

TERMS.

If paid within three months, - 3. 00
If paid within three months after the close of the year, - 3. 50
If paid within twelve months after the close of the year, - 4. 00
If not paid within that time, - 5. 00

A company of ten persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$25, provided the names be forwarded together, act accompanied by the money.
No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the Editor till arrears are paid.
Advertisements inserted for 75 cents per square or less the first time, and 37½ for each subsequent insertion.

Persons sending in advertisements are required to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.
The Postage must be paid on all communications.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.
VISIT OF LAFAYETTE TO MR. CRAWFORD IN WASHINGTON.

It was not in crowded saloons that Mr. Crawford could meet Lafayette as he wished to meet him—as a dear and long esteemed friend. He therefore invited him into the country, and fixed on a morning for his breakfasting with him in a social and domestic manner.

The only company invited to meet him at Mr. Crawford's house, was a family living on the adjoining farm, intimate friends, as well as near neighbors. Judge A., the Comptroller, was to bring Lafayette out in his carriage, while his son and private secretary were to follow in another.

When these arrangements were made known by Mr. Crawford to his family, some difficulties were started. "We have but one parlor, and that we must breakfast in." "That is of no consequence," replied Mr. C. "The company can sit with me in my chamber until breakfast is ready."

"But it is so small it will not hold one half the company."

"Well, the weather is delightful; they can sit in the piazza, or walk about the grounds."

"But, papa," observed one of the daughters; "we have neither our plate or china here; nothing but our Liverpool set."

"Far more suitable, child, for this house, than the china or plate would be."

"La, papa, I do not believe Gen. Lafayette could eat with steel forks."

"True," answered Mr. Crawford; "I do believe you must send into the city for our silver forks. I believe they are indispensable."

"And the silver dishes and waiters, papa."

"Pshaw!" interrupted the father, "all that would be nonsense."

"But," observed the neighbor lady, who happened to be present, "I presume you will send for a French cook."

"Indeed, I will do no such thing," said the good lady of the house. "My fine fried chicken, and corn bread, are better in themselves, and will be greater rarities to him, than any dishes the French cook could prepare."

Mr. Crawford sat smiling at the prolonged discussion, on similar points, between the ladies, but settled the matter by saying, "My dear, let the breakfast suit the house; the plainer the better. Lafayette is coming to visit his old friend, not the Secretary of the Treasury."

And plain the breakfast was, as any American farmer need to give; but at the same time as excellent and abundant as any Virginia planter could desire. And every one knows what a Virginia breakfast is; of what a variety of meats, (never forgetting fried chickens and ham) and bread and cakes of all kinds, that are made of wheat, Indian meal, or rice. I scarcely believe a Scotch breakfast, or a French *dejeuner a la fourchette*, can exceed it.

The morning was as bright as unclouded sunshine, a blue sky and green earth could make it; the atmosphere was almost sparkling, and the spirits were exhilarated by its freshness and elasticity.

The little company, consisting of Mr. Crawford's family, and that of his neighbor friend, were sitting in the piazza, enjoying the morning air and the scene, when the barouche and four and the attendant carriage, drove into the grounds. Mr. C. advanced to the steps of the piazza, with his wife and eight children close around him, and received Lafayette, not as the guest of the nation, but as his old familiar friend.

The General threw his arms round Mr. Crawford's neck, pressed him to his bosom, and, a *la Francaise*, kissed his cheeks. Mrs. Crawford and the children were then introduced, and individually and cordially greeted, when a general introduction followed.

Mr. Crawford led the way into his chamber, and took his old easy chair. An arm chair was offered Lafayette, but spying out a tow nursery chair that stood by the hearth, he drew it close to Mr. Crawford, and sitting down by his side on his low seat, took his hand, and looked up in his face in a fond, familiar manner, which only those who have seen Lafayette with his much beloved friends, can form an idea of—so caressing, so affectionate.

The mistress and her female friends withdrew to the breakfast room; the gentlemen walked out in the piazza; and the friends were left to enjoy a *te de tete*, after their long and eventful separation.

