.

A Family Newspaper, devoted to Bible Christianity, Sound Morals, Religious and General Intelligence.

VOL. III.

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NO. 17.

## DAILY BIBLE LESSON.

### APRIL.

22. I wait for the Lord; my soul doth wait, and in his word do I hope. Psalm cxxx. 5.

Lord Jesus, help me now to flee,  
And seek my hope alone in thee;  
Apply thy blood, thy Spirit give,  
Subdue my sin, and let me live.

Bring forth therefore fruits meet for repentance. Matt. iii. 8.

23. Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall I shall arise. Micah vii. 8.

Let the fainting soul be cheerful,  
Let the timid now be brave;  
Why should they be faint or fearful  
Whom the Lord delights to save?  
Whom he rescues,  
Satan can no more enslave.

Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us. Psalm iv. 6.

24. Truly my soul waiteth upon God; from him cometh my salvation. Psalm lxvii. 1.

Quiet, Lord, my froward heart,  
Make me teachable and mild,  
Upright, simple, free from art,  
Like a little weaned child:  
From distrust and envy free,  
Pleas'd with all that pleases thee.

I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord. Genesis xlix. 18.

25. Who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases. Psalm cxlii. 3.

Thanks for mercies past receive,  
Pardon of our sins renew;  
Teach us henceforth how to live  
With eternity in view.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Psalm cxlii. 2.

26. Let Israel hope in the Lord; for with the Lord there is mercy, and with him is plentiful redemption. Psalm cxxxvii. 7.

There's full redemption at his throne  
For sinners long enslav'd;  
The great Redeemer is his Son,  
And Israel shall be sav'd.

In whom we have redemption through his blood, the forgiveness of sins according to the riches of his grace. Eph. i. 7.

27. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. Matt. xi. 29.

They shall find rest that learn of me;  
I'm of a meek and lowly mind;  
But passion rages like the sea,  
And pride is restless as the wind.

Help us, O Lord our God, for we rest on thee. 2 Chron. xiv. 11.

28. Draw nigh to God; and he will draw nigh to you. James iv. 8.

Come, ye weary, heavy laden,  
Lost and ruin'd by the fall;  
If you tarry till you're better,  
You will never come at all:  
Not the righteous,  
Sinners Jesus came to call.

It is good for me to draw near to God. Ps. lxxiii. 28.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE REGISTER.

#### ADVANTAGES OF RETIREMENT.

##### NO. III.

4ly. Retirement affords us the best opportunity for meditating on important subjects. Here an extensive field opens before us, and a variety of subjects solicit our attention. No seasons are so favorable as our retired ones for meditating on the character and works of God—on the nature and destination of man—on the personal glories and condescending grace of Christ—on the solemnities of death and judgment—on the joys of heaven—and on all the precious truths of the sacred scriptures—in a word, on every important subject, that can occupy our minds.

In the first place. Retirement affords us the best opportunity for meditating on the perfections and works of God. When Christians retire from the objects, by which they are generally surrounded, to hold converse with God, their minds, instead of being confined within the circle of human relations, within the limits of the visible creation, rise in contemplation to the great First Cause, and are filled with a sense of the Creator's glory. When do they contemplate the self-existence, the power, wisdom, goodness, holiness, justice, omniscience, omnipresence, and incomprehensibility of Jehovah with so much astonishment, reverence, admiration, gratitude, humility, and love; when do

the works of God, viewed as the evident result of his infinite perfections, impress their minds so sensibly and so deeply, as when they are retired from the view of men? In the devout contemplation of the perfections and works of God, a good man may have so deep a sense of his presence and so comfortable a hope of his favor, when retired from the world, as to be able to say in sincerity, "I am never less alone, than when alone." In the

2nd place, retirement affords the most favorable opportunity for meditating on the nature and destination of man. It is important that we frequently meditate on that state of moral rectitude, in which man was originally created, on the circumstances and consequences of his apostasy from God; on the wonderful formation of his body and the still more wonderful faculties of his mind, and on the destination of his mortal and immortal parts. Such meditations are calculated to give us an affecting view of mankind in general, and ourselves in particular, as fallen, depraved, yet rational and accountable beings, to fill us with the deepest humility, and to awaken in our hearts a serious concern for our own salvation, and for that of our perishing fellow sinners, and what situation can be so advantageous for such meditation as retirement from the world? In the

3rd place, such a situation affords us the best opportunity for meditating on the personal glories and condescending grace of the Redeemer. We cannot too frequently contemplate the divine beauties and excellencies, which adorn the character of our blessed Redeemer, nor those instances of unparalleled condescension and suffering, to which he cheerfully submitted for our salvation. And when can we meditate on the character and redemption of Christ, with more intenseness of thought and with a greater prospect of usefulness, than in our retired hours. Since Jesus Christ is the foundation of all our hopes of future happiness; since every subject of thought, which relates to our eternal well being is connected with him, we ought daily to meditate on his character, and redemption, and especially when we retire from the world for religious contemplation. In the

4th place, retirement affords us the best opportunity for meditating on the solemnities of death and judgment. In the hurry of business, and amid scenes of amusements, there is danger of our forgetting the end of our existence, and the account which we must one day give to the Judge of all the earth. And it is highly important, that we keep these things much in view, lest they find us unprepared. And what time is so suitable to spend in meditating on these important subjects, as that, which we pass in retirement. When the world and its concerns are banished from our minds, then is our most favorable opportunity to enter into serious and solemn meditation on that approaching period, when this world will actually recede from our view, and eternity with all its momentous concerns open upon us. In the

5th place, retirement affords us the best opportunity for meditating on the joys of heaven. Things seen and temporal, those objects by which we are continually surrounded, have a powerful tendency to draw off our attention from those, that are unseen and eternal. And the objects, on which the eye delights to dwell, are apt to lead the affections astray from uncreated excellence. But when the earth with all its scenes is withdrawn, when the noise and bustle of the world give place to the secret silence of the mind; then the pious soul rises in contemplation from earth to heaven; holds happy converse as it were with spirits above, stretches its vast desires after God, and prelibates on the joys of immortality. In the

6th place, retirement affords us the best opportunity for meditating on the contents of the sacred scriptures. It is impossible for persons, who retire for the purpose of serious meditation to be at loss for suitable subjects for meditation, if they take the Holy Bible, as their closet companion. For this will direct them to every subject, which is necessary to engage their thoughts; and the more Christians read and meditate on God's testimonies, the more they love them and delight in them;—the more they see of the

deformity of sin and beauty of holiness;—the more they see to love and admire in the divine character, and to loathe and abhor in themselves;—the more they are excited to avoid vice, and practice virtue. They can say with the psalmist, *O how I love thy law! It is my meditation all the day. How sweet are thy words unto my taste! Yea sweeter than honey to my mouth. I will delight myself in thy commandments, which I have loved.*

## THE GOLD TEST.

There are a great number of individuals who are in the habit of offering a few feeble excuses for not attending Sabbath school. Without spending time to enumerate the excuses which are sometimes proposed, let each individual recollect all the excuses he ever has made or can make, and bring them to the following test, and see, if he be honest with himself, whether he does not feel that they are insufficient and ought speedily to be abandoned.

Suppose that, beneath the meeting-house, there was a vault, spacious as the house and immeasurably deep, filled with five-dollar gold pieces; and suppose, too, that it was announced to all the people in the town—to men, women and children—that whoever would go up to the meeting-house, once a week, should receive a five-dollar piece. Who would not go? The boy of fifteen, when twenty-one years of age, would have received \$1500. He would go. Young children would wish to go, and the boys or girls of eight, nine, or ten, would cast up the account and see how much they would receive by the time they were of age. Parents would be anxious to have them go, and they would be equally anxious to go themselves. Whole families would go; rain, or mud, or cold, would seldom detain many at home. Men and women in health, of forty, fifty, or even seventy years of age, would not think they were too old. Gold, gold would be before their minds. The aged would lay up for their children. Every horse and wagon in the neighborhood would be employed to transport the children, the aged, and the feeble. But, after all, some could not go; those who were very sick, or infirm; but the number of the sick and the feeble would be extremely small.

Now, such reasons or excuses only, as would detain any one from going for the gold, are good excuses for not attending the Sabbath school, because they who treasure up the knowledge of the word of God, are laying up that which is of far more value than gold. This all Christians will allow. How, then, can any satisfy their consciences with an excuse for neglecting the Sabbath school, which they know they would not make if gold were offered? Do they not prove that they have less attachment to the Bible than to gold that perisheth? Do not parents show that they are more anxious that their children should become rich than that they should become instructed in the ways of holiness? Let, then, those who love the truth, act up to the dictates of conscience. Let them apply the gold test to their excuses, and you will find many a man, woman and child going up, for the first time, to the Sabbath school. The truth is they have no excuse. They feel it their duty to go. They feel that they are treating the word of God with disrespect, in spite of their excuses, if they do not go.

Now let this be read aloud in every family. Then hear the excuses; but you will probably hear none, because the question will be asked, Would you offer that as an excuse for not going after gold? And surely no one would stay at home and not go up for the gold without excuse. [Sab. School Visiter.]

MODESTY. No ornament is more valuable to a young woman than modesty. This will recommend her in any society, and gain for her a circle of virtuous friends. A writer very justly remarks, "Let a woman be decked with all the embellishments of art and the gifts of nature—yet, if boldness is to be read in her face, it blots all the lines of beauty. Modesty is not only an ornament, but also a guard to virtue. It is a delicate feeling in the soul, which makes her shrink and withdraw herself from the appearance of danger. It is an exquisite sensibility, that warns her to shun the approach of every thing hurtful." [Juvenile Reformer.]

SAYING AND DOING ARE TWO THINGS. Mr. Erskine, in one of his excellent sermons, mentions a little anecdote, which, however trifling in itself, may afford a very useful hint, of a practical kind, to every hearer of the gospel.

A person who had been to public worship, having returned home, perhaps somewhat sooner than usual, was asked by another of the family who had not been there, "Is all done?" "No," replied he, "all is said, but all is not done."

No, indeed! *Saying and doing* are two things. How little is commonly done of all that is said;—however well said! Nevertheless, "Blessed are they who hear the word of God, and keep it"—And, "if ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

OLDEN TIME. The Old South Society, in Danvers, are about taking down their ancient edifice, to erect another in its place. The Salem Observer publishes the following letter from one of the ordaining council at the settlement of the first pastor of the old house, which will be read with interest by the lovers of the antique:

Salem, 25th Sept, 1713.

