EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

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

Sabbath Recorder.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 15, 1853.

The Sabbath Recorder.

annoying occurrences have taken place at Ha- from the directions for tracing the boundary States. vana, or in the vicinity of the island of Cuba,

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of

J P

Representatives :-The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Con-United States, is there guarded, a repetition gress, and the fulfillment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the Government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

vexatious delays, a proposition has been made Upon the justice and intelligence of the to provide for a direct appeal for redress to masses, in a Government thus organized, is the Captain-General by our Consul, in behalf the sole reliance of the Confederacy, and the of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto, the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on one hand, and the Government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without assaults of personal ambition on the other. some arrangement of this kind, the good un-The interest, of which I have spoken, is

inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing derstanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the Minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the proposition, and to press it again upon the conideration of her Catholic Majesty's Governnew obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit ment. For several years Spain has been calling with which that field has been entered, and the attention of this Government to a claim the amazing energy with which its resources

for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed. Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide-spread and devastat-

ustice was admitted, in our diplomatic correing pestilence, has left its sad traces upon spondence with the Spanish Government, as some portions of our country, we have still early as March, 1847; and one of my prede-"the most abundant cause for reverent thankcessors, in his annual Message of that year, fulness to God for an accumulation of signal recommended that provision should be made mercies showered upon us as a Nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually submitted to Congress by the Executive. It associated with an abiding sense of dependence

rangement, must be, in the first place, pre- with that Republic, and yielding with lib- tion, chiefly as to those things in which the be regarded with the highest interest, as a years, beginning with the administration of sented to this Government, and then referred erality to her just claims, it is resonable to States have a common interest in their rela- nucleus around which the volunteer forces of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to conto Spain. Spain again refers it to her local expect that an arrangement mutually satisauthorities in Cuba for investigation, and post- factory to both countries may be concluded, ments; while the great mass of interests which quires augmentation, or modification, to adapt are so many and obvious distinctions between pones an answer till she has heard from those and a lasting friendship between them conauthorities. To avoid these irritating and firmed and perpetuated. Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister

was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these States, (Nicaragua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his and its greatness. presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prethe United States.

Considering the vast regions of this contiant, and the number of Restourshich ----- the specific algerts by Cangress Happily I be made accessible by the free navigation of for losses, by some of her subjects, in the case of the schooner Amistad. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to inmon use, under proper safeguards, this great the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the mediate action of Congress. has received a favorable consideration by Comnatural highway for international trade. Sev-

vigorously exerted to repress it. Several much as his decision was clearly a departure whelming voice of the people of the United pitals, Custom Houses, and of a new Mint in

contained in that treaty, and was not concurred Recurring to these principles, which consti- York, heretofore provided for by Congress; Mexico, with such modifications as their pebetween our citizens and the Spanish authori- in by a surveyor appointed on the part of the tute the organic basis of union, we perceive and also to the eminently successful progress culiarities may require. ties. Considering the proximity of that island United States, whose concurrence was neces- that, vast as are the functions and duties of the light-House to our shores-lying as it does, in the track sary to give validity to that decision, this Federal Government, vested in, or entrusted Board.

of trade between some of our principal cities Government is not concluded thereby; but to its three great departments, the legislative, -and the suspicious vigilance with which that of Mexico takes a different view of the executive, and judicial, yet the substantive will be important recommendations from the commend any essential change in the land power, the popular force, and the large ca- Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully sat- system, except by modifications in fayor of There are also other questions of considera- pacities for social and material development, isfied that the Navy of the United States is the actual settler, and an extension of the preof such occurrences may well be apprehended. ble magnitude pending between the two Re- exist in the respective States, which, all be- not in a condition of strength and efficiency emption principle in certain cases, for reasons As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed be- publics. Our Minister in Mexico has ample in- ing of themselves well constituted republics, commensurate with the magnitude of our and on grounds which will be fully developed tween our Consul at Havana and the Captain- structions to adjust them. Negotiations have as they preceded, so they alone are capable of commercial and other interests; and com- in the reports to be laid before you. General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot been opened, but sufficient progress has not maintaining and perpetuating the American mend to your especial attention the sugges- Congress, representing the proprietors of

injury has resulted. All complaint on the the probable result. Impressed with the im- propriate line of action in the specific and lim- of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the with power to dispose of territory belonging part of our citizens, under the present ar- portance of maintaining amicable relations ited powers conferred on it by the Constitu- Army, which, under our system, must always to the United States, has, for a long course of tions to one another, and to foreign govern- the nation gather in the hour of danger, re- struct roads within the Territories; and there belong to cultivated men, the ordinary busi- it to the present extended limits and frontier this exercise of power and that of making. ness of life, the springs of industry, all the di- relations of the country, and the condition of roads within the States, that the former has versified personal and domestic affairs of so- the Indian tribes in the interior of the conti- never been considered subject to such objecciety, rest securely upon the general reserved | nent; the necessity of which will appear in | tions as apply to the latter, and such may now powers of the people of the several States. the communications of the Secretaries of War be considered the settled construction of the There is the effective Democracy of the naand the Interior.

tion, and there the vital essence of its being In the administration of the Post-Office De- subject. partment for the fiscal year ending June 30, Of the practical consequences which flow | 1853, the gross expenditure was seven million | doubt will continue to be made for grants of from the nature of the Federal Government, nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven | land, in aid of the construction of railways, vail among them, and in establishing still more the primary one is the duty of administering hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the gross It is not believed to be within the intent and intimate and friendly relations between them with integrity and fidelity the high trust re- receipts, during the same period, five million meaning of the Constitution, that the power respectively, and between each of them and posed in it by the Constitution, especially in nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven to dispose of the public domain should be the application of the Public Funds, as drawn hundred and thirty-four dollars; showing that used otherwise than might be expected from by taxation from the people, and appropriated the current revenue failed to meet the current a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that have no occasion to suggest any radical million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dol- roads should be restricted to cases where it the river Amazon, particular attention has changes in the financial policy of the Govern- lars. The causes which, under the present would be for the interest of a proprietor, unbeen given to the subject. Brazil, through ment. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the postal system and laws, led inevitably to this der like circumstances, thus to contribute to whose territories it passes into the ocean, has solitary power of Christendom having a sur- result, are fully explained by the Report of the construction of these works. For the hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive, in plus revenue, drawn immediately from im- the Postmaster-General; one great cause be- practical operation of such grants thus far, in posts on commerce, and therefore measured ing the enormous rates the department has advancing the interests of the States in by the spontaneous enterprise and national been compelled to pay for mail service ren- which the works are located, and at the same prosperity of the country, with such indirect | dered by Railroad Companies.

relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the | The exhibit in the Report of the Postmasterproducts of the earth and sea, as to violate no General of the income and expenditures by the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously mail steamers will be found peculiarly inter. you to the Report of the Secretary of the Infor its payment. In January last it was again duce the Brazilian Government to open to com. promote the general welfare. Neither as to esting, and of a character to demand the im- terior. A careful examination, however, will

action relating to it is most desirable.

I recommend the extension of the land sys-California and Assay Office in the City of New | tem over the Territories of Utah and New Regarding our public domain as chiefly

WHOLE NO. 495.

valuable to provide homes for the industrious Among the objects meriting your attention and enterprising, I am not prepared to re-

be made, or prompt redress afforded, where been made therein to enable me to speak of Union. The Federal Government has its ap- tions on this subject, made by the Secretary the territorial domain, and charged especially power of the Federal Government upon the

> Numerous applications have been, and no time the substantial interests of all the other States by enhancing the value and promoting show that this experience is the result of a

manner of keeping and managing it, does any Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the just discrimination, and will be far from affordgrave controversy now prevail, there being a Pension Bureau have been brought to light ing encouragement to a reckles or indiscriminate extension of the principle. I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by y will exhibit in detail, the state of the pub- not through the want of sufficient evidence their inventions and discoveries in science c finances, and the condition of the various to warrant a conviction, but in consequence and art, have contributed largely to the imbranches of the public service administered of the provisions of limitation in the existing provements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate Reports, and especially urge upon terests or the prospective wants of the Gov- cessi, ty furnished, temptations to crime have your early attention the apparently slight, been greatly stimulated by the obvious diffi- but really important modifications of existing The liberal snirit which has 80 long mark-ed the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested. During the last fiscal year, nine million The erection of an asylum for the insane of to fifty-eight million nine hundred and thirty- hundred and eleven acres of the public lands the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated, and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most three million five hundred and fifty-four thou- | certificates, nine thousand four hundred and | helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and sand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; twenty-seven acres; ceded to the State as stand as a noble monument of wisdom and Under the acts of Congress of Aug. 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to seother objects, under acts of Congress, one cure for the cities of Washington and George-This fact, of increasing surplus in the million four hundred and twenty-seven thou. town an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine ideration at a very early period of my Admin- amount of lands disposed of, within the fiscal the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the "act first named. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought. of the Public Debt, so far as it could judici- sold and located under land warrants and was that which contemplates taking the water ously be done; and, secondly, to devise means grants, of twelve million two hundred and from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, con-For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned. I refer The present judicial system of the United States has inly een in operation for so long States. In this relation, the organization of The whole number of land warrants issued the Courts is now confessedly inadequate to volved on the District Judges in all those The spirit of the Constitution and a due

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nittees of both branches, but as yet there has upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny been no final action upon it. I conceive that of men and of Nations.

Recognizing the wisdom of the broad pringood faith requires its prompt adjustment, ciple of absolute religious toleration proand I present it to your early and favorable claimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing consideration.

in the benign influence which it has exerted Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his inupon our social and political condition, J tention, in due form of law, to become a citizen should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to of the United States. After remaining here express my deepest conviction, that we can nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While place no secure reliance upon any apparent at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on progress, if it be not sustained by national inboard an Austrian brig of war, then lying in ternity, resting upon the great truths affirmed the harbor of that place, and there confined in at fillustrated by Divine Revelation. 1 the irons, with the avowed design to take him into midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suf the dominions of Austria. Our Consul at foring, it has been consoling to see how Smyrna and Legation at Constantinople inpromptly disaster made true neighbors of disterposed for his release, but their efforts were tricts and cities separated widely from each ineffectual. While thus imprisoned, Comother, and cheering to watch the strength of mander Ingraham, with the United States ship that common bond of brotherhood, which of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, inquiring into the circumstances of the case, when daugers threatens from abroad, or calacame to the conclusion that Koszta was entimity impends over us at home.

tled to the protection of this Government, and Our diplomatic relations with foreign powtook energetic and prompt measures for his ers have undergone no essential change since release. Under an arrangement between the the adjournment of the last Congress. With agents of the United States and of Austria, he some of them questions of a disturbing characwas transferred to the custody of the French ter are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably ad-Consul-General, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual

agreement of the Consuls of the respective For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the Convention Governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released and is now in of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the the United States. The Emperor of Austria fisheries an the north eastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave grounds, to which they freely resorted for complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subnearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States | ject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish Empire, he has dehave never acquiesced in this construction, manded of this Government its consent to the but have always claimed for their fishermen surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the all the rights which they had so long enjoyed acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alwithout molestation. With a view to remove ledged outrage. After a careful consideration all difficulties on the subject, to extend the of the case, I came to the conclusion that rights of our, fishermen beyond the limits fixed Koszta was seized without legal authority at by the Convention of 1818, and to regulate Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on trade between the United States and the board of the Austrian brig of war; that, at British North American Provinces, a negothe time of his seizure, he was clothed with tiation has been opened, with a fair prospect the nationality of the United States; and that of a favorable result. To protect our fisherthe acts of our officers, under the circumstances men in the enjoyment of their rights, and of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct prevent collision between them and British has been fully approved by me, and a comfishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a pliance with the several demands of the Emnaval force in that quarter during the fishing peror of Austra has been declined.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two Governments in regard to correspondence between the Chargé d'Affaires Central America. Great Britain has proposed of Austria and the Secretary of State, which to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our Minister at London is instructed to policy, therein maintained on the part of the enter into negotiations on that subject. United States, will, whenever a proper occa-A Commission for adjusting the claims

sion occurs, be applied and enforced. our citizens against Great Britain, and those The condition of China, at this time, renders of British subjects against the United States, organized under the Convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces in the north-west, as