The breakfast was served, the company surrounded the hospitable board. "Now," thought one of the ladies, who kept a diary, "now shall I hear conversation worth recording; I shall have an almost sublime—at least an interesting page to my diary." She not only opened her ears, but her eyes, that she might drink in the sense of every word that fell from the great man's lips. Well, and what did she hear? No-

thing that was very wise or very witty, it must be acknowledged; nothing that would afford matter for a record such as she expected.

"Will you have tea or coffee, General?"

"Tea, madam—tea, if you please. Do you remember, my dear Crawford, what excellent tea we used to get from May? Well, my friend, May still lives in Rue de —, where he lived when you and I got our tea from him. No man in Paris keeps such excellent tea. I am still his customer?"

"Is the old store standing yet?"

"Precisely as you left it. No where do you buy such very good tea."

"Help yourself to some of this butter of my wife's making; you will find it almost as good as that of La Grange."

"Madame's making? It is excellent."

"At La Grange we have no better; my daughters always churn the butter every morning at the breakfast table."

"At the breakfast table?"

"Yes, Madame, in a beautiful little China churn, given them by a friend. It is the fashion in Paris for the ladies every morning to churn their butter at table, and so the fashion found its way to La Grange. And it is wonderful with what a variety of beautiful forms and fancies this pretty toy is embellished—for these churns are but toys."

"When a pause occurred in this chitchat, a gentleman present inquired of Gen. Lafayette whether Baron Hamboldt was in Paris."

"Yes, sir, I left him there, as fond of high places as ever."

"Baron Hamboldt fond of high places?"

"Just so," replied the General; "he has climbed to the highest he could find, in the sixth story, I believe, of the house where he lodges." The company smiled at this play on words. "In fact, he wanted to get as far above the crowd as he could—out of its noise and tumult, and therefore choose his apartment as high as possible."

"He is a great favorite with his king, I am told," observed Mr. Crawford.

"No sovereign was ever so proud of a subject," answered the General. "He has made him his high Chamberlain, and when, you remember, Crawford—when the King of Prussia was in Paris, he would never dispense with his attendance, so proud was he of him. But the Baron, when he could escape and retreat to his solitary room, and throw off his robes of office, felt himself completely happy. The good Hamboldt was never meant for a courtier."

At last the breakfast was over; the young gentlemen accompanied the young ladies in a ramble through the grounds, and finding a swing suspended from a branch of a high tree, amused themselves with swinging, until the carriages were announced. Lafayette's time was limited. An entertainment was prepared for him at the navy yard, to which the President, Secretaries, and other distinguished citizens were to attend him, and where crowds of ladies, gentlemen, and people, awaited his arrival.

Mr. Crawford returned with him in the same carriage. Mrs. C. and the rest of the guests soon followed. It was an animated day—one worth remembering, were it only for the crowds of happy faces lighted up on the occasion, from pure gladness of heart. What is the illumination of cities, so often kindled to celebrate victory, compared to the illuminated countenances of the thousands who greeted with cordial welcome the patriot hero, as the nation's guest? What are the triumphs decreed by authority, compared to spontaneous homage of a grateful people?

LAW.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FERRIES.
We find the following notice of a case recently tried in the Supreme Court of New York, before Judge Talmadge, in the Journal of Commerce.

Andrew Underhill and others, vs James B. Clark and Silas Butler.

This was an action to recover damages from the defendants as common carriers, for the loss of sundry horses, wagons &c., which were on board the ferry boat Jackson, when she was sunk last summer by coming in collision with the steam boat Boston, in the East river. It was endeavored to be shown that there was negligence on the part of the defendants, and evidence was adduced, from which it appeared that the occurrence took place while the ferry boat was on her first trip that morning and that it was made at a much later hour than usual. Some of the plaintiffs' witnesses also deposed that when leaving Brooklyn the ferry boat moved very slowly, and when she was about to start, the ferry master made observations which tended to show that the boat had not got up sufficient quantity of steam.—In reply to this, however, the ferry master deposed that the boat being late was an ordinary occurrence, and although he had used the observations imputed to him, to stify the impatience of the passengers, the boat went off as well as usual, and in his opinion she had her ordinary quantity of steam up when she left Brooklyn.—Several witnesses were examined as to the condition of the ferry boat from which it appeared that although she was an old boat, and had formerly been a horse boat, she was nevertheless as strong and as well adapted for a ferry boat as most of the other ferry boats on the river, and had been thoroughly repaired a few months before she was lost.

