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VOL. X.—NO. 41.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 23, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 509.

The Sabbath Recarder.

HOMES FOR ALL.

Speech of Gerrit Smith on the Homestead Bill, delivere in the House of Representatives, Feb. 21, 1854.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I purpose to speak on the Homestead Bill. I choose this bill for the subject of my remarks, not only because it is "the special order," and is, therefore, entitled to preference, but because it is, in my judgment, second in importance to no bill, that has come, or that shall come, before us.

I am in favor of this bill. I do not say that there is not a line, nor a word, in it, that I would not have altered. But I do say, that I am in favor of the substance of it. I am in giving up a part of the public lands to be occupied, the remainder will be more valuable to the Government than was the whole, before such occupation. Nor am I in favor of it, because the occupants will afford new subjects for taxation. Nor, in short, am I in favor of it for any of the current and popular reasons for it. But I am in favor of the bill, because I am in favor of what I interpret the bill essentially to be—let others interpret it, as they the calamity would be for a few months only, or lumbering—it can have no application.

as tolerate me, in putting forth these reasons, it is all I can expect, in the light of the fate of the land reform resolutions, which I offered in this Hall, the 16th January last.* The storm of indignation, which burst upon those resolutions, did, I confess, not a little surprise me. The angry words, which came sounding over into this part of the Hall, quite startled me. Even the reading of the resolutions by the Clork was hardly borne with; and, no sooner had they been read, than, with hot haste, they were nailed to the table forever

should have excited such displeasure? Why, tence, and frightfully increased the precarious- wide intervals, does, as I have already inti- behalf of their ambition, then how manifestly And is this such a monstrous doctrine, as to make me guilty of a great offense—of an out- earth is denied to the great mass of her people. necesary and just to disturb even the richest happier when land monopoly shall cease, belanguage offensive to purity or piety. Why, then, were they so treated? I am not at honorable gentlemen around me. Now I am aware, that many of the doctrines, which I eyes. But should they not remember, that and famine-wasted Ireland—has still a popu- of the human brotherhood. their counter doctrines are no less wrong in lation of some six millions; and yet it is only my eyes? And yet, I appeal to all, whether eix thousand persons, who have monopolized patience or unkindness under anything I have people; and three thousand is the number of on which we find ourselves here, does not re- Wales contain some eighteen millions of peoquire, as well that patience and kindness ple, and the total number of those, who claim should be accorded to me, as by me? How- exclusive right to the soil of England and ever we may regard each other out of this Wales, is thirty thousand. I may not be right-Hall, certain it is, that, if, in this Hall, we do | ly informed, as to the numbers of the land not regard each other as gentlemen entitled to monopolists in those countries; but whether mutual and perfect respect, we shall dishonor they are twice as great, or half as great, as I ourselves, and our constituency, and civil have given them, is quite immaterial to the

I am sure, that no member of this body would have me disguise, or hold in abeyance, my real views on any subject under discustihe hands of the few, has increased very rapide evils of land monopoly. But the boast is unfecting, and uttering, other views, and of land-holders, as there are now. studying an unprincipled accommodation of myself to the majority around me. I am sure, that none of them would have me consent

"A pipe for fortune's finger,

To sound what stop she please. You would all have me be myself, and speak myself, however wrong myself may be. You would all have me to deal honestly and honor-

"To thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man.

I will say no more on this point than to add hat, God helping me, I shall earn the respect

And now, to my argument, and to my endeaver to show that land monopoly is wrong,

withstanding all contrary enactments and arrangements, have, at all times, and in all circumstances, as equal a natural need of the one as of the other: And whereas, nutritious bosom; and this life-preserving air, buy, or sell, or give it away; Therefore,

Resolved, That no bill or proposition should find

gard to public lands, and indeed to all lands, is but to tion should ever proceed upon the principle, that the the equal right to it, either of the persons, who against the one is ever to be found a corre- justice. In the name of justice, I demand,

3. Resolved, That Government will have done but to land both the fact, that it is actually possessed, and the fact, that it does not exceed in quantity the maximum, which it is the duty of Government to prescribe. and irrespective of all consequences.

and that civil government should neither prac- to a free and equal start in life; and that

polize the fruits of the soil, and thus become lizing the soil itself. It is true, that he might, are fit for husbandry. To many tracts—to such, less there would be persons who would get bers far more victims than any other evil, and will. This bill, as I view it, is an acknowledgand it would serve to stimulate the sufferers I may be asked, whether I would have the

| would, doubtiess, be true to a considerable of orm, and the sufferers of lands and it would serve to stimulate the sufferers of lands.

| would, doubtiess, be true to a considerable of orm, and it would serve to stimulate the sufferers of lands.

| I may be asked, whether I would have the extent; for, on the one hand, there are the land shall leave the whole earth to illustrate, and it never can whilst under the curse of lands. ment, that the public lands belong, not to the landless and it would serve to stimulate the sunerers and it would serve to stimulate the sunerers and it would have the extent; for, on the one hand, there are the landless as it never can, whilst under the curse of land land landless are the more present acknowledged claims to land disprovident; as it never can, whilst under the curse of land land landless are the more present acknowledged claims to land disprovident; as it never can, whilst under the curse of land landless are the landless are t faithful tillage, and by more caution in parting turbed. I answer, that I would, where the on the one hand the cunning and crafty, and monopoly, the fatherhood of God and the with their crops. Having the soil still in their needs of the people demand it. In Ireland, on the other the simple and unsuspecting. brotherhood of man? nevertheless can hardly hope, that a majority hands, they would have the remedy still in for instance, there is the most urgent necessity on the council approve my reasons that a majority hands, they would have the remedy still in for instance, there is the most urgent necessity on the council approve my reasons which we have now called on it to take? their hands. But had they suffered the soil for overriding such claims, and subdividing the land is equally distributed, is that a reason which we have now called on it to take? itself, to be monopolized; had they suffered the land anew. But, in our own country, why it should not be equally distributed? If, Will it go forward in this work of truth and the soil itself, instead of the fruits of it, to pass there is an abundance of vacant and unappronotwithstanding such equal distribution, there love? Will it have a part, and the most honout of their hands; then they would be with- priated land for the landless to go to. We are persons, who will still be poor; if, not- orable part, in bringing all this blessedness out remedy. Then they would lie at the ought not, however, to presume upon this withstanding Government restores to its sub. and glory upon the human family? A more mercy of him, who has it in his power to dic- abundance to delay abolishing land monopoly. jects their natural right to the soil, some of important question has never been addressed tate the terms on which they may again have The greediness of land monopolists might, in them are incapable of rising above poverty; to it; and the passing of this bill will be the

have ever evinced even the slightest im- her soil. Scotland has some three millions of heard here ?- and whether the equal footing, the monopolists of her soil. England and essence of my argument against land monopoly. I would say in this connection, that land monopoly, or the accumulation of the land in

monopoly is a very high crime, and that it is ed. In the old portions of the country, the the imperative duty of Government to put a poor are oppressed and defrauded of an esstop to it. Were the monopoly of the light sential natural right by the accumulation of and air practicable, and were the monopolists farms in the hands of wealthy families. In of these elements (having armed themselves the new, the way of the poor, and indeed of with title deeds to them) to sally forth and the whole population, to comfort and prosperthreaten the people of one town with a va- ity is blocked up by tracts of wild land, which cuum, in case they are unwilling or unable to speculators retain for the unjust purpose of ably with yourselves. But this I cannot do, buy their supply of air; and threaten the peo- having them increase in value out of the toil ple of another town with total darkness, in expended upon the contiguous land. And myself. If unfaithful to my own convictions, case they will not or cannot buy their supply why should we flatter ourselves that land moif false to myself, I shall, of necessity, be false of light; there, confessedly, would be no nopoly, if suffered to live among us, will not, in abonds. to you; but if true to myself, I shall, of ne- higher duty on Government than to put an time, get laws enacted for its extension and not swept the earth of all good, is not because of every member of this body, by respecting it is unadapted and inadequate to that end,

The right of a man to the soil, the light, and the air, is to so much of each of them, as he * Wherens, all the members of the human family, not- needs, and no more; and for so long as he this invariably equal right to the soil leaves no room to which floats around it; and this sweet light, which visits it, are all owned by each present

little toward securing the equal right to land, until it of one generation to control the distribution erty. But, when the poor man is put in pos- own. The vacant land belongs to all who shall have made essential to the validity of every claim and enjoyment of natural rights for another have no more liberty to provide, that one Government in the enjoyment of a home, from imate concern of Government with it is but to 4. Resolved, That it is not because land monopoly is person of the next generation shall have ten which not he, nor his wife, nor his children, regulate and protect its occupation. In the the most efficient cause of inordinate and tyrannical thousand acres and another but ten acres, than can be driven, then is he raised above poverty, name of justice do I demand of Government riches on the one hand, and of dependent and abject we have to provide, that one person of the possession of the soil, but still not only by the possession of the soil, but still not only that it shall itself cease from the land were, as usual, gathered round the centre the blood languidly coursed slower and more poverty on the other; and that it is not because it is, therefore, the most efficient cause of that inequality of condition so well nich fatal to the other; and that it is not because it is, the most efficient cause of that inequality of condition so well nich fatal to the other; and that it is not because it is, next generation shall live a hundred years and condition so well nich fatal to the other; and that it is not because it is, next generation shall live a hundred years and condition so well nich fatal to the other; and that it is not because it is, next generation shall live a hundred years and the control of the total to the other; and that it is not because it is, next generation shall live a hundred years and that it shall compel its subjects to table, a neighbor drove up, and entering soon slowly through its channels; the noble heart while hearty friendliness had Kitter on his broaded, struggled, stopped, fluttered; the condition, so well night fatal to the spread of democracy another but a hundred days; and no more heart, whilst he cultivates the soil. Then, too, cease from it. Government owes protection with hearty friendliness, had Kitty on his knee. stopped, and Christianity, that Government is called upon to a house the right which this might. It owes them nothing else. "Come, Kitty," said he, "won't you go home right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon to its subjects. It owes them nothing else. "Come, Kitty," said he, "won't you go home right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon to its subjects. It owes them nothing else. "Come, Kitty," said he, "won't you go home right hand slowly slid from the wrist, upon abolish it; but it is because the right, which this mighty agent of evil violates and tramples under foot, is among the province of Government to pr the province of Government to protect, at all hazards, who compose a generation, are, so far as na- and he was compelled to serve for what he prey of land monopoly. tural rights are concerned, absolutely entitled could get.