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Japan. ly and steadily to expand, through acquisitions separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be under the command of Commodore Perry, of territory, which, how much soever some of Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce 1847, calling for twelve million eight hundred ing in regard to the judicital tribunals. traced and marked. I therefore present the for the purpose of opening commercial inter- them may have been questioned, are now unifree lists many articles now taxed, and espec-ially such as enter into manufactures, and are 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for twelve demands the speedy action of Congress. I course with that Island. Intelligence has versally seen and admitted to have been wise subject to your notice. be acknowledged in the been received of his arrival there, and of his in policy, just in character, and a great ele-With France our relations continue on the not largely, or at all, produced in the country, million five hundred and five thousand three will present to you, if deened desirable, a d'entil arrearages are paid, the publicher. having made known to the Emperor of Japan | ment in the advancement of our country, and, most friendly footing. The extensive comis commended to your candid and careful con- hundred and sixty acres-making a total of plan, which I am prepared to recommend. merce between the United States and that the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascer. with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prostwenty-five million three hundred and eighty- for the enlargement and modification of the tained how far the Emperor will be disposed perity, and in happiness. The thirteen States sideration. country, might, it is conceived, be released You will find in the Report of the Secreta- four thousand six hundred and forty acres. present judicial system. to abandon his restrictive policy, and open have grown to be thirty-one, with relations from some unnecessary restrictions, to the procest., New York. The act of Congress establishing the Smithmutual advantage of both parties. With a that populous country to a commercial inter- reaching to Europe on the one side, and on ry of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of It is believed that experience has verified A lake Portledients, to whom a Periodient is the woodves the paper, or the success of the second second much a case is not to person with whom the this is a case is not to person with whom the this person of the second second this person of the second the second second second second second second the second second second second second second second the second sonian Institution provided that the President the entire adequacy of the present fiscal sys- the wisdom and justice of the present system. course with the United States. the other to the distant realms of Asia. view to this object, some progress has been of the United States, and other persons theretem to meet all the requirements of the pub- with regard to the public domain, in most esmade in negotiating a treaty of commerce and It has been my earnest desire to maintain I am deeply sensible of the immense re-friendly intercourse with the Governments sponsibility which the present magnitude of in designated, should constitute an "establishlic service, and that, while properly adminis- sential particulars. navigation. ment" by that name, and that the members Independently of our valuable trade with upon this continent, and to aid them in pre. the Republic, and the diversity and multiplicitered, it operates to the advantage of the com-You will perceive, from the Report of the should hold stated and special meetings for munity in ordinary business relations. Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which the supervision of the affairs of the Institution. Spain, we have important political relations serving good understanding among them- ty of its interests, devolves upon me; the al-I respectfully ask your attention to sundry have often been expressed in relation to the The organization not having taken place, it with her, growing out of our neighborhood to selves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as leviation of which, so far as relates to the imthe islands of Cubas and Porto Rico. I am to the true boundary line between our terri- mediate conduct of the public business is, first, suggestions of improvements in the settlement operation of the land system, as not being a the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that since the last Con- tory of New Mexico and the Mexican State in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of accounts, especially as regards the large gress no attempts have been made, by un- of Chihushua. A former Commissioner of of the two Houses of Congress; and, second- sums of outstanding arrears due to the Gov- were erroneous. The net profits from the an occasion was thereby presented for impede authorized expeditions within the United States, employed in running that ly, in the directions afforded me by the prin- ernment, and of other reforms in the adminis- sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, ing the condition of the Institution, and ap-[Concluded on Fourth Pered limits, all the means at my command will be the initial point on the Rio Granda; but, inas- perience, and consecrated anew by the over- gress made in the construction of Marine Hos- I dred and sixty-five dollars.

eral of the South American States are deeplv interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonasent system.

ble to expect their coöperation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood. more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views, it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use ernment. of a river, which traverses so many States and so large a part of the contluent. I am happy to inform you that the Republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yield ed to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties, embracing this subject among others, have been negotiated with these Governments, which will be submitted the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to he agricultural interests of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the Islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens, who have resorted to the Chincha Islands for it, and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages, committed by the latter, was promptly demanded by our Minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties. We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies, which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened, or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous

For a more full account of this transaction | rivalry of all good citizens to testify their reand my views in regard to it, I refer to the spect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its instiis herewith transmitted. The principles and | tutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the Constitution.

self of all occasions to open and extend our ed in themselves or in connection with the of the country.

The United States have continued gradual-June, 1846, and especially that part which importance, and the plan suggested by the tember last, under the act of 11th February, the Union should be placed on the same foor

general acquiescence in the wisdom of the pre- | within the past year, and, in some instances, merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortu-

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasu- | nately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, by that department of the Government. laws. The revenue of the country, levied almost From the nature of these claims, the reinsensibly to the tax payer, goes on from moteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, year to year increasing beyond either the inand the mode in which the proof is, of ne-

At the close of the fiscal year ending June | culties of detection. The defects in the law | laws therein suggested. 10, 1859, there remained in the Transmy a upon this subject and so apparent; and a

balance of fourteen million six hundred and fatal to the ends of justice, that your early thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirtysix dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted eight hundred and nineteen thousand four one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five have been surveyed, and ten million three dollars from customs, and to two million four | hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hunhundred and five thousand seven hundred dred and ninety one acres brought into marand eight dollars from public lands and other ket. Within the same period the sales by miscellaneous sources, amounting together public purchase and private entry amounted to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty- to one million eighty-three thousand four seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four hundred and ninety-five acres; located under dollars; while the public expenditures for military bounty land warrants, six million the same period, exclusive of payments on ac- one hundred and forty two thousand three count of the public debt, amounted to forty- | hundred and sixty acres; located under other leaving a balance of thirty-two million four swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred mercy. hundred and twenty five thousand four hun- and eighty four thousand two hundred and dren and forty-seven dollars of receipts above fifty-three acres; selected for railroad and

expenditures. Freasury, became the subject of anxious con- sand four hundred and fifty-seven acres. Total istration, and the path of duty in regard to it year, twenty-five million three hundred and seemed to me obvious and clear, namely first, forty-six thousand nine hundred and ninetyto apply the surplus revenue to the discharge two acres—which is an increase in quantity for the gradual reduction of the revenue to thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eigh. sequently, I gave it my approval. the standard of the public exigencies.

teen acres over the fiscal year immediately Of these objects, the first has been in the preceding. The quantity of land sold during course of accomplishment, in a manner and to the second and third quarters of 1852, was a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of three hundred and thirty-four thousand four you to the Report of the Secretary of War. the Public Debt, of all classes, was, on the 4th hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hun- received therefor was six hundred and twendred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven ty-three thousand six hundred and eighty- a period of the and has, in its general theo. dollars; payments on account of which have seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and ry and much of its details, become so familiar been made, since that period, to the amount third quarters of the year 1853, was one mil- to the country, and acquired so entirely the of twelve million seven hundred and three lion six hundred and nine thousand nine hun- public confidence, that if modified in any rethousand three hundred and twenty-nine dol- dred and nineteen acres; and the amount spect, it should only be in those particulars lars, leaving unpaid, and in the continuous received therefor, two million two hundred which may adapt it to the increased extent. course of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six mil- and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and population, and legal business of the United lion four hundred and eighty-six thousand seventy-six dollars.

This new league of amity and of mutual ments, although made at the market price of under existing laws, prior to the 30th of Sep- the duties to be performed by them; in conseconfidence and support into which the people | the respective classes of stocks, have been ef- | tember last, was two hundred and sixty-six | quence of which, the States of Florida, Wisit probable that some important changes will of the Republic have entered, happily affords | fected readily, and to the general advantage | thousand and forty-two; of which there were | consin, Iowa, Texas, and California, and disoccur in that vast Empire, which will lead to inducement and opportunity for the adoption of the Treasury, and have at the same time outstanding, at that date, sixty-six thousand tricts of other States are in effect excluded a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed proved of signal utility in the relief they have nine hundred and forty-seven. The quantity from the full benefits of the general system, Commissioner to that country, who has been line of policy and action, as to the great ma- incidentally afforded to the money market of land required to satisfy these outstanding by the functions of the Circuit Court being derecently appointed, is instructed to avail him- | terial interests of the country, whether regard- | and to the industrial and commercial pursuits | warrants is four million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and States, or parts of States.

commercial relations, not only with the Empire powers of the civilized world. The second of the above-mentioned objects, twenty acres. designated in the Convention of the 15th of Warrants have been issued to 30th of Sep- regard to justice require that all the States of of China, but with other Asiatic nations. that of the reduction of the Tariff, is of great

seven hundred and eight dollars. These pay-

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 15, 1853.

Che Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 15, 1853.

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GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.,) Editors JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) T. E. BABCOCK (T J. M. ALL EN (*) Occasional Editorial Contributor J. A. BEGG,

REV. I. J. ROBERTS—A CLOUDY PROS-PECT

The attention of our readers has been called to the movement of the Rev. Mr. Ro berts, Baptist missionary in China, in connection with the extraordinary revolution now progressing in that country. They will doubtless, be glad to know something of the former history of a man thus suddenly rendered conspicuous.

Issachar J. Roberts was a student at the Furman Theological Institute, Edgefield, S C.; and while there, his mind became exercised upon the subject of Missions. His ex ercises finally resulted in a conviction, that he was called to preach the word of the Lord in China. Having come to this conclusion, he began to look out for a way and means to go.

In the fall of 1834 a Convention of Western Baptist Churches was held in Cincinnati, the object of which was, among other things, (if we remember rightly,) the promotion of the missionary spirit more extensively among the churches of the Great Valley of the Mississippi. Among the resolutions adopted by that body was one, recommending to the Baptists of the Mississippi Valley to furnish to the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions the means requisite to sustain a Baptist Mission in China Mr. Roberts' attention being calling to this resolution, he determined at the next meeting of the Convention to offer himself as a candidate for the mission in China. Accordingly, in 1835, he appeared before that body, and submitted a lengthy paper, detailing his exercises upon the subject of missions in general and upon the proposed mission to China particularly, accompanied with sundry letters of recommendation from various persons and churches in Kentucky, South Carolina, and Mississippi.

The Western Convention was a mere Association of brethmen, and could take no action your hands upon your hearts, and say if it was in the case ; the case was therefore passed to not because you were in a totally unfit con-

it would be, if its observance were restricted nine or ten persons, both men and women, DR. ROBINSON AND THE SUNDAY ARall on horseback; among whom was Elder to the seventh, nor a memorial of Redemption, as it would be if its observance were re- Asa Bee, pastor of the church on Hughes' stricted to the first day of the week ! Yet the River. This place is about twenty-four miles very persons who advocate this system, will from New Milton, in a south-westerly directell us that we ought to keep Sunday, because tion, and is in Ritchie County, and, I believe, the work of Redemption is far greater than about ten miles from Harrisville, the county seat; situated below on the same river. This that of Creation! But, leaving our First-day brethren to get is comparatively a new settlement; though along with their inconsistencies as they best the church has been organized about twenty can, we have a word to our own people. Here years. This church, though small in numbers. is a most remarkable dispensation of Provi- and occupying a very retired situation, predence. In the midst of a heathen Empire, and sents a picture worthy of examination, and in in a part unvisited by Christian missionaries, many respects an example worthy of imita springs up a band of reformers. They de tion. To them, their *fellowship* is no mere clare war against the idolatry of their land, nominal affair. They hold meetings, besides they avow their belief in the religion of Jesus those for worship, for investigation ; in which Christ, and they are all observers of the Bible | they discuss all questions of interest. either in Sabbath. Their numbers swell to eighty or a principle or practice, making the word of

hundred thousand, as they march through the God the standard of authority. They have land. and still they are observers of the Bible | carried with them into these discussions a de-Sabbath. They establish themselves at Nan- size, not simply to gain a victory, but to arking, their leader is declared Emperor, and rive at truthful conclusions; and they have no one doubts that the three hundred millions never failed to agree, in the end, on any of China will soon be subjected to his sway. question that has arisen. No one enters into It seems next to certain, that all these three any important business transaction, without undred millions-more than a quarter of the the advice and consent of the church; and globe's population-will soon acknowledge when, in following such advice, a loss is inthe seventh day of the week as the Sabbath of curred, they are mutual sharers in sustaining the Lord. Messrs. Carpenter and Wardner, it, in proportion to what each is worth. They who have stood there alone as witnesses for publicly announce their purpose never to rethe Sabbath, for the last six years, seem just sort to the civil law for the recovery of debts, about to have their hearts gladdened with the |yet they seldom lose any thing by that means. change; and the miserably contrived fraud, They also agree that change of style in dress, we can give it no softer name,) by which &c., shall be by common consent, and on other missionaries have attempted to palm off principles of utility.

I remained here one night, preaching in what he disowned. the Sunday upon their converts, as if it were

the veritable seventh day enjoined in the the evening; and the next day started on Fourth Commandment, saying nothing to them | my return to New Milton. Eld. Lewis Bond | the Doctor arrives as to the distance of Emabout any change that has taken place, seems an old minister, who was not able to attend maus from Jerusalem, and leave him and others just on the point of being put away forever. Fue Davuall of the Dible section just on the eve of becoming the Sabbath of the Empire; when suddenly the scene changes. The sky that looked so bright, is suddenly clouded. The cup that was lifted to our lips, is dashed Fork of Hughes' River, where there was once from us ere we can take the first draught. a church, which has become extinct. I think he was the minister to this church. As my Brethren of the Seventh-day Baptist deno-

way was principally through forest, without mination, can you interpret this Providence? any road, Bro. Asa Bee accompanied me as Can you tell why God brought the blessing so near, and then suddenly took it away? Lay

GUMENT.

for a change of the Sabbath, have not failed to notice, that every circumstance that can be by the two disciples to Emmaus, and the meeting of Christ with them, is made to add strength to the argument—as if the meeting of Christ with them was proof that He wished to add His divine sanction to the day as a Sabbath. And it is sometimes gravely asserted, that Christ at this interview instructed his disciples in the doctrine of the change. A variety of expressions of Christ have been forced into this service, and many | early begun to be dropped from the text by a doubtless feel that in this they have some proof of the change.