In relation to the occurrence, it appeared to have been the result of pure accident. When the ferry boat was about half way across the river, she saw the Boston con-

ing down the river toward her and in order to avoid a collision with her, the ferry boat altered her course and turned her head up the river, and her broadside towards New York. The Boston came between her and New York, and when nearly opposite to her, sheered a little from the shore in order to avoid a small boat that was coming out. This movement of the Boston brought her suddenly into contact with a strong tide, which propelled her towards the ferry boat, and although her engines were stopped as speedily as possible, her bow struck the labord side of the ferry boat, and sunk her almost immediately.

It was contended on the part of the defendants, that in the first place, the owners of a mere ferry boat cannot be held liable as common carriers; and secondly, that they were not guilty of negligence, and that the occurrence was the result of inevitable accident.

Amount of damages claimed, \$650.
The Court in charging the jury said: The questions of law involved in this case are of so nice a character, that they will undoubtedly be reviewed by another Court. It is however my duty to give you the law on the subject.

Common carriers are persons who habitually carry goods, and get payment for doing so. The doctrine relative to common carriers, applies only to the carriers of property, but not those who carry persons. Sloops sailing between Albany and New York, tow boats and steamboats, are common carriers as they carry our goods and baggage for hire. The rules of law which apply to property and passengers, are different. If you go on board a steamboat, and that your person is injured, you have an action on account of it, but you must prove negligence, and if you do, you have a right to recover. But if your property is lost, it is not necessary to show negligence; it is sufficient to prove the loss of your property, and unless it has been lost by means of public enemies; or the act of God, such as lightning or a gust of wind, you can recover for the property though you are unable to show any negligence.—These are the principles of law which apply to common carriers and which are in accordance with the common law of England, & the statute law of this State.

Among the class of men called common carriers, all elementary writers have classed ferrymen. They must be therefore considered as common carriers, until the Legislature alters the law on the subject, an event which does not appear likely, as in all the alterations which they have made they have left that untouched. If it was proper that such should have been the law when we had only sail boats, it is still more necessary now that we have steamboats, and making ferrymen subject to the law as common carriers, and liable under certain enactments, for injury done to person or property, must have a beneficial effect, not only as regards the community at large, but on themselves also, as for their own interest they will take care to keep good boats, manned with the best men, and the most skillful engineers.

Applying these principles of the law to the case before you, you will consider whether the loss was occasioned by the act of God or the enemies of the country; but surely suppositions are of course out of the question. The property was lost by two boats coming in collision. It may be that the Boston was in fault, and that she struck the ferry boat on purpose, but even that will not excuse the ferrymen, if they are common carriers, and I have no hesitation in telling you they are.

I deem it due to the defendant to say, that there is no question of fact for you to decide on, it is entirely a question of law, and you have only to say how much the plaintiffs are entitled to. You will of course do justice to the defendants, and endeavor to ascertain as near as possible how much they have a right to pay the plaintiffs.

Verdict for the plaintiffs, \$625.
For the plaintiffs Messrs. Lee.
For the defendants, Mr. Lord and Mr. Wood.

RELIGIOUS.

INFIDELITY OF THE LAST CENTURY.
From the Balt. Literary & Religious Magazine.
MEMORANDA OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

BY R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

It is difficult to fix a precise date to the commencement of that period of declension in pure religion, which during the last century was observable ever all the earth; and which, especially towards its close, relapsed into almost universal infidelity or heresy. It is probable that we should rather regard these sad catastrophes as being so far isolated in each country as to have peculiar causes and separate dates, as well as diverse manifestations in each; agreeing only in the general fact of forsaking God, and in the special one of wandering far from him, in proportion as they knew little of his truth before. The Catholics of Italy are exhibited, by all witnesses, and especially in the personal memoirs of the Bishop of Pistoia, as sunk into the lowest condition of pollution and superstition—those of France became a horrid model of ferocious atheism. The Episcopal church of England became essentially heretical—taking its own articles as the rule of judgment—and while its clergy openly exceeded the men of the world in "sumptuous living," they preached, (when they preached at all), Arminian, Pelagian, and Arian errors. The established church of Scotland died, and piety went out from their midst, leaving only a barren orthodoxy and a cold external decency of life. In the United States we felt the same withering influences, and ex-