SIDDIE

tocracy. Moreover, if this could be done, in population be quadrupled. In a country, as den upon the world, but far more, because it great nation shall acknowledge the right of the case of a state or a nation, why could it densely peopled as Ireland, this maximum is a shame to the world—a shame to the beg- every man to a spot of earth for a home, may not be done in the case of the whole earth? should, probably, not exceed thirty or forty gar, and a shame to mankind.

ness of life. Unhappy Ireland illustrates the mated, apply to our own country, as well as important is it, that they were not allowed this great power of land monopoly for evil. The to other countries. The time may come, means of getting richer? right to so much as a standing place on the when, in this country, broad as it is, it will be In the next place, the world will be much be able to throw it off. The best hope for on the earth; and, in placing them on it, has Should our population become so crowded, as because so well nigh universal. irresistibly implied their right to live of it. to afford but fifty acres to a family, then the It will be happier, too, because the wages Nevertheless, land monopoly tells them, that farm of a hundred acres, and that, too, how-system, with all its attendant degradation and

It is in the light of the possibility of quel a division, that no man can sell his farm and a man can sell or bequeath his farm, though, in strictness, it is but the betterments or improvements upon the soil, and not the soil itself, which he sells or bequeaths. But the purchaser or inheritor, and their successors, incur the hazard of having their possessions clipped by the new land maximum, which it may be the duty of Government to prescribe. It is said, however, that all talk of land monopoly in America is impertinent and idle. It is boasted that, in escaping from primogen-

sion. I am sure, that none of them would ly in England. A couple of centuries ago, founded. These evils already press heavily there were several times as many English upon us; and they will press more and more heavily upon us, unless the root of them is I need say no more to prove, that land extirpated—unless land monopoly is abolish-

but because it has been only partially carried tion of the soil shall be accorded to every per- and the vagrant. son; when it shall no more be bought and sold; when, like salvation, it shall be "without money and without price;" when, in a word, it shall be free, even as God made it lives, and no longer. In other words, this free. Then, when the good time prophetically monopoly, shall have homes to thank God for right to the soil as to the light and air, because as equal dear mother earth, with her never-failing spoken of, shall have come, and "every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree," the world will be much happier, because, in the first place, wealth will then be so much more any favor with Congress, which implies the right of Con. generation, and are equally owned by all the equally distributed, and the rich and poor that would follow the abolition of land monopogress to dispose of the public lands, or any part of them, members of such generation. Hence, what- will then be so comparatively rare. Riches ly! By the number and preciousness of those ever the papers or parchments regarding the and poverty are both abnormal, false, unhap- blessings, I might entreat civil government, 2. Resolved, That the duty of civil government in regard to public lands, and indeed to all lands, is but to regulate the occupation of them; and that this regulation of them; and that this regulation of them; and that this regulation of them is and that this regulation of them; and that this regulation of them is and they will yet be declared to be sinful states. They beget each other. Over the papers of particular the constraint of the papers of particular the constraint of the papers of particular the constraint of the papers of particular them. right of all persons to the soil—to the great source of compose this generation, or of the persons, sponding degree of the other. So long, then, that civil government, wherever guilty of it, as the masses are robbed by land monopoly, shall ceaso to sell and give away land—shall It is a very glaring assumption on the part the world will be cursed with riches and pove cease to sell and give away what is not its session of his portion of the goodly green need it. It belongs to the landless of every generation. We of the present generation earth, and is secured by the strong arm of clime and condition. The extent of the legit-

tice, nor permit it; and that the duty of Con- equality is not to be disturbed, and that free- land monopoly is the chief cause of beggary, ership of a large share of the American soil. I would add in this place, that inasmuch as ly against human rights in usurping the owngress is to yield up all the public land to actual dom is not to be encumbered, by any arrange- comparatively little beggary will remain after It can, of course, enact no laws, and exert no I admit, that there are things, in which a I have referred to the miseries, which land is very badly governed in other respects, the itself the mammoth monopolist of land. This man can have absolute property, and which, monopoly has brought upon the human family, abolition of land monopoly may be very far Government has presumed to sell millions of without qualification or restriction, he can buy, and to the duty of the Government to put a from resulting in the abolition of all beggary. acres, and to give away millions of acres. It has or sell, or bequeath, at his pleasure. But, I stop to it. But how shall Government put a And here let me say, that very little good can lavished land on States, and corporations, and deny, that the soil is among these things. stop to it? I answer, by putting a stop to the be promised from any reform to any people, individuals, as if it were itself the Great What a man produces from the soil, he has an traffic in land, and by denying to every person who allow themselves to be oppressed and Maker of the land. Our State Governments, absolute right to. He may abuse the right. all right to more than his share of the land, crushed by a national debt. France has done also, have been guilty of assuming to own It nevertheless remains. But no such right In other words, the remedy for land monopoly much toward abolishing land monopoly. But, the soil. They, too, need repent. And they can he have in the soil itself. If he could, he is, that Government shall prescribe the largest because she is so much worse governed than will repent, if the Federal Government will might monopolize it. If very rich, he might quantity of land, which may be held by an England, she is, in the extent of her beggary, lead the way. Let this Government distinctly purchase a township or a county; and, in con- individual; and shall, at distant periods, vary not very far behind England. I need not disclaim all ownership of the soil; and, nection with half a dozen other monopolists, the quantity, according to the increase or dwell upon, nor even describe the evils of everywhere within its jurisdiction, let it forbid he might come to obtain all the lands of a diminution of the population. This maximum beggary; and I need not say, that it is the duty land monopoly, and prescribe the maximum of Government to put an end to it, so far as quantity of land, which an individual may compelled to leave them and to starve; and the tion is so sparse, be carried as high as four or Government has the power and the right to possess, and the State Governments will not favor of the bill, not for the reason that, by lands might be converted into parks and hunt-five hundred acres. Nevertheless, it might be do so. Beggary is an immeasurably great fail to be won by so good and so attractive and in the Governments of this ing-grounds, for the enjoyment of the arisnecessary to reduce it one half, should our evil. It is such, not only because it is a buran example. And if the Governments of this

rage on propriety—for offering the resolutions? It cannot be said that they were averaged impartial Father has placed them and most highly cultivated landed possessions. cause manual labor will then be so honorable, ed reliance for human progress will then be

they are trespassers, and treats them as tressever expensively every acre of it may be im- unhappy influences, will find but little room would go further than myself in rewarding liberty to suppose, that it was from dislike to passers, and treats them as trest ever expensively every acre of it may be imposed, must be divided into two equal parts; in the new and radically changed condition of the armed servant of the Republic. But monopoly allows them nothing better than to and the possessor of it, however old may be society, which will follow the abolition of would not have the poor robbed;—I would pick up the crumbs of the barest existence; his possession, must be compelled to give up land monopoly. Then, as a general thing, not have a high crime committed against huand, when, in his most rigorous moods, the one of them to his landless brother. To deny each man will do his own work, and each manity;—even for the sake of doing justice to monster compels them to starve and die by mil- the soundness of this conclusion, is to deny, woman hers; and this too, not from choice the soldier. Indeed, justice can never be done utter in this Hall, are very wrong in their lions. Ireland—poor, land-monopoly-cursed not only the equality, but even the very fact, only, but from necessity also; for then, few by injustice. will be wealthy enough to be able to hire, and few poor enough to consent to serve.

It will be happier too, because of the genconvey it by a deed, which shall certainly carry eral equality there will then be, not in propertitle to it forever. I am willing to admit, that ty only, but in education, and other essential respects also. How much fewer the instances then, than now, of a haughty spirit on the one hand, and an abject spirit on the other! The pride of superior circumstances, so common now, (though happily far from universal) in the condition of dependent poverty; and the difficulty of overcoming which is so well com- tor, until the land shall become saleable. pared to the difficulty of making an empty bag stand up straight!

Again, the world will be happier when land monopoly is abolished, because it will more abound in marriage. Marriage, when invited by a free soil, will be much more common and early, than when, as now, it must be delayed, until the parties to it are able to pur-

Another gain to the world from abolishing land monopoly, is that war would then be well nigh impossible. It would be so, if only because it would be difficult to enlist men into its | plead in behalf of the proposed canal or railranks. For who would leave the comforts road, that it cannot be built without the aid and endearments of home, to enter upon the of Government, and that the building of it poorly-paid and unhonored services of a pri- will furnish Government with an indispensa vate soldier? It was not "young Fortinbras" only, who, in collecting his army,

"Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes."

cessity, be true to you. To quote again from end to such wicked and death-dealing monopo- perpetuity, as effective even as primogeniture abolition of land monopoly is its happy influthat great reader of the human heart from lies. But these monopolies would not differ and entail? To let alone any great wrong, ence upon the cause of temperance—that in principle from land monopoly; and they in the hope that it will never outgrow its pre- precious cause, which both the great and the would be no more fatal to the enjoyments of sent limits, is very unwise—very unsafe. But small are, in their folly and madness, so won human existence, and to human existence it- land monopoly is not only a great, but a to scorn, but which is, nevertheless, none the self, than land monopoly has proved itself mighty wrong; and, if let alone, it may stretch less essential to private happiness and proscapable of being. Why land monopoly has and fortify itself, until it has become invincible. perity, to national growth and glory. The Much happier world will this be, when land ranks of intemperance, like those of war, are, monopoly shall cease; when his needed por- to a great extent, recruited from the homeless

I will glance at but one more of the good effects that will result from the abolition of land monopoly. Religion will rejoice, when the masses, now robbed of homes by land -homes, in which to cultivate the home-bred virtues, to feed upon religious truth, and to grow in Christian vigor and beauty.

we not hope that the Governments of many I would, at this stage of my remarks, notice other nations will speedily do likewise? Nay, What I have said concerning the land maxi- the cavil, that even if the equal ownership of the may we not, in that case, regard the age as as injurious to his fellow-men, as by monopo- mum obviously applies but to such tracts, as soil were practically acknowledged, neverthe- not distant, when land monopoly, which numin this wise, produce a scarcity of food. But for instance, as are valuable only for mining rich, and persons who would get poor. This which is, moreover, the most prolific parent

access to the soil, or who, in his heartless per- a single generation, convert this abundance then is it all the more clearly proved, that most significant and satisfactory answer which verseness, might refuse its occupation on any into scarcity. Moreover, if we do not provide now for the peaceable equal distribution of the erty by securing them homes. If, notwith-What I have here supposed in my argu- public lands, it may be too late to provide standing they are put in possession of their shall be consistent with itself, land monopoly ment is abundantly—alas! but too abundantly for it hereafter. Justice, so palpable and so portions of the soil, they are still poor, alas, will surely cease within the limits of the ex-—justified by facts. Land monopoly has re- necessary, cannot be withheld but at the risk how much poorer would they have been with- clusive jurisdiction of that Government. But abject and wretched dependence, for it has What I have said respecting the duty of persons who get rich, notwithstanding they the applications for scores of millions of acres New York Courier and Enquirer: And what are those resolutions, that they shut them out from the great source of subsis
Government to vary the land maximum at are not permitted to wield land monopoly in for soldiers, and for hundreds of millions of the substance of the soldiers and care for reilroad and carel companies, and acres for railroad and canal companies, and land monopoly will then be so strongly fast-

> trodden under foot. Let it not be supposed, that I would not have the soldier liberally paid. No man

Whatever is due to the soldier should be paid-paid promptly-and paid, too, with And, I would here say, that a little money would be worth more to the soldier than much land. If the land market is to be glutted, as is now proposed, his land will be worth but little to him. It will not sell, at the present time. And with him and his necessitous family, the present time is emphatically all time. They cannot wait, as can the specula

My reference to the speculator affords me an occassion for saying that, not only the lands which you let soldiers have, but also the lands which you let railroad companies and canal companies have, will get into the hands of land speculators. That is their sure and speedy destination; and it is in those hands, that land monopoly works its mightiest mischief and develors its guiltiest character.

Nor let it be supposed, that there is no railroad and no canal that I would have Government aid in building. Wherever it can be ble, or at least, very important means for extending that protection which is ever due from Government; there, I admit, is a case in which Government is bound to aid. Hence is it, that whilst, on the one hand, I pronounce it to be a gross perversion of its powers, and a wide and guilty departure from its province, for Government to help build canals and railroads, which are to subserve but the ordinary purposes of commerce and travel: I hold, on the other, that Government is bound to offer a liberal, though not an extravagant sum to the company, that shall build the Pacific Railroad—that road being greatly needed as a facility for affording Governmental protection. Hence is it, too, that the claim on Government to help build the canal around the Falls of St. Mary was a just one. And for the like reason should Government aid in building the proposed canal around the Falls of Niagara. It is true, that the commercial interests of many of our States call loudly for the building of this canal. Indeed, there is no one thing for which they call so loudly. Nevertheless, I would not, for that reason, have Government respond to the call. But because this canal might prove an important means in to vote the liberal aid of Government in building it. Moreover, Government would be grossly inconsistent, if, so long as it looks to the possibility of war, it should refuse to vote two or three millions of dollars to the company that might thereby be induced to furnish Government with this means of transporting measured off, with painful distinctness, the its vessels, munitions, and provisions of war. between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

her shoulders, and her deep blue eyes met his, was all that remained extended upon the The Federal Government has sinned great as she answered, "God gave to me this kome." death-couch!