Dr. Robinson, in his visit to Palestine, has come very near to demonstrating that the journey to Emmaus, by the disciples, and the interview of Christ with them, could not have been consistent with any notion of Sabbath-keeping, under either dispensation. Moreover, his argument proves, (whether he intended it or not,) that Jesus Christ and two of his disciples secularized the first day of the week on which it is said that Christ arose from the grave. With this fact proved, it must be a desperate case that would seek to establish the sanctity of Sunday from the precept or example of Jesus Christ. We have never yet found the Saviour taking both sides of a disputed question, nor seeking to establish

But we will give the conclusions at which the Association, having heard that I was to judge as to the sacredness of that day on present. had sent word that he wished me which Christ and his disciples performed such to come to his house and preach, and the a journey. We quote from the Biottoineca appointment had been made for this afternoon, Sacra for July, 1853, article; "From Anti-Sept. 6th. He lives not far from the North patris to Emmaus," by E. Robinson, D.D. J. B.

The Extract. Descending gradually, we came at 7.40 to the village of 'Amwâs, lying on the gradual declivity of a rocky hill, sufficiently high to have an extensive view of the western plain. a guide. The distance is about ten or twelve It is now a poor hamlet, consisting of a few miles. Though the house stands alone in a mean houses. There are two fountains or small opening in the forest, there were as wells of living water; one just by the village,

wise, those fathers, in searching for the Em- and their instrumentality. maus of Luke, had only to seek at the distance of sixty stadia from Jerusalem, in order to find

it. We therefore may draw, at least, this definite conclusion, viz., that in their day such an Emmaus was unknown; and, also, that probably their copies read one hundred and sixty stadia. It may have been, that the word or numeral letter signifying a hundred had lapse of transcribers; and that this was increased as copies were multiplied in other lands, by copyists who knew nothing of Palestine; until at length, by degress, the omission became current in the manuscripts. Indeed, few if any of the manuscripts now extant wise, in the New Testament, other examples of erroneous readings, which have, doubtless, in like manner crept in through the error of transcribers.

Second. Josephus relates, that Vespasian or Titus) assigned in Palestine a place of habitation for eight hundred men, whom he had dismissed from his army; it was called Emmaus, and was distant from Jerusalem sixty stadia. This, it is said, confirms the present reading of the New Testament. But since, as is well known, the works of Josephus were copied in a later age almost exclusively by Christian transcribers, this passage would very naturally be conformed to the current reading in Luke, while it is also true, that several manuscripts of Josephus still read here thirty stadia. This at least shows the reading to be variable, and therefore doubtful; so that it can have no weight in determining the text of the New Testament. Indeed, the original reading may just as well have been one hundred and sixty.

Third. The Emmaus of Luke and Jo sephus, it is said, is called a *village*; while Nicopolis was a city. But the word employed by Luke signifies strictly a town without walls, a country-town, as distinguished from a fortified city; and that used by Josephus denotes a place, and is also put for a fortified post or town. Emmaus had been laid in ashes by Varus shortly after the death of Herod, and would seem not to have been fully rebuilt until the third century, when it received the information obtained through local newspa name of Nicopolis. When Luke wrote, pers, as to the Jews here sending their chilpresent as could be comfortably seated and the other a little down the shallow valley therefore, it was probably still a place parren to be taught by the missionaries. tially in ruins and without walls, a fitting post for a colony of disbanded soldiers. or hear of any such established school or in-Fourth. The distance of Nicopolis from stitution in China. Jerusalem is too great, it is said, to admit of the return of the two disciples the same evening, so as to meet the assembled apostles. This, however, would depend, not so much upon the distance, as upon the time when they set off. They "rose up the same hour,' and naturally returned in haste, to make known their glad tidings; although, with all their haste, they could not well have traversed the distance in less than five hours. It was not yet evening when they arrived at Emmaus, and if they set off to return even as late as six u'clock, which at that season would be about sunset, they might reach the city by eleven o'clock. The apostles were assembled "for fear of the Jews." not for an evening meal; or, if so, this had already been long ended, for Jesus afterwards inquires, if they stranger being in open commerce with the had there any food. It was evidently late. natives, and the eyes of the Government and There is, therefore, nothing impossible or impublic vigilance will, therefore, be an unsurprobable in the supposition, that the two had mountable barrier to any undertaking, until hastened back a long distance late at night, political affairs, and the present civil war, are perhaps with much bodily effort, to declare brought to an end and substantial stability. to their brethren the wonderful things of which This is all we have to inform you at prethey had been witnesses. A like amount of sent, and if further inquiries put us in better travel, on an extraordinary occasion, would ight of the subject, we shall do ourselves the be nothing strange, even at the present day. pleasure of communicating to you. The case then may be thus presented. On Meantime, we remain, with due respect, sir, the one hand, the reading of good manuscripts your reverence's most obedient servants, gives the distance of Emmaus from Jerusalem DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co. at one hundred and sixty stadia, at which point there was a place called Emmaus, which still BAPTIST MISSION IN BURMAH.-The Maceexists as the village 'Amwas: and all this is lonian publishes communications from Ranfurther supported by the critical judgment of goon, Bassein and Maulmain, of great interest. learned men residing in the country near the At Rangoon the Spirit seems to be poured out time; as also by the unbroken tradition of the first thirteen centuries. On the other hand, in copious effusions. More than fifty have there is the current reading of sixty stadia in been baptized in a little more than a month. most of the present manuscripts, written out and the number of earnest inquirers' was never of Palestine, supported only by a doubtful greater. At Tavoy the printing of the Karen reading of Josephus, but with no place exist. Bible had advanced, on the 21st of August, to ing, now or at the end of the third century, the middle of the gospel of John. The churchto which this specification can be referred. es were peaceful and prosperous. Mr. So far as it regards the New Testament, it is Thomas, prevented from traveling by the a question between two various readings; rains, was teaching a class of sixteen young one, now the surrent one, but with no other men, a majority of them preparing for the valid support; the other, supported likewise ministry. At Maulmain, Dr. Wade had enby manuscripts, by facts, by the judgment of tered on his duties as teacher of the Karen early scholars, and by early and unbroken Theological School, in addition to which he tradition. After long and repeated considera- preaches every week and performs other tion, I am disposed to acquiesce in the judg- work, with the vigor of a young man. A letment of Eusebius and Jerome. ter from Mr. Granger describes a trip up the Irrawadi. He speaks with surprise of the populousness of the country, almost innumer-BIBLE-HOUSE CORNER-STONE -The corner present 'Amwas, the latter being at least one stone of the building now being erected in able towns and villages lining the river and its branches, presenting abundant places ac-Nassau-st., New York, by the American and cessible in the rains as well as in the dry Foreign Bible Society, was laid on the 1st season. Dr. Mason, having completed the inst., without ceremony-public services with translation of the Karen scriptures, is about reference to the event being reserved for the to embark for this country, in such infirm health as to make it doubtful whether he can Monthly Board Meeting on the evening of suivive the voyage. livered a lengthy address, reviewing the past PRESBYTERIAN MISSION AT FUHCHU.-At history and present prosperous condition of the recent monthly meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the semi-annual report from the mission at_ "From the reports of our Society, it may Fuhchu, China, was read. The missionaries,

about sixty stadia. Such is, indeed, the pre- amounted to nearly 100,000 a year. They sent reading, as found in all the editions and have embraced, in the aggregate, seven of the in most of the manuscripts of the New Tes- languages of Europe, twenty-one of Asia, six-All who are conversant with the argument tament, that have come down to us. But it is of North America, and one of Africa. Come no less true, that several manuscripts, and bining our own efforts with what had been some of them of high authority, read here done by Baptist missionaries and translators one hundred and sixty; and thus point to Ni- of the last half century, into whose labors we warped into an argument for the change is copolis. This may then have been the current have been permitted, yea constrained to enter, freely used. Hence the journey performed reading in the days of Eusebius and Jerome. and an aggregate of more than sixty languages There seems, indeed, to be a strong proba- and distinct dialects have in this period been bility that it actually was so: since, other enriched with the revelation of God by our

THE JEWS IN CHINA.

Some time ago, a Mr. Cohen, of California. published a statement showing the depressed condition of a remnant of Jews at Kui-fungfoo, China, and expressing the opinion-that it would be practicable for Jewish missionaries to visit and greatly benefit them. This statement awakened considerable interest among the Jews of the United States and Great Britain, and led to a proposition to send missionaries among them. As a preparatory step, were written in Palestine. There exist like the Rev. Dr. Adler, of London, addressed a letter of inquiry to a Jewish firm in Canton. the answer to which we give below. It will be seen that they are unacquainted with the Jewish merchants who visited our missionaries at Shanghae, and consider the project of a mission impracticable.

CANTON, July 21st, 1853.

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SIR,-We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your much-respected letter, dated the 21st April last, requesting us to furnish you with such information as we are enabled to collect. egarding the Jews in China, their moral as well as their spiritual condition, their number and abodes, and whether it would be practicable and feasible to send out zealous and able ministers for the purpose of teaching them the principles of the religion of their ancestors, &c.

In reply to which we beg leave to state that we are hardly qualified to satisfy your reverence on that point, regarding which ourselves, and most, if not all, of our neighbors are quite in the dark, there being no means even of establishing inquiries regarding them, unless through the Chinese missionaries who travel and reside in the interior of China: and even amongst them, it seems little has been said or heard on the subject, except what was printed in a pamphlet last year, hy the Bishop of Hong-Kong, of which your reverence will, no doubt, have heard. Yet we may continue to say, with respect to the think it is mere conjecture, as we do not know As to our opinion on the probable result of able ministers being sent out here for the purpose of recalling and receiving into the bosom of Judaism all such scattered brethren, we may beg to state, that little or nothing could be done, unless such ministers are masters of the Chinese language, and have means to get into the interior of the country, where they may, by constant and habitual intercourse with the natives, meet with some of them; but this is, we think, also impracticable at the present time, that traveling into the interior is attended with great risk and difficulty, in consequence of insurrection and disturbance in almost all the provinces, where the objects of the inquiries are most likely to be met with. Chinese jealousy will not admit of a

the Foreign Bload; located in Boston, and this body rejected Mr. R.'s application. He had a thousand acres of land in Mississippi, valued then at \$6,000. He offered to the Boston Board, or any other Baptist organization, this land as bermanent mission fund, provided they would add \$6,000 more to it, and send him to Chipa upon the interest of it.

The extraordinary spirit of speculation which spread full over the country about this time, giving a lictitious value to real estate, raised the value of his land to \$25,000. He proposed selling to, concomming a permanent mission fund out of the proceeds, to be conducted by a Board of Trustees, and going to China as a missionary, sustained by the interest of this fund, under the direction of said Trustees. In pursuance of his plan, the Roberts Fund and China Mission Society was organized in the city of Louisville on the 10th of May, 1836, and on the 15th of the same month he was solemnly set apart as a missionary to China, - presence of a large assembly of people. _____subscription of over \$1,000 for his support was taken on the occasion.

By collections, and loans by Mr. R., a sum sufficient, as was supposed, for outfit, &c., for one year was raised; and he immediately began to prepare for leaving the country on his in the spring of 1837.

As his land yielded no rent, and under his of 1837, funds for his support had to be raised been assured that he could as easily get \$30,from selling until the following spring, when country, and the lands fell beyond the possibility of sale; so that he was left to subsist by the contributions of the churches. But notwithstanding this discouragement, the contributions of his friends and his own energy served to sustain him in China, and to enable him to purchase a lot and build a chapel. About two years after ward, however, he was received as a missionary, of the Boston Board, and he became a missionary of that body.