hibited the same varied results. To the north, Unitarianism grew up while in the middle and southern states Deism became the common sentiment. The previous condition of Massachusetts made it certain, march away from God she would be Socinian; while that of Virginia, after an equal march forced her into condition of more reasonable but less religious skepticism. Even the mercies of God lavished societies in such conditions, blessed as they were in the general points, were liable to unusual perversions, differing according to the existing conditions. Thus a wide and true revival of religion in New England ended, to a lamentable degree, in all sorts of metaphysical heresies—which still disturb the minds of men; while in the west, the same gifts were perverted into extravagant and unnatural systems, regarding social life, which are still exhibited among those called "shaking quakers."

There is a great principle at the bottom of all these varying results—a principle universal in the providence of God, as influenced by or influencing in return its spiritual dealings with mankind. The condition in which we are, is the uniform basis of that which is to follow. The influences applied, of necessity produce some result, and whether good or bad, it is akin to the state on which they acted. The gospel itself either melts or hardens, and the eternity before us will assume, in its most glorious, or most aggravated aspect, no other character, to each separate spirit, than the eternal development, perhaps, of that with which it emerged from its state of trial, into eternity.

As with each separate individual, so also with communities, the beginnings are more distant from the final result, than we commonly imagine. I suppose that the final cause, humanly speaking of that awful state of society in France, which obscured with horror the real benefits of the first revolution, is to be sought at least as far back as the revocation of the edict of Nantz, more than a century before its eruption, and that the brutal licentiousness of that nobles and clergy, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, added the finishing touch, and so prepared the people, that the actual results were inevitable, under the given state of the case. So too, in Great Britain, the state of the churches and people, at the darkest period of the latter part of the last century, had undoubtedly a direct relation to the licentiousness of religious opinion, fostered in the last years of the commonwealth, and perfidious conduct of the parliaments and prelates of Charles II., by whom religion was hunted down, as the only crime which could not be tolerated within the realm. The difference of the final results in the two kingdoms, is fully accounted for by the different degrees in which they prepared for themselves wrath, and the consequently more severe punishment which they received, when the day of wrath came to them as nations. We trust, (is it too much to say, we have faith to believe?) that such days will return to them no more. Oh! that the world knew its day of merciful visitations and would appropriate its blessings before they be hid again from their eyes.

No spot of earth has exhibited more thoroughly this mournful declension of religion than the republic of Geneva; nor has any illustrated more forcibly, at the same time, the truth of the principles already stated. For although Geneva has thoroughly shaken off the peculiar doctrines which were so long her glory, the long and blessed influence which her civil and religious institutions had exerted, put her in a condition to make her fall without commotion, without bloodshed—without the destruction of public morals, and to preserve after it, many of those habitudes, of which the spirit and life were gone. And what was not less important, retained her in a state easily accessible to those previous influences, which in Geneva, as throughout all Protestant Christendom, are repairing the breaches of Zion, and restoring her lost beauty. I would speak briefly of both these events.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Managers of this Society, held in the Committee Room, 200 Mulberry-st., on the 21st inst., it was

Resolved, that the bishops be allowed to draw, for the present year, forty-five thousand dollars. This is exclusive of the sum necessary for the support of the foreign missions, which, it is believed, will require not less than twenty-four thousand dollars more, an aggregate amount of sixty-nine thousand dollars.

The amount for which the bishops are allowed to draw is to meet the expenses of the domestic missions among the poorer white settlements, those among the slaves of the south, and southwest, and the several aboriginal missions in the United States and Territories. The foreign missions include those in Liberia, South America, the Oregon, and Texas, for the last of which three missionaries have been recently appointed; and it is in contemplation to send a messenger from this society to France, provided a suitable person can be found.

DEPARTURE OF MISSION FAMILY.