THE DIAMOND RING.

Translated for the Parlor Magazine, from the German of Lich wehr, by Rev. E. H. Gillett

An aged sire, upon whose head The snows of many years were shed, Blessed with large wealth, would yet bestow A prize that wealth should far outgo On his three cons, his fortune's heirs-

A prize more worthy of their prayers. He knew no wealth was worth a thought, Save that by virtuous action wrought. "My sons," he said, "my wealth is yours—A dangerous wealth, to soares that lures;
But heed my words, and what ye crave,
A father's blessing, ye shall have.
Within my hands a ring I hold, To him of you shall it be given

More precious than the golden ring."
Will be the deed that back ye bring." The sons went forth, each bent to gain A price no monarch might disdain. Months passed; each from his mission came Each to present his several claim.

Who does the noblest deed for Heaven.

The eldest spake: "O Father, mine Is justly now that ring of thine. A stranger gave to me in trust His precious pile of golden dust, Without a pledge of its return; I gave it back the prize I earn.

"Ah no! my son, the deed was just, But Duty bids return thy trust." The second spake: "I saw a child, Heedless of danger, reckless, wild, Fall in the sea-I rushed to save, And snatch it from a watery grave. I risked my life. A thousand eyes Beheld the deed that wins the prize

"Ah no! my son," the old man said: "Although your deed was kindly sped, You only did to virtue true What we as men are bound to do." The third one came: "I saw," he said, " My fue asleep where dangers dread Yawned in the gaping gulf beneath; I waked, and drew him back from death."

Well done, my son! the prize is thine. The deed was doble, 't was divine!"

DEATH-BED OF WASHINGTON.

The following interesting account of the last hours of Washington, we copy from the

Proceeding still further over a very bad road, we came suddenly in view of the Potomac; and Mount Vernon, with its mansionhouse and smooth, green lawn, was before us. Having sent in our address, we receive permission from the courteous branch of the familv. who now held the estate, to enter and survey the interior. We were struck with its extreme simplicity, the lowness of the walls and ceilings, and the bare floors which were waxed, not, as with us, carpeted.

Passing through the great hall, ornamented with pictures of English hunting scenes, we ascerded the oaken staircase, with its carved and antique balustrade; we stood at the door -we pressed the handle-the room, and the bed where he died, were before us. Nothing in the lofty drams of his existence surpassed the grandour of that final soons, The cold which he had taken from exposure, in overseeing some part of his grounds, and which had resisted the earlier domestic remedies that were applied, advanced in the course of two short days into that frightful form of the disease of the throat, laryngitis. It became necessary for him to take to his bed. His valued friend, Dr. Cralk, was instantly summoned, and assisted by the best medical skill of the surrounding dountry, exhausted all the means of his art, but without affording him re-

lief. He patiently submitted, though in great distress, to the various remedies proposed, but it became evident from the deep gloom settling upon the countenances of the medical gentlemen, that the case was hopeless; advancing insidiously, the disease had fastened itself with deadly dertainty. Looking with perfect calmness upon the solbing group around him, he said, 'Grieve not my friends, it is as I anticipated from the first; the debt which we all owe is now about to be paid. I am resigned to the event." Requesting Mrs. Washington to bring two wills from his escritoir, he directed one to be burned, and placed the other in her hands, as his last testament, and then gave some final instructions to Mr. Lear, his secretary and relative, as to the adjustment of his-business affairs. He soon after became greatly distressed; and as, in the paroxysms which became more frequent and violent, Mr. Lear, who was at his side, assisted him to turn, he, with kindness, but with difficulty, articulated, "I fear I give you great trouble, sir; but, perhaps it is a duty which we all owe one to another. I trust that you may receive the same attention when you shall require it."

As the night waned, the fatal symptoms became more imminent; his breath more labored and suffocating, and his voice soon. failed him. Perceiving his end approaching, he straightened himself to his full length: he folded his own hands in the necessary attitude upon his chest, placing his finger upon the pulse of the left wrist, and thus calmly prepared, watching his own dissolution, he awaited the summons of his Maker. The last faint hope of his friends had disappeared; Mrs. Washington, stupefied with grief, sat at the foot of the hed, her eyes fixed steadfastly upon him; Dr. Cralk, in deep gloom. stood the hands of Government of affording that protection which it owes to the persons and property of its subjects, I should feel bound to vote the liberal and of Government of affording that his face buried in his hands at the fire; his black servant, Christopher, the tears uncontrolled, trickling down his face, on one side, took the last look of his dwing master. while Mr. Lear, in speechless grief, with folded hands, bent over his pillow on the other.

Naught broke the stillness of his last moments, but the suppressed sobs of the affectionate servants collected on the staircase; the tick of the large clock in the hall as it last fleeting moments of his existence, and the low moan of winter wind, as it swept through the leafless snow-covered trees. The laboring

in such a case is not to person with whom the her that he does not wish store or tavern, or other it the person to whom they wern-keeper, &c., is respon the papers, or gives notice of in the office. on, 50 ont inscritos, 60 10 99

the above reset

The Sabbath Recarder.

New York, March 23, 1854.

JAMES BAILEY (J. B.),
T. E. BABCOCK (T. R. B.),
J. M. ALLEN (*)
British Correspondent—JAMES A. BEGG.

SABBATH-BREAKING PARTNERSHIPS. [Continued.

According to Sabbatarian theology, the keeping of the first day of the week is sin. wanting in charity towards our first-day lifeject of our church organizations. For so death with those who keep the Sunday, lest ence of such Sabbath-keepers? T. B. B. we should fail to hear that emphatic testimony against their actice, which we think it EMBARKATION AND SAILING OF OUR our duty to bear. But when concerneships are concerned,

our brethren manifest a surprising reluctance about bearing ucil testimony. The Sabbathkeeper cannot say to his Sunday partner, · This keeping open of our establishment on the Sabbath-day, and having work done all the day long, is a transgression of the divine law.' He feels himself bound to keep silence the 8th. But in consequence of stormy His partner would retort upon him with, Why, then, do you partake in the sin? And he knows, that if he should give an honest layed until six o'clock Sabbath morning, the we feel the cheering presence of our Lord answer, he would say, 'Because I hope to 11th inst. gain by it.' But is gain godliness?

business mysolf; I will wait on every custom- the words. er; you need never draw a measure of rum himself no farther trouble. But is he not commencingquite as guilty as his rum-selling partner?

Now, if the principle of what we call Sabbath-breaking partnerships is any thing different, we would like to know wherein. It is true, in the eyes of community, the keeping s odious a practice as the of Sunday selling of rung. The moral sense of community is awake to the iniquity of the latter, and almost every findy is ready to condemn the man who will neal out liquid poison to his neighbors, and yet pretend to be a Christian. Spirit was present—that Jesus was in our ·But principles are not affected by men's views. The immorality of the rum traffic is anterior to any view of it whatever. The immorality of it was as great fifty years ago, when the tayarn keeper was a good church member, and the minister and the deacon took a social glass together, as it is now. The slave-trade, too. was as abominable in the sight of God, when good John Newton, of Olney, was engaged in it, as it is in the sight of men Sunday-keeping is now honorable. But though it is so with men, is it so in the sight of God? Is it not sin? If it is sin, it

is odious to God, and ought to be so to men. But you do not mean to say, that Sundaykeeping is a sin of the same odious and abomslave-trade?' This is a question which we are not called to decide. Neither are we called to say whether the keeping of Sunday may not be consistent with a true experience of the love of God shed abroad in the heart. It is enough for us to know that the thing involves transgression of the divine law. We are forbidden to be partakers of other men's against human society, but because it is a trampling upon God's authority. As an offense against society, or as a wrong inflicted upon selling may be infinitely worse than the reputhe question.

that the wages of it is death; that it is to be things that shall befall me there; but none of "As the vessels of a potter shall they be body of preachers, perhaps three thousand, repented of, and forsaken; that there is no these things move me, neither count I my life these things move me, neither count I my life the Senate; that there is no these things move me, neither count I my life to the Senate; and he would, therefore, if the whether intentionally wrong or not, or under the state of the selection from it but by the bleed of Atones deep unto myself, so that I might fried my as calculated to mislead and deceive the to the Senate; and he would, therefore, if the whether intentionally wrong or not, or under the state of the selection from it but by the bleed of Atones deep unto myself, so that I might fried my and intentionally wrong or not, or under the state of the selection from it but by the bleed of Atones deep unto myself, so that I might fried my and intentionally who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral, who was a plotted cloudy whether we deem them moral or immoral or imm salvation from it but by the blood of Atone- dear unto myself, so that I might finish my thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's public, have here come forward with an thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's the Sunday keeping partner, as his associate, have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify these kings the God of heaven shall set up a umny against this body, and prostituted the Senate, with instructions to inquire and This, in my judgment, is all the expression

do any work; I must, therefore, keep the ed on her voyage. day holy, and not bring sin upon my soul. But here is a piece of work that Mr. A. will brief letters, hastily sketched by them while call for to-morrow morning; I hope you will the pilot was still with them, which he brought another piece that is to be finished for Mr. B. extracts, which may indicate the feelings of in the afternoon. Set all hands to work, and our beloved missionaries when actually on let it not fail to be done by the time appointed. their way to their future home and field of Send John to the next village to collect what labor. is due us, and tell Peter to keep all hands in his department busy.' His partner listens to the request. Clerks, servants, and agents of Keeping of the hold it to be in, not because we are these political preachers who do not weeping of the hold it to be in, not because we are the sevident that when we hold it to be in, not because we are the sevident that the se thren, but because it involves a transgression goes home. Partner, and clerks, and all, beof that law which says, "The seventh day is gin to say within themselves, if not audibly to of that law which says, The seventh trumpet, 1 to their vocation instead of neglecting their she was lost in the distance, and when my think it would have been so expressed, instead holy religion and violating its sacred principle. the Saovath; in the character of working here natural vision failed, my prayers reached still of "thy wrath is come." God has employed ples, and truth and honor, and getting up a natural vision failed, my prayers reached still of "thy wrath is come." God has employed ples, and truth and honor, and getting up a natural vision failed, my prayers reached still on ward makes void the commandment of God. This on the Sabbath is a transgression of the disonward. is the doctrine we have proclaimed to the vine law—that it is sin. He says, too, that world. We are a tinuing to proclaim it, in sin is dangerous—that the wages of it is death. our public discourses, in our tracts, and in all He professes, sometimes, to be deeply conour ecclesiastical movements. We are aim- cerned about those that are living in sin. Not ing to impress it on our fellow disciples of all long ago we heard him praying with great persuasions, that in keeping the first day of apparent earnestness that God would have the week, they me symbolizing with Popery, mercy upon sinners, and deliver them from honoring a human addition, and transgressing their awful danger. Yet now he gives us dithe divine law. This is what we are aiming at rect and explicit charge to do that which he by our restricted emmunion; this is the ob- says is sin. He fully expects us to do it, and will be disappointed if we do not. Is he a important does this thing appear to us, that true man? Does he really believe what he we cannot unite in commemorating the Lord's professes?' Reader, what is the moral influ-

MISSIONARIES.