The foregoing account we have condensed our people in this region depends greatly Truly "the harvest is plenteous, but the lafrom an article in the Tennessee Baptist by upon the faithful and vigorous occupation of was the scene of that narrative. Both Eusethe 9th inst. At that meeting Dr. Welch debius and Jerome, in the fourth century, are the Rev, Wm/C. Buck, one of Mr. R.'s earliest this field. If there is any place that calls borers are few. Т. Е. В. explicit on this point; the one a leading bishop friends and supporters. The Baptist speaks more loudly than another for the concentraand historian, the other a scholar and transla-PREMIUM OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR tor of the Scriptures. Indeed, they seem to the Society. The following extract will be of Mr. R. as "one who has sacrificed more, tion and vigorous action of all the influence A WORK ON PEACE.-The American Tract have known of no other interpretation, nor is read with interest :labored more, and suffered more, than any mis- and ability of those who profess to respect Society announce that a premium of five there a trace of any other in any ancient sionary to a foreign field was ever called upon God's holy but neglected Sabbath, it is this, hundred dollars from an aged friend is offered writer. The same opinion continued general be learned that, during the brief period of its are all in good health, and grateful for protecto undergo"-though in what respects he has And if, for the want of such a concentration to be awarded to the author of the best apdown through succeeding ages until the com- existence, it has received and disbursed more tion in the midst of disorders and alarms. been such a sufferer, we are not informed. of influence, the position to which Providence proved treatise of not less than 300 nor more mencement of the fourteenth century, when | than half a million of dollars, of which the Rumors of threatened attacks from the insur-We' could wish, that his martyr spirit might has invited Sabbath-keepers here is neglected 400 pages, on Peace. The character of the slight traces began to appear of the later idea, sum appropriated in cash to the foreign work gents had frequently produced great excitebe evinced in trying to establish the great until others come forward and assume it, there work as defined by the donor, must not radical, fer of which there is no earlier vestige, and amounts to \$264,740. So carefully and wise- ment; trade was deranged, and supplies of Chinese Empire in the observance of the Bi- are those upon whom a fearful weight of re- opposing all war as per se, sinful. It must, ly has this been dispensed, that not less than provisions were, in a measure, cut off. Atfor which there was no possible ground, ex- thirty-five different languages have, by distinct tempts to plunder were made, but the Lieuble Sabbath, whether it were "the day most sponsibility must fall; for, as if an eye had moreover, accord, in its sentiments, with cept to find an Emmaus at about sixty stadia appropriations from our Treasury, been aid- tenant Governor with decision and firmness generally observed throughout Christendom," from the Holy City. been directed to the emergency, an amount evangelical principles. The premium is to ed to receive and widely diffuse, in whole or repressed them and maintained order. The or not. But alas! he is on "the any-day sys-Thus for thirteen centuries did the inter- in important integral portions, the oracles of state of things was unfavorable, but their work of talent has been developed here, perhaps be awarded by a committee consisting of Rev. tem, provided it be the most popular day." pretation current in the whole church regard God. Many of these had never before been had suffered no serious interruption. The superior to that of any other locality occupied Joseph W. Parker, D.D., of Cambridge, (See Mr. Carpenter's Letter in last week's by our people in the State. the Emmaus of the New Testament as iden- thus honored and blessed. The completion girls' school, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Mass., Hon. William J. Hubbard of Boston, tical with Nicopolis. This was not the voice of the entire Bible in the Burman and Karen Cummings, was closed for a time; the two of mere tradition, but the well-considered languages, at the expense of our Society, both boys' schools and another for girls went on as Before we dispersed from the Association, and Rev. Asa D. Smith, D.D., of New York; The any-day system ! A system which I fixed West Union as the place, and the 13th judgment of men of learning and critical skill, for translating and publishing abroad this usual. An average number of 85 children and the aged friend has pledged a sum suffi-resident in the country, acquainted with the word, demands of us devout thanksgiving received instruction in these schools. Preachgoes on the supposition, that God has not en of September as the time, of starting for Ohio, cient to perpetuate the circulation of said vol- place in question, and occupied in investigating unto God. joined the observance of any one day in par- and arranged my visits and appointments acing is conducted in the four chapels of the ume in the Evangelical Family Library of and describing the scriptural topography of "It is impracticable to ascertain the exact mission, in houses and school-rooms, and by ticular, but lef: his people to agree as they cordingly. Bro. Jeptha F. Randolph stopped the American Tract Society. Manuscripts the Holy Land. The objections which lie number of volumes which have thus been the way-side. An advantageous use is made best can! A system which blots out the com-memorative character of the Sabbath entirely dev morning Sent 5th Lest out for the last and most in colloquial style, in which the Chinese light memorative character of the Sabbath entirely, day morning, Sept. 5th, I set out for Hughes' Bliss, 28 Cornhill, Boston, or to William A. First. The express statement of Luke, half a million; for a few of the last and most in colloquial style, in which the Chinese light so that it is neither a memorial of Creation, as River. Our company, at first, consisted of Hallock, 150 Nassau street, New York. that Emmaus was distant from Jerusalem successful years of our operations they have literature is written for the masses.

dition to receive such a blessing. Say if it nany was not because you were so full of the spirit of this world, so faithless, so prayerless, so wanting in readiness to do your duty, that God could not, consistently with his own perfections, bestow the blessing upon you. " Therefore say I unto you, The kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bring-

ing forth the fruits thereof." т. в. в.

SKETCHES FROM NOTES OF A TOUR

. THROUGH VIRGINIA AND OHIO. The Virginia Association was held on the the road to New Salem; not far from midway bank of a stream called Meat-house Fork, between them. The people here are mostly taking its name, I was told, from the circum- connected with the New Salem church. There stance that "in an early day" some hunters is a log meeting-house here, in which they had a gathering point on it, and erected a house in which to store their game, &c. It is a tributary of what is called Middle-Island River. This takes its name from the circumstance that its confluence with the Ohlo is opposite the middle one of a group of islands in that river called the Three Brothers. The Church with which the Association was held, takes its name from this River, (Middle Island,) and holds its meetings sometimes at West Union, the county seat of Doddridge Co., situated on the river, and sometimes on the Meat-house Fork, near a place called contemplated mission.-He arrived at Macao New Milton. The distance between the two

points is about eight miles. The members are so scattered that, to avail themselves of instructions could not be sold before the spring the benefits and comforts of frequently meeting together for worship, requires consideraby contributions from the churches. He had ble effort. Yet the location of this church is more important, in some respects, than that This church (New Salem) is the oldest in the 000 for his land in the spring of 1837, as he of any other church in the Association. As Association. Its organization dates back one from that road, would seem hitherto to have could the offered \$25,000 in the summer of the counties in Virginia are not divided into 1836; and the Board was therefore restricted townships, a much larger proportion of busi- stood here all that time. It was organized ness centers in the county seat than otherwise on Squam River, New Jersey, in 1745; and the terrible monetary crash came upon the would, attaching to it a corresponding importance. Indeed, the operation of this arrangement, in many of the counties, is to make it the only town of much consequence in the there a while, they removed some sixty or county. To have an opportunity to bear a part in giving direction to morals and religion ing-house is an ancient looking structure, of about sixty stadia; which, if correct, of course in such a locality, may be justly regarded as hewed logs. There is a gallery in it, which, excludes all idea of any connection with the a high honor; and is a position involving no however, seems to have fallen into disuse. small responsibility. At this place, also, cen- The gloomy aspect of the house is, perhaps, continued in this relation until about the time Virginia. Here, the Academy which they church. It is a sad picture, to see a church ter the educational interests of our people in too true an index to the condition of the have undertaken to establish is located. It that has withstood the vicissitudes of more appears to me, that the future prosperity of than a century, feebly struggling for existence.

in the room. But few of them, I think, however, were Sabbath-keepers. After enjoying Theophanes in the sixth, and again by Willia short social interview with the old man and his family, and partaking of their hospitality, three ways met (in trivio,) and as possessing we went home with Bro. John Bee, and spent healing qualities. the night.

The next day, with my host for a guide the evening. This settlement, I should think, is a little north of east from New Milton, on

sometimes used to worship, which is now nearly or quite neglected. Elder Peter Davis lives here, whose ordination is mentioned in a Missionary Report of Eld. John Green, pub-Baptist Memorial. He is the minister of the New Salem church. He has reached an advanced age, and feels that his public labors are nearly finished. His life has been laborious. Besides providing for himself and family, with his own hands, he preached much, for

other places. After the service, I went home with Eld. Creek; going via New Salem, to meet an appointment for me there at 11 o'clock A. M. hundred and eight years; though it has not been actually visited by no traveler some time after, the main body of the church emigrated to Woodbridgetown, in the south- disciples were going from Jerusalem, as Jesus west part of Pennsylvania. After remaining drew near and went with them, on the day of seventy years since to this place. The meet-

west. The former is probably the one mentioned by Sozomen in the fifth century, by bald in the eighth, as situated in a spot where

We noticed, also, fragments of two marble columns, and were told of sarcophagi near by, which had recently been opened. But the five or six miles out to a more public road, I chief relic of antiquity consists in the remains returned to New Milton, and thence to Green of an ancient church, just south of the village, Brier Run, where I had an appointment for originally a fine structure built of large hewn stones. The circular eastern end is still standing. as also the two western corners, but the intervening parts lie in ruins. Such is the present state or the ancient Micopulis!

That 'Amwas represents the ancient Emmaus or Nicopolis, situated at the foot of the mountains, and according to the Itin. Hieros. twenty-two Roman miles distant from Jerusalem and ten from Lydda, I believe no one doubts. The name does not occur in the Old Testament, but from the first book of Maccabees and from Josephus we learn, that here lished since my return, in the Seventh-day Gorgias; that Emmaus, having been dis-Judas Maccabæus defeated the Syrian general mantled, was afterwards fortified by the Sy rian Bacchides; that under the Romans became the head of a toparchy; was after wards reduced to slavery by Cassius; and a last was burned by order of Varus, just after the death of Herod the Great. The place appears not to have received the name Nico. many years, not only in all the settlements polis until the third century after Christ, when occupied by our people in the State, but many it was again rebuilt by the exertions of the writer Julius Africanus, who flourished about

A. D. 220. This name, along with Emmaus. it continued to bear during the centuries of the Davis, who the next day, Sept. 8th, went with crusades. Yet the writers of that epoch, and his horse and buggy, and carried me to Lost later travelers, who speak of a Castellum Emmaus, (from the Vulgate,) evidently had in view, as we shall see further on, the fortress at el-Lâtrôn, a mile distant, on the Jerusalem

A question of a good deal of historical interest connects itself with this place, viz., Whether it stands in any relation to the Emmaus of the New Testament, whither the two his resurrection? As the text of the New Testament now stands, the distance of that nundred and sixty stadia distant from the

Holy City. Yet there can be no doubt, that in the ear liest period of which we have any record, after the apostolic age, the opinion prevailed in the church, that Nicopolis (as it was then called)

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 15, 1853.

lows he had brought with him.

tral Railroad at Boundbrook to Perth Amboy,

the intention of which is to make Perth Am-

bethport to Bergen, across Newark Bay.

from the rental expected to be realized.

slide compound rail.

assumed the expense of laying one or two

miles of the improvement of Mr. Babcock, in

The Milwaukie Wisconsin states that a

steamship is about to be built of 325 feet keel,

40 feet beam, 14 feet hold, without guards or

Some of the earnest opponents, in our City,

rison. Ralph Waldo Emerson, and others.

RELIGIOUS CHANGES IN IRELAND .- In a re- the majority of the Prince, according to the MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—Anson G. Phelps, John Schultz, charged with the murder of cent number of the Dublin Nation appeared of New York, recently deceased, bequeathed laws of the kingdom. The oldest son and two planters in Texas, ten years ago, has reover five hundred thousand dollars to religious a long article on this topic, in which the editor successor of the late Queen is in his sevencently been arrested in South Carolins, and teenth year. and charitable objects. After providing am- says:

ply for his widow he left \$100,000 to each of " The Irish nation is fast dissolving, as the his children, \$10,000 to each of his grand-chil-Jewish nation dissolved before the curse of dren. and an additional \$5,000 to each of God-as the Carthaginian nation dissolved them, to be paid by the executors, with the before the sword of Rome-as the Red Indian injunction from him to use the increase of this fund sacredly for benevolent purposes, and transmit to their heirs with the same injunction, and after making several bequests to relations, he left the following sums to various

ment by installments during a term of years : American Bible Society Am. Board of Com. for Foreign Missions \$100,000 100.000 American Home Missionary Society 100,000 Literary and theological education in Liberia, 50.000 Africa Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. Institution for the Blind New York State Colonization Society 5 000 Auburn Theological Seminery 3.000 Half-Orphan Society, Fourth-av. 1,000 Colored Orphan Society

Total In addition to the above Mr. Phelps, just previous to his death, placed in the hands of his son \$100,000, the interest to be used at his discretion for the spread of the Gospel and the principal eventually to be invested

owledge the receipt • Societies, the American Board of Commisletter, dated the 21st sioners for Foreign Missions. This disposito furnish you with tion of Mr. Phelps' property, including the re enabled to collect, amount given to each of his twenty-two grandlhina, their moral as children, makes the munificent bequest of dition, their number \$581,000, for religious and benevolent purr it would be practiposes. nd out zealous and purpose of teaching

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS,-The late Russell H. Nevins, of this City, made provision in his will for the following legacies to benevolent

and charitable institutions :--lified to satisfy your regarding which our-New York Hospital New York State Colonization Society all, of our neighbors American Bible Society bere being no means American Tract Society ncies regarding them, ese missionaries who New York City Tract Society Demilt Dispensary New York Juvenile Asylum interior of China: American Female Guardian Society itsseems little has Northern Dispensary the subject, except Colored Home mphlet last year, by American Home Missionary Society Union Theological Seminary ing, of which your Prison Association (for female department) have heard. Yet Association for the Relief of Aged and Respecwith respect to the table Indigent Females Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Desough local newspa titute Children. sending their chil-Society for the Employment and Relief of Poor he missionaries, we re, as we do not know Total

race silently dissolves before the face of the white man. Ireland is ceasing to be a Roman Catholic nation. Priest Fitzgerald, in a recent speech, admits, 'Our nation and our church are perishing.' An organ of Romanism says 'Shall the soupers and tract distributors accomplish the work which all the force

benevolent objects, providing for their payof England for three hundred years has been unable to effect?"

Again :---"We are afraid that neither the priesthood of the system of proselytism carried on under their eyes. Its agents and emissaries-from the wealthy fanatics of Exeter Hall down to the meanest Bible reader in Connaught-are. continually at work, and God only knows the 1.000 Cong. Church, Simsbury, Conn., for the poor

evil they have wrought. It is time, and God -1,000 against it. It has had an incalculable success." \$371.000

BAPTISTS IN NEW YORK .- Rev. H. J. Eddy, in an appeal for Home Missions, which he communicates to the New York Recorder, gives some startling figures of denominational equally for the benefit of the American Bible decline in the "Empire State" within the last ten years. He says :---

> "Mark this fact: During the last nine years, our numbers have decreased ten thousand and sixty-four. But the population of the State has rapidly increased. In ten years the population of New York city has nearly

doubled. You had twenty-one churches then, and only thirty one now. But what is still more appalling, you had eight thousand and thirteen communicants then, and you have

351, but the population of the city has in-**\$**5,000 3,000 2,000 creased 300,000."

