

THE OLD BURYING GROUND.

Forget them not:—though now their name
Be but a mournful sound.

Though by the hearth its utterance claim
A stillness round.

They have a breathing influence there,
A charm not elsewhere found;

Sad—yet it sanctifies the air,
The stream—the ground.—Mrs. HEMANS.

This place of sepulture will be finally closed after Monday next. The law of the land will then be in force, which positively interdicts the digging of another grave. All sorts and conditions of men, during a period exceeding seventy years, have here "slept well, after life's fitful fever." It now becomes the duty of their surviving friends, and in many cases, there is also, a sacred obligation cast on their immediate descendants, to adopt the proper means of securing the old burying ground from the desecration to which hitherto, it has been so frequently subjected. Early measures should be adopted to prevent for the future, all unsuitable intrusions. Decency, and duty, imperatively demand, that the entire ground should assume a widely different aspect, than that which it now presents. The palings, which in many cases, inclose family interments, are sadly out of repair. Grave stones are to be seen, which have assumed every angle of direction; and tombs are to be found, in a dilapidated state, and indeed, there are other irregularities which require immediate reparation. We entertain the hope, that by the proper expenditure of the means arising from a general subscription—which will secure uniformity in the design—the evils, which are painfully manifested, will meet with a judicious and becoming remedy. There exist many pleasing reminiscences of the DEAD, which should awaken in the present instance an anxious desire, that the sanctuary of their dust, with which our own, will soon mingle, shall exhibit this one proof at least, that whilst neither the feelings excited by the recollection of by-gone scenes of friendship, love and purity, have ceased to exert their influence, those of regard for a loftier impulse have not lost their vitality, when we seek for those holy aspirations which are profitably exercised on the contemplation—of a decent, becoming, and well arranged, CHRISTIAN BURYING GROUND.

The publication of these remarks has been suggested to us, by several persons in this community, who on many occasions are known to exercise a welcome influence. We trust that the period is not distant, when they will consider themselves as called upon, to take such preliminary steps as may ultimately be successful in gratifying a wish, which we believe, to be as generally entertained, as it is commendable in its object—that of rendering respectable and orderly, the last resting place, of the mortal remains, of those who have preceded us.—[Albion.

FREDERICTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Monday last, the election of two Aldermen for each of the five wards of the City of Fredericton took place. There was but little excitement on the occasion, but one of them being contested. The following persons, we understand, are elected for their respective Wards:—

Wellington Ward.—William H. Odell, and George Lee.

Saint Anne's Ward.—Henry Garcelon, and A. F. Caborn.

Carleton Ward.—F. W. Hatheway and Spafford Barker.

Queen's Ward.—John Simpson, and John S. Coy.

King's Ward.—Charles Fisher, and Dr. Robb.

The Mayor has not yet been elected, but rumour says, that John Simpson, Esq., Queen's Printer, is the person most likely to be chosen. We are intimately acquainted with Mr. Simpson's business-like habits, and we doubt not, he will fill the post with credit to himself, and advantage to the City.—[Mail.

Mr. Simpson has since been elected Mayor of the City of Fredericton.

BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.—The feasibility of this undertaking has been the subject of much conversation for the last few days. We understand that the enterprising projector, nothing daunted by the doubts expressed by many who have been considered good authority, has been steadily at work during the last week, and we understand the structure already projects 50 feet from the bank. As the principle of this Bridge is quite a novelty in this Province, an inspection of the work will well repay an excursion to "Split Rock," within a stone's throw of which the Bridge is being erected.—[B.

LEVÉE.—His Excellency Sir Edmund Head held a Levée at Government House, yesterday forenoon, at which a large portion of the most respectable inhabitants of this City and vicinity attended, and were presented to the Lieutenant Governor. During the ceremony a congratulatory address from the Clergy, Magistrates, and other inhabitants of the County of York, was presented to His Excellency, by James Taylor, Esq., one of the Members of Assembly for the County, and another from the Fredericton Society of Saint Andrew, presented by the President, Dr. Robb, Professor of King's College; to both of which His Excellency was pleased to make appropriate replies.—[Head Quarters, 26th inst.