Hond. and Dear Friend,

Through ye goodness of Providence we arrived in this Place after Dark Tuesday Night, and are now staying with your brother Thomas at ye Precinct. The reason we got here so late was because we were detained a long Time at ye Ferry as ye Boat was on ye Charlestown side, and ye Roads were very bad and ye Streams very high on account of ye great Rains. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge did not get here till Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, his Horse being weary, so he tarried all night at Reading. Your brother Thomas says ye place has grown very much since you lived here and that ye Church has got 40 Members, who come off from Mr. Noyes's Church in Salem Town, 13 Men and 27 Women, and ye Town has granted ye Precinct 5 Acres of Land and ye Province £5 a Year for 5 Years for ye Support of ye Gospel in ye Precinct. The Church have made choice of Rev. Mr. Benj. Prescott for their Pastor, and voted him £60 a year and 15 Cords of Wood for his Salary when single, and £75 when he shall be Married. Mr. Prescott is the oldest Son of Esquire Jona. Prescott of Concord, and is a promising young Man, about 25 Years old, and betrothed to Elizabeth Higginson, a comely Daughter of Mr. John Higginson.—The New Meeting House is situated in a pleasant Valley near a Stream of Water on the Village Road about a Mile from Town Bridge. The Services in ye Meeting House began by reading a part of ye 119 Psalm by Rev. C. Mather, after which he read a Portion from Thomas Allen's "Invitation to Thirsty Sinners." Mr. Hubbard, your excellent Pastor, then offered up a fervent Prayer, and a Psalm was sung to a Solemn Tune, ye oldest Deacon reading Line by Line in a Solemn Voice so that ye whole Congregation could join. Mr. Bowers of Beverly next offered ye Prayer of Ordination and Consecration, with ye Laying on of Hands of ye Elders. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge preached ye Sermon from 21 Cor. 21 Chap. 16 Verse, last clause. *Who is sufficient for these Things.* Another Psalm was then sung, and then Mr. Shepard gave ye Charge, and Rev. Mr. Green of ye Village ye Hand of Fellowship, and Mr. Gerrish of Wenham made ye Concluding Prayer. There was an Immense Concurrence of People in ye House so that every Part was crowded, and Some were on ye Beams over ye heads of ye Congregation.

The Govr was in ye House and Her Majesty's Commissioner of ye Customs, and they sat together on a high seat by ye Pulpit Stairs. The Govr appeared very devout and attentive although he favors Episcopacy and tolerates ye Quakers and Baptists, but is a strong opposer of ye Papists. He was dressed in a Black Velvet Coat, Red Waistcoat bordered with gold Lace, and Buff Breeches with Gold Buckles at ye knees, and white silk Stockings. There was a Disturbance in ye Gallery where it was filled with divers Negroes, Mulattoes and Indians, and a Negro called Pomp Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardner, was called forth and placed in ye broad Aisle where he was reproved with great Awfulness and Solemnity. He was then put in ye Deacon Seat between ye two Deacons in view of ye whole Congregation, but ye Sexton was ordered by Mr. Prescott to take him out because of his levity and strange Contortions of Countenance (giving great Scandal to ye grave Deacons) and put him in ye Lobby under ye Stairs. Some Children and a Mulatto Women were reprimanded for laughing at Pomp Shorter.

When ye services at ye house were ended ye Council and ye other Dignitaries were entertained at ye House of Mr. Epes on ye Hill near by, and we had a Bountyfull Table with Bears Meat and Venison, the last of which was from a fine Buck shot in ye Woods near by—ye Bear was killed in Lynn Woods near Reading. After ye Blessing was craved by Mr. Gerrish of Wenham, word came that ye Buck was shot on ye Lords Day by Pequot an Indian who came to Mr. Epes with a Lye in his Mouth like Ananias of old. The Council thereupon refused to eat ye Venison, but it was afterwards agreed that Pequot should receive 40 Stripes save one for Lyeing and prophaning ye Lord's Day, and restore to Mr. Epes ye cost of ye Deer, and considering this a just and Righteous Sentence on ye sinful Heathen and that a Blessing had been craved on ye Meat, ye Council all partook of it but Mr. Shepherd, whose Conscience was tender on ye point of ye Venison.

The People here are much rejoiced to have Gospel Ordinances established among them, and ye House is well Built, 3 Storeys high, 38 by 42 feet, with good Oak Timber, and covered with 1½ Inch Planks and with Clayboards upon that, and it is intended to have ye Inside finished with Playsterring when ye Precinct are able. The Pulpit and ye Deacon Seat are made of good Oak, and

a green Cushing on ye Pulpit was given by Mr. Higginson. I had ye above Particulars from Mr. Trask, ye Head Builder of ye House who is a Man of Substance and considerable Acquirements. He also told me that he prepared a Box to put under ye Foundation containing ye Year of our Lord that ye Building was begun, and various particulars about ye forming of ye Precinct Church. He also put in ye Copper-Coins of ye Reign of our Blessed Sovereign Queen Ann, and an Epistle to ye Sovereign who shall reign over these Provinces when ye Box shall be found, and another to ye Household of Faith in ye Salem Middle Precinct exhorting them to maintain ye Doctrines of ye Founders, to ye utter confusion and Shame of all Papist Mass Mongers and other Heretical Misbelievers. Mr. Trask, who is himself a Godly man and a member of ye Church, told me that ye Church would not agree to put ye Box under ye House as they thought it savored of Presumption and Vain Glorifying, and some of them would not agree to ye Sentiments of ye Decker to ye Household of Faith, but he Privily put ye Box under ye Pulpit when ye House was near built inclosed with Bricks in good Clay Mortar without ye knowledge of ye Church. Mr. Trask thinks ye Frame of ye House will stand 2 or 3 Hundred Years if it is well covered from ye Weather.

There have been great Rejoicing with us in Boston on account of ye Glorious news of Peace, and may ye Lord long continue ye blessing, and avert ye Judgements we deserve. Yours in ye Bonds of ye Gospel, LAWRENCE CONANT.

## ANECDOTE OF JOHN FLAVEL.

Ephesians 1: 18. *The eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that ye may know what is the hope of His calling, and what the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints.*

Mr. Flavel, at one time on a journey, set himself to improve his time by meditation; when his mind grew intent, till at length he had such ravishing tastes of heavenly joy, and such full assurance of his interest therein, that he utterly lost the sight and sense of this world and its concerns, so that he knew not where he was. At last, perceiving himself faint through a great loss of blood from his nose, he alighted from his horse, and sat down at a spring, where he washed and refreshed himself, earnestly desiring, if it were the will of God, that he might there leave the world.

His spirits reviving, he finished his journey in the same delightful frame. He passed that night without any sleep, the joy of the Lord still overflowing him, so that he seemed an inhabitant of the other world. After this, a heavenly serenity and sweet peace long continued with him; and for many years he called that day "one of the days of heaven!" and professed he understood more of the life of heaven by it, than by all the discourses he had heard or the books he ever read.

From the Sunday-School Journal.

## CHILDREN IN CHINA.

The Rev. Mr. Tracy, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. has sent us the following address to the Sabbath-school children of America, which we hope will increase their interest in the work of sending the gospel to China and all the world.

SINGAPORE, August 23, 1835.

My dear young friends:—I have long wanted to tell you something about the heathen children in this part of the world. I have lived among them almost two years. When I go among them I almost always think to myself, "O how different their situation is from that of the children in America!" I will try to tell you, now, some things in which their condition is not so good as yours.

When I was in Canton, in China, last year, I saw a great many little girls whose feet were tied up so tight that they could not grow, and the little girls could scarcely walk, it hurt their little crippled feet so much. Some of them looked like very pretty children; their eyes were bright, and they smiled pleasantly; but I could not help sighing, and saying, "Alas, their happiness will be very short!" They do not know how to read; for the Chinese do not teach their little girls to read; and if they did know, they have no Bibles to read.

I used to see there many children that lived in boats. Some of the boats were not more than twelve or fifteen feet long, and five feet wide, and yet a whole family lives in a boat. The parents teach the children, both boys and girls, to row the boats when they are very young. When they are very little their mothers put them in a kind of bag, and swing them on their backs. I remember that one day, I saw a poor woman at work with a child that appeared to be no more than a year old, on her back. She was turning over ground with a heavy hoe, in a rice field which was covered with water, and the mud was so deep that she sank almost knee-deep in it at every step; and both she and the child were nearly covered with it.

But I must tell you about the children here in Singapore. There are many Malay chil-

**THE REGISTER.**

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1836.

dren here, and some Chinese children. Some of the Malay people live in boats, like the Chinese at Canton. I frequently see them all asleep in a little boat covered with a kind of leaf: father, and mother, and sons and daughters, all together. They are very poor, and many of the children have no clothes at all. I have to cross a small river every morning when I go to give medicine to the sick people; and when the water in the river is low, I frequently see thirty or forty of these children at play on a little sand bank in the middle of the river. I think as many as half of them are quite naked, and the rest have generally only one piece of cloth around them. I suppose there are five hundred people that live in these boats on the river, within twenty rods of the mouth of it. I wish very much that a large flat boat could be built, to which these children might come and learn to read, and work, and hear the gospel. I wish you could persuade some to come and do this. Tell them if these children have no one to teach them, they will never know how to read; they will not know what God says in the Bible; or hear of a Savior.

They will be very miserable even in this world; for they do not know how to work much, and their parents are too ignorant to teach them. Perhaps some of them will become pirates, and commit murder for the sake of money, as some men in this part of the world, who have been brought up as these poor children are, frequently do. You can hardly think how poor they are. When they see me coming in the morning to go across the river, one or two of them will run a great way to meet me, and dance about, and swing their arms, and do every thing they can, to attract my attention, and get me to go in their boat; and all for the sake of the two *pie*, that are worth about half a cent, which I give them for rowing me across the river. They will do the same also for one *pie*, or a quarter of a cent, which the natives usually pay for being rowed over.

Now if you can persuade some of your friends to come and teach them, they can learn to work, and read, and will know the Lord Jesus Christ, and I think they will be much happier in this life, and I hope their souls will be saved. If none of your friends will come, will not you come, when you are old enough?

Mrs. T. and I went into a village a few weeks ago in which I think there were more than a hundred children. Thirty or forty came about us, and some of them wanted a book, but when I asked one of them to read a little he hung down his head and ran away. There is not one school in that large village, and I presume not a single child in it can read; and very few of the men, and none of the women. I want to have a school among these children too. Who will come to teach it?