2,000 FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING .--- On Sun-2,000 day evening, Dec. 4, a meeting was held in 1.500 1,500 New York on the occasion of the departure 1,000 of several Missionaries of the American Bap. Messis. Slidell and Benjamin gave notice of from Capt. Morris, confirmatory of the pre-1.000 1.000tist Missionary Union. A large congregation assembled, who were addressed by Rev. Dr. Bright, Rev. Mr. Lathrop, and Rev. Mr. Dean. The Missionaries are about to depart 1.000 for stations in Asia, viz: For China, the Rev. E. C. Lord, (returning,) and the Rev. M. J. 1.000

Shanghae remained in the possession of the

insurgents; some fighting occurred at Amoy. Canton remained quiet.

In Burmah, it is said, another war was imminent,

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, DEC. 5.

In the House, nothing was done beyond re ëlecting all the officers of the last House and adopting all its rules without exception.

In the SENATE, Mr. Dodge gave notice of bill to give land to Iowa railroads, and of another establishing a Territorial Government in Nebraska. Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill

nor the people of this country have any idea to give lands in California for the Pacific Railroad; of another to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco by way of the Sandwich Islands, to Shanghae; and of another to pay California for the expenses she has had to bear in suppressing Indian hostilities. Mr. Seward introduced a resolution knows there is full cause, to preach a crusade calling for correspondence with the King of

the Sandwich Islands. A resolution by Mr. In an article on coal, a few days since, (says Fish for an inquiry into the recent mortality the Newark Daily Advertiser.) we stated that on board emigrant ships, with a view to such legislation as may be necessary in the premises, was postponed.

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 6.

There was very little done in either House, except to hear the President's Message, and order the printing of the usual number of copies. In the Senate, notice was given of several bills to be introduced; and in the House it was voted to elect two Chaplains

of the Treasury was received, and referred to Mr. Abner T. Pierce, of that city, has susthe Committee on Finance; after which the pended payment. Mr. Pierce carried on two Rev. Henry Slicer (Methodist) was elected large car manufacturies, one at Norwich, and Chaplain. Mr. Gwin introduced several bills the other at the eastern terminus of the Erie having reference to improvements, &c., in Railroad, and a foundry establishment in Nor-

on the first day of the session, for the appoint. has been ascertained, "that he has been enment of a special Committee to inquire into gaged in forgeries to a heavy amount-not the Bible, without note or comment. the causes of mortality on board emigrant ves- less than ninety thousand dollars of his spurisels from European ports, was adopted. The ous paper having been found in the banks of delphia is 1,965, which is one tavern to every. bill from the House for the relief of the late this city." Secretary of Wisconsin Territory, was passed.

bills granting lands to Louisiana to aid in the vious accounts of the massacre of the Gunni-

son party. The Star says that Morris found The House having been called to order, the bodies so mutilated by wolves that they time. and the journal read, proceeded to the elec- could not remove or even bury them. Capt. tion of a Public Printer, which resulted in the Gunnison was shot with 15 arrows, and Mr. choice of Gen. Armstrong, of The Union. Mr. Kearn, late draughtsman of the topographical Knowlton; for Siam, the Rev. R. Telford of New York, asking increased mail facilities rifle ball, and both his arms were torn off. between the United States and the Spanish Nothing but a watch-guard was found on his Main. The Secretary of the Treasury's Re- | body. port was submitted to the Committee of Ways The property on Broadway and the south and Means. The House then proceeded to elect a Chaplain, which resulted in the choice hundred, has been leased at \$8,000 per annum corner of Courtlandt-st., fifty feet front by one of William H. Milburn, of the Methodist for fifteen years, the lessee to put up a building costing \$50,000, to revert to the owner of

The mercantile navy of the United States is at present greater than that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the tonnage is now in New Orleans, on his way to Texas, to of the single city of New York is within a answer for the offense. He was their overtrifle of being equal to that of London and seer; they were traveling in company-had Liverpool put together.

camped out-when they were asleep, he cut John Mitchell and Thomas Francis Meagher the throat of one, and shot the other. He obtained a large sum of money by the murderspent it all in gambling, was afterward tried action will embrace Literature, Politics, and for a successful burglary, was sent to the Penwhatever conduces to the freedom and wellitentiary, from which he was released by par being of our land. don. He was traced to South Carolina, and is now to be tried for the double murder.

The steamer Mary McKinnie, on her passage from Knoxville to Chattanooga, on the A report has been published of a Russian Tennessee River, was lost on Saturday, to-Expedition to Japan. It seems that Capt. gether with most of her large cargo. All the Lindenberg, of the ship Prince Menchikoff, passengers were saved. was sent to one of the Japenese Islands in the

year 1852, not only to interchange civilities The proprietors of the Irving House in New York, are owners of a farm in Vermont, with the local authorities, but to restore to where they intend to raise their own vegetatheir country a number of shipwrecked Japenese who had found their way to Rusbles and poultry, and thus avoid the extortionsian American Company's Colony of Sitka. ate New York prices.

The Captain states that he was politely re The ferry-boat Montague, running between ceived, but jealously watched by the Japenese officials, and not allowed to land the poor felfire one day last week. She was nearly new, was valued at \$40,000, and had changed own- | Leave Sc

ers at noon of the previous day.

The Missouri Legislature has before it a an arrangement had been made for connect- bill providing that no man shall be allowed to ing the Central Railroad of New Jersey with indorse a note without the consent of his wife, Flemington, &c.; from White House tor a Pennsylvania coal road. Another feature and that no indorsement shall be valid in law barre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent. to the Legislature for a branch from the Cen-

The Mayor of New Orleans has published a card declaring that the health of that city was never better, and it is perfectly safe for boy the coal depot. Among other applications visitors

we see in the Elizabethtown Journal that for There is a proposition before the Legisla a new County to be formed from the six lower townships of Essex, and a bridge from Eliza- | ture of South Carolina, for appropriating \$30,-000 toward the erection of a monument to the late Mr. Calhoun. The Norwich (Ct.) Courier announces that

The first two boys committed to the Re form School in Maine, were George Washington and Daniel Webster, the first of whom is a great rogue and the last almost a fool.

There are some 310 life members of the California. Mr. Fish's resolution, introduced wich. Since his failure the Courier adds, it Bible Society, who have made payment of money in amount \$20 or upward, to spread

forty-four and a half of the 86.943 taxable in-

• The War Department has received advices habitants of the city and districts. Three of Joseph Hall's children, of Roshville, Ia., were accidentally poisoned, and al were lying corpses in the house at the same

Thirteen hotel, beer-house and oyster-cellar keepers in Reading, have been fined \$4 beach

for selling liquor, &c., on Sunday. Col. Benton has selected the seat

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOM CPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON FRONT S REET, PAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

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Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Tursworths & L DUNN, have opened a Clothing Establishment at will issue a new weekly paper on Saturday, keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to the 31st inst. Its sphere of observation and variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing branch of their business, may here abtain a supply of the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An or amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any

other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH,

Central Rallroad Company of New Jersey.

TEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Ar-N rangements-On and after Oct. 3, 1853, Passenger Trains will leave as follows-from Pier No. 2 North New York and Brooklyn, was destroyed by River, New York-81 A. M., 12 M., and 33 P. M.; New York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at 64 and 94 A. M., 34 P. M. Leave Somerville (way) at 6.50 A. M. This line con-nects with trains by the N. J. Railroad Company, foot of Courtlandt-st.

Stages connect with trains from New York as follows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c.; from

New York and Erie Railroad.

RAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as L follows:

Day Express at 7 A. M. for Buffalo, direct, over the Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroad, without change of baggage or cars, and also for Dunkirk.

Mail at 81 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12.30 P. M, for Delaware and all

intermediate stations. Way at 4 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate

tation Night Express at 5 P.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and all interediate stations.

On Sundays only one express train, at 5 P. M. The Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe, Chicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

Great Western Mail Line.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED by taking the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and NORTHERN IN DIANA RAILROAD.

Through tickets for Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukie Raeine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and Sheboygan, by New York and Erie Railroad via Dunkirk, and Buffalo and, New York City Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, Hudson River Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the splendid steamers

EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, Mondays

for the entire Congress. FOURTH DAY, DEC. 7. In the SENATE, the Report of the Secretary

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NTON, July 21st, 1853.

the religion of their

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CHINA.

nto whose labors we

he probable result of out here for the puriving into the bosom attered brethren, we the or nothing could nisters are masters of id have means to get country, where they habitual intercourse with some of them; a impracticable at the ing into the interior isk and difficulty, in tion and disturbance es, where the objects st likely to be met will not admit of a commerce with the the Government and efore, be an unsurv undertaking, until resent civil war, are bstantial stability. inform you at preiries put us in better hall do ourselves the ng to you. with due respect, sir,

edient servants, sson, Sons & Co. RMAH.-The Maceications from Ranain, of great interest. ems to be poured out lore than fifty have more than a month, inquirers' was never rinting of the Karen e 21st of August, to John. The churchprosperous. 'Mr. n traveling by the of sixteen young preparing for the Dr. Wade had enher of the Karen dition to which he nd performs other young man. A letcribes a trip up the ith surprise of the ty, almost innumerlining the river and bundant places ac: well as in the dry ting completed the criptures, is about ful whether he can

N AT FUNCHU.-At g of the American or Foreign Missions, rom the mission at The missionaries, grateful for protecirders and alarms. ske from the insur-

\$26,000 and Mr. J. H. Chandler; and for Burmah, We understand that the estimated value of the Rev. J. S. Douglass. It is said that all these the estate of the deceased is 600,000. The Missionaries are married gentlemen, and will will is dated on the 3d of Nov. last. be accompanied by their wives.

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN LONDON.-The old-THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE .- The longest Baptist church in London was formed in pending case between the Northern and Church South. 1633. In not a few of the churches of that Southern divisions of the Methodist Episcopal great metropolis, Antinomianism and its at- Church, has been decided. The Southern tendant indifference or opposition to missions division is to have the sum of \$191,000, in and religious enterprises generally, still exist, cash, together with the Richmond, Charlesand their bitter fruit is manifest. A correton, and Nashville printing establishments, spondent of the New York Recorder says :--and all the debts on books and periodicals, due the New York Book Concern, from indi Mr. Noel's church, from peculiar circum- viduals residing within the geographical limits

stances in its history, under his predecessor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Rev. J. Harrington Evans, tending to isolate it from denominational action, is found among PIOUS PARENTAGE OF STUDENTS .-- A STU

the number of unassociated churches; and a dent in the theological seminary at Princeton noble exception it is, contributing its thousands of dollars annually to the mission fund, and in most respects a healthy and energetic com- at present in that institution, ninety-five have livered a glowing eulogium upon the deceased. munity; but among the crowd it stands alone, parents of whom both are pious, eighteen have Other members followed, and after adopting showing their insignificance the more by com- pious mothers only, one a pious father only, appropriate resolutions, the House adjourned parison. Of the churches named, not more and five have neither a pious father nor mother. until Second-day. than half make any collection for the Baptist Of the whole number, twenty-two, or about Mission-a sure sign of internal unsoundness. one-fifth, are the sons of ministers, and a large In not a few of these churches "a man-made number of the rest are the sons of the elders

ministry "-as that is commonly termed, which of the church.

has not disdained, in the arrogance of spiritual conceit, to bring the aid of human learning to GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK .- At one o'clock the exposition of divine truth-is held in utter in the afternoon of last Sabbath, (Saturday,) at a curve about three miles from Jersey contempt; doctrinal views bordering upon a fire was discovered in one of the buildings City. The engineers seeing the imminence the extremes of Calvinism, and held in pernicious isolation from the heart-stirring principles the Messrs. Harpers, near Franklin Square, of Christian duty, maintain a dominant ascendancy; and the cramped and bigoted spirit New York. It is supposed to have originatwhich those views, when thus held, are fitted to ed from the explosion of some camphene cherish, influences but too powerfully the rela- fluid, and it spread with such astonishing tions which subsist between the Christian rapidity that many of the people at work in church and the world of ungodliness lying the establishment escaped with difficulty, around.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC PRAYER .- The raged most of the afternoon, destroying sixfollowing article, which we copy from a recent | teen buildings, and property to the amount of number of the N.Y. Daily Tribune, will show \$1,560,500, and throwing out of employment our readers how the Roman Catholic Church nearly two thousand working people. The gets its praying done, and how those who pray heaviest loss will fall on the Messrs. Harpers, get paid for it :--and is estimated at \$1,400,000, their insur-

The authorities of the Roman Catholic ance amounting to only \$200,000. The Church have just issued the following, design- Messrs. Cooledge, publishers, also lost about whitened their heads, enfeebled their frames, ed to organize a "Prayer Association for the \$100,000, which is nearly covered by insurconversion of all who are out of the communance. Many other persons in the immediate ion of the Church in the United States :" vicinity sustained damage, but they are mostly

By a Rescript, dated Sept. 5, 1853, our Holy Father, Pius IX., at the instance of the covered by insurance. National Council of Baltimore, sanctions, by the grant of Indulgences, the institution of a Society whose members shall especially pray for the conversion of all who are out of the communion of the Church in the United States.