At half past 2 o'clock on Fourth-day morning, March 8th, our missionaries, accompanied by eight or ten brethren and sisters, left Wes terly for Boston, where they arrived about half past 6 A. M., having previously learned Sabbath. I will defer writing you my feelthat the barque Rose Pool, in which they had ings and many thoughts until another time. taken passage, would sail on the morning of For your kindness, and the kindness of all weather, the lading of the ship was retarded, and consequently the time of sailing was de-

On Fifth-day morning, about half past 11 Two persons enter into business, and o'clock, agreeable to arrangements made on hour of the day. That was our first voyage ing liquors shall be sold in their establishment. were held on the deck of the ship, about one One of these scruples the lawfulness of such hour previous to her leaving her station at traffic, and declares that his conscience will Rowe's Wharf for her anchorage in the har not allow him to deal out alcohol to his neigh- bor. The services, which occupied about bor. 'O,' says the other, 'the matter is easily | thirty or forty minutes, were as follows: remedied. I will attend to that part of the After singing the hymn commencing with zeal for the Lord of Hosts.

"A charge to keep I have," for any body; all you need do, is to attend to prayer was offered by Eld. C. M. Lewis; such business of the store as you can, without after which Eld. Hiram Hutchins, pastor of violating your conscience; for my part, I am the High-st. Baptist church in Charlestown, troubled with no such scruples; I consider the Mass., made some interesting remarks, and selling of rum a lawful and honest business.' offered prayer; then followed brief remarks For the sake of gain he yields; he puts his by Eld. W. M. Jones and Eld. A. B. Burdick, proportion of the avails of the abominable and prayer by Did. Durdiels. At sister Sountraffic in his pecket, grows rich, and gives ders' request, we sung a part of the hymn

"Yes, my native land, I love thee; All thy scenes, I love them well;" after which Eld. Isaac P. Langworthy, or

Chelsea, Mass., made a few interesting and appropriate remarks, with which the services

During these exercises, quite a large num ber of persons assembled on the wharf and on the ship's deck, and witnessed the solemn services. This was a season of thrilling interest and many hearts felt that the approving midst. The missionaries remained on board the ship for the most of the time until she

About eight o'clock on Sixth-day evening the master of the ship (Capt. J. C. Harding) informed us that there would be a change in the weather about midnight, and that the wind would be to the westward on the morrow and that all hands belonging to the vessel must remain on board, as they would probably sail some time during the latter part of the night. I soon after bid them " good night," and started for the shore, promising them that if I saw the ship at anchor in the morning, I would come off to them-a thing hardly to be expected, in view of the announcement of the inable nature with the rum traffic, or the scientific captain. Still, the possibility that we might greet each other again in the morning somewhat mitigated the anguish of the farewell. As I turned from them, and hastened down the sides of the ship, a female voice followed me from the cabin, saying: "Pray for us, dear brother, that God may be with us, and prosper us in our way." And another voice followed quickly after, from her who to sins. Sin is sin, not because it is an offense the writer is doubly a sister, saying, "We shall meet again, if not in this, in a better world: let us be faithful to our God." And as the oars of the boatmen, who had become our fellow creatures, the slave trade or rum almost impatient of my lingering, darted me swiftly towards the shore, a brother's voice is killed by these plagues repented not of the call the attention of the Senate to the memodiation of the Bible Sabbath. And because heard on the deck, in a subdued yet firm strain, this is the rule by which the turpitude of saying, "Farewell! Our motto is, 'Trust in volves nothing but violation of the Sabbath, I should ever hear from their lips, still another to what is predicted shall transpire under its because it appears to imply no injustice to voice, more accustomed to rehearing the sounding. Expressions of hope are continuman, is viewed as lawful for all. It is very plain, that God's authority is thus left out of plain, that God's authority is thus left out of trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, sounded out, faith or breach of confidence. It has been trumpet-like, on the evening air, in accents kingdoms of this world are become His, "and the others, and the others, a of triumph: "And now, behold, I go bound He shall reign forever and ever." When they cuse for any man in the community who be-

On reaching home I found a number of wait on him, and receive the pay. Here is on shore; from which I take the following forever and ever," (v. 15.) "And the nations to expose the conduct of men who, either the bill back to the Senate.

Barque Rose Pool, March 10. DEAR BROTHER A.—It is now near 10 P.

by the sailors' merry song while weighing cies to cease. anchor, about six o'clock in the morning. The ship is now under way, and my feelings pet will sound; and as the six trumpets are upon slander, libel after libel, in order that I cannot describe. . . . I must close to send in the past, and the time after the sounding of the abolition press may copy it as coming this by the pilot. Trust in God and be faith- the sixth to the beginning of the sounding of from the records of the Senate, and go back ful, and I trust that we shall meet again; fare- the seventh is called "quickly," it is probably and give it credit in the country. They are well, farewell! C. SAUNDERS.

> BOSTON HARBOR, Sabbath morning, March 11.

our loved ones which we are now leaving. May God's richest blessings ever attend you. this for THEE. Farewell! Martha.

BARQUE ROSE Pool, 11th 3d mo., 1854, Half past 7 A. M.—Sabbath.

DEAR BROTHER .- We are now under way, sailing out of Boston Harbor, about four knots; we have a fair wind, but some fog yet in the horizon. The pilot will leave us in about an hour. It is only this very extraordinary occasion which leads me to write on the our little company who left us yesterday and the day before, I thank you, and pray God to return a thousand fold into your bosoms.

O, dear brother, pray for us. Be assured, and Master, who has said, "Lo, I am with you." Nine years ago the 10th of 1st month, we were sailing this channel, near the same and the ninth by myself. God has hitherto wonderfully preserved us, and why should we not feel to trust him the more? Again I would say, Pray for us, that "faith, hope and charity" may characterize all our efforts. And may all the brethren be filled with holy

Your brother in Christ, WESTERLY, R. I., March 16, 1854.

AND THE SEVENTH ANGEL SOUNDED.

given to seven angels, (Rev. 8: 2,) and closes a series of events covering several centuries. " Rut in the days of the voice of the seventh angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God should be finished as he hath declared to his servants the prophets." Rev. 10: 7. What a startling announcement! Yet many persons see nothing startling-perhaps anticipate a glorious change for all mansaid, "The kingdoms of this world are be- | Everett, and read as follows:come the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ "-that it brings the expected millentures? We appeal to them.

trumpets of bloodshed and death, is, I believe, generally admitted. I believe it is also admitted, that six have already sounded-the first commencing about A. D. 377, under Alaric; the second, about A. D. 439, under Genseric; the third, about A. D. 451, under Attilla; the fourth, about A. D. 476, under Odoacer. Under this last, or fourth, "an angel flying through the midst of heaven" proclaimed "with a loud voice, Wo, wo, wo, to the inhabiters of the earth, by reason of the other which are yet to sound." (Ch. 8: 13.) The fifth and sixth had their sounding in Mahomsounds, and war drenches with blood a por the remarks of the principal speakers:tion of the earth, and they who "were not

glose, says to him substantially as follows:- | we parted. The next morning at 7 o'clock the kingdom shall not be left to other people; to the miserable and corrupting influence bill was a violation of the law of God, and To-morrow is the Sabbath; it is unlawful to I visited the wharf; the Rose Pool had start- it shall break in pieces and consume all these of party politics. It matters not whether they whether the Senate was in danger of having kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."

were angry, and thy wrath is come, and the from ignorance or willful false knowledge, time of the dead, that they should be judged, will avail themselves of their sacred calling and that thou shouldest give re and unto thy to arraign the conduct of Senators here in servants the prophets, and to the saints, and the discharge of their duties. I hold that this them that fear thy name, small and great, and | Senate is as capable of judging whether our shouldest destroy them which destroy (cor- action involves moral turpitude, whether it rupt) the earth," (v. 18) Is not this the ful- involves the subversion of morals, whether it fillment of the prophecies which I have quot- subjects us to the judgment of the Almighty, M., and every thing is in a whirl in the cabin, ed? If it had been declared the nations were as are these political preachers who do not The sun goes down, and the Sabbath-keeper a few lines. . . . When you left the ship, I it would then have agreed with the prevailing these men know not what they are talking felt that our last friend that we are to leave sentiment among most Christians of the pre- about. It is evident that they ought to be rebehind had gone, and one of our best and sent day. Again, if conversion were a par- buked, and required to confine themselves dearest on earth. I watched the boat until ticular work under the seventh trumpet, I to their vocation instead of neglecting their March 11.—Good morning, brother—a fine complishing his designs towards his creature no gentleman can indorse without violating Sabbath. Our slumbers were broken in upon man, but the time will come for those agen- all the rules of courtesy, propriety and o

The time is at hand when the seventh trumvery near. Are not the nations beginning to smuggled in here, the offensive matter conbe angry, and will not the wo fall on them ! | cealed from our knowledge until we happen Those that have the seal of God on them are to look into them and see what they are, and My very dear Brother A.—The ship has safe, but "the inhabiters of the earth," who then these gentlemen expect to carry on a weighed anchor, and we have been watching have their "treasure" here, whose "affect political campaign by quoting from our own the shores of our native land, the homes of tions" are "on things on the earth," who records that we are traitors to God, to our the sounding of this trumpet—the last of the that this miserable system of electioneering It is hard to leave you. My Saviour, I do | series-in fact, the last trumpet-when Paul | by violating the rules and the courtesies of the says, "We shall all be changed, in a moment, be raised," (1 Cor, 51: 52)—when the Lord | exposed and rebuked. I am unwilling they trumpet, and they shall gather together his kind and insults of that kind upon our table, to all but "his elect." when "the heavens de- it. I think that men ought to be able to rely part as a scroll when it is rolled together, and upon argument, and upon truth, and upon reatheir places; when the kings of the earth and the purpose of stimulating excitement for pothe great men and the rich men and the chief litical ends. captains and the mighty men and every bondson the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb; for the great day of his wrath is come, and who shall be able to stand." Rev. 6: 14-17. That trumpet and voice which once 'shook the earth," (on Sinai, Ex. 19: 16, 19,) and "will once more shake not the earth only, but heaven also," (Heb. 12: 26,) "I will shake the heavens and the earth, and the sea and the dry land, and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come," (Hag. 2: 7)—also Joel 3: 10, "The Lord shall roar out of Zion and utter his voice from This is the last of a series of seven trumpets | Jerusalem, and the heavens and the earth shall shake "—that trumpet is about to sound! It is the next to sound; it is the last! It is a wo trumpet. A wo indeed, when "the myswiy of God is finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets."

THE CLERGY BEFORE THE SENATE

In the Senate of the United States, on the 14th inst., no small stir was created by the kind-that wars shall cease, and peace cover presentation of the mammoth memorial or the earth—that the sounding of this trumpet protest against the passage of the Nebraska of the Nebraska bill would lead to excitebrings one of the greatest blessings this world | Bill, signed by three thousand New England ever enjoyed, even that time when it shall be clergymen. It was presented by Edward

"The undersigned clergymen of different nium, when the influence of the gospel of religious denominations in New England, Christ shall be universally felt and acknowl- hereby, in the name of the Almighty God, edged, and he shall reign in the hearts of all, and in His presence, do solemnly protest or nearly all, mankind. What say the Scrip- against the passage of what is known as the ists had lost none of their political rights. Nebraska bill, or any repeal or modification of the existing legal prohibitions against slave-That these trumpets, except the seventh, are ry in that part of our national domain which ment. He trusted it had now reached its it is proposed to organize into the Territories | acme, and that soon all would be quiet, and it as a great moral wrong, as a breach of faith eminently injurious to the moral principles of the community, and subversive of all confidence in national engagements, as a measure full of danger to the peace, and even existence, of our beloyed Union, and exposing us to the righteous judgments of the Almighty -and your protestants, as in duty bound of March, A. D., 1854.