Perhaps you wonder how these heathen children live, what they eat, and how they sleep. They eat very little except rice; a little fish, and sometimes vegetables. They use no knife or fork, but some of them use two straight sticks, and taking the rice in a bowl, they feed themselves with these sticks. But many of them, and even those that belong to respectable families, eat with their fingers. They get them covered with grease, and are apt to make their clothes very dirty. They sleep on a mat, made of a kind of tall grass. The mat is spread out on the floor, or on some boards. They have no bed-clothes generally, but sleep in the same clothes they wear during the day.

They love to run about and play in the street, just like the children in America. The Chinese think it is not good for children to learn to read before they are as much as six or seven years old. So many of them spend their time in running about the streets, and learning all kinds of evil before their parents think it is time to teach them to read. But they never seem to think their children are too young to be heathen. O how I have pitied some poor little boys that I have seen led by their fathers to the heathen temples, or into the streets, and taught to kneel down and worship an idol! The parents appear proud of having their little ones know how to worship a wooden god, and teach them when they are very young to burn incense, sticks and gilt paper, and do other such things before their idols. I sometimes take my Bible and read what God says about those that worship idols. (You can read it too in 1 Cor. vi: 9, 10, and Rev. xxi: 8.) Then I look around at the poor children and their parents, and it makes me feel very sad indeed. I love them, for they are as pretty and as lovely as children in America, and I suppose many of them are less wicked. But if they are not taught to read the Bible, they will be as bad as their parents. When I think about these bright children growing up to be so wicked, and then remember that God says that such wicked people must be miserable for ever, I think I would do anything in the world if I could only make them as happy as you are, or ought to be, who have Bibles, and Sabbath-schools, and pious friends. I do try to do them good. I teach some of them about Jesus, and I use some of the money which the people in America send me to hire two men to teach them to read. But I cannot teach all of them. Some who came and wanted to be taught I have been obliged to send away. I sometimes wish I could speak to all the children in America, and to older people too, and tell them what I see and hear; but the wide ocean rolls between us, and they cannot hear my voice. So I have written you this letter to tell you some things about them, that you may know how to pity them and pray for them. O pray very much for them. Jesus loves to hear you pray. Tell him how poor and wretched these heathen children are in this world, how ignorant they are, and how they are going in the broad road that leads to destruction; and then ask him to pity them, and send them teachers, and save their precious souls. Your friend,

I. T.

THE CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES IN ESSEX NORTH met according to previous notice at the 1st church in Newbury, (Rev. Mr. Withington's) on Wednesday. Nineteen Churches were represented in the conference by their Pastors or delegates or both.

Public Exercises commencing at 10 o'clock—were opened by Prayer by Rev. Mr. Milton, of this town.

The condition of the churches was stated by each Pastor or delegate. It was gratifying to learn that the churches in the connexion are in so good condition. Though the year has not been marked by any special outpourings of the spirit, yet the word sown seems to have sprung up and brought forth some fruit. In some of the churches there has been a good degree of attention to the great subject, and souls through the grace of God, it is hoped, have been converted. The following are extracts from notes taken at the time.

The protracted meeting in this town was alluded to by Rev. Mr. Milton and Rev. Mr. Dimmick, as having been attended with good results upon their churches; and several it was hoped, had through the instrumentality then used, been brought to a knowledge of the truth.

To the church in *East Haverhill*, Rev. Mr. Cushing's—24 had been added since the last conference; the spirit of prayer seems to pervade a prayer meeting sustained mainly by young converts in that place.

The Union Church—*Salisbury and Amesbury*—commenced separate worship on the 1st Sabbath of January last: the congregation is increasing and 11 individuals have joined the Church.—Externals are promising.

*Ipswich*—Rev. Mr. Kimball's Church—Some special attention to religion since the last conference, about 20 were hopefully converted.

*Newbury*—Rev. L. Withington's—Some additions since the last Conference, and some now whose minds are tender. A good degree of harmony now prevails, and some spirit of prayer in the Church for a revival.

*Centre Church—Haverhill*.—Rev. Mr. Whittlesey's—has held a series of meetings afternoons and evenings, the results of which have been favorable. Attention still continues, with some deep feeling.

*Church in Linebrook*—Rev. J. W. Shepard supplying—19 added to the Church within a year—present state rather encouraging.

After the above statements were finished, Rev. Mr. Worcester, of Tabernacle Church, Salem, and delegate from Essex South Conference, addressed the meeting with much appropriateness and animation. He was peculiarly happy in his address to delegates and brethren generally upon the importance of sustaining their ministers in their various and arduous duties.

AFTERNOON. The religious services were attended to by a full audience;—the sermon by Rev. Mr. Worcester of Salem, from Hab. 3. 2nd—“O Lord, revive thy work in the midst of the years.” The sermon was listened to with much interest, and we trust that some sense of the great importance of a revival was carried away by many whose sincere prayer will be “Lord revive thy work!”—The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to a large number of communicants, and at the close of the services a collection was taken to aid feeble Churches in this connexion.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held at Ipswich—Rev. Mr. Kimball's Church.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society in this town, was held at the Federal Street Church, on Wednesday evening, 13th inst. Address by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Bethel Church, Boston. A contribution of \$65.00 was taken up in aid of the society.

Officers for the ensuing year.  
THOMAS M. CLARK, President.  
WILLIAM B. BANISTER, Vice President.  
GEORGE GREENLEAF, Treasurer.  
STEPHEN S. HODGE, Secretary.  
Directors.—Amos Pettingell, Moody Pearson, Philip Coombs, John N. Cushing, Robert Bailey, William Davis, Jr., Charles Mastes, Henry Merrill, Ebenezer Hale, Jeremiah Colman, Enoch Huse.

MELANCHOLY.—On Sunday morning a man was found in Lynn woods hanging—supposed to have been there several days. He had a letter in his pocket directed to George P. Heath, Boston—likewise a printer's rule. For further information inquire of Eleazer E. Richardson, Coroner.

MORALS OF GARDENING.

Any one who had never seen the writings of Dr. Franklin, might perhaps wonder a little at the heading of our article. But if that great man could write upon the “Morals of Chess,” why may not we touch upon a business which may be made so pleasant and so useful?

The showers of April have begun to sprinkle us, and soon “sunny May” will look upon us with her cheering and charming smiles. We therefore take this occasion to greet our friends in the Horticultural line, and wish them “the pleasures of the season.” We have learned to take some degree of delight in the flower-growing pursuit, and would cheerfully recommend that every individual should have something to do with a garden. Dr. Franklin in his “Morals of Chess” alluded to—enumerated among its recommendations, the fact that that game tends to strengthen certain faculties of the mind—such as foresight, circumspection, caution, &c. We contend that the business of gardening requires the exercise of all these faculties—and several others. He did not tell us of the *late hours* which the Chess-player is prone to keep; but we can tell of the *early hours* of the gardener, for the good Horticulturist is up early. He did not tell us of the *aching head*, and the *unrested mind* of the chess-player; but we can tell of the grateful exercise and salutary mental recreation of the gardener. We can tell of the relish for breakfast after two hour's enjoyment in the garden,—but we are not taking the course we intended when we sat down.

We have long believed that he deserves well of the community, who can provide an amusement for the young which shall at once be free from a bad moral tendency—possessing sufficient interest in itself to take the whole attention for the time away from pursuits of doubtful character,—and leave the mind refreshed and prepared for the relish of those soberer duties of life, for which too many of our amusements create an aversion.

Without claiming much credit for the discovery, we think Horticulture or if you please Floriculture to be of this class. If this should be read by any one, who has been accustomed to send his children for some misdemeanor into a forest of weeds and to compel them to work their way for an hour, as a punishment,—in him it may excite a smile that we talk of the thing as an amusement. We are not startled however at such a feeling; for we are clearly convinced that it is possible—nay easy so to interest young persons of both sexes, in the laying out, well-ordering, and even weeding a garden, that it shall be to them a pleasant way of spending time. Children naturally love flowers, and early give signs of their interest, and only need the encouragement of parents to shew their enthusiasm in “shape and action.” If encouraged by the interest and occasional supervision of their parents they will delight to spend much of their leisure time amid the scenes—to all intents—of their own creation. The exercise conduces to their health, and it gives ample scope for the cultivation of their taste in their choice of flowers, of their own invention in laying out and designing, and in adopting expedients for the preservation, and propagation of the various kinds of plants, &c. It induces that susceptibility to enjoy the works of nature, which leads the mind to reflect with interest on the being and character of nature's God. It has been said that an “undevout Astronomer is mad”—so is an undevout, unthinking Florist. God is as manifest in the beautiful flower that charms and delights—as he is in the more grand but not more wonderful parts of his creation.

We have said that children may be interested in this pursuit; they assuredly will be if encouraged. Is it not worth the trying? What though there is no profit—that is—of dollars and cents? Is it of no consequence that a way of spending time has been provided which will bring enjoyment “in the midst of innocence”? Is it of small consideration that the young may be kept away from those exciting and dissipating amusements, which leave the mind empty—to find their enjoyment amid the quiet scenes of home?

Whose children are those engaged in boisterous play in the streets, running at large as without a keeper? Whose are those who grow up to commit the crimes of the felon, and suffer the penalties of the law? Whose are those that early get involved in habits of intemperance, and are soon led into the most vicious courses? Certainly not theirs, who succeed in making home pleasant, and attractive, by furnishing such amusements, as shall profitably engross the attention of their offspring. It is every parent's duty to study how he may accomplish this most effectually. We believe seriously that such may be done in the way pointed out, towards culti-

vating this desirable love of home. The peasantry among the English and Scotch train their Honey-suckles and love them too. The grass plot—the “box evergreen and everfresh,” the wood bine, the rose tree and other “humbler things” may have a charm to bind the affections of a NEW-ENGLAND child to the place of his birth, and enable him to resist the multiform temptations which otherwise would draw him to waywardness and sin. Parent, cultivate then in every possible way the love of home, and leave no stone unturned to furnish such recreation as shall strengthen the moral feelings while it relaxes the mind. If a love of flowers and an interest in their cultivation will tend to this—then you will appreciate the “MORALS OF GARDENING.”

STARTING BACK.

We were rejoiced to see in a late N. York Evangelist, (a paper which has certainly taken high ground as to all the strong measures of the day) the phrase in our caption used respecting some bold speculations on the subject of Peace. Speaking of Professor Upham's recent work, the Manual of Peace, which is said to maintain the doctrine, “that capital punishments are contrary both to scripture and the public good,” the editor subjoins “here we confess we START BACK.” It is an expressive phrase and used on a just occasion. In the present day, it seems to us, that a man must have a singular structure of intellect or obtuseness of heart, who does not sometimes, in pursuing the popular measures of the day, start back.