The news by the last steamer is of a more Almighty and Eternal God, who savest all, satisfactory character than any yet received, and wilt have none to perish, have regard to relative to affairs between Turkey and Rusthose souls who are led astray by the deceits | sia. Hostilities all along the Moldavia Wallaof the devil, that, rejecting all errors, the chian lines have ceased in consequence of hearts of those who err may be converted, and the overflow of the Danube. The Czar, in may return to the unity of Thy truth, through answer to an inquiry of Austria, says he will Christour Lord. Amen. propose a project of peace, and the Sultan is

European News.

We have European news to Nov. 26th,

summary of which will be found below.

Those who cannot recite the above prayer, said to be equally disposed to come to terms, Total, 405,909. The number of hands employed and when asked to show his papers said he J. C. Green, Covington, Ky. may obtain the same Indulgence by saying but will not be the first to retract. It is said daily in its stead the Our Father, Hail Mary, the Sultan has sent Faud Effendi as Imperial in the various departments is 140, an addition had left them at home.

FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 8.

In the SENATE, Mr. Hunter, of Va., announced the death of Vice President William R. King, in an eloquent eulogy on his life and public services. Messrs. Clayton, Cass, Ev. erett and Douglas, followed in beautiful and impressive addresses, after which the usual resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned until Second-day.

In the House, after the reading of the journal, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the proceedings in that body upon the death of the late Vicesays that of one hundred and twenty students President, when Mr. Harris, of Alabama, de-

SUMMARY.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 8, an Erie Railroad emigrant train going out, and an express ed a verdict of "served him right."

train coming in were driven into each other occupied by the publishing establishment of of the crash, jumped off in season and escaped unhurt, but the conductor of the express train was somewhat injured, a brakeman had his ancle cut off and has since died; two of the passengers were so injured that their recovery Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad, or Grand is doubtful, and two other persons were hurt, Haven and Milwaukie. The vessel is to be but not dangerously. The loss of life is thus, ready for sea in the autumn of 1854. at the worst, limited to three persons, but it is a miracle that half the number on board the after receiving more or less injury. The fire two trains were not destroyed. The violence of Human Slavery, have arranged a course o

of the shock was such that the locomotives were broken and the forward cars forced into each other and crushed to pieces.

the sufferers in the Dartmoor Prison. When taken they were brave, sturdy heroes, battling with the foe for the rights of home and country. Now the frosts of many winters have almost destitute; a grateful country does not let its heroes want, but stretches out the hand murdered a man named Terrence Donnerie, of parental protection, and affords succor to their neediness and support to their old age. A meeting was held by these poor old men the other day, when a communication was read from one of their comrades in Massachusetts, stating that efforts would be made in Congress

A statement has been made of the number all saved. Her cargo is estimated to be we of letters and newspapers assorted and dis- \$400,000, most of which will be saved i tributed at the New York City Post-Office on damaged condition. Tuesday, Nov. 29, being the greatest day's The Halifax Chronicle charges the loss work ever performed there. The total num- the steamship Humboldt to an impudent ber of letters received or sent out during that | ignorant fisherman, who boarded her in

long occupied by John Quincy Adams, on the Whig side of the House.

It is stated that an organ, to cost \$125,000 is to be built for the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England.

The whole bank note circulation of the United States is estimated at \$180,000,000, and the coin in the bank vaults \$90,000,000. the ground on the expiration of the lease. A bonus of \$100,000, we hear, has been offered In the Dead Letter Office at Washington for this lease, and refused, it being considered last week, a letter was found containing \$200.

as really worth three or four times that sum, Jonas Chickering, the well known piano forte manufacturer, died suddenly of apoplexy. The New York Central Railroad Co. have

New York Market-December 12, 1853.

Ashes-Pots \$5 50; Pearls 5 56.

the application of Rubber under their tracks. Flour and Meal-Flour has declined slightly, under intended to obviate materially the present foreign advices; 6 75 a 6 81 for common to straight State, 6 81 a 6 94 for common to good Ohio, and destruction of rails and machinery, and do mixed to straight Michigan and Indiana. Rye Flour, away with the noise attendant upon the motion 5 00 a 5 50. Corn Meal 3 87 a 3 94 for Jersey. of the trains. It is to be laid under Ribbard's Grain-Wheat, 1 53 for red Western, 1 66 for white Southern, 1 70 for good white Canadian, 1 73 for white Pennsylvania, 1 78 for white Genesee. Rye 1 00 ; At Salifleet, Canada, a young woman who 1 03. Barley 844c. for good six-rowed Wisconsin. Oats, 47 a 49c. for Jersey, 50 a 53c. for State and Westhad been courted by a mopus of a fellow for four long years to little purpose, got sick of ern. Corn, 80 a 811c. for Western mixed, 82c. for Jersey yellow. that sort of fun, and married a more enter-

Provisions-Pork; 11 25 for prime, 13 50 for mess. prising suitor who presented himself. Mopus Beef, 5 00 a 5 75 for country prime, 8 50 a 11 00 for country mess. Lard 10 a Totc. for new. Butter, 10 These steamers are unsurpassed opened his eyes and sued her for breach of promise. The jury, composed of men who a 13c. for Ohio, 16 a 19c. for State dairies. Cheese, had hearts beating under their jackets, return-71 a 8c. for Ohio, 9 a 93c. for State dairies.

MARRIED.

On the 17th ult., at Marlboro, N. J., by Eld. D. Clawson, Mr. HEOPHOLES D. AYARS, of Mariboro, N. L., to Miss RUTH DARE, of Greenwich.

paddle boxes, to cost \$165,000. This steamer At Temperance Valley, R. I., on the 4th inst., by is intended as a ferry across Lake Michigan, Eld. C. M. Lewis, Mr. WILLIAM G. CORY to Miss ALICE C. Potter, both of the town of Westerly, R. I. to connect the Oakland and Ottoway and the

At New Market, N. J., on the morning of Dec. 6 by the Rev. H. H. Baker. Mr. JAMES ČLAWSON to Miss HENRIETTA K., eldest daughter of Jacob Titsworth

DIED. At Elizabethlown, Essex Co., N. J., Oct. 20, 1853 Mrs. ELIZABETH S. WISE, aged 66 years.

Public Lectures, to be given on successive At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Dec. 7th, after a painful Tuesday evenings throughout the season, illness of six weeks, W. MORRIS CLARKE, aged fortycommencing this week. On the list of Lecone years. The deceased, when about twenty years turers will be found the names of John P. of age, thought he experienced a change of heart, but never connected himself with any church. During his Hale, William H. Furness, J. R. Giddings, last illness, he expressed deep sorrow for the manner Henry Ward Beecher, Lucy Stone, Theodore in which he had lived, and his trust in the mercy of Parker, Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Gar-God for his salvation. He bore his protracted sufferings with patience, often expressing his willingness to die, and the hope that he was prepared. He left a Wm. Moore was found guilty of manslaughwife and child, an aged mother, and many relatives, to ter at Rockford, Ill., on the 28th ult., and senmourn their loss; "but not as those who mourn withtenced to the Penitentiary for one year. He out hope." E. P. C.

and the people were so indignant at the ver-	LETTERS.
dict of the Jury, that they held a public meet-	Andrew Babcock, P. C. Burdick, Calvin Whitford,
ing and denounced the sentence of the Court	J. C. Green, A. A. Crandall, C. M. Lewis, A. G. Pack- ard, David Clawson, Wm. G. Quibell, H. W. Satterlee,
as a burlesque and disgrace to the country.	N. V. Hull, A. Barnhart, Samuel Hunt Ence Wise In
The steamship Humboldt, on her passage	L. U. Williams, A. Titsworth, A. Sterr, B. Clauba, 1
from Southampton to New York, went ashore	Hill, James Wille, A. B. Crandall Engetus D Ci. 1
near Halifax, a few days ago, and will proba-	RECEIPTS.
bly prove a total loss. Her passengers were	FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:
all saved. Her cargo is estimated to be worth	B. F. Clarke, Hopkinton, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52
\$400,000, most of which will be saved in a	L. Crandall, Ashaway, R. I. 2 00 10 52
damaged condition.	D. M. Crandall, Rockville, R. I. 2 00 10 52
The Halifax Chronicle charges the loss of	S. S. Davis, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 1 00 10 90
the steamship Humboldt to an impudent and	Dorace A. Davis, Marlboro, N. J. 2 00 10 52
ignorant fisherman, who boarded her in the	
character of a pilot, to which he had no claim,	Samuel P. Burdick, Teotse, Wis. 2 00 10 52 Black G. Wis. 2 00 10 52

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1 00

and Thursdays. SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkins, Commander, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. Pheatt, Commander, **fuesdays** and Fridays.

Leaving Buffalo every evening. (Sundays excepted.) These steamers are low-pressure, built expressly for the Lake trade, and for finish, speed, strength, and afety, have no superiors any where.

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Forty hours from New York to Chicago. Time and noney saved by taking this line. Passengers preferring it can take the Lake Shore

Railroad to Toledo, the Michigan Southern and North ern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence by the Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, forming the only continu ous Line of Railroad to the Illinois River. For Through Tickets or Freight apply to

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Stonington Line, for Boston.

DROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and NEWPORT. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention.

The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf above Battery-place, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the train

These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex perienced and attentive.

The natural advantages of this route are superior to any other; being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destination in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday.

The C. VANDERBILT, from New York-Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday Wednesday, and Friday.

N. B.-Passengers on arriving at Stonington proceed immediately per steamboat train; to Providence, Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or by accommodation train from Stonington at 6.30 A. M.

The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Newport at 9 A. M., and 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays. For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, applica-

tion may be made at Pier No. 2, N. R., or at the office No. 10 Battery-place.

DeRuyter Institute.

Faculty. REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature

dise JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and Astronomy

. HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin.

Miss L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music

Other competent Teachers will be employed to assist in the various departments, as occasion may require. Calendar.

The ensuing academic year is divided as follows:----First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes Dec. 6, 1853.

Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853 ; closes March 21, 1854.

Third Term commences March 23, 1854: closes June 27, 1854.

Information. The Trustees deem it justice to say, that, having adopted a radical change of policy, by which they relieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, they design to place the School upon a firm and per-manent basis, and give it a character of respectability among the first grade of Academies in our country. 52 26 Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend 52 their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a great

There are remaining in this City eight of and paleied their vigor. They are poor and

and the people were so indignant at the dict of the Jury, that they held a public m ing and denounced the sentence of the Co as a burlesque and disgrace to the country from Southampton to New York, went ash during the present session to obtain adequate near Halifax, a few days ago, and will pro relief for all.

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aucea great excile-	and Clown Later of The		lot 36 having been required mint		10.10 Wilcox, Denuyler 600 10 52	of degree of respect, and a still more liberal patronage
	the survey be to the Father, three times, with		of 36 having been required within two or	The people at Erie, Pa., are making a great	J. R. Irish " 2 00 10 52	from the public.
and supplies of the supplies o	uu same intention	Incompany the ander of Owner Dealer at 1 al	I show months past by LUE Increase of business	disturbance because one of the railroads run-	Alburtus Starr, Hamilton 5 00 6 26	Terms.
	_ 1. A Plenary Indulgence on receiving the	gives another chance for a treaty of neare	and to supply the denciency before existing.	Unsurbance because ene of the famous full-	Benjamin Clarke, Alden 1 00 10 52	Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance
ade, but the Lieu-	Easter communion to all the members who		I LIE ADOVE IS EXCLUSIVE of 70 letter commons	Thing the the place proposes to change the	g R. W. Green, Berlin 2 00 10 52	is as follows:
non and firmness	shall daily recite in any language the share	Paris with a draft of a treaty of peace agreed to by France and England, and in which the	and 10 persons employed in collecting letters	guage. Now it is necessary to change cars	B David Potter " 2 00 10 52	Primary course, per term, \$3 00
timed order. The	Diaver.	Faris with a drait of a treaty of peace agreed	from the different station-boxes about the	I SUR DASKASO BE TALLE, WHEN THE KURES IS SI-	Desire Maxson, Pittstown 2 00 10 52	Middle course, 4 00
tiple, but their work	$9^{\circ} \Lambda^{\circ} D$	to by France and England, and in which the	City	tered it will not be; hence their interest in	George Wood Champion 1 00 11 18	Advanced course, 5 00
interruption. The		Lothor homore of Warene will be immited to		hearing things on them and	Calvin Whitford, Morrisville 1 00 10 30	Incidentals, 50
re of Mr. and Mrs.					Wm M Simons Dashfald 9 00 11 00	Chemical Experiments, 1.60
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Concession that and with	I Asig Alill CONTINUED In teat the l'unka on.	I & Dally OF English conflomon from Courses	A dispatch dated Herkimer, Friday, Dec.	Hezekiah Babcock " 2 00 10 59	Penciling,
E B time ; the two	sorrow; or, if they cannot receive it on their	pear to be victorious in all their operations."	arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday last by way	9, 1853, says: As a man was crossing the	Newton & Moore " 2 00 10 59	Monochromatic Painting, 3 00
for girls went on as	invoking the name of Jesus with their lips, or	pear to be victorious in all their operations.	of the Illinois Divers (1) 1 desday last by way	track to-day in a double wagon, the freight	FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL:	Oil Painting
ber of 85 children.	at least in their hearts.	A letter from St. Petersburg says that the	of the Illinois River. They have just conclud-	train going West came up, smashed the wagon	Edwin C Williams \$1.00 John Marcon	Penmanship and Stationery, 50
eschools. Preach-	3 An Indulgence - C 1	Emperor of Russia is suffering from illness.	ed a hunting excursion in the region of Lake		Bani F. Clarke 1 00	Piano Musici
four chapels of the	3. An Indulgence of a hundred days every	The coronation of Nanoleon is fixed for	Michigan, and are en route for Texas, with	to pieces, killed one of the horses, and carried	WILLIAM M. BOGERS, Treasurer.	Use of Instrument, 2 00
	the members recile the shows meaner	the out Tan	the intention of passing the winter in that	the man about 100 rods on the cow-catcher,		Vocal Music as a regular study will be taught by
col-rooms, and py					Board Meetings.	Prof. Jones, to such as desire it. Tuition, \$1 00. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of
geous use is made	THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE me -	The cholera has made is appearance in Paris. There were about nine cases a day. Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, died	outfit; tents, guns, ammunition, dog keepers	The Gold Madel office 2 to all the students	GT QUARTERLY MEETINGS of the Executive	the first term, and at the middle of the second, and
icee. Special at	hecenee must be to have de give entire,				Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary and Pub	I will a metinity seven weeks 'l'mition '99 50 - 48 This and the second
	because we suppose that all of our readers	David Maria II Organ of Postment die 1	and twenty-three thorough-bred English hunt-	of 1810 College for superiority in literary	lishing Societies and the American Schlash Wast	Room rent per term, \$1 75; Board in families, \$1 25
the Chinese light	will be interested in this first formal states	Donna Maria II., Queen or Fortugal, died	ing hounds. They have servants also, and some dozens of trunks and carpet-sacks of	composition, has been awarded to Isaac Ed-	ciety, will be held at Plainfield N L on Fithday	and \$1 50: in Clubs. 60 and 90 cents.
	ment of his views upon national quarti	Donna Maria II., Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th ult., at noon, in childbed. The King was immediately declared Regent unti	some dozens of trunks and carpet-sacks of	wards Clark, of the Junior Class, North-	Jan. 5, 1854, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and con-	
in the second	or and thems upon national questions.	King was immediately declared Regent unti	baggage.	ampton, Mass.	tinuing through the afternoon and evening.	JASON B. WELLS, Secretary.
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THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 15, 1853.