No sooner had this document been read voices of the trumpet of the three angels than Mr. Douglas (father of the Nebraska bill) took the floor and made a violent speech against the petitioners. He was followed by medan times, and are in the past. Bear in Mr. Houston in justification of their course: mind, these last three are specially called wo by Messrs. Butler, Mason, Adams of Missistrumpets. Under the sounding of the fifth, sippi, Weller of California, and Pettit of Indeath was preferable to the troubles and dis- diana, in condemnation of it; by Mr. Everett tresses which had to be endured. At the close in explanation of his course in presenting the of the sounding of the fifth trumpet, it is memorial; and by Mr. Seward in defense of said, "One wo is past, behold there come two the right of petition. The gist of the matter woes more hereafter." The sixth trumpet will be learned from the following abstract of

works of their hands," but rather increased rial. It is presented after the action of the

honor. There seems to be an attempt to file upon our table offensive documents, slander destroy (corrupt) the earth," how appalling | country and to humanity. I think it is time Senate to get an indorsement of libels of in the twinkling of an eye, and the dead shall | which men ought to be ashamed, should be shall send his angels, with a great sound of a shall come in and pile up slanders of this elect from the four winds, from one end of and let it then be used for base party purposheaven to the other "-when the Lord himself es. The Senate knows that this memorial is shall come, as Paul says, (1 Thess. 4: 16,) | not intended to effect the action of the Senate. For the Lord himself shall descend from We have no such bill before us. Our action neaven with a shout, with the voice of the on it is passed. Why is it brought here? rchangel, and with the trump of God, and the There can be no other object in presenting dead in Christ shall rise "-when Jesus shall it here now, than simply to afford capital for be crowned "King of kings and Lord of organizing a great sectional party, and trying ords." Rev. 19: 12, 16. Appalling indeed to draw off the preachers of the gospel into every mountain and island are moved out of son, instead of resorting to these things for

> Mr. Houston said this matter had been The bill was passed on the morning of the memorial that offered any indignity to the Senate. It simply expressed the feeling of what the object of the memorial was, but he of the Missouri Compromise was as flagrant a Treaties. He saw no greater impropriety in ministers of the gospel memorializing Congress than politicians, or any other men, doing | States." so. He had told the Senate that the passage

ment and agitation, and it was denied. This memorial, signed by 3,000 ministers of the living God—his vicegerents on earth—was They had the same political rights as other coming ministers of the gospel the memorialto that serene tranquility, happiness and prosperity which it was enjoying before the subject was introduced some weeks ago. It was not the proper way to quiet agitation, to conagainst the act. If memorialists asserted untruths, and spread falsehood before the country, the proper mode to pursue was to have report made of the facts, and then leave the intelligent people of the United States, with the whole facts before them, to judge for themselves. Whether the Nebraska measure was right or not was a question on which there was room for a difference of opinion. into and criticise their official acts.

monstrated in debate, that there is not a parti- politics far more pellucid, clean, healthy, and just as they understand and believe. By the We teach, that sin is a dangerous thing; in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the latt the wages of it is death; that it is to be spented of, and forsaken: that there is no these things move me, neither count I my life broken to shivers," (Rev. 2: 27.) Pa 2.9— following the lead of a circular which motion be in order, move to refer this me- wise, there are connected consequences of ment. What, then, must be the thoughts of course with joy, and the ministry which I vessel." Dan. 2: 44—"And in the days of atrocious falsehood and an atrocious cal- morial to the Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain of error, danger, peril, unhappiness and ruin. when the sixth day of the week is drawing to a the Gospel of the grace of God." Thus kingdom, which shall never be destroyed, and the pulpit, prostituted the sacred desk, report to the Senate whether the Nebraska means.

have misled the whole of the people of New invoked the judgment and condemnation of What occurs under the sounding of the England, and drawn them into this pool of heaven by passing it. [Loud laughter.] If seventh angel? "The kingdoms of this world dirty water-it matters not whether the mis- Mr. Slicer decided in the affirmative he would are become the kingdom (not kingdoms) of representation has taken a broad scope or be willing to revoke his action, and would use our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign been confined to a tew—I hold it is our duty his endeavors to induce the House to send

Mr. SEWARD said that as others had express. ed their opinion as to the memorial, he asked to do the same. If the presentation of this memorial here is wrong, it is either in regard to time, placel or circumstance, or character of the memodialists, or argument which the memorial makes. I think those who will reflect on the subject will see no censure can justly be cast upon the memorialists in regard to time. It has been the habitual practice of the Senate to receive memorials upon subjects not yet before the body for action, and which might never be. Of such character were the memorials upon the subject of liberty of conscience to American citizens in foreign countries which have been received without question. This matter was a subject of legitimate consideration for the Senate. Although the Senate had acted, its action is yet inchoate and liable to be reveiwed. When the bill shall pass the other house, if ever it does, it probably will come back with amendments. Even if this were not so, the Senate might be convinced by the arguments of memorialists or otherwise that they had acted unwisely and injuriously. If so, it is not too late to rescind our action. We can take measures to repeal the act if it shall pass. Was there anything wrong in respect to the character of the persons who have presented this memorial? It is said they are clergymen; but they are nevertheless American citizens, and the broader qualification of citizenship covers over the lesser and inferior character and description of clergymen. Every man who is a citizen of the United States—and according to my theory even every may who, although not a citizen, yet is a subject of the United States Government—has a right to petition the Congress of the United States upon any subject of national interest, or which can be legitimately a subject of legislation, Is there then any well-grounded objection to the fact that they describe themselves as clergymen? Certainly not. It is the right of a citizen, if he can petition, to do so in hig own way. If helthinks there is anything in his character or position which entitles his opinions to higher consideration, or which leads to the belief that he understands the subjectmore thoroughly than others, it is right to describe himself by the appellation which designates his profession, his character or his office. It is only on this principle that the man and every freeman hide themselves in sprung suddenly upon the Senate. He saw Legislatures of States make their voices known the condition of partnership is, that intoxicat- the previous day, the embarkation services at sea. This is the seventh by my family, leave to the mountains, and nothing informal or monstrous in the memori- to Congress by describing themselves as Legislatures of States. They come here with and hide us from the face of him that sitteth March 4, and the memorial was dated on the their resolutions in character of petitions or 1st. It therefore was signed when the bill remonstrances under that provision of the was before the Senate. He saw nothing in Constitution which guarantees the right of petition, and upon no other ground of constitutional right whatever. Is there any wellthose who signed it. It was the right and privi- grounded objection to the language or the lege of all American citizens to memorialize time of the memorial? I think not. While Congress in respectful terms. He did not know on the one hand it is such a memorial as a secular person like myself would not be apt to should suppose from its contents, and from dictate or sign, because there is a solemnity the character of its signers, that the memori- of tone, seriousness and religious consideraalists believed there was something radically tion which secular men do not indulge or afwrong in that bill. They charged that it was fect. Yet on the other hand it is professional a violation of national faith. He had made and natural on the part of the memorialists. the same charge against it in debate. He had It is in the character of those who make it. shown that it was a violation of solemn plight- It is said they assume to speak the will and ed faith with the Indians, and that it said to judgment and pleasure of the Creator and the Indians that all treaty obligations were to Judge of man and nations. I do not underbe considered as nothing more than a solemn stand them as assuming to speak any such mockery. He had also said, that the repeal thing. I understand them as saying in substance as follows: "We, citizens of the Unitbreach of faith as the violation of the Indian ed States, subscribing ourselves as Clergymen, in the presence of Almighty God and in his name, address the Congress of the United What is wrong or unusual in this? You do not commence your proceedings here in any day during the session without acknowledging and declaring that we begin in the presence and in the name, and with an invocation and blessing of, Almighty God. * * evidence that the people were deeply moved | * * * They come here declaring that they by it. Ministers of the gospel were men. come in the presence of Almighty God. It is that universal and eternal presence in which men. All citizens had a right to petition, we are all every day and hour of our lives, and that right could not be denied. By be- and from which we can never for a moment even escape. It is objected to because their address is in the name of Almighty God. There was no longer any use in denying that | What is that but a mode of arresting attention the Nebraska bill had revived again excite- to their earnest remonstrance and prayer; while there are occasions on which we nevel suffer ourselves to forget we are responsible actions ought to be in the name of the Supreme Being. We may put off or lay aside the thoughts of that awful presence during our

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of Nebraska and Kansas. We protest against that the country would be restored once more to the Almighty, it is equally true, that all our secular labors, and during a life of care, condemn those who memorialized and protested fusion and turmoil—but when we come to close our eyes upon the world we cannot shut them without the reflection that we are even here in the sight of the Judge of all men. will ever pray. Dated at Boston this 1st day the subject referred to a committee, to have a Every man, when he writes his will or instructions for those to come after him, recites that it done "in the name of God." I should not adopt this mode of addressing the Senate or Congress. It is not my habit to do so; but I know it is the habit—it is in the character of those who have signed this memorial: I see Senators were not in such a high place as to no objection to it. Is it disrespectful to the be above the right of the people to inquire | Senate of the United States that men should say they speak to them in the name of God MR. PETIT, (Ind.) said he was in favor of the and in his presence? If it be so, it must be largest liberty to petitions, provided they were because we claim to be here exempt from the respectful. His first objection to the memorial superintending government and providence was that it was out of time and out too late to of that Being, in whom, by whom, we live, affect any action on that bill, which had pass- and through whom we exist upon earth. It ed the Senate in all probability never to re- is also objected that there is another offensive turn. The Senate had done the deed, and remark—that the memorialists think the meanow deserved the righteous judgment of sure against which they protest is immoral Mr. Douglas said his only object was to Heaven. It would seem that the righteous in its nature; and that among its consequenjudgment meant pains, torments, and punish- ces, it will draw down upon us-not upon the ments, but he expected it would be one full Senate; but upon the nation, the judgment in wickedness. Many interesting occurrences Senate, as a protest against our action, against of approval for the deed. The Senator from of Almighty God. The great measure protein the sounding of this trumpet, the action in which certainly two thirds of South Carolina said he had great respect for posed is either moral or immoral. There is moral actions is, for the most part, measured, the Lord! Farewell—the Lord go with which I must necessarily pass over for the this body concurred. It protests against our clergymen so long as their robes were unspot- no neutrality between morality and immorality in the lord in the any business which involves murder, or pres- you." The boat sped on; and as I watched present, and come to the conclusion of its action as being a breach of faith, as involving ted, and they did not dabble in political waters ty. We may conscientiously differ in ascersion, robbers, or the like, is easily seen to be the fading forms of the loved ones who still sounding, when it is said, "The second wo a moral wrong, as destructive of all confidence, or pools of politics. He would agree with taining which is the moral side, but neverther a business in which Christians ought to have kept their places on the deck, thinking that I is past, behold the third wo cometh quickly." and as subjecting us to the righteous judg- the Senator if he thought the pool of politics less it is moral or immoral. These think it is The certainty of the seventh trumpet being a ment of the Almighty. It is presented, too, was any more polluted than the stagnant wa. of one character-others think differently. It no participation; while a business which in- had probably listened to the last notes that we trumpet being a denomination of men calling themselves ters of contradictory theology, in which these is our right to act, let them think what they we trumpet, should lead us to look carefully "The best hear act the description of the descript "preachers of the Gospel." It has been de- clergymen lived. He believed the pool of will. It is their right to tell us their opinion