We are happy to learn that D. Ludlow Robinson, Esq., has been provisionally appointed Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, and can only add, that were the Province polled tomorrow, we do not believe there would be found ten persons who would object to the appointment being finally confirmed.—[B.

DEATH OF SIR JEREMIAH DICKSON.—We notice the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, which took place on the 17th of March, at Mauchline, Ayrshire, in the 73d year of his age. Sir Jeremiah was formerly commander of the forces in Nova Scotia; had served in Hanover in 1807; at Stralsund and Copenhagen in 1807; at Walcheren in 1809; and at Waterloo in 1815.—[Nova Scotian.

LATEST FROM CHINA.—We have a note from Rev. W. Dean, dated Jan. 28th, from which we learn that the Rev. Mr. Loomis, Seaman's Chaplain to Whampoa, reached Hong Kong January 27th, in the Candace. Governor Bonham of Singapore is to succeed Sir John Davis as Governor of Hong Kong. All was quiet at Canton, but some predicted a war with the English. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, missionaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union had commenced the study of Chinese at Hong Kong. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Miss Morse, were to sail for Bangkok direct, the following week. Four Chinese were baptized Jan. 23d.—one Chinese woman from Chik Choo received as a candidate for baptism. Dr. Magowan and Mr. Lord at Ning Po, and the friends at Shanghai were as well as usual, Jan. 15. A-Bak has recovered and resumed his work. Mr. Dean had advanced with his notes on Matthew to the 17th chapter; Acts, coming to the press. "All well and prosperous."—[N. Y. Recorder.

[Extract of a letter to one of the Editors, dated] North Sydney, March 30.

"The Lord has been pouring out his Spirit on the church in this place. 80 persons have professed to have passed from death unto life—59 of these have been baptized—4 of them last Sabbath—4 more are received for baptism by the church. Truly the Lord is good. We are expecting Bro. Shaw early in the summer.

Dear Brethren, our hearts are made to rejoice to hear that the Lord is working among you, especially at Horton in connection with our beloved institutions, where so many young men have found the Lord precious to their souls. We shall be looking forward to the time when many of them shall take their stand on the walls of Zion to blow the Gospel Trumpet. Breth. Vidito and Chipman's tour to this place will long be remembered by the people. I feel satisfied that the missionary spirit which was awakened at that time will never be forgotten. The Union Society is increasing in number and interest."—[Christian Messenger.

GOOD EXAMPLE.—We have received from Dr. Dawson, late of India, an extract of a private letter from Madras. It states that a Baptist minister, Mr. Page, was expected soon from England, to be settled at Madras. His salary for seven years is paid by Major Russell of the 84th Regiment. He is a Baptist, and was formerly a member of the little church at Maulmain. Mr. Page's outfit and passage are almost provided for him. A very praiseworthy example. Are there none in our land who will imitate it?—[Christian Chronicle.

REVIVAL IN YALE COLLEGE.—The Evangelist says: "The numerous friends of this venerated institution will rejoice to learn as we do by a letter from an officer in the college, that the work of grace is still moving on with silent power among the students, some twenty to twenty-five of whom are indulging hopes of acceptance with God. "It is most strikingly shown to be the work of God." We bespeak an earnest prayer from every friend of the college, and from every parent who has a son within its walls, that the work may be increased in power and extent among these youthful minds.—[Chr. Watchman.

THE LATE ABDUCTION CASE IN PORTLAND, ME.—The facts in this case are briefly as follows. A Mr. George R. Davis, of Portland, had given a home to a young girl, a niece, whose mother keeps a house of ill fame in New York. This niece, Ellen Tuttle by name, had been educated under his care and direction. On Monday her mother visited Portland, and by some means or other induced or forced her daughter to leave the city with her, and it is said, intends to devote her to a life of infamy. The friends of the girl allege that Mr. Davis accepted a bribe and was accessory, with a constable named Danielson, to the abduction of the girl. This was the general belief, and on Thursday night a mob collected simultaneously around the houses of Mr. Davis, in Brown street, and of Mr. Danielson. They soon proceeded to acts of violence, and completely sacked both houses, destroying the furniture, window sashes, blinds, and everything movable. The inhabitants had previously fled.