The President's Message, Concluded from First Page-

its high promise of great and general useful-

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local the objects sought.

arrayed itself, from time, to time against the of communication. rapid progress of expenditures from the National Treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the Message of which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing book the operations of the Government to the construction of the Constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guardnot the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Oar Government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the and, at times, fatality attending travel by either census since the adoption of the Constitution compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathere left us, and to make a stern effort to oceanic communication by such safe and rapid terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the Republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without aras satisfactory to its most earnest advocates. should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce. I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the General Government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such construction as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require. If that can be regarded as a system, which in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value-and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose-the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past. With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations. In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve a question as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and General Government. The right to cover all such cases. War.

The power to declare war, to raise and statesman put forth the narrow views of casu- confidence and fraternity, the decay of which the same scene ensues. The unsmoked ends support armies, to provide and maintain a ists to justify interference and agitation, but a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could of the last station's cigars have been carefully navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the spirit of the compact was regarded as not long survive. preserved, and lighted afresh, and vehemently

claiming alike the interest and good will of tect them. These necessary links the enter- of the South and the North could stand topolitical discussion, and has stood as a deep and boldly struggling to supply. All experi- they could stand together in the more trying

> formation will be added to the stock previous- cation of self-government. propriation. The magnitude of the enterprise upon the future. contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite a very general interest brought us, in the destined career of our na gress, and having, by his singular purity and spirit of the age, if the next invaders made throughout the country. In its political, its tional history, to a point at which it well be- wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and their descent by means of railroads.

varied, great, and increasing claims to consid- perspective. eration. The heavy expense, the great delay, of the Isthmus routes, have demonstrated the have revealed a law of steady progressive demeans as a railroad would supply.

of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, impure by the action of the lungs, or by the These difficulties, which have been encouned, for only a short period of time as applica-The Society has also published the following work ble to the existence of a nation, this law of and was hardly sufficient to enable him to burning of candles, lamps, gas, &c., or by the tered in a period of peace, would be magni-fied and still further increased in time of war. progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost return to his home in Alabama, where, on the fire, is heated, and rendered lighter than pure incredible results. A large allowance for a eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and air; it therefore rises to the top, and cold, A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the But while the embarrassments already enriving at a conclusion which can be regarded countered, and others under new contin. a diminished proportional effect of emigration peaceful way, his long and eminently useful pure air takes its place. Thus, to ventilate a Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington room well, it is essential that there should be two Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form would not very materially reduce the estimate, career was terminated. gencies to be anticipated, may serve strikopenings, one above, by means of which the while the increased average duration of human Entertaining unlimited confidence in your ingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet life, known to have already resulted from the intelligent and patriotic devotion to the pub. impure, heated air can pass out, and another neither these, nor all considerations combined, First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton scientific and hygienc improvements of the lic interest, and being conscious of no motives below, for the entrance of pure, cold air. In can have an appreciable value, when weighpast fifty years, will tend to keep up through on my part which are not inseparable from dwelling rooms, as ordinarily constructed, the late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyteria ed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same the honor and advancement of my country, impure air is imperfectly carried away by the Church. 64 pp. Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi the Constitution, and faithfully to execute the ratio of growth which has been thus revealed I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and draught of the chimney; it follows that the power it confers. Within this limit and to cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. in our past progress; and to the influence of secure, not only your cordial cooperation in whole of the room above the level of the firethe extent of the interest of the govern-The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward place remains filled with air in a partially imment involved, it would seem both exthese causes may be added the influx of la- great public measures, but also those relations Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W pure state; and the openings by which air is boring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific of mutual confidence and regard which it is pedient and proper, if an economical and Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may b admitted are usually left to chance, the cracks side of our possessions, together with the always so desirable to cultivate between mempracticable route shall be found, to aid, bers of coördinate branches of the Govern- around and under the doors and windows behad in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. probable accession of the populations already by all constitutional means, in the coning the means by which it gains an entrance. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing FRANKLIN PIERCE. existing in other parts of our hemisphere, ment. struction of a road, which will unite, by If these are not sufficient to admit a proper them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages which, within the period in question, will feel. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1853. speedy transit, the populations of the Paquantity of air to supply the draught of the for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them with yearly increasing force, the natural atcific and Atlantic States. To guard against chimney, the latter necessarily smokes. A forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad traction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous misconception, it should be remarked that, Railway Traveling in Russia. much better plan is, to admit the pure outer dress, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corres a confederation of self-governing republics, although the power to construct, or aid in the We proceeded, bag and baggage, to the air by means of a plate of perforated zinc, ponding Secretary of the American Salbath Tract Sc and seek the privilege of being admitted construction of a road within the limits of a station of the Moscow Railway. Only one placed, instead of a pane of glass, in the upwithin its safe and happy bosom, transferring ciety, No.9 Spruce-st., New York. territory is not embarrassed by that question train starts daily; and the hour at which this per part of one or more of the windows furwith themselves, by a peaceful and healthy of jurisdiction which would arise within the most important event takes place is, or ought thest from the fire; the air entering through Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications process of incorporation, spacious regions of limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be to be, eleven A. M. Travelers are com- the zinc in small streams, becomes so mingled virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined of doubtful power, and more than doubtful manded by the government to be at the station with the warm air of the room, that a draught The Sabbath Recorder, to swarm with the fast-growing and fastpropriety, even within the limits of a territory, at ten precisely; and even then they are liable is prevented, and when the windows are opspreading millions of our race. for the general government to undertake to Published Weekly. to be told that the train is full-as it is quite | posite the fire, the whole air of the room is These considerations seem fully to justify administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. an unheard of thing to put on an extra car- gradually and imperceptibly changed. If to the presumption, that the law of population other similar construction, and therefore that riage for any number of passengers. Having this mode of admitting pure, cold air, be added The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition its connection with a work of this character above stated, will continue to act with undi arrived, therefore, at ten minutes before ten, an opening in the chimney, near the ceiling, d vindication of the views and movements of the minished effect, through at least the next hall should be incidental rather than primary. Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to put to be quite sure of being in time, our luggage to allow the escape of the impure, warm air, century; and that thousands of persons who will only add, at present, that, fully appreciatmote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the was seized by a soldier, policeman, or railway | much will be done for health and comfort; have already arrived at maturity, and are now same time that it urges obedience to the commanding the magnitude of the subject, and solicitporter, (for they all wear somewhat the same | this opening in the chimney, however, requires ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are exercising the rights of freemen, will close ous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of open to the advocacy of all reformatory measure uniform,) and carried in one direction, while a chimney-valve to prevent any downward the Republic may be bound together by intheir eyes on the spectacle of more than one which seem likely to improve the condition of society, we rushed in another to show our passport for | draught of smoke. The utility of this mode separable ties of common interest, as well as hundred millions of population embraced diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfrom-Moscow, to procure which we had been to of allowing air to enter and escape, for the of common fealty and attachment to the Union, chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence within the majestic proportions of the Amerithree different offices the day before. Here | purpose of ventilating rooms, is proved by its Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted can Union. It is not merely as an interesting shall be disposed, so far as my action is to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As the descriptions of our persons and our rea- frequent and increasing adoption. Where topic of speculation that I present these views concerned, to follow the lights of the Constia Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best. sons for traveling, which it contained, being appearance is an object, glass perforated with for your consideration. They have important tution, as expounded and illustrated by those copied at full length, we were hurried to circular holes or slits may be employed inwhose opinions and expositions constitute the practical bearings upon all the political duties another counter, where we got it stamped; | stead of zinc, and chimney-valves are made of standard of my political faith in regard to the we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, The Sabbath-School Disitor, whence, catching sight of our baggage en pas- | a very ornamental character. Cold air, it may powers of the government. It is, I trust, not our system of government has worked on Published Monthly. sant, we sped on to the ticket-office, and then, | be added, should never be admitted under the what may be termed a miniature scale, in necessary to say, that no grandeur of enter-Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance: returning to our portmanteaux, we went doors or at the bottom of a room, unless it be prise, and no present urgent inducement comparison with the development, which One copy..... 8 25 through a few formalities, which ended in close to the fire or stove-otherwise it flows must thus assume, within a future so near a promising popular favor, will lead me to disreceiving a ticket to add to the number of along the floor toward the fire-place, leaving Twelve copies to one address..... hand as scarcely to be beyond the present of regard those lights, or to depart from that those with which our pockets were now the upper foul air unchanged, and cooling path, which experience has proved to be safe, the existing generation. pretty well filled. The anxiety of mind which | most unpleasantly and injuriously the feet and and which is now radiant with the glow of It is evident that a confederation so vast such a variety of documents causes is not to | legs, which are most susceptible to atmospherprosperity and legitimate constitutional pro- and so varied, both in numbers and in terri be wondered at, when the consequences which | ic changes. The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, gress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot torial extent, in habits and in interests, could [London Journal. the loss of any of them would entail are con-Published Quarterly. ford to overlook the ark of our security. only be kept in national cohesion by the strictidered. Ladies in Russia do not think of Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. est fidelity to the principles of the Constitu-It is no part of my purpose to give promi THE CURSE OF INTEMPERANCE.-The Grand rving to carry their tickets in their gloves. Each number of the Memorial will contain a litho tion, as understood by those who have adhered Jury of Allegheny County, (Pa.,) at their renence to any subject, which may properly be We now betook ourselves to the waiting-room, graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to to the most restricted construction of the cent session, respectfully set forth "that for gether with a variety of historical, biographical, and regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgwhich we should have thought handsome had the last five years we have been engaged in statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, pro construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would ment of the people. But while the present powers granted by the people and the States. we not been detained in it so long that we got the capacity of the grand inquest, sitting in gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Bap seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power is bright with promise, and the future full of Interpreted and applied according to those tired of admiring it. For an hour did the ist Denomination. Wood cuts of meeting houses will and for the Couuty of Allegheny ; that during be introduced from time to time in connection with the to protect and preserve such constructions. demand and inducement for the exercise of principles, the great compact adapts itself destined occupants of the train sit patiently on that time we found upward of one hundred This can only be effectually done by having active intelligence, the past can never be withwith healthy ease and freedom to an unlimithistory of the churches. the benches, every man with head uncovered Orders and remittances for the above should jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of out useful lessons of admonition and instruc. ed extension of that benign system of federaand fifty true bills of indictment, and at the -for even a skull cap is an abomination to a be addressed to the General Agent, GEORGE B. UTTER, tive self-government, of which it is our glorivery lowest calculation four-fifths of this numthe Constitution is found, on which to rest the tion. If its dangers serve not as beacons. Russian under a roof. Every man in military No. 9 Spruce-st., New York claim of the United States to exercise juris. they will evidently fail to fulfill the object of ous, and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, ber are the results, either directly or indirectgarb seemed to have the entree to the platly, of the use of intoxicating liquors, thereby then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our diction over the soil of a State, except that a wise design. When the grave shall have form, while the doors were rigorously shut Postage guard against yielding to the temptation of conferred by the eighth section of the first closed over all, who are now endeavoring to creating an enormous expense to be paid out The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in the against us unhappy civilians. At a quarter the exercise of doubtful powers, even under State of New York, and 26 cents in any other part of the United of the public treasury, which must be replenarticle of the Constitution. It is, then, sub. meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 State of New Fork, and zo cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly or yearly in advance. The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York; and 6 cents in any other part of th United States, payable in advance. The postage on the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial is 2 cents a year in any part of the United States when paid in advance, or 4 cents a year when not paid in advance. before eleven, however, they are opened-a the pressure of the motives of conceded temished by imposing additional taxation upon the mitted, whether, in all cases where construc. will be recurred to as a period filled with general rush follows, and we are hurried porary advantage and apparent temporary through a barrier, the doors of which close tions are to be erected by the General Gov- anxious apprehension. A successful war had industrious portion of the community, and at ernment, the right of soil should not first be just terminated. Peace brought with it a expediency. the same time this unholy traffic is producing behind us. Soon the whole barrier becomes The minimum of Federal Government, thronged with people, waving their adieus as obtained, and legislative provision be made to vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing poverty, wretchedness, crime, and degradation questions arose, bearing upon the domestic compatible with the maintenance of national that has a most ruinous and unhappy effect ardently as if we were booked for Australia For the progress made in the construction institutions of one portion of the confederacy, unity and efficient action in our relations with upon the public welfare." A bell, a whistle, and a sort of dull attempt at The Sabbath Recorder. of roads within the territories, as provided for and involving the constitutional rights of the the rest of the world, should afford the rule a scream, are, as in more civilized parts of the in the appropriations of the last Congress, I States. But, notwithstanding differences of and measure of construction of our powers world, the signals for starting; we leave the SHEEP-REMEDY FOR WOUNDS.-Take the PUBLISHED WEEKLY refer you to the Report of the Secretary of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in under the general clauses of the Constitution. leaves of the elder tree, and make a strong de-By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, weeping eyes and waving pocket handker. relation to details and specific provisions, the A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign chiefs behind us, and, in the course of ten coction, and wash the parts injured from one There is one subject of a domestic nature, acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose rights and dignity of every State, rather than minutes, find, to our satisfaction, that we have to three times a day, and you will not be NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. which, from its intrinsic importance, and the devotion to the Union can never be doubted, a disposition to subordinate the States into a increased our speed to fifteen miles an hour. troubled with flies or worms on the wound and it many interesting questions of future policy has given renewed vigor to our institutions, provincial relation to the central authority, We have hardly done so ere we arrive at a It also removes fever from the wound, and is \$2.00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions Terms : which it involves, cannot fail to receive your and restored a sense of repose and security should characterize all our exercise of the station. Everybody rushes out and lights a healing. This is a good remedy, undoubtednot paid till the close of the year, will be liable to early attention. I allude to the means of com- to the public mind throughout the confederacy, respective powers temporarily vested in us as cigarette. We are to stop here ten minutes, ly, but it cannot be used in winter; elder an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the munication, by which different parts of wide That this repose is to suffer no shock during a sacred trust from the generous confidence and the people during that time walk up and ointment can be. Scrape off the outer bark paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach expanse of our country are to be placed in my official term, if I have power to avert it, of our constituents. P No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, down the platform and smoke; then we hud- and throw away, then take the inner bark of closer connection for the purposes both of those who placed me here may be assured. except at the discretion of the publisher. In like manner, as a manifestly indispensa- dle into our old places, and have time to look elder sticks and boil it in at the rate of a stout defense and commercial intercourse, and more The wisdom of men who knew what inde- ble condition of the perpetuation of Union, about us. Communications, orders and remittances should. handful to a pint of lard. This will make an be directed, post-paid, to especially such as appertain to the communi- pendence cost-who had put all at stake upon and of the realization of that magnificent na- The carriages are large. Nobody seems excellent ointment. To make it a salve, add GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. cation of these great divisions of the Union, the issue of the Revolutionary struggle-dis- tional future adverted to, does the duty be- to go in the first-class. A second-class car- a little tar, or resin, or beeswax, or both, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky posed of the subject to which I refer, in the come yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as riage accommodates about fifty people. They enough to make it sticky. It is equally good Liabilities of those who take Periodicals. The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical only way consistent with the union of these citizens of the several States, to cultivate a are built as in Austria and America, with a for man or beast. An ointment made in the Mountains. That the Government has not been unmind. States, and with the march of power and pros-il of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid perity which has made us what we are. It is That the Government has not been unmind-states, and with the march of power and pros-ful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely na-tional, by reason of the surveys ordered by the cased to participate actively in public. The surveys ordered by the price purposes are sentito a passed to their graves, to had ceased to participate actively in public. The surveys ordered by the price purposes are sentito a post-effice, store or taken by the present until he office. The surveys ordered by a man in uniform, who occusionally asks people for the constitution until the officers and soldiers aspects more imposing and more purely na-tional, by reason of the surveys ordered by the public public. tional, by reason of the surveys ordered by had ceased to participate actively in public personal action as citizens, and non-interference in our which he apparently enjoys the more if he austinguished had ceased to participate actively in public personal action as citizens, and an enlarged fancies you are going to sleep. The men are of Bonaparte, Audubon and Peale, took part fancies you are going to sleep. The men are of Bonaparte, Audubon and Peale, took part fancies you are going to sleep. The men are of Bonaparte, Audubon and Peale, took part fancies you are going to sleep. The men are of Bonaparte, Audubon and Peale, took part fancies you are going to sleep. The men are of Bonaparte, Audubon and Peale, took part exercise of the most liberal principles of bearded and dirty, and relate stories in a loud in the celebrated expedition through Central Rates of Advertising. tion, for communication by railway across the cence in, but a prompt vindication of the con- comity in the public dealing of State with tone of voice, for the benefit of the whole com- America, and brought with him on his return For a squ re of 16 lines or less-one insertion Continent, and wholly within the limits of the stitutional rights of the States. The reserved State, whether in legislation or in the execu- pany, most of whom have evidently never the first Peruvian Museum ever seen in the each subsequent insertion, six months, For each additional square, two thirds the above, rea powers were scrupulously respected. No ti on of laws, are the means to perpetuate that been in a railway before. At every station United States.