of rel spects Norfo In the eral o a num ning; pastor by an

To to stat the P receiv sionar contri Well Branc Leon

aw of God, and danger of having condemnation of ud laughter.] If rmative he would on, and would use e House to send

thers had express. demorial, he asked resentation of this is either in regard ance, or character gument which the those who will ree no censure can morialists in regard abitual practice of morials upon suby for action, and Of such character he subject of libern citizens in foreign received without s,a subject of legiti-Senate. Although tion is yet inchoate d. When the bill if ever it does, it with amendments. ne Senate might be ts of memorialists icted unwisely and too late to rescind

measures to repeal Vas there anything aracter of the perthis memorial? It but they are nevand the broader covers over the lesand description of who is a citizen nd according to ay who, although fect of the United a right to petition itéd States upon interest, or which ject of legislation. unded objection to tliemselves as cler-It is the right of a to do so in his own is anything in his ch entitles his opinon, or which leads irs, it is right to deellation which decharacter or his principle that the

rstands the subject their voices known themselves as Ley come here with cter of petitions or provision of the antees the right of ground of consti-Is there any welle language or the think not. While ila memorial as a would not be apt to here is a solemnity religious considerao not indulge or afand it is professional of the memorialists. hose who make it. speak, the will and f the Creator and s. I do not underto speak any such as saying in subcitizens of the Unitraelves as Clergylinighty God and in gress of the United or unusual in this? ur proceedings here on without acknowlwe begin in the

and with an invonighty God. ,* * declaring that they Almighty God. It l presence in which hour of our lives, ever for a moment ed to because their of Almighty God. f arresting attention rance and prayer; on which we never we are responsible lly true, that all our ame of the Supreme ff or lay aside the esence during our a life of care, conwhen we come to orld we cannot shut n that we are even Judge of all men. as his will or instrucer him, recites that d." I should not sing the Senate or. abit to do so; but I in the character of is memorial; I see disrespectful to the es that men should the name of God it be so, it must be re exempt from the nt and providence

by whom, we live. cist upon earth. It is another offensive lists think the meaprotest is immoral ong its consequenlus—not upon the ion, the judgment reat measure pronmoral. There is ality and immoraliside, but neverthe-These think it is ink differently. It ell us their opinion d believe. By the rstand this moral, any magnitude is courses and subht act is connectness, and all the othoge acts which, noral or immoral, g or not, or un-consequences of, opiness and ruin. all the expression

REVIVAL IN BROOKFIELD.

CLARRYILLE, March 16th, 1854.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :---Presuming that intelligence of revival in terest is always cheering to the lovers of Zion's prosperity, I therefore cheerfully submit the following brief statement of God's doings

About the 11th of February, we commenced a series of evening meetings in the north part of this church [2d Brookfield] which we continued for three weeks; and which, in anstruggling to maintain the cause of God, and in reclaiming some who had backslidden in heart and in life, to the path of duty and the fellowship of the church; while some ten or twelve have professed a hope in Christ's parpeded soon. Unto God be all the praise. J. CLARKE.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL.-Gerritt Smith's frank and Christian speech on the Homestead Bill, which appears on our considerable number of them will coincide

with all of the views set forth, we do not suppose; but no one can read the speech without receiving from it new ideas, and feeling a stronger aversion than ever before to land monopoly.

time came, Mr. Smith cast his vote against the Homestead Bill—an apparent inconsistency tion of the resolution for the relief of the res- affirms it in his speech at the opening of the which is explained by the fact, that just before cuers of the steamship San Francisco, which French Legislative Body; and that Prussia the vote was taken, the bill was so amended was lost. The Select Committee reported a will follow suit is highly probable from her as to limit its grant of land to white persons. In a letter to Frederick Douglass, Mr. Smith

"If my fellow land-reformers, with whom I have so long toiled for the success of our land reform doctrines, shall be aggrieved by my vote, I shall be sorry. Nevertheless, I can never regret my vote. I was a man before I Committee. A memorial was presented was a land reformer. And, for the sake of signed by 3,500 clergymen of New England, no gains, however great, or however many, remonstrating against the passage of the Ne. France, England and Russia on an immense can I consent to ignore the claims and even braska bill. A very exciting debate ensued scale. Sir Charles Napier is appointed to the the fact itself, of a common manhood. But on the propriety of receiving the memorial. command of the Baltic allied fleets, and Adthe advantages which are sought at the ex- Mr. Douglass, in the course of his remarks, miral Seymour is in command of over twenty pense of trampling upon human rights are not denounced the memorialists, impugned their ships already assembled at Spithead. gains. Such gains are losses—even to those motives, and characterized the charge that the On the Danube, the deep snow prevented to insult and outrage any portion of his chil- laid on the table.

dated Milton, Wis., March 9, 1854, we copy a few sentences to show in part what is doing presented, praying Congress to pass a law sufficient force to disperse them.

part of the church are much engaged."

"I have been to Oak Grove, fifty miles Bristol. Notwithstanding the weather was bad. completed. and considerable effort was made to prevent a general attendance, we had a good congregation, and I entertain no doubt that good the Nebraska bill were presented. The bill will result from the meeting. There is much providing for an army retired list was passed. interest on the subject of the Sabbath in these | The consideration of the resolution contesting parts, and I wish we had a competent man to the right of Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, to his teach and lecture for six months or a year seat, was resumed, and after a speech by Mr. through this part of Wisconsin and a part of Foot defending the right of Mr. Phelps, the

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, credited to the Rockingham Messenger. It shows that slavery and amalgamation go together practically. The old bugbear of bill. Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky then As soon as the matter got wind, great extheir leader. The Government was prepar abolition and amalgamation has ceased to explained the provisions of the Deficiency citement prevailed. A habeas corpus was ed to dispatch, in all, against him 12,000 men. frighten sensible people:-

Two brothers, remotely descended from ancestors of the negro race, in the materna line, made application to a court at Richmond Virginia, "asserting that they had so far removed from their original blood as to entitle them to the benefit of an Act of Assembly which declares that persons with less than one fourth negro blood shall be considered white persons." Under some pretext, which does not appear, the court, after hearing argument on both sides, denied the application. The Richmond Enquirer approved the decision of the court, and said: "The law and circumstances under which this application was made, would free about one fourth of the slaves of the Commonwealth, and lead to interminable difficulties on the subject. One tenth negro blood would be little enough to place a negro on the footing of a white person."

REVIVALS AMONG THE BAPTISTS IN NEW York.—The New York correspondent of the fornia. Remonstrances against the passage Watchman and Reflector, says that the state of the Nebraska bill and violation of the Mis of religious affairs in this city is in some re- souri Compromise were presented. Petitions spects quite interesting. Revivals are pro-gressing in several of the churches. In the gressing in several of the churches. In the case of the Vermont Senatorship was then fin-Norfolk Street, about fifty have been baptized. ally disposed of. Mr. Phelps was turned out eral others, smaller numbers. And in quite favor and 26 against him. A resolution was a number, meetings are being held every evening; some of them are conducted by the from the first day of the session. pastor alone, and others by the pastor, assisted by another minister.

Wells Crumb \$1, John Babcock and Nathan

Abstract of Proceedings in Congress. SECOND-DAY, MARCH 13.

In the SENATE, numerous petitions against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were presented. Remonstrances against the ratification of the copyright treaty were presented. A memorial was presented praying for grant of land to aid the State of New York in constructing a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. A memorial from Lieut. Maury in favor of opening the Amazon River, was referred to the Committee on swer to prayer, and under God's blessing, Foreign Relations. Two messages from the have resulted in encouraging those that were President were then received—one communicating the correspondence of 1850 between trade; and the other transmitting the correspondence concerning the arrest and imprisonities of Cuba in 1851, both of which were referred and ordered to be printed. Resolutions of the Legislature of Alabama in favor of the repeal of the duty on railroad iron, were presented; also, resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in favor of granting 160 acres of land to all soldiers of the war of first page to day, will doubtless be perused 1812; also, resolutions of the Legislature of with interest by all of our readers. That any Illinois in favor of granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812. The Select Committee reported the Pacific Railof the day for Second-day, the 27th inst.

In the House of Representatives, a rethe Whole be discharged from the considera- longer be doubted, since Napoleon expressly bill establishing a railroad and telegraph line manifest unwillingness to comply with the The House then went into Committee of the allies, and from the permission she has given THIRD-DAY, MARCH 14.

In the SENATE, a memorial from the citizens of Baltimore, praying for an improvement in the Patapsco River, was referred to a Special

In the House, Mr. Appleton presented LABORS AND PROSPECTS IN WISCONSIN .- | a petition 250 feet in length, signed by clergy-From a business letter of Eld. Varnum Hull. men, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The petition was not received.

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 15.

In the Senate, several remonstrances against

ficiency Appropriation bill. Messrs. Bridges, after having lost the way, at last brought him of Pennsylvania, and Brooks, of South Caro- to Milwaukee County jail. Here he was tions to any of the items contained in the bill, and battery was issued against the persons except, perhaps, that of \$530,000 for the pur- who made the arrest, a public meeting was chase of the Assay Office buildings in the City held, and strong resolutions were passed of New York. The Committee then rose, and the Speaker laid before the House the cine, bringing about one hundred men, who President's message in reference to the recent outrages on our commerce by the Spanish authorities. It was of a moderate character. stating that he had already taken measures to open negotiations with Spain on the subject, and in the event of their failure to produce a settlement, he should again refer it to the attention of Congress, with a view to the adoption of more positive measures, which in that case he should execute with rigor.

In the Senate, a communication from the Secretary of War was presented, transmitting the report of the Board of Commissioners appointed some years ago to investigate the claims preferred against the United States, arising and growing out of the war in Cali then adopted paying Mr. Phelps a sum equal to the per diem and mileage of a Senator

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 16.

morning business, Mr. Giddings of Ohio moved to reconsider the reference of the special husband was also drowned, who also carried 000 souls—there is not one Christian mission. Tools for Palestine.—We are requested message of the President of the United States thousands of dollars, the weight of which in relation to the seizure of the steamship perhaps aided in causing their deaths. One to state, that a box of agricultural tools for Black Warrior by the authorities at Havana. man had upon him an inflated life preserver, the Palestine Mission, valued at \$26 28, was Mr. G. condemned the grounds taken by the but beneath it was a belt of gold sufficiently received in time, and taken along by our mis- President, and said that the opportunity heavy to weigh him down. The persons of sionaries. The money to pay for them was would be seized upon by designing men to most of the drowned were encumbered, concontributed by the following persons:—M. embroil this country in a war with Spain. taining more or less gold. Mr. Bayly of Virginia sustained the sentiments as expressed by the President in his STEAMER BURNT AND LIVES LOST .- A dis- out of a misunderstanding between the stu- RT Stillman

agreed to. Great excitement was apparent steam-packet Caroline was destroyed on Sun-

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 17. which was passed, with an amendment sub- The scene that followed is indescribable. jecting any purchase that might be made to Fifteen persons took possession of the yawl, its ratification by Congress The Senate then but she sunk and every one of them perished. proceeded to the consideration of bills upon The captain-Creighton-jumped into the the private calendar, when, after a warm de- river and was drowned. John Trice, the bate on the bill granting relief to the heirs of pilot, perished at the wheel. The boat burn-Rinald Johnson, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a large number of petitions were presented against the extension of loss. Only two cabin passengers were lost, Slavery and a repeal of the Missouri Compro-Mr. Schenck, our Minister at Brazil, and the mise; also, one praying for a grant of a town-State Department, touching the African slave ship of public land to each college in the United States; also, one from the citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, remondoning love. Six have already submitted to ment of James H. West by the author- the Woodworth patent for plaining boards. The consideration of the Deficiency bill was then resumed. The motion to strike out the appropriation of \$530,000 for the purchase of the Assay Office buildings in the City of New York, was concurred in by a vote of 85 to 57, and the bill as amended passed by a vote of 138 to 11. Adjourned over until Second

European News.

road bill, and it was made the special order to March 4th, arrived at Boston on the 17th and we have no doubt will pass the House.

port was received from the Secretary of the is the accession of Austria, and the probable Navy against the practicability of converting accession of Prussia, to the League of the We see, by the papers, that when voting the ocean mail steamships into vessels of war. Western Powers. That Austria has joined Mr. Chandler moved that the Committee of France and England against Russia can no from the Atlantic States to the Pacific Ocean. Czar's demands, and close her ports to the Whole on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. her officers in the Turkish service to remain there. This then is equivalent to the addition of the greater part, if not all of the German States to the League, and leaves the Czar alone to contend against united Europe.