They also attacked the house of R. A. L. Codman, Esq., who gave some professional advice in the matter. A severe wound was inflicted on the head of Mr. Codman's daughter by a stone thrown through the windows.

The Portland Argus of Saturday states that "a Committee of Investigation left the city yesterday afternoon for New York, to examine into the circumstances of the removal of Ellen Tuttle by her mother, and also as to the designs entertained upon her future welfare. The Committee

consists of Messrs. Joseph Adams, Royal Williams, George R. Davis, and John T. Smith.

Since writing the above we have seen a Bulletin from the Mayor's office, stating that the City Solicitor has been directed also to lend his aid to all the necessary investigations.

The Mayor enjoins upon the people to abstain from violence—stating that proper measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city, as well as to bring to justice all who have been guilty of the offence complained of.—[Boston Bee.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.—The recent attempt of seventy-five slaves to escape from bondage in Washington, naturally caused much excitement, and an attempt was made to destroy the office of the *National Era*, by means of a mob. The editor of that paper declared that he knew nothing of the affair, and had no agency in the abduction of the slaves, that he had uniformly opposed such attempts, and it is gratifying to know that on sober second thought the people of Washington did not disgrace themselves by a mob. Dr. Bailey has conducted the *Era* with great wisdom, moderation, and ability, so that even the Southern members of Congress have exculpated him from all blame in the affair.

A meeting of citizens was called in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday evening, and measures were taken to secure to the white men who are now held to bail in the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, able counsel, and a fair trial. The slaves, it is said, are put in irons, and are to be sent off to the South to be sold. Hail Columbia!—[Chr. Watchman.

Notice has been given in the United States House of Representatives that on Wednesday, the 3d of May, a motion will be made for a recess of the House from that day till the following Monday, in order to allow the carpets to be taken up, and the hall prepared for summer session. How long the "summer session" will be no one can tell.—[Boston Bee.

Baptist Statistics and Growth.

The Rev. Alfred Bennett, writing to the N. Y. Baptist Register, from Union Village, Washington Co., says:—

I have been shown by the pastor, Rev. J. O. Mason, in this village, a pamphlet, called the Annual Register of the Baptist denomination in North America, to the first of November, 1790. By John Aspland, a Swede by nation. To collect the statistics embraced in a book of sixty pages, he tells us that he travelled about seven thousand miles in eighteen months, chiefly on foot. This pamphlet was sent by the author to the Botskill church, and is carefully preserved by them, as it should be, for future use. I will mention a few facts for your readers.

The whole number of members in Massachusetts, Nov. 1790, was as follows:—Ordained ministers, 95; licentiates, 31; church members, 7,116. This, of course, at the time, included the State of Maine. New Hampshire had ordained ministers, 23; licentiates, 17; members, 1,732. Vermont, ministers 28; licentiates 15; members 1,610. Rhode Island, ministers 37; licentiates 96; members 3,502. Connecticut, ministers, 44; licentiates 21; members 3,194. New York, ministers 53; licentiates 30; members 3,997. Virginia, ministers 146; licentiates 107; members 20,439. Kentucky, ministers 40; licentiates 21; members 3,105.

In the district west of Ohio river, (1790) he says there was one church, in Columbia, on little Miami River, of thirty members. This is all he reports, less than sixty years ago, of our denomination, in what is now known as the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The increase in the northern and southern States is worthy of notice. Compare New York with Virginia, Ohio with Kentucky. We had then 4 men in the United States, who were known as 'Doctors of Divinity,' viz.: Samuel Stillman, of Mass.; James Manning, of R. Island; and Samuel Jones and Wm. Rogers, of Penn. There were also twenty others who had received the degree of A. M.; nine of them in Mass., one in New Hampshire, one in Rhode Island, one in New York, four in New Jersey, three in Pennsylvania, and one in Maryland. And there was one in New York, and two in New Jersey, which had received the degree of A. B.