the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel in- sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable In still another point of view, is an import- smoked on the platform during five or ten vasions, was conferred upon Congress, as for the great experiment of civilliberty, which, ant practical duty suggested by this considera- minutes, as the case may be. The stations means to provide for the common defense, environed with inherent difficulties, was yet tion of the magnitude of dimensions, to which are all very spacious and uniformly constructand to protect a territory and a population borne forward in apparent weakness by a our political system, with its corresponding ed, with an immense domed building for encharacter in twenty-seven of the thirty-one now wide-spread and vastly multiplied. As power superior to all obstacles. There is no machinery of government, is so rapidly ex-States, amounting to one million seven hun- incidental to and indispensable for the exer- condemnation which the voice of Freedom panding. With increased vigilance does it one passenger train daily, there are three dred and fifty four thousand five hundred cise of this power, it must sometimes be ne- will not pronounce upon us, should we prove require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of goods trains, always well loaded with inland dollars, because, independently of the grounds cessary to construct military roads and pro- faithless to this great trust. While men inwhich have so often been urged against the tect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by habiting different parts of this great continent application of the Federal Revenue for works Congress for such objects, no sound objection can no more be expected to hold the same settled conviction shall pervade the entire hardly think the line could possibly pay; but of this character, inequality with consequent can be raised. Happily for our country, its opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, Union, that nothing short of the highest tone as it is a government concern, nobody has any injustice is inherent in the nature of the pro- peaceful policy and rapidly increasing popu- than every variety of climate or soil can be and standard of public morality marks every means of ascertaining this fact. Whether it position, and because the plan has proved en- lation impose upon us no urgent necessity for expected to furnish the same agricultural propart of the administration and legislation of pays or not, the railway traveler in Russia tirely inadequate to the accomplishment of preparation, and leave but few trackless de- ducts, they can unite in a common object and the General Government. Thus will the fed- soon discovers that the requirements of trade serts between assailable points and a patriotic sustain common principles essential to the eral system, whatever expansion time and are as little regarded by government as his The subject of internal improvements, people ever ready and generally able to pro-maintenance of that object. The gallant men progress may give it, continue more and more own personal convenience; for the restrict- tention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer aiming while the interest and good will of test them. These necessary links the enter of the South and the North could stand to. deeply rooted in the love and confidence of ive policy of the empire must ever neutralize, all, has, nevertheless been the basis of much | terprise and energy of our people are steadily | gether during the struggle of the Revolution; | the people.

That wise economy, which is as far remov- | rapid internal communication, while the diffigraven line of division between statesmen of ence affirms that wherever private enterprise period which succeeded the clangor of arms. ed from parsimony as from corrupt and cor- culties which have always been placed in eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of will avail, it is most wise for the General Gov- As their united valor was adequate to all the rupting extravagance-that single regard for the way of free mercautile intercourse exist strict construction of all powers delegated by ernment to leave to that and individual watch- trials of the camp and dangers of the field, the public good, which will frown upon all at- in full force, though the physical obstacles by the States to the General Government has fulness the location and execution of all means so their united wisdom proved equal to the tempts to approach the treasury with insidious which it has hitherto been encompassed are

greater task of founding, upon a deep and projects of private interest cloaked under overcome. In fact, though the public cannot The surveys before alluded to were design. broad basis, institutions, which it has been our public pretexts-that sound fiscal administra- but be benefitted by the formation of railroads ed to ascertain the most practicable and privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most tion, which, in the legislative department, throughout a country, it is hardly for the pubeconomical route for a Railroad from the sacred duty to sustain. It is but, the feeble guards against the dangerous temptations in- lic benefit that railroads are constructed here. Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Parties are expression of a faith strong and universal, to cident to overflowing revenue, and, in the Ex- Russian railroads seem to be meant for Rus-President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, now in the field making explorations, where say that their sons, whose blood mingled so ecutive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness sian soldiers; and it is the facility thus affordprevious examinations had not supplied suffi- often upon the same field, during the war of against the tendency of all national expendi- ed of moving large bodies of men, that invests cient data, and where there was the best 1812, and who have more recently borne in ture to extravagance-while they are admitted this mode of communication in Russia with an reason to hope the object sought might be triumph the flag of the country upon a for- elementary political duties, may, I trust, be importance which does not attach to it in found. The means and time being both limit. eign soil, will never permit alienation of feel- deemed as properly adverted to and urged, Great Britain, or, perhaps, any other country character had risen to the alarming amount ed, it is not to be expected that all the accu- ing to weaken the power of their united ef- in view of the more impressive sense of that in Europe, to an equal extent. When St of more than one hundred millions of dollars. ed, it is not to be expected that an the accu-rate knowledge desired will now be obtained; forts, nor internal dissentions to paralyze the necessity, which is directly suggested by the Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa; and Warsaw but it is hoped that much and important in- great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindi- considerations now presented. become connected, Russia assumes an entirely Since the adjournment of Congress, the new position with regard to the rest of Europe.

ly possessed, and that partial, if not full re- I have thus briefly presented such sugges- Vice President of the United States has pass- A few days, instead of many months, will then ports of the surveys ordered, will be received tions as seem to me especially worthy of your ed from the scenes of earth, without having suffice to concentrate the armies of the north in time for transmission to the two Houses of consideration. In providing for the present, entered upon the duties of the station, to and south upon the Austrian or Prussian froning that instrument with sleepless vigilance, Congress, on or before the first Monday in you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the which he had been called by the voice of his tiers. Through this same quarter of the world, February next, as required by the act of ap- light, which the experience of the past casts countrymen. Having occupied, almost con- many hundred years ago, poured those barbaric

commercial, and its military bearings, it has hooves us to expand our vision over the vast universal respect, his failing health was watch-

The successive decennial returns of the advantage, which would result from inter- velopment, which may be stated, in general Carried forward, from the point already reach-

Bells! Bells! Bells!

TTH E Subscribers manufacture and keep constant. L ly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steam. boat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Planta. tion Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turn ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new vent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At public frugality and official integrity and purity. produce, tallow, fur, tea, &c., or with cotton this Foundry these were first used and are found it Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a from St. Petersburg to the interior. I should be a great improvement. We give a written warran. tee that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with out charge. The tone of all Bells is warranted. Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superi ority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded from the various Fairs " for the best Bells for sonorousness and purity of tone." We pay particular at. few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Rail in a great measure, the beneficial effects of roads running in every direction. As this is the lar est Establishment of the kind in the U S. and has the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones, Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Addres A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

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Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp.

loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable. The only ventilation practicable in the houses In compliance with the act of Congress of of the working classes is that which is term-March 2, 1853, the oath of office was admined natural ventilation, which is caused by the istered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the island ascent of heated air; the air which becomes

[Russian Shores of the Black Sea.

Ventilation.

tinuously, for more than thirty years, a seat hordes which overran civilized Europe-it The growth of our population has now in one or the other of the two houses of Con- would, indeed, be a singular testimony to the

ed by the nation with painful solicitude. His