Our readers perhaps have been walking in some pleasant wood, among the green straws, as Burns' would say, and thought themselves perfectly safe in the bosom of most innocent nature, and have suddenly come upon an hideous black snake, perhaps have set their foot upon his dingy folds, and as they saw him erect his crest and dart his fiery tongue, they have started back. It was unexpected—a new article among the beauties of nature; and the same principle, which leads a man to go forward when he sees a strawberry or a thimbleberry before him, will compel him to start back, when he sees a rattle snake in his path. Starting back! It is an important duty in these headlong times. It exactly expresses our feelings on diverse occasions.

We have been and still are, we hope, warm friends to the temperance cause. It is true, we did not heartily approve of all the flowers of rhetoric, which our young orators, and some old ones, have used on this momentous subject; we have always declined the use of some hyperboles and fashionable phrases very much in vogue in the present nick of time. But we have consoled ourselves with the thought, that the speakers meant well, and we have taken their thoughts, and let their language go. We have walked side by side with the most zealous men during the whole of the first campaign. But when we found them impinging on the Bible itself, torturing its plainest language, and even altering the most holy institutions of Christ—then, we confess, we started back. We saw a serpent among the flowers, and our blood run cold at the thought of treading on his sleeping venom.

So also we are great lovers of the Peace cause; and we are willing to walk side by side with any man, who will plead that cause with a wisdom, which is likely to produce success. Our hearts have bled over the miseries of a field of battle; and we ardently hope and confidently believe, that a time will come when the false glory will be stripped from the conqueror's brow, and the lion lie down with the lamb in everlasting repose. But when this cause is supported by principles, which shock all the dictates of reason and the conclusions of experience; when government is to be reft of its power and the magistrate of his sword; in a word, when weak mortals become more fierce for peace than God himself; and defend it by such arguments as religion never produced, and God can never sanction, then, we confess, we hesitate. We are afraid there must be a vast deal of fighting to keep such peace. In short, we start back.

So of the abolition cause—but this is ticklish ground, and all our readers are not agreed on the subject. But we hope we shall offend no body, when we say, we have seen some things from some body, somewhere, at some time, which have made us START BACK.

In a word, David Crockett's maxim, go a head, may be very good, and there are some sluggards who need it; but on other occasions, starting back may be just as important. In this age, when we all foam like a torrent, wind as often, and know as little whither we are going, (only that we are going as fast as the most impatient could wish) it is high time, that somebody should set the example of STARTING BACK.

FOR THE REGISTER.

“Oh Death where is thy sting! Oh Grave, where is thy victory.”  
T is Death! I felt his icy chill,  
Steal o'er these limbs of palsied clay—  
My flagging pulse is almost still,  
And fading fast the light of day.

Oh despot stern! I do not fear,  
Tho' barb'd thy shaft, and pointed now—  
Go, triumph o'er the scoffer's bier,  
And laurels find to wreath thy brow.

Faith looks beyond thee! He who bore  
From out thy gates the conqueror's crown,  
The trembling soul has taught to soar  
Above the terrors of thy frown.

Tear off the bonds of mortal life,  
And set my prison'd spirit free,  
I will not fear the parting strife,  
The contest, shrinking flesh, with thee.

Ah, let me go, my weary soul  
Has yearn'd to find its resting place,  
Its promis'd boon, its final goal,  
The light of God's unclouded face.

From snare, and sin, and suffering free,  
Forever freed from mortal stain,—  
Oh Death where is thy victory,  
And where oh Grave, thy boasted gain!

The lecture given by Mr. Jackson last week, was one of the finest productions with which the Lyceum has been favored during the season; and as the house was very thin, in consequence of the storm—he has, we understand, been engaged to repeat the same this evening. It will be worth the hearing.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL PREACHER. A copy of this work was sent us a few weeks since, but was accidentally laid aside. The publishers will excuse our neglect. The No. for February, contains AN INAUGURAL DISCOURSE, on “The Importance and Means of an able Ministry;” and a FAREWELL DISCOURSE, on the “sure Means of Spiritual Prosperity;” by REV. BAXTER DICKINSON, Professor in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati.

Accompanying this No. is the following note.

TO THE BENEVOLENT. Through the liberality of a gentleman in New-York, this No. is stereotyped, and copies will at any time be distributed, by mail or otherwise, on application to the Editor, or the Publisher, (151 Nassau-st.) at twenty dollars a thousand, or two dollars a hundred. “When thou art converted strengthen thy brethren.” “There is that scattereth and yet increaseth.” “Unto the angel of the church—write.”

MR. SLACK has again taken the trouble to inform us with a strong voice, that he is “pre-eminently an honest man”—and that “the Editor of the Landmark believes him to be such!!!”

From the Salem Landmark.  
JOHN H. SLACK.

MR. EDITOR.—This fellow is so brazen-faced in his begging career, and so persevering in his iniquitous business, that he needs to be followed with exposure upon exposure, until his own eyes, as well as those of a gulfed community, shall be opened to the shamefulness of his course. I herewith transmit to you a second letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Edgell, of West Newbury, in reply to his inquiries respecting this man, and the origin of those recommendations, by which he is deceiving the people. It is from the pen of the Hon. Isaac Fletcher, counsellor at Law, Lyndon, Vt.—the gentleman alluded to in the Boston Recorder, as having given Mr. Slack one of his earliest recommendations, and that merely as a school-master. This letter confirms this statement, although the recommendation itself is so couched as to admit of a much broader application, and in this respect certainly merits a gentle rebuke. The letter is dated Lyndon, April 5, and is as follows:—

“Mr. Slack was known to me in college. Some three or four years ago he was in this vicinity keeping a school. As a school-master he had some credit. He called upon me and got a letter for the purpose of going into the townships on the province, to obtain employment as a school-master. He showed the recommendations from gentlemen in New Hampshire, and elsewhere. I gave the letter for no other purpose than is above stated. The next I heard of Slack, he was using my letter for the purpose of begging among my acquaintance. I was written to on the subject, and immediately informed my friends of the fact. Mr. Slack is making an improper use of my letter. He is either deranged, or an imposter. Had I not been deceived, he would never have obtained any letter from me. I consider him incompetent, and unworthy to be entrusted with funds for any purpose. I regret the necessity of your communication most sincerely.  
Respectfully yours, &c. I. FLETCHER.”

LE ROY, N. Y.—An interesting revival is in progress at the present time in Le Roy, Genesee Co. The effect on the church has been thorough and very happy. A large number, it is hoped, have been born again, and have united their influence and efforts in the work of bringing men to Christ. A deep solemnity pervades the whole town.

**TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO.**—Probably the inhabitants of this county have never witnessed such a season as this—so many and such rich displays of divine grace. The holy spirit has been, and is poured out to a greater or less degree upon the people in nearly one half of the towns, in this county. Protracted meetings are now in progress in Canfield and Bristol with encouraging prospects; and others have lately closed in Warren, Boardman, Southington and Johnson, with glorious results. It is thought Farmington, in the neighborhood of the academy, has never enjoyed a more precious revival season than the present. The religious state of things in Hartford, Kinsman, and Gustavus, where they have received such showers of divine grace, is still very interesting. Brookfield, Vienna and Poland, through the manifold grace of God, have not been passed by, in these rich distributions of divine mercy. Andover and Geneva and some other places in Ashtabula Co. are enjoying a precious revival of religion at the present time. To God be all the praise and glory. Respectfully yours.

**REVIVAL AMONG THE SAILORS AT OSWEGO.**—A communication from Mr. Demison, chaplain for Lake Ontario, informs us that the revival in Oswego, of which we spoke in our last, still continues there. The number of conversions is not yet reported, as the chaplain deems it inexpedient to publish it at the present stage of feeling; but we are happy to state, for the readers of the Magazine, that more than one half of the captains in that flourishing port, have been, it is hoped, savingly converted to God. There are about sixty vessels belonging there; and probably not one of these will sail the present spring without several pious sailors on board. We have long felt the good influence exerted on the temperance cause by the Oswego crews; and we rejoice, in common with every friend of his country who learns the pleasing intelligence, that those hardy men have complied with the sacred injunction, and added to their temperance the glorious principles and practices of godliness. They request the prayers of all the friends of the sailor every where, and we feel confident in assuring them, through our columns, that their request shall not be made in vain.—Bethel Mag.

From the Salem Landmark.  
**TEMPERANCE IN ROWLEY.**

What our political friends would denominate a 'glorious victory,' has been achieved by the friends of temperance in Rowley; and, as in other places, the ladies are entitled to the credit of the movement. Indeed the ladies seem to be working wonders in our neighborhood; and we are living in hope that when our city council are organized the ladies of Salem will follow the excellent example which has been set them, nothing doubting that by perseverance they will be equally successful. The following has been sent us from Rowley, which we take great pleasure in publishing:—

At an adjournment of the annual meeting of the town of Rowley, held at New Rowley, on Tuesday, April 12th, the ladies of the town presented the following petition, signed by from three to four hundred ladies.

To the Citizens of the Town of Rowley, in Town Meeting assembled.

The petition of the undersigned, ladies of the town of Rowley, respectfully represents, That we feel ourselves loudly called on at the present time for increased efforts for the safety and well-being of society, but more especially, for the peace and happiness of our own families and connections. We would, therefore, embrace this opportunity of saying to you, in kindness, but with great plainness, that in consequence of the sale of intoxicating liquor in this town, many of us have been great sufferers, from our earliest infancy to the present moment—by the use of which, many of our dearest earthly friends have, long ere this, found an untimely grave, and that the practice of many more, without speedy reformation, will surely lead them to a similar fate.

Great as these evils appear to us, we believe it to be in your power to remove them. We believe the traffic in intoxicating liquor, as a drink, is a violation of the law of God—that it is ruinous to the souls of men, and ought universally to cease. We, therefore, appeal to you, as those who are bound to protect us from these deadly evils, and in treat of you that you will this day instruct the Selectmen to withhold their approbation from all applicants for licenses to sell them, and that you will pass a vote requesting the County Commissioners to grant no such licenses to be used within the limits of this town. With our hearts warm in this great and glorious cause, we most earnestly beseech you to hear this our petition, and grant this our request.

Voted, That their request, so far as it regards retailers, be granted.  
Voted, That the Town Clerk be ordered to transmit a copy of this vote to the County Commissioners forthwith.