On the 15th inst. the schooner Charlotte Harper sailed from Philadelphia for Liberia, with colored emigrants, and a mission family. Among the latter were a physician, S. M. E. Goheen, and two ladies, who go out as school teachers Mrs. Ann Wilkins, and Miss Lydia Ann Beers attached to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The children of God should in no circumstances doubt the love or care of their Heavenly Father.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

To make Rusk and Dough-nuts.—One pint of new milk, one pint of brown sugar, and three-quarters of a pound of butter melted in the milk until it is quite hot; beat the sugar and eggs together until they appear quite light, then add the milk and butter, with as much flour as will make a stiff batter; beat it well, then put in one spoonful of good-yeast; let it stand all night in a crock; if raised good in the morning, add as much flour as will make it into dough; put it back into the crock and let it rise a second time; then make it out into small cakes and put them in an oven a little warm, not crowded, and let them raise the third time; then heat your lid and oven as your judgment may dictate, and bake them a pine brown. You can take part of the dough and cut into any shape you fancy, and fry them in some nice hot lard of a light brown.—*Ibid.*

Pork Pie.—Make a common pie-crust; put it in an oven or pie-pan; take the small ends of the chine-bone, cut it into small pieces; beat them a little; season them with pepper and salt and fill your pie; put on the top and close it, and pinch it round the edge, and bake it two hours with paper over to prevent the crust from burning; there should be some gravy in it when done.

Veal and Lamb Pie can be made in the same way, the best end of the neck, and the meat off of the chine-bone taken away. The yolk of 3 eggs is an improvement to the veal pie.—*Ibid.*

Receipt to destroy Caterpillars and to cure the Bitter Rot.—In April or May bore a hole with a half inch auger, about half way through the tree, put into it a teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur, plug the hole up tight with a wooden pin. The tree will not be injured and the caterpillars will be destroyed and the bitter rot cured.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

USEFUL IMPROVEMENT.

Few people, except builders, are aware of the advantage of wetting bricks before laying them.—A wall twelve inches thick built up of good mortar with bricks well soaked, is stronger in every respect than one sixteen inches thick built up dry.—The reason of this is that if the bricks are saturated with water they will not abstract from the mortar the moisture which is necessary to its crystallization, and on the contrary they will unite chemically with the mortar, and become almost as solid as a rock. On the other hand, if the bricks are put up dry, they immediately take up all the moisture from the mortar, and leave it too dry to harden, and the consequence is, that when a building of this description is taken down, or tumbles down of its own accord, the mortar falls from it like so much sand.—*New York Sun.*

Reverse Order.—Some days ago "one of us" spoke of the pleasure of an early breakfast, and the enjoyment of a long walk before the duties of the office commence, at 7 o'clock. "Another of us" found some fault with the first, for rising before the sun. "A third of us" is able to state a fact, which perhaps has not its equal in this country: He called a few days since at the residence of a distinguished gentleman, the representative of one of the potentates of Europe: this gentleman rises at four o'clock in the afternoon—takes breakfast at about six in the evening—dines at half past ten at night, and sups between one and two in the morning. He goes to bed at from five to six in the morning and sleeps about ten hours. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From a late English work entitled "Nature a Revelation."

The Lion teaches that great minds are often alarmed at very little enemies. The lion is terrified by the cock crow.

Illustration.—I know a very popular man whose opinions rule thousands of the religious; who wears boots, because he is morbidly afraid of a dog bite.

The Boar teaches that persons much alike bear pain very differently—as the pig, much like the boar, makes a dreadful noise when he is hurt; the bear none.

Illustration.—Capability of bearing pain is not always a virtue, but very often depends on physical condition. James Bee had his leg amputated, and filled the streets with groans. Henry Burr, very much like him, during a similar occasion never murmured at all.

The Ass teaches that many innocent things have an undeserved name.—What so patient as an ass, in reality? what by reputation so stubborn?

Illustration.—The Toad, ear-wig and common snake, are also specimens of this remark. The English Puritans are mostly decried; but they saved religion from Popery and the Government from becoming despotic.

The Squirrel teaches that a man may be very clever, and yet of no great service.—The squirrel can leap the best of all animals, and is yet of little value.