Actual operations exhibit no new features, but every power in Europe continues to arm

The curse of God is upon the bill, or there is ed the right of the petitioners and the course Danube. Omer Pasha was evidently aware succeeded in making his escape. no God. There is no God if we have liberty they had pursued. The subject was finally of their plans, and was making dispositions of his forces to check them.

on Revolutionary Pensions. The bill granting Captain General attacked them with three giver. He dies lamented. lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes was columns of infantry and some cannon. Several north of us, and preached on the Sabbath then resumed. An amendment to the bill horses were killed, but the insurgents retained question several times—a good degree of in- was proposed and agreed to, providing that possession of the Castle that night, but the terest being manifested. From Oak Grove the title to land shall vest in said State, (Wis- next day losing courage, they retreated, and I went to Bluffton, near Berlin, by request of consin,) nor patent issue therefor until twenty the royal troops took possession of the city, Eld. Todd, and heard and replied to a Mr. continuous miles of the road shall have been and some cavalry pursued the fugitives. The city was placed under martial law and dis-

> St. Louis Co., Mo. He had been in the em. \$91,000, Kiss's Amazon, &c. ploy of St. Clair & Rice, in a mill near Ra-

Towards evening, a steamer arrived from Ramarched in solid column to the jail, where the negroe still remained in charge of two deputies of the U.S. Marshall. This accession to the numbers of the crowd added fuel to the flame, and after a short time a demand was made for the man; a refusal being made, an attack was made upon the door with planks, axes, &c. It was broken in, the inner door and wall broken through, and the negro taken from his keepers, brought out, and placed in a wagon, which was driven at great speed down to the Walker's Pt. Bridge, taken south, on the way to Racine. The milwhen the crisis came.

accident occurred in Virgin Bay, about 100 tion. yards from one of the landings. It appears At a late missionary meeting, held in Bos-In the Laight Street, nearly as many. In sev- of the Senate, only 12 Senators voting in his that about 80 persons embarked in a launch ton, by the Methodists, one of the speakers In the House, after the usual routine of recovered was that of a woman upon whose and back to the starting point—in this im-

Leonardsville Manufacturing Company \$9 67. motion to reconsider on the table, which was 1854, says: The Memphis and White River a stab.

in the House while the matter was under day, the 5th inst., on White River, about recently come into possession of from fifty to consideration. The House then went into twenty miles above the mouth, and from forty a hundred thousand acres of valuable land Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency to fifty lives were lost. The vessel took fire in Texas, where she formerly dwelt. For hold their next quarterly meetings at the house of Isaac between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and her good luck in the matter she is greatly in
| D. Titsworth, New Market, N. J., on Fifth-day, April
| Other Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. | Other D. Titsworth, New Market, N. J., on Fifth-day, April

States Courts and Post Office at Philadelphia, for a bank and ran her out about twenty feet. | band for her kindness. ed to the water's edged, when she slid off and sunk, proving, with her cargo, a total the remainder being deck passengers and hands

purpose of allowing certain free negroes in ed. Many were blown into the river and the county of Nottaway to enslave themselves. drowned. These negroes had earnestly petitioned to the legislature for this privilege. Mr. Campbell, the able and estimable senator from the Nottaway district, in making a statement of facts to the Senate, said they were manumitted by the will of a gentleman in his district, and that their desire was to be sold to their late master's next kin. A large number of respectable citizens of Nottaway, feeling an interest in the negroes, for their good character, added their recommendations for the The steamer Arabia, with European news same object. The bill has passed the Senate,

The Independent copies the foregoing The leading fact of the news by the Arabia from the Richmond Dispatch, and adds :-

So grievous are the social and legal oppres sions inflicted by Virginia upon Free People of Color, and so low is the value of liberty there esteemed, and so crushed is human na ture in a portion of the people, that they actually seek personal slavery as a refuge from intolerable ills. There is no other land where such monstrosity can be found

SUMMARY.

One of the most atrocious robberies that we have heard of (says the Washington Union. 17th,) was committed in our city yesterday. Miss McNeill, daughter of Gen. John Mc-Neill, deceased, and a neice of President Pierce, was met in one of the public streets a result which is considered equivalent to reby a ruffian, knocked down, and robbed of her purse, containing about \$30, certificates of stock amounting to about \$2,000, and a valuable diamond pin. The blow was so severe that she was rendered insensible, and while in this condition was robbed. We unwho get them. The Homestead bill would passage of the Nebraska bill was a breach of any movement by either army. The weather glad that her injury is not dangerous. This have been purchased at too dear a rate had it faith, as a base falsehood, designed for political was becoming milder, and the Russians were bold robbery took place about 3 o'clock P. a 7 37 for mixed to good Indiana and common to good Obios Red Flour 4 75 a 4 87 for fine. Corn Meal oscribed only one negro, or only one Indian. effect. Mr. Houston and Mr. Seward defend- making ostentations preparations to cross the M., in one of the public streets, and the robber

The Albany Atlas of March 16th says:-We are compelled to record the death of a The Greek insurrection was in a fair way well-known citizen. Friend Humphrey died of being suppressed. Several British ships- last night, after a protracted and painful strugof-war were ordered from Malta to the Pi- gle with disease. He was a merchant of this raeus. The Pasha of Jania had defeated the city, whose long life of industry and devotion A memorial signed by 232 working men was Greek insurrectionists at Arta, but had not to business was crowned with ample wealth. and what is waiting to be done in that region: forbidding military superintendence over civil An insurrection of quite a formidable na was at different times Mayor of the City and "I have been holding a few evening meet- works. A bill was introduced to prevent ture had taken place in Saragosa, Spain. The State Senator. He was identified also with ings in one part of the church, and a very good state of feeling exists. Six have made advertising the names and residences of pena public profession, and the brethren in that sioners, which was referred to the Committee A brigadier horse regiment revolted, and the member, (the Baptists,) and was a liberal

The result of the Investigating Committee of the new Board of Directors of the Crystal Palace is arrived at. It appears in substance, Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. Asahel Horron to Miss that the indebtedness of the Association is Lury Ann Rose, all of Bridgewater. about \$170,000. The loss on the Exhibition is estimated from the 1st January last to 9th Firch Brown, of Lima, Rock Co., Wis., to Mrs. March, at a little over \$19,000, or about \$334 | Clarissa Bascock, of Scott, N. Y. per day. It appears, therefore, that the Com-CATCHING A FUGITIVE.—On the 10th inst., pany had sunk: Its whole capital, \$489,000; stitute. near Racine, Wisconsin, a colored man nam. | all its receipts, about \$330,000; and is in debt, ed Joshua Glover, was arrested on a charge \$170,000; total, \$1,039,000. Against which of being a runaway slave of B. S. Garland of it has the Crystal Palace building, insured for

We have news from Mexico-important, cine. On Friday night, while seated in his if any thing can be so deemed from that de-Illinois. I have had several calls that I can-subject was again postponed. The bill au-shanty, five men broke open the door sudden-crepit State. At Acapulco the Revolution ly, rushed in upon him and felled him to the under Gen. Alvarez was spreading, mauger forces sent by Santa Anna from marching on Acapulco. The mountain forces of Alvarez bill, and said he could see no serious object immediately got out, a civil warrant for assault Acapulco was blockaded by two schooners sent by Santa Anna.

On the farm of Greenbury Mountjoy, in Union County, Indiana, a young woman by that die in the Lord." the name of Freeman shot herself. A young man by the name of Veets had been out hunting, and called at the house where Miss Freeman was living. While he was sitting on a chair with his gun in his hand, Miss Freeman sat herself on his lap, and in an apparent jesting manner took hold of the gun and placed the muzzle to the side of her head, and spoke to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, (in whose house she was,) to "look here," and at that instant the gun went off, killing her instantly.

A bill has just passed the Wisconsin Assembly, granting a city charter to the village where he was placed in another carriage and of Portage. This is another instance of the rapid growth of Western towns when well itary was called out, but had not gathered situated. Three years ago it was but a bare frontier settlement around the old Fort Winnebago. It has increased in size and busi-ACCIDENT, AND LOSS OF OVER TWENTY ness till it numbers three thousand inhabitants, LIVES.—The passengers by the steamship and is in the center of trade for a large tract Brother Jonathan, which left San Francisco of the best country in the State. It is one of on the 16th of February, met with a sad acci- the natural points toward which commerce dent in crossing from San Juan del Sud. The and emigration set by an irresistible attrac-

for the purpose of going on board the steamer, remarked that from the southern border of when a sea rolled over her entire length, and | Texas to the South Pole, not eight evangeliall on board were swept into the water, twen- cal ministers are to be found; and from the ty-four of whom were drowned. Sixteen city of Morocco to the mouth of the Eubodies had been recovered. The first body | phrates, hence to the borders of South Africa, clothing was found large sums of gold; her mense triangle, with a population of 70,000,

A great storm of wind passed over portions of New York State on the 18th instant. At Albany one hundred buildings were unroofed. In other places much damage of the same | H P Burdick, Alfred kind was done, and several lives were lost.

There was a serious riot at New Haven, Ct., on the night of the 17th inst., growing A P Stillman Brand \$5 each, Wm. A. Babcock \$5 61, message, and moved to lay Mr. Giddings's datch dated Louisville, Tuesday, March 14, dents and town boys. One man was killed by For Marriage Notice—Fitch Brown WILLIAM M. ROGE

The wife of Senator Gwin of California has In the Senate, a bill was reported to pro- difficulty any person escaped. As soon as the Jewett memory, who together with his wife vide better accommodations for the United fire was discovered, the pilot steered the boat was under obligations to herself and her hus-

Solomon Jewitt, of Middlebury, Vt., arrived in the Atlantic, with a lot of Pigs from the stock of Prince Albert, and several pens of poultry from the aviaries of Windsor Castle, which took premiums at the late Royal Poultry Society's Exhibition. Mr. Jewitt is one of the largest importers of French Merino Sheep in this country.

A dispatch dated Louisville, Wednesday, March 15, 1854, says: The steamer Reindeer burst her flue at Cannelton, Ind., yesterday, A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISM.—A bill has re- scattering misery and death in all directions, cently passed the Senate of Virginia, for the Forty or fifty persons were killed and wound-

Thomas Adams, Sheriff of Norfolk County Mass, has been convicted of selling liquor in violation of the prohibitory law. The liquor. was seized upon an execution. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, and give bond in \$100 net to violate the law for one year. He refused to comply with the terms of the sentence, and was committed to jail.