The above extracts will go to illustrate our numerical increase and educational improvement. If we have as a denomination advanced in piety, the true spirit of Christ, in the same proportion we shall be able soon to encompass the world with our religious influence, and gladden all nations with the tidings of the grace of God. This is the great end for which a merciful God has been multiplying our number, influence, and means, and may we all duly consider and know it for our good. The whole number of the regular or particular Baptists then in the United States, is by him set down at 58,827. Of these, who are now remaining in the militant church? And of the ordained ministers, 632, probably not one remains.

There were also six or seven things, by him mentioned, sixty years ago, as a matter of grief among good men, such as the keeping of our fellow creatures in bondage, who have as good a right to their civil and religious liberty as ourselves; neglect of religion in families, and the training of children scripturally; extravagance in eating, drinking, and dress; too great carelessness in organizing churches and ordination of ministers before there is sufficient evidence obtained of their soundness in the faith; and too much neglect in attending on the worship of God, the ordinances of the gospel, the discipline of the church of God, and a liberal support of the ministers of the gospel. I just call the attention of your readers to these things complained of the godly, that all of us may inquire, whether they have been removed, or whether it is likely we shall grow in the grace and knowledge of Christ, without improvement in these things.

INFIRMARY FOR SICK CHILDREN.—Within the circle of benevolent institutions, in this or other countries, there cannot be found a parallel to the one in the city of Boston, organized expressly for poor destitute sick children, supported wholly by one individual, at an annual expense of about \$5,000. The facts in regard to this extraordinary charity are substantially these: Amos Lawrence Esq., a man whom God has blessed with a great fortune, and also, what is far better, a great heart, and a sympathizing nature, rents a large estate on Washington-st., which was admirably fitted up, about two years ago, for an infirmary for sick children. It is liberally furnished with whatever is necessary for their personal comfort and convenience, including a bathing establishment, and even a play ground. The apartments are pleasant, well warmed in winter, and airy in summer. The matron, nurses and servants, including every farthing of the expense, to the daily marketing, from the beginning of a year to its close, are paid wholly by Mr. Lawrence. Finally, to complete this unique and very excellent hospital, his son, William R. Lawrence, M. D., the physician of the institution, gives to it a devoted attention, which excites the admiration of all who honor the Christian sentiment that animates him, in the punctual discharge of his daily ministrations. This, then, is truly a charity which is not puffed up, and which vaunteth not itself. It seeks no great names upon a circular, to give it importance, carries no contribution into the church, makes no appeals to the pockets of the benevolently disposed, nor in any way seeks the applause of men. Quietly, without ostentation, without parade, but with a steady purpose, it feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, nurses the sick, and takes care of helpless little children! This is charity indeed, and of which our favored city, ay, and the world, may be proud.—[Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIFE.—The first report of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, in the State of New York, which, although not entirely complete, is far better than none, gives the following among other results:

Total number of births from January 1, 1847, to January 1, 1848, 35,897; marriages, 11,437; and deaths, 17,263.

The greatest number of marriages took place during the months of September, October, November and December. 8383 were married between the age of 20 and 25.

The greatest number of births took place in the month of August, viz.: 3370; the smallest number in the month of January, 2327.

Of the whole number of births, 18,722 were males; 16,983 females; 187 not given.

Of the sex of those dying, 8613 were males; 8575 were females; 75, sex not given.

Of the diseases reported, the following are (amid a multitude of others) the most fatal: consumption, dysentery, inflammation of the lungs, dropsy, croup and scarlet fever, of which consumption is by far the most fatal.

The average ages of the several occupations of life are as follows: Clergymen, 56 years; lawyers, 44 do; physicians, 51 do; farmers, 57 do.

COMMERCE.—The mercantile shipping of the civilized world, would amount to about 8,000,000 tons; which is worth, new and old, \$30 per ton; and nets clear of expense, interest, and insurances, 10 per cent., or \$24,000,000 per annum. The appropriation to the British Navy for the current year, is \$33,630,200.—[Sailor's Mag.

WAR.—Since 1116 it is estimated that France and England have been at war 267 years out of 793. The longest intervals of peace has been between 1562 and 1627—65 years.