Illustration.—Of this class are nearly all players, mountebanks, jugglers, some fine artists, dancers, &c.

The Poney teaches that greatness is often merely a greater quantity of the little. The poney has all real properties and forms of the strongest horse in a less degree.

Illustration.—Friendship, leisure, honor, distinction, and indeed all the real advantages of life, are to be obtained in a cottage, with £200 per annum. Great-

ness can boast no more but it possesses only the same advantages in a greater degree.

The Eagle teaches that great minds are not much formed for companionship. It is a rare thing to see a pair of eagles; and no one ever saw the eagle and blackbird together.

Illustration.—Whoever saw a flock of eagles? but who has not seen a flock of geese? I do not know that either Milton Locke had an "intimate friend."

The Thrush teaches that the musical talent frequently runs through large families. The thrush family (turd) has one hundred and thirty-six species, and they are nearly all song birds.

Illustration.—It is melancholy to remember how widely diffused are the musical talents among men and how seldom they have been contributed to the improvement of mankind—Madame Malibram, who recently died; has done society less real good than many a plough man or common soldier.

THE IDEA OF A PERFECT WIFE.

Burke, the statesman, used repeatedly to declare, that every care vanished the moment he entered his own roof. He wrote the following beautifully descriptive prose paper. "The idea of a perfect wife," which he presented to Mrs. B. one morning on the anniversary of their marriage, delicately heading the paper as below, leaving her to fill up the blank:

"THE CHARACTER OF ———"
"I intend to give you my idea of a woman; if it at all answers an original, I shall be pleased; for if such a person as I would describe really exists, she must be far superior to my description, and such as I must love too well to be able to paint as I ought."

"She is handsome: but it is a beauty not arising from features, from complexion, or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not from these she touches the heart; it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence, and sensibility, which a face can express, that forms her beauty."

"She has a face that just raises your attention at first sight; it grows on you every moment, and you wonder it did no more than raise your attention at first."

"Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command, like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue."

"Her features are not perfectly regular; that sort of exactness is more to be praised than to be beloved; for it is never animated."

"Her stature is not tall: she is made to be the admiration of every body, but the happiness of one."

"She has all firmness that does not exclude all suppleness, and she does not imply weakness."

"There is often more of the coquette shown in an affected plainness than in a tawdry finery; she is always clean, without preciseness or affectation. Her gravity is a gentle thoughtfulness that softens the features without discomposing them: she is usually grave."

"Her smiles are inexpressible."

"Her voice is a low, soft music; not formed to rule in public assemblies, but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it."

"To describe her body describes her mind; one is the transcript of the other. Her understanding is not shown in the variety of matters it exerts itself on; but in the goodness of the choice she makes. She does not display it so much in saying or doing striking things, as in avoiding such as she ought not to say or do."

"She discovers the right and wrong of things not by reasoning, but sagacity; most women, and many good ones, have a closeness and something selfish in their dispositions; she has a true generosity of temper; the most extravagant cannot be more unbounded in their liberality, the more cautious in their distribution."

"No person of so few years can know the world better; no person was ever less corrupted by that knowledge."

"Her politeness seems rather to flow from a natural disposition to oblige, than from any rules on that subject; and therefore never fails to strike those who understand good breeding and those who do not."

"She does not run with a girlish eagerness into new friendships; which as they have no foundation in reason, serve only to multiply and embitter disputes; it is long before she chooses, but then it is fixed forever; and the first hours of romantic friendship are not warmer than hers after the lapse years."

"As she never disgraces her good nature by severe reflections on any body, so she never degrades her judgment by immoderate or ill-placed praises; for every thing violent is contrary to her gentleness of disposition, and the evenness of her virtue."

"She has a steady and firm mind, which takes no more from the female character, than the solidity of marble does from its polish and lustre."

"She has such virtue as makes us value the truly great of our own sex; she has all the winning graces that make us love even the faults we see in the weak and beautiful of hers."

A RULE WITHOUT AN EXCEPTION.
It is often said, there is no rule without an exception; but there is one Rule to which I never knew a single exception.—I never knew a respectable person that did not behave with decency in a place of Public Worship.

S. G. W.