New Rowley, April 15, 1836.  
Editors in the County are respectfully requested to copy the above.

**NASHUA.** The Selectmen of the town of Dunstable in New Hampshire, in which is situated the flourishing manufacturing village of Nashua, have lately ordered a census of the town to be taken, the result of which is that the present population of the town numbers 5065, of whom 2106 are males and 2960 are females. According to the census of 1830, the population was 2417. The increase since that time is therefore more than 100 per cent.

**GILMANTON N. H.**—On the first Sabbath in the last month, twelve young persons were received to the Congregational church in this village. Several others are expected to unite soon. We are happy to state that there is some special seriousness in the academy the present term, and that in two or three neighborhoods in town, there have been several cases of hopeful conversion among the youth.—Adv.

**NEWS REGISTER.**

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.** The packet ship Sylvia de Grasse has brought dates from Europe to the 4th of March.

Warm debates have taken place in the English Parliament, on the Irish Reform, Orange, and other important Bills, in all of which the Ministry were constantly victorious.

France enjoys contemplated quiet. The Algerine war which has assumed a serious character, engrosses attention. The new French Ministry are popular, and the acceptance of the mediation of England by the United States, has given general satisfaction.

The troops of the three protecting powers have taken possession of Cracow, and the adjoining provinces of Poland. A number of persons were arrested who it is said are to be sent to America. 169 Poles in Wilna have had their property confiscated.

Russia has given a constitution to the Cosacks.

The packet ship Louisa, Capt. Truman, from London, which has been some time a missing ship, has arrived at Lisbon with the loss of a rudder.

The news from Spain is rather unsatisfactory to the Queen's cause; Gen. Cordova had made an unfortunate movement in the north of Spain, by which the Carlists had captured about a thousand prisoners.

The anticipated duel between Capt. Marryatt and N. P. Willis, Esq. has been prevented and honorably adjusted by the intercession of their mutual friends. They met at Chatham, but before firing off their pistols, each recanted the offensive letter that had been written.

A new Arctic expedition has been recommended in letters from Sir John Franklin, Sir Jno. Bano, and Capt. Beaufort, addressed to the Royal Geographical Society. It is supposed it will be confided to Capt. James Ross, and Capt. Back.

**Spain.** Gen. Cordova has declared the frontier on the line of the Pyrenees in a state of blockade, and imposed heavy penalties on those who supply the Carlists with provisions. Mendizabel will be chosen delegate from Cadiz, and the National Guard of Malaga have chosen him commandant of the 3d battalion.

Mendizabel has given assurances that the government were expediting measures in favor of the acknowledged and liquidated debt. A booth at Petersburg, during the festivities which precede Lent, caught fire, and out of 400 persons in it 126 perished.

**Turkey.** The King of Bavaria has arrived at Constantinople, in cog.

The marriage of the second daughter of the Grand Signor to Mustapha, Pacha of Adrianople, was about to take place. The Viceroy of Egypt has concluded a treaty of Commerce with England.

**Portugal.** The sessions of the chamber have been very stormy, chiefly owing to the vote on the subject of issuing Government bills to the amount of 12,000 contos. The clergy are to be provisionally paid out of the treasury.

**Algiers.** Marshal Clausel was at Toemecen, Jan. 17. [Boston Atlas.

**MASS. LEGISLATURE.**

**THURSDAY, April 14.** In the Senate, *Bill Reported*:—for the better instruction of youth in Manufactories, with an amendment, which was adopted.

In the House, A Bill to establish the Eastern Railroad Company, passed to be enacted.

**AFTERNOON.** A resolve was reported authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed. Sent up for concurrence.

Ordered, that the Committee on the Pay Roll be directed to make up the same including Sunday, the 17th instant.

**SATURDAY, April 16.** In the Senate, *Bill Reported*:—Relating to contracts for the sale of stocks; and said bill was read a second and third time, amended, and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Whitmarsh of Bristol, Ordered, unanimously, (the question being proposed by the clerk) that the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. Horace Mann, for the faithful, impartial, and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the present session of the General Court.

And thereupon, the President addressed the Senate, as follows, viz:—

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I assure you of my enduring gratitude, for the vote you have just been pleased to pass. While I am conscious that there is no higher object of ambition than the performance of duty, I also feel that the approbation of intelligent and virtuous men, is among the noblest of its rewards.

It was with diffidence and apprehension that I accepted the trust you were pleased to confide to me, for I well knew that there is no honor in any station, however elevated, but only in the manner in which it may be discharged. If my services, while I have occupied the chair, have been in any degree acceptable to you, or beneficial to the public, I ask no further requital for the toil, and anxiety attending them.

Gentlemen, since I have been in the chair, I have often had duties to discharge that were painfully responsible, but they are now

past, and it only remains for me to perform one of the most grateful acts of my whole life. It is, to make this public acknowledgement, that during the subsistence of this relation between us, I have received from each, and all of you, the most cheering support, and the most liberal measure of candor, and indulgence. We are now about to separate, but let me assure you that when we part, I shall retain the fondest recollection of your generous and confiding conduct towards me, and you will carry away my most earnest wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness.

**AFTERNOON.** A Bill was reported, respecting the powers of Assessors, without amendment, and was referred to the next General Court.

The report on the subject of secret societies, &c. was taken up, and referred to the next General Court.

In the House, *Bills passed to be Enacted*:—To incorporate the Boston Exchange Company; authorizing banks to borrow money, &c.; to incorporate the Trustees of the Episcopal Divinity School in Massachusetts; concerning Jailor's fees; to abolish special pleading; to incorporate the Fulton Iron Company; to establish the Chelsea Bank.

The pay roll was reported, amounting to \$116,358, together with an additional sum in favor of Ebenezer Cole.

The resolve to pay for the superintendence of the Revised Statutes, for the Senate, was agreed to, as amended.

The House refused to consider the vote whereby the bill in further regulation of banks and banking, was indefinitely postponed.

*Bills passed to be Enacted*:—To incorporate the Boston Hydraulic Company; to establish the Seckonk Branch Railroad Company; relating to contracts, for the sale of stocks; relating to certain courts in Middlesex; to repeal an act to establish the People's Bank; and to repeal the charter of the State Bank.

The Secretary came in with a message from the Governor, and read a voluminous report of the acts passed the present session, and informed the Speaker that he was also directed to state that in accordance with the wishes of the two branches, and with the consent of the Council, he was directed to say that the General Court was prorogued until the first Tuesday preceding the first Wednesday of January next.

**CONGRESS.**

Little business of consequence was transacted in either House yesterday.

In the Senate, amongst the morning business, was the presentation of a memorial from David Melville, lately a weigher and gauger in the Custom-house at Newport, in Rhode Island, who represents that he has been removed from his employment under circumstances of extraordinary oppression, &c. This memorial gave rise to a debate, which ended in referring it to the Committee on Commerce, and ordering it with the documents to be printed.

After transacting some other business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States, &c. and adjourned at 5 o'clock, till Monday next, without taking any question on the bill.

In the House of Representatives, after some explanation between two of the members concerning a passage in debate on Wednesday last, and receiving reports, &c. the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the General Annual Appropriation Bill, and continued engaged in the discussion of the details of that bill all the remainder of the day's sitting.

The House has not yet acted upon the Senate's proposition to adjourn on the 23d of May. Any thinking regard will be able to determine what probability there is of an adjournment at that day, when he is informed that, besides the business yet before Committees, there are no less than 700 bills depending between the two Houses of Congress, some of them of momentous importance and great urgency.—*Nat. Int. of Saturday.*

**DOMESTIC.**

From the N Orleans True American, April 4.

**TEXAS.** For the last three days, there has been a variety of reports from Texas, but on none of which much reliance can be placed.

It is probable that Colonel Fanning has had a fight with the Mexicans, at or near Goliad,—it is said, that in the fight 1500 of the enemy were killed. It was reported last night, that San Antonio had been retaken, but after diligent enquiry we could not obtain any information in relation to this report, upon which we could at all rely.

Santa Anna's official account of the taking of San Antonio is in town. He acknowledges that the fighting was pretty hard, and boasts of having killed 600 Texans, out of the 180 in the Fort. He is silent as to the first attack.

The Legislature adjourned on Saturday evening at 9 o'clock after a very long and laborious session of 103 days, during which were passed 284 laws and resolves. The charters of the State and People's Banks were annulled, from the first of April next; and a law was passed authorizing the Banks to borrow money and issue therefor post notes upon time, and bearing interest, provided the amount of such loans and issues by any Bank shall not, at any time, exceed twenty-five per cent, of the capital stock of such Bank actually paid in. [New England Spectator.

The donations and subscriptions for the relief of the distressed Protestant clergy in Ireland, amounted, on the 13th of February, to more than five hundred thousand dollars.

A bill is before the New York legislature, to incorporate the 'New York Theological Seminary;' to be located in that city,—upwards of \$60,000 having been subscribed for its endowment and support. Rev. Dr. M'Auley and twenty-seven other persons, all of them members of the presbyterian denomination, are mentioned as the present directors. The institution is designed principally, though not exclusively, for those young men of New York and Brooklyn, and the vicinity, who are desirous of pursuing a course of theological study, but whose circumstances render it inconvenient for them to go from home for this purpose.

**ST. LOUIS, March 20. Murder upon Murder.** Some months ago we noticed the murder of Mr Woodbury Massey, at Dubuque, M. T., by two persons named Smith, father and son. They escaped punishment, by the decision of court before which they were indicted, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. A few weeks ago we recorded the death of the elder Smith, who was shot down in Galena, by Henry L. Massey, a brother of W. Massey. And now we learn from the last Galena Advertiser, that a week or two previous, Miss Massey, a sister, shot Wm. Smith, at Dubuque; the ball entered Smith's right side, just above the third rib, and lodged. [Republican.]

Joseph Harrison was committed to prison in Kent county, Md. on Tuesday last, upon a charge of kidnapping a negro boy near Wilmington; a forged bill of sale being found in his possession.

A fire occurred in Seneca Falls, N. Y. on Friday afternoon of last week, in the carriage shop of Ebenezer Hoskins & Co. Amount destroyed not far from \$16,000, of which \$6000 was insured.

**FIRST CHURCH IN LYNN.** The Rev. PARSONS COOKE, late of Portsmouth, N. H. has accepted the call of the First Church in Lynn, to become their Pastor. The installation is to take place on Wednesday afternoon, May 4th. [Landmark.

**BANK ROBBERY.** The vault of the Merchants' Bank, in Providence, R. I. was opened between Saturday night and Monday morning last, and bills to the amount of \$15,938 were stolen therefrom. A reward of \$5000 is offered for such information as will lead to the recovery of the money.

Elizabeth Houston, a young woman 19 years of age, has been arrested for stealing an entire piece of calico from the store of Mr. Elias Kidder, Poplar street. She had frequented the store for several months past, during which time a considerable amount of goods had been missed. She was committed for trial.—*Boston Trans.*

A man has recently made his appearance in France, claiming to be the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. He assumes the title of the Duke of Normandy.

Lord St. John recently relinquished his pension of 3000l. per annum.

Robert Owen's "Institution and Equitable Labor Exchange," in London, is broken up. The shelves, counters, and furniture were sold by auction on the 9th of February, at an enormous sacrifice.

The king of England has given his assent to the measure for the suppression of Orange lodges and other secret political societies.

The net profits of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, for the six months ending on the 31st of January, were 45,960l.

The President of the United States has recognized Edward Mallard, as Consul of Belgium, for the port of New-Orleans.

**NEWBURYPART LYCEUM.** The Lecture before the Lyceum THIS EVENING, will be delivered by Mr. CHARLES D. JACKSON, of Andover Theol. Seminary.

The annual meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them will be held at the chapel in Harris Street, on Tuesday evening next  
NEWMAN BROWN, Sec'y.

The Essex North Association meets next week, Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday, at Rev. Mr. Durant's, Byfield.

The ANNIVERSARY of the Benevolent Societies of Essex North will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 4th, at the Centre Church, Haverhill.

Business meeting in the Vestry at 9 o'clock; public exercises at 10, and 2.

**Agricultural Tools, Garden and Grass Seeds.**

CHARLES H. HUDSON,  
DEALER IN  
**Ward Ware Goods,**

MARKET-SQUARE—NEWBURYPART.

HAS just received as Agent of the Boston Agricultural Ware House—a large assortment of HOWARD'S PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS; Cast Steel Shovels, Spades, Hoes & Forks; Patent Cheese Presses, Churns, and Corn Shellers; Pruning Knives and Shears; 47 kinds of GARDEN SEEDS; Herds Grass, Red Top, and Clover Seed; Garden Tools, assorted.

Orders for any articles promptly attended to at the Boston price.

A complete assortment of HARD WARE GOODS constantly on hand.

**MARRIAGES.**

In this town, on Tuesday, by John Cook, Esq. Mr Richard Tuttle to Miss Lucy Williams.

In Bradford, Mr Joshua Holt to Miss Charlotte Gage.

In Alleghany, Pa. Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, of Philadelphia, to Miss Susan, daughter of John Erwin, Esq. of Alleghany. Mr. T. and wife expect to sail in a few weeks for Singapore, as missionaries of the gospel.

In Haverhill, N. H. Mr. Bannister Frarey to Miss Almira Niles, both of H. The parties were both deaf and dumb and were married by the aid of an interpreter.

**DEATHS.**

In this town, on the 16th inst. Mr. John Gardner Dean, aged 26, eldest son of Mr. John D. On Tuesday the 29th, Franklin J. Douglas, aged 33.

In Newbury, on Tuesday morning, Martha Sargent, aged 21.

In Salem, Miss Mary Pike, daughter of Mr. Jacob Pike, aged 27. Mrs. Sally Towne, aged 52. Mr. Charles Richardson, a veteran of the revolution, aged 80.

In Andover, Capt. Caleb Wheeler, aged 53. In Methuen, Mrs. Elizabeth White, aged 87. Daniel C. Rowell, member of the Senior Class of Amherst College.

In Fryeburg, Me. Rev. Amos J. Cook, aged 58. He lived a christian, and he died a christian death. The last words he uttered expressed the preciousness of the redemption of Jesus Christ.

In Bridgeport, Ct. on the 3d inst. of a severe and lingering illness, Mrs Sarah, widow of the late Elias Cornelius, M. D. of Somers, N. Y., and mother of the late Rev. Elias Cornelius, D. D., aged 72. Mrs C. was a mother in Israel.

In Haverhill, Mrs Abigail, wife of Capt Isaac How, aged 40.—Deacon Barnard Brackett, aged 60.—Miss Louisa Wightman, aged 20. In Bradford, Mr John Peabody, aged 73.

**SHIPPING LIST.**

**PORT OF NEWBURYPART.**

SUNDAY, April 17.—Arr. sch. Pearl, Colby, Boston; Actor, Jones, do.; Vulture, Gray, do.; Margaret Ann, Perkins, Penobscot; Enterprise, Chase, Beverly.

Sailed, schrs. Magnet, Jaques, Philadelphia; Eunice, Eastport. Arrived on Wednesday, 20th, sch. Brilliant, Small, Portland.

Cleared, sch. Susan, Rossiter, Beverly.

Ship Persia, sailed from Liverpool 29th Feb. for New York.

Ship Leonore, Lunt, from New York arrived at Savannah, 9th inst.

At New Orleans, 2d inst. Glide, March, for Mobile same day.

Sch. Trumpet, Page, from Savannah, arrived at Baltimore 14th.

At Newcastle, 13th, Elizabeth Frith, for N. Orleans.

At Havana, 2d inst. Republic, to sail soon.

Sch Actress, Pettengill, cleared at Boston, Wednesday, for this port.

Capt. Wade, of schr. Miner, at Portland, reports that about day light on Friday, off Green Islands, he discovered the quarter deck of a vessel, and took from it Capt. Murphy and two seamen, Robert Thomas and Charles Haot, survivors of the ship *Industry*, of Beverly. She struck on a ledge a little west of Small Point, on Wednesday night.

Sch. Lily, Morton, of Bristol, from Sandy Bay for Portland, went ashore on Wednesday night, on Stage Island, 20 miles west of Cape Elizabeth. She stove to pieces during the night. Vessel totally lost—crew, sails and rigging saved.

Arr. at Liverpool, 2d March, Geo. Washington, N. York; Alfred, Britannia, and Powhatan, Thompson, Savannah; Mogul and Tiger, New Orleans.

Sailed 29th Feb. Eli Whitney and Caledonia, N. York. March 4th, Republic, Congress and Emulous, New York.

At Rio Janeiro, 22d Feb. Dido, 82 days from Calais, Me.

At Cape of Good Hope, last of Jan. ship Lydia, Ramsdell, of Salem.

The whale ship Thomas Mirror, bound for St. John, with 1600 bbls. of oil, was wrecked at Eastport, on Saturday night—vessel and cargo a total loss.

Cld. at Boston, 20th, ship Ohio, Baker, New Orleans; brigs Billow, Brown, Neuvitas; Baltimore, Russell, Matanzas; Agenoria, Windsor.

Arr. at Richmond, 15th, Manhattan, Colley, N. York. Sailed, Meridian, for Boston.

Arr. at Baltimore, 17th, Pilgrim, Stevens, N. Orleans; Glide, Chase, N York.

Arr. at Philad. 17th, Rolla, Gerrish, Boston.

Arr. at New York, 18th, Columbia, Lee, Liverpool, March 4, 195 steerage passengers.

**New Books;**

Just Published by the Mass. S. S. Society. CLARA WELFORD, or the Widow of Monmouth, Part III. This is the continuation of a series of books, designed to interest the young in the historical and biographical parts of the Old Testament. It is in the dialogue form, and commencing with the story of David's hiding in the cave of Adullam, embraces the whole subsequent history and character of that prince; the life and deeds of his son Solomon, the character and acts of Elijah and Elisha, as well as of Rehoboam and many of the kings of Israel. It brings down the Bible history somewhat farther than the sad end of Ahab and Jezebel.

Wisdom and Her Ways, from the London edition. Also in press, and will be published by the first of May, a new Question Book for Sabbath Schools on the Romans.

Also, just received from the Depository of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, N. York, a complete assortment of their publications, for sale at their prices.

C. C. DEAN, Agent. Depository, No. 25, Cornhill, Boston.

**To School Committees.**

CHARLES WHIPPLE, Bookseller, Newburyport, has constantly for sale, a large supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising most of those which are in general use. Also, Bibles and Testaments of every size and quality, together with a great variety of books, in every department of Literature; all which will be furnished on the LOWEST TERMS for cash.

Teachers and others wishing to purchase, are respectfully requested to call. April 22

POETRY.

"THY KINGDOM COME."

A MISSIONARY HYMN, BY J. MONTGOMERY,  
Send out thy light and truth, O God!  
With sound of trumpet from above;  
Break not the nations with thy rod,  
But draw them as with cords of love;  
Justice and mercy meet,  
The work is well begun:  
Through every clime their feet,  
Who bring glad tidings, run:  
Before thee every idol fall,  
Rend the false prophet's veil of lies;  
The fulness of the Gentiles call,  
Be Israel saved, let Jacob rise;  
Thy kingdom come indeed,  
Thy Church with union bless,  
Who bring glad tidings, run:  
And every tongue confess  
One Lord,—the Lord our Righteousness.  
Now for the travail of his soul,  
Messiah's peaceful reign advance:  
From sun to sun, from pole to pole  
He claims his pledged inheritance;  
O thou most Mighty, gird  
Thy sword upon thy thigh,—  
That two-edged sword, thy word,  
By which thy foes shall die.  
Then spring, new-born, beneath thine eye,  
So perish all thine enemies,  
Their enmity alone be slain;  
Then in the arms of mercy seize,  
Breathe, and their souls shall come again;  
So may thy friends, at length,  
Oft smitten, oft laid low,  
Forth, like the sun, in strength,  
Conquering to conquer go,  
Till to thy throne all nations flow.  
[Ch. Keepsake, for 1836.]

POPERY.

The following edifying specimen of Roman Priestcraft is extracted from Zion's Herald. It is a picture to the life.

PRISON SCENE.

The following narrative may be relied upon as strictly true. Some of the persons spoken of are now in this city, and may be appealed to for the truth of all that is here stated.

Some eight or ten years since, a man by the name of Powers, residing in this city, and a member of the Roman Church, was tried and condemned to death for murder. He was imprisoned in one of the jails, there waiting his execution. As usual, he was visited by a Catholic priest by the name of L. Powers was known to be like most Catholics in this country, grossly ignorant; his case, therefore, excited the compassion of several pious Protestants. Mrs. J. the wife of the jailer, Mrs. P. another pious member of the family, and Mrs. T. an acquaintance of theirs, went into his cell to see and converse with him. They found him very anxious about his salvation. While engaged in religious conversation, their labors were disturbed by the arrival of priest L., who, somewhat surprised at finding ladies in the cell, remarked that he should "like to see the prisoner alone."

"This is Mr. L., I presume," said Mrs. T.  
"That is my name," said L.  
"I should be pleased with an opportunity to converse with you," continued Mrs. T.  
"With pleasure," replied L., "be seated, ladies."

"A very solemn thing," said Mrs. P., "for a man to come to such an end as this."  
"O, I don't know," said L., "we must all go, and you may die first, there is no knowing."

"But it is a solemn thing for a man to die with his sins unpardoned," replied Mrs. P.  
"What is that you say?" inquired the priest earnestly.

"This poor man says that he does not feel that his sins are pardoned," answered Mrs. P.

"Did you dare to say that?" demanded L., springing at Powers, and shaking his fist in his face, and looking as though he would tear him in pieces. "Did you dare to say that?"

Poor Powers cringed and curled down like a spaniel fearing the lash, and said not a word.

"But who can forgive sins?" asked Mrs. T.  
"I can do it," replied L., in a rage.  
"Where did you obtain power to do that?" said Mrs. T.

"At my ordination," answered L., with increased anger.

Upon this a discussion commenced upon the sin of making such pretensions, and upon the doctrines of the Bible generally; in which the priest who read his rosary and mumbled his Latin, more than he had studied the word of God, found himself more than matched by those Bible-reading females. Pressed and goaded by the pointed and cutting quotations and applications of scripture which they made, he walked the cell with hurried steps, raved, cursed the Protestants and their doctrines, and declared that every soul of them would go to hell unless they became Catholics! Never, I think, was a priest in such trouble, from such a cause before. For as one of the ladies told me, it seemed as if God helped them in the application of such scriptures as they never thought of applying in that manner before.

But the worst of the case was yet to come. While the conversation was going on with the priest, which was sustained by Mrs. T., Mrs. P., who was very near the prisoner, renewed the conversation with him unobserved by the priest. The poor fellow's fears

were so excited by the conduct of the priest, that he trembled like an aspen. "Don't believe a word he says about pardoning your sins," said Mrs. P. to the trembling man. "Look to Christ. He alone can pardon and save you."

"Come again, do come again," whispered poor Powers amid his fast falling tears, "come again and see me." By this time priest L. had exhausted the storm of his passion and become more calm.

"I should like to pray with the prisoner," said Mrs. T. "if you are willing."

"You may pray, replied L., but I shall not believe one word of what you say." This seems to have been said thoughtless of the consequences; for upon one of the ladies proceeding immediately to improve the opportunity thus offered, by commencing, priest L. was thrown into an agony.

He sprang to the lady engaged in prayer, took her by the shoulder, and cried out "You shan't pray, you shan't pray! What! pray before a priest? Get up! get up! Jailor, here!—running to the door of the cell and pounding it with his fist;—Jailer, come here in a minute, and take out these women! Take them out in a minute, they are going to pray here!" The jailer, who could scarcely keep his countenance to see the trouble that the priest was in, opened the door and the ladies passed out. Priest L. determined not to be troubled in like manner again, went to the high Sheriff and besought him that no more Protestants might be allowed to visit this member of the Mother Church. The Sheriff complied, and thus poor Powers was deprived of any further religious instruction.

Afterwards, the jailer in examining the person of priest L.—as he went to the prisoner, which was his duty, found a bottle of rum on his person! The night previous to the execution, a number of Worthies were in the cell of the prisoner, and being well supplied with rum they had a real wake. Such are Romanists, and such is a Romish preparation for eternity!

As poor Powers passed from his cell to the gallows, and while the priest was holding the prayer-book before his face, and making crosses, he looked up to the window and saw the ladies who had visited him. He smiled, bowed, and passed on to eternity.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

HORRID MURDER AND ARSON. A young woman named Ellen Jewett boarding with Mrs. Townsend of Number 41 Thomas street, (a house of ill fame) was murdered in her bed yesterday morning. The circumstance, as we have heard them are as follows: Miss Jewett had been for some time kept mistress of Frances P. Robinson clerk in a respectable mercantile house in Maiden lane who it appears from some unknown cause became jealous and demanded a miniature likeness of himself which he had presented to her, and also some correspondence that had passed between them, which she refused to give up. Nothing however occurred to lead to a supposition that any violence was intended. On Saturday night Robinson visited the house at the usual hour, and remained with her until three o'clock on Sunday morning when he was heard by those sleeping in the lower part of the house, to come down stairs and finding the front door locked, he called out to the family to let him out; he immediately thereafter went to the back door, unbolted it and in the act of climbing over the fence, his cloak was caught by a nail torn from his shoulders, and left on the fence, with a sharp hatchet tied to its tassels, where it was found in the morning. A short time after he left the inmates were alarmed by a dense smoke which filled the house almost to suffocation. On going up stairs into the room of the unfortunate girl the smoke was found to proceed from her bed, which was on fire and on which lay her dead body; her head mangled in the most shocking manner, three deep wounds having been inflicted on her temples and forehead. Suspicions immediately rested on Robinson, who was arrested about 8 o'clock at his boarding house in Liberty street and conducted to the house in Thomas street, where the murder was committed, and where the Coroners jury was sitting over the dead body. Verdict of the jury willful murder. Robinson was after the inquest examined at the police office, and committed to bride-well.—After leaving Thomas street he went to his boarding house and retired to bed doubtless with the belief that the fire he had communicated to the bed would destroy the building and its inmates and thus conceal his black-hearted crime! Robinson is a young man about 20 years of age of good address and confident manner. It is said he went through his examination with the most perfect composure and was observed to smile when the officers were conducting him to bride-well.

SLAVERY AND MOBS MAKE OUR REPUBLICANISM A MOCKERY.—One of our devoted missionaries thus writes from Tabreez, in Persia:

"It pierces my heart through and through with many sorrows, to hear of the disgraceful scenes that have been acted in America, since I left that happy land. O, has the spirit of our fathers departed! Be assured those things are not done in a corner! The aristocrats, not only of Europe, but also of Asia, mightily exult, as the tidings of riots in America are waited to us on almost every western gale. Crowned heads are predicted, as soon destined to wave their sceptres over vassal kingdoms, throughout the new world."

[Human Rights.]

QUESTION.—Will the slaves when emancipated turn round and cut their masters' throats?

ANSWER.—Not till the course of nature

turns backward. It will be recollected that Mr. Arthur Thome of Kentucky lately emancipated his slaves. Who expects to hear that he and his family have been murdered in their beds for this act of humanity? Who apprehends that Mr. Thome will ever want friends, in the lifetime of those whom he has changed from property into people? Hear what his son, Mr. James A. Thome, of Oberlin Institute, says of this matter:

"A letter from home gives the following account of the scene: 'On New Year's day, father went to Reuben, one of his colored men, and said, 'Reuben, are you going to work to-day?' Reuben replied, 'It's just as you please, master.' 'No, it's just as you please, Reuben, for you are free, and in a day or two when the court sits I am going to get free papers for all of you. Then if you wish to remain in my service, I will pay you wages.' Reuben went to communicate the glad news to the rest, and it ran around the little circle like fire. They were all full of joy! After this moment of ecstasy what was the first impulse that seized their breasts? Was it revenge? Did they cry, Blood, and spring at the necks of their master and his family? Hear one of them saying, 'O, I wish Master Jimmy (myself)—one of their former oppressors) was here, to be wid us when we go up to de Court House, to get our free papers, singing,

'Hail Columbia, happy land.'

Hah! that is the voice of nature—the voice of God—out of the deep places of the human heart." [Ib.]

POISON.

"Oh!" exclaimed a man who had made much money in the traffic, as he looked around from his store upon the once thrifty farmers, who had been brought to ruin by trading with him; "Oh it is horrible business." I stand and look at a distillery; at the hoghead rolling into a whole sale store; at the barrel, the keg taken in by the retailer. I ask the physician what is the nature of that substance, and its effects if men drink it? I ask the police magistrate, the Judge, the man of observation, the wife.—One loud clear voice answers, POISON—POISON—the deadliest, cruellest poison. It kills both body and soul, and creates all around it an atmosphere of death. Look at that decked bar-room. Its gilding is the mask of the assassin. Look at that smiling bar-tender. Can he be so ignorant as not to know what a train of evils he is setting in motion; Has he not read nor observed? He has laughed at temperance Societies. Has he prepared to answer his final Judge."—Kirk's Sermon on the traffic, p. 169.

THE LAST SMOKE.

I'm smoking now my last cigar—  
I'll never smoke again;  
My wife, it much displeases her,  
And children all complain.

When I've been to a neighbor's house,  
Not knowing where to spit,  
I've made resolves, but broke them oft,  
The practice vile to quit.

I used to think it did me good,  
And settled every meal—  
And that without a fine cigar  
I'd dull and stupid feel.

'Tis false—it does no good at all,  
And I will smoke no more;  
And O, how pleased my wife will be  
To have a tidy floor!

Notice to Hairdressers.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from his present line of business in the course of the present summer, wishes to let his stand to some well qualified person, that understands the business of cutting Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair in the best style, and who will be punctual and faithful—none other need apply. A line addressed to the subscriber, post paid, will be attended to. N. NEWMAN.  
Newburyport, Ap. 15

Domestics.

BROWN SHEETING 37 inches wide, fine goods at 12 1/2 cents per yd. Variety other Styles Sheetings and Shirtings, Tickings, Patches, &c. &c. at No. 8 State Street by H. P. SWEETSER.

Black Silks.

A GREAT Variety Rich Common and Low priced, at the SILK STORE 8 State St.

New Books.

SERMONS on Important subjects, by Rev. C. G. Finney, with a Portrait. Also his Lectures on Revivals of Religion. Practical Thoughts, by Rev. W. Nevins, D. D. Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, with many engravings, for sale by C. WHIPPLE, a 15.

New Spring Goods.

H. P. Sweetser has just received a great variety of Fresh Imported, and American Dry Goods. Among them a new Style Watered Railroad Prints, Superior Dark and Light English Prints, Lawns, Gloves, Hosiery, Muslins, Gingham &c. &c. at No. 8 State-Street.

New Carpeting.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, No. 4 State Street, has this day received a fresh supply of Carpeting, comprising a good assortment of common, fine and superfine, light and dark colors, Venetian Damask Stair Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton and Common Rugs, 6-4 Straw Carpeting of a superior quality. Bindings & Trimmings of all kinds, and will be sold at the lowest Boston prices. a 1

Russia Crash.

BALE, 485 yds. Good quality at 8 cts. per yard. Just received by RICHARD PLUMMER, a 8. 10 Cornhill.

Col'd Silks.

AT SWEETSER'S Silk Store may be found the largest assortment of Col'd Silks ever offered in town, consisting of more than Sixty different shades, comprising the most fashionable colors of fig'd, Plain and Watered Silks from 3/4 to 1,25 cts per yd. No 8 State Street.

NEW GINGHAMS. Just received at No. 8 State Street, Gingham, Linens, Patches, Suffolk Drills, Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Diapers, Crash, Tickings, Brown and white Table Covers, for sale cheap by H. P. SWEETSER.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Done up in papers with directions for planting, &c.  
FOR SALE BY EBENEZER STEDMAN, MARKET-SQUARE.

EARLIEST Dwarf Pea, Early Washington do. Early Golden Hotspur do. Early Bishop dwarf do. 1 foot high. Dwarf blue Imperial, 2 feet high. Dwarf blue Top do. which produces the pods on the top of the branches. Large Russia Marrowfat do. Spanish Fan do. 1 1/2 feet high. Early Bust and Pole Beans, 13 varieties, Long Blood and Early Turnip Beet, Early and late Cabbage, 12 varieties, Long Orange and Early Morn Carrot, Early and late Cauliflower, White and Rose Celery, Early Canada Corn, Sweet and Tuscarora do, Early and late Cucumber, Smooth do. for Pickles, Endive Leek. Early and late Lettuce. Mush Mellons, 8 varieties, White and brown Mustard. Margel Wurtzel. Yellow, white and red Onion, Large Dutch Parsnip. Curled Parsley. Squash Pepper. Fine Family Pumpkin. Early and late Radish, 7 varieties. Rubarb for Tarts. Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip. Salsafy or Vegetable Oyster. Saffron, Spinnage, Tomatos or Love Apple, Early and late Squash. Early and late Turnip. Thyme, Summer Savory, Balm, Lavender, White and Purple Egg Plant, White Mulberry Seed, Pepper Grass. Clover Seed. Herds Grass. Red Top, &c. &c. a 8

Garden Seeds

OF the growth of the last Season raised for and put up at the New-England Seed Store. Each sort is Labelled with directions for its culture. Among which are the following—

The Earliest Dwarf Pea, do Washington Pea, do Frame Pea, Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea, do Scymetar Pea, Larger Marrowfat, Early White Dwarf Case Knife Bean, do China Dwarf Bean (Early and fine) do Marrow Bean (best string Bean) London Horticultural Pole Beans.

Also a great variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, raised in one of the first Establishments in the Country, for sale by J. G. TILTON.

New Books.

WAY-MARK, in which some of the Turns of the Broad Road are pointed out. Turner's Guide to Vocal Music, with Notes, Rev. William Nevins's Thoughts on Popery, Barrows's view of the American Slavery Question, for sale by A. S. C. WHIPPLE.

New Goods.

RICHARD PLUMER, has just opened a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part, viz: Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mulberry, Claret, Green, Invisible Green, and mixed BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, Velvets, Eminent, Lama Cassimeres, Beaver-teen, Buffalo Cloth, Sain Vesting, Fancy Drill, Vestings, Ital. Hdks, Super Flag Hdks, "Bandanna, common Flag, Cotton do. Cotton Hose from 12 1/2 cts to 50 cts. Unbleached 1-2 Hose at 8 cents. Colored Ribbed Cotton Hose, a new article. Linens, Lawns, Corded, Check, fig'd and plain Cambrics, Bishop Lawn, Linen Cambric, Imitation do. Bordered Cotton Hdks, at 1 1/2 pair Kid Gloves, a good article at 25 cts per pair, white linen Table Covers, 6, 7, and 8-4 Brown do do. Russia Diapers, Brown Holland, Buckram, Padding, &c. &c. The above with a large assortment of other New Goods will be sold cheap for Cash, at 10 Cornhill. a 1

Valuable Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Periodical Publications.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for receiving Subscriptions for the most popular Foreign and American Periodicals.

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Waldie's Select Circulating Library, \$5,00  
The Lady's Book Illustrated with plates, 3,00  
The Ladies Companion & Mon. Magazine, 3,00  
The New York Mirror &c. weekly, 4,00  
The London Penny Magazine, 1,50  
The London Saturday Magazine, 1,50  
Abbots Religious Magazine Mon. (Boston), 2,00  
Mechanic's Magazine a work of immense value to Mechanics, Published monthly 3,00  
Law Library. Comprising reprints of the most valuable new English Works, adapted to the Profession in this Country, 10,00  
The American Journal of Medical Science, 5,00  
American Gardiner's Magazine, 3,00  
French Magazine twice a month, 4,00  
Parleys Magazine, interesting to children, 1,00  
The Sabbath School Visitor, 50  
Most of the above and many other Periodical Works, can be furnished without charge of postage by JOHN G. TILTON. a 1.

Paper Hangings.

999 ROLLERS of Room Paper, comprising a very large variety, of every quality and price, all which are offered on the lowest terms; Also elegant Cloth, and common Borders for sale by a 1. C. WHIPPLE.

New Books.

THE Book of Shipwrecks and Disasters at sea or Historical Narratives of the most noted calamities, and Providential deliverances from Fire and Famine on the ocean, with Engravings. A Narrative of a visit to England by John Codman D. D. No. 11 Temperance Tales, Just received by J. G. TILTON.

NEW GOODS.

Spring Importations.

A. D. CURRIER & CO. Have just received a beautiful assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS.

Blue, black, brown, drake, neck green, dahlia, and Roman Purple BROADCLOTHS. Blue, black, brown, slate, drab and mix'd CASSIMERES. Blue, black, drab and mix'd SATINETTS. Red, white, green and yellow FLANNELS. Black and blue black, Silk Velvets. Flagg and Bandanna Silk HDKFS. English Spitalfield do. Furniture Patch. Gents. Cotton Cravats. 10 ps. Irish Linnens. Linnen Lawns. Bishop Lawns. 4-4 and 5-4 Cambric and Cambric Muslins. 300 yards slate, Brown, red & green Cambrics. 10 ps. New Style plaid Gingham. Plain and Plaid Pink Gingham. White Linnen Hdks. Ladies white Cotton Hdks. Fancy Hdks. Ladies Kid Gloves. Brown and white Linnen Damask Covers. Linnen Damask, Linnen Damask Napkins. 10 ps. dark London Prints, at 25 cents. A few ps. Turkey Fancies. 10 ps. Prints at 1s. 10 ps. do. at 12 1-2 cts. Also—A great variety of other New Goods, for sale Cheap at No. 13, STATE STREET. April 8 4w

Cheap and Useful Books.

THE attention of Families, Parents, Teachers of Youth, Ministers, and all persons who take an interest in promoting useful and entertaining knowledge, is invited to the large collection of BOOKS published by the American Sunday School Union, embracing more than 400 works of almost every size, from 8 to 300 pages, illustrated with Engravings, Maps, &c. Books may be found in this collection suitable to all ages and classes of persons, especially to the young, and those who have not time to read larger volumes. Among the subjects are—

LIVES OF EMINENT CHRISTIAN MEN AND WOMEN, AND YOUNG PERSONS, As Brainerd, Swartz, Martyn, Oberlin, Eliot, Francke, Spenser, Mrs. Judson, Mrs. Newell, Edwards, Urquhart, Newton, Gardiner, Rich, mond, Pearce, Catharine Brown, Spencer, &c.

BIOGRAPHIES FROM SACRED HISTORY: Lives of Moses, David, Daniel, Elijah, Esther, the Beloved Disciple, John the Baptist, Apostle Paul, the Patriarchs, Elisha, Ruth, &c. &c.

THERE ARE ALSO, Histories of various Missions. Works on Temperance, Dictionaries of the Bible, of Bible Natural History, and Bible Geography; Biblical Antiquities; Interesting Narratives; Descriptive Incidents, illustrative of the Customs, Habits, and Geography of the Hebrews; Warnings respecting various Sins; Advice to the Young; Books for persons at Service, and for Apprentices, &c. These Books are suitable for Family Libraries, for Presents, and for general circulation. There are also Elementary Books, Counting and other Picture Cards, suited to Children's Schools; Cards of Natural History; Maps of Jerusalem and Palestine; and every thing necessary for Infant and Sabbath Schools. The price of Union Questions is reduced to 10 cts. For sale at the DEPOSITORY of the Am. S. Union, No. 22, COURT ST. BOSTON.

To Invalids.

D. RICHARDSON, of South Reading has (in compliance with the earnest solicitation of his numerous friends,) consented to offer his celebrated VEGETABLE BITTERS and PILLS, to the public, which he has used in his extensive practice more than thirty years, and they have been the means of restoring to health thousands of Invalids, pronounced incurable by Physicians.

No. 1.—Are recommended to Invalids of either sex, afflicted with any of the following complaints, viz: Dyspepsia, sinking, faintness or burning in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, increased or diminished appetite, dizziness or headache, costiveness, pain in the side, flatulency, weakness of the back, and bilious complaints.

No. 2.—Is designed for the cure of that class of inveterate diseases, which arise from an impure state of the Blood, and exhibit themselves in the forms of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St Anthony's Fire, Scald Head in children, and various other cutaneous diseases. It is an excellent remedy for females afflicted with a sore mouth while nursing, or at any other time.

Plain and practical directions accompany the above Vegetable Medicines, and they may be taken without any hindrance of business or amusement, and will, if persisted in, prevent and cure numerous diseases, which daily send many of our worthiest to a premature grave.

Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of Nathan Richardson and Son, on the outside printed wrapper. For sale in Newburyport, by A. S. JONES, Bracket Hutchings, Portsmouth; John Maron, Hampton; J. G. May, Kennebunk.

The Female Student,

OR Lectures to Young Ladies on Female Education, for the use of Mother's, Teachers, and Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps, (late Vice Principal of Troy Female Seminary,) author of Familiar Lectures on Botany, Chemistry and Botany for beginners in Geology, &c. For sale by JOHN G. TILTON.

Linens, Cheap.

RICHARD PLUMER, will open this morning, 5 ps. Colram Linens, 9 do. London do 5 do Irish do. which will be sold low for Cash, at 10 Cornhill. a 1

Harlan Page.

A NEW supply of this very interesting work. Also, more "Wright and Wrong in Boston," just received at the Bookstore of CHARLES WHIPPLE.

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