Fort Hill has been purchased by Col. A. P. Calhoun, from his mother, Mrs. Floride Calhoun, relict of the late Hon. J. C. Calhoun, and will be immediately occupied by him. fortune, accumulated on the fruitful soil of

A dispatch dated Louisville, Friday, March 17, 1854, says: By the sinking of the steamer .L. Avery, below Natchez, on the night of the 9th inst., we now learn that fifty lives were lost. The steamer was bound for Cincinnati from New Orleans.

dence and New Bedford, on Thursday last changed the hour of leaving Pier No. 2 North River from 4 to 5 P. M. The C. Vanderbilt, newly repaired and furnished, came into the line on that day.

The State Election in New Hampshire, last week, went against the democratic partypudiating the Nebraska iniquity.

We are indebted to Gerrit Smith, M. C., for valuable public documents.

New York Market-March 20, 1854. Ashes-Pots \$6 00; Pearls 6 75.

Grain—Wheat has declined, and good white Southern sold for 1 80. Rye 98c for Jersey, 1 00 for River. Barley 1 00. Oats 45 a 47c for Jersey, 49 a 55c for Western. Corn, 78 a 79c for mixed western, 79 a 80c for Jersey yellow. Provisions-Pork, 13 25 for prime, 15 50 for mess

Beef, 6 00 a 8 90 for country and city prime, 9 00 a 1 50 for country mess. Lard 94 a 104c. Butter, 11 14c for Ohio, 14 a 19c for State. Cheese 10 a 12c. Hops-35 a 40c for Eastern and Western, Lumber-15 00 a 16 00 for Eastern Spruce and

Seeds-Clover 91 a 10c. Timothy 14 00 a 21 00 Flaxseed 1:65 a 1 67.

MARRIED.

At Marlboro, N. J., on the 8th of March, by Eld. D. Clawson, Mr. John H. McGilliard, of Hopewell, to Miss Susan B. Davis, of Carltown.

In Scott, N. Y., March 14th, by Rev. I. S. Lord. Mr.

The above notice was accompanied with a gold dellar said to be "instead of cake and wine"—a very satisfactory sub-

DIED,

In Clarkville, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1854 sister Amy Clarke, wife of Maxson Clarke, Jr., aged 46 years. She had been a worthy member of the Baptist Church for about thirty years, and for a number of years, up to the time of her death, she observwas a bright example of the power and influence of owned by the Accessory Transit Company, ground. They then handcuffed him, took him the Government; the fort was still in pos- aid and comfort in her power, not only won for her the company. session of the Revolutionist, and Alvarez, esteem of all, but greatly endeared her to the com-The House went into Committee on the De- pantaloons and shirt, and drove off north, and, thus far, had been successful in keeping the munity in which she lived. Hers was also a rare example of Christian fortitude and patience, and of the power of sustaining grace. Her suffering for some six months was intense, yet she was ever enabled to say are represented as powerful and faithful to submissively, "For me to live is Christi to die is gain." During the last few weeks of her illness, she exhorted all, as she had opportunity, and her strength would allow, to be faithful to Jesus, and meet her in heaven. By this afflictive providence, the community and church have been bereft of a much esteemed member, and a fond husband, and affectionate daughter, of a good wife, and doting mother. "Blessed are the dead

> In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., March 11th, Mr. Hinkley Pierce, of consumption, aged 33 years. Mr. Pierce professed a hope in Jesus before he died, leaving his friends the satisfaction that their loss was his eternal gain.

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., March 15th, STEPHEN S., only child of Stephen R. and Clarinda Burdick, aged 1 year and 6 months.

A B Burdick, James Bailey, Varnum Hull, Joshus Clarke, David Clawson, E R Clarke, T Tomlinson, H P Burdick (no,) Bethuel Church, J Brown, E Fairbanks. W B Maxson, J. B Wells, A P Stillman (right,) E Forsythe, J Hubbard, Thomas A Maxson, Thomas R Williams, Hannah Chapin, W H Babcock, HC Coon, Samuel Lippincott, JT Davis, HG Dawley, HG Hawly (mailed regularly,) N V Hull, H W Randolph, Clarke Needham.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

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A P Stillman, Utica, Wis Eli Forsythe, Montra, O

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: \$1 00 Eliza Potter

WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Coard Meetings.

THE Executive Boards of the Seventh-day Baptist GEO. B. UTTER, Sec.

Western Association—Executive Board. THE Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist

Western Association will hold its next session at Alfred Center, on the first Fourth-day in April. E. R. CLARKE, Clerk.

Alfred Academy:

A First Class Male and Femule Seminary. TS location on the New York and Eric Railroad, I two miles from the Alfred Depot, is romantic, retired, and healthy. The course of instruction is dividchapel, recitation, society and library rooms, is one of the largest and finest school structures in Western New York. The supervision of the students is parental, and well adapted to securing their highest intellectual and moral discipline.

The next term commences Wednesday, March 29th. Expenses moderate. For circulars, apply to W. C. KENYON, A. M.,

Alfred Center, Allegany Co., N. Y.

Clothing Establishment?

THE subscribers, under the firm of Tirsworths & Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great rariety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants The Keowee (S. C.,) Courier states that desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on 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 He returns to his native State with an ample ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust convince those who give us a call, that they can plea s themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any ther place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr.

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH,

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Ar-

The Stonington boats, for Boston, Provi- ger Trains will leave as follows-from Pier No. 2 North River, New York—8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; New

Stages connect with trains from New York as follows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c ; from White House for Flemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

Bella! Bella! Bella!

Pon Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Plantations, etc., made, and a large assortment kept constantly on hand by the subscribers, at their old established and enlarged Foundry, which has been process of manufacture so perfected, that their Bells Ohio. Rye Flour 4 75 a 4 87 for fine. Corn Meal | have a world-wide celebrity for volume of sound and quality of tone. The present Proprietors have recently succeeded in applying the process of loam mould ing in Iron Cases to Rell Casting-which secures a perfect casting and even temper; and as an evidence of the unimpaired excellence of their Bells, they have just received—January, 1854—the FIRST PREMIUM (a Silver Medal) of the World's Fair in New York. ver all others, several from this country and Europe being in competition; and which is the 18th Medal. besides many Diplomas, that have been awarded them. They have patterns for and keep on hand, Bells of a variety of tones of the same weight, and they also furnish to order Chimes of any number of Bells, or key, and camerefer to several of their make throughout the States and Canadas. Their Hangings, comprising many recent and valuable improvements, consist of Cast Iron Yoke, with moveable arms, and which may se turned upon the Bell; Spring acting upon the Clapper, prolonging the sound Frame, Tolling Hammer, Counterpoise, Stop, etc. For Steamboats, Steamships, etc., their improved Revolving Yoke, or Fancy Hangings in Brass or Bronze of any design furnished. We can supply whose sets, or parts, of our Improved Hangings, to re-hang Bells of other construction, upon proper specifications being given. Old Bells taken in

Surveyors' Instruments of all descriptions, made and

Being in immediate connection with the principal routes in all directions, either Railroad, Canal or River, orders can be executed with dispatch, which, either personally or by communication, are respectfully solicited.

A. MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N.Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

For the rapid Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

THIS remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails o realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So vide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. Nothing has called louder for the earnest inquiry of

nedical men, than the alarming prevalence and fataliy of consumptive complaints, nor has any one class diseases had more of their investigation and care. But as yet no adequate remedy had been provided. on which the public could depend for protection from attacks upon the respiratory organs, until the introduction of the CHERRY PECTORAL. This article is the product of a long, laborious, and I believe successful endeavor, to furnish the community with such a remedy. Of this last statement the American people are now themselves prepared to judge, and I appeal with confidence to their decision | If there is any dependence to be placed in what men of every class and station certify it has done for them, if we can trust our own senses, when we see dangerous affections of the throat and lungs yield to it, if we can depend on the assurance of intelligent Physicians, who make it their business to know-in short, if there is any reliance upon anything, then it is irrefutably proven that this mediis designed for, beyond any and all others that are known to mankind. If this be true, it cannot be too freely published, nor be too widely known. The af flicted should know it. A remedy that cures, is priceless to them. Parents should know it, their children are priceless to them. All should know it, for health can be priced to no one | Not only should it be circu lated here, but everywhere, not only in this country, but in all countries. How faithfully we have acted on this conviction, is shown in the fact that already this article has made the circle of the globe. The sun never sets on its limits. No continent is without it, and but few peoples. Although not in so general use 2 in other nations as in this, it is employed by the more 2 intelligent in almost all civilized countries. It is extensively employed in both Americas—in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the far off islands of the sea. Life is as dear to its possessors there as here, and they grasp at a valuable remedy with even more avidity.
Unlike most preparations of its kind, it is an expensive composition of costly material. Still it is afforded to the public at a reasonably low price, and what is of vastly more importance to them, its quality is never vastly more importance to them, its quality is never suffered to decline from its original standard of excellence. Every bottle of this medicine, now manufactured, is as good as ever has been made heretofore, or as we are capable of making. No toil or cost is spared, in maintaining it in the best perfection which it is possible to produce. Hence the patient who procures the genuine CHERRY PECTORAL, can rely on having as good an article sa has ever been had by those who testify to its cures.

By pursuing this course, I have the hope of doing some good in the world, as well as the satisfaction of believing that much has been done already.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold at wholesale in New York by A. B. & D. SANDS ; retail by Rushton, CLARK & Co., and by all Druggiets everywhere.

sauger's Sick Child. est field I saw upo disconsolate. The mothe The bair t was wont: It did not and or played; It neithe arm, sunny side But by the data. Lay still with was laid. The mother k it tenderly, And wraph had or plaid, And clappita lautit it. And strok rly head Then look s face. And tear I folded it As she fonct In a farew

a faint complaint But when Her ears w iish shook. and came again And back si To take: id the heaves And closer he breeze: To shield ore to comfort it. And kneel g knees. Upon he.

And gladly

To sooth

vatched it there.

But the la at expired, gain to toil, And she was And slov Her childre, depended on The labors mm: at child alone And there had And hoped from harm. But every land that that she laid a the sheaf, Behind he She cast on her sick nfant's couch A stealth: grief. And when the tong and weary rig To the nuc most was shorn. fore the rest, She hurried legislation

But when the paner where it was laid, vith fear. She start To see its : intenance, And then again came near. Its large black eyes were firmly closed. Its wee white hand was chill.

And deep solemnity reposed

it born.

On its face so pale and still. It neither answered to her voice. Nor raised its decoping head, Nor breathed more silled, nor sobbed, nor sighed Alas! the bild was dead. Its dying strategie was unseen. Its infant worth all fled

While its poor mother struggled hard To earn her daily bread. And those fond mothers who have seen The greenest, loveliest leaf, Of their life's summer withering, Will know that mother's grief.

ling is a Fertilizer.

all good husbandry." Ten years ago, looking after shearing, put them in another yard, at the effect of line and marl in the improve- where I can have the means of giving them ment of British agriculture, there was much grain. I take my yearling sheep to another ain't much."

—and then it was "ia! throw it away; it shall be passed across the Atlantic.

[North force in the as erion. Modern agricultural yard, for they are the hardest flock to winter, butcher's bill enormous, and her husband of inductive science, however, have thrown hay through the winter, which causes them to much doubt on its truth. Certain it is, that grow through the winter. in England, at least, the use of lime as a In all cases, I feed in racks, and shut up manure is on the wane. It is found that the the sheep in bad storms of rain, as well as same beneficial effect can be produced at a snow. If I over-feed the two last-named much less cost, and, like its sister system, the flocks, I turn the old sheep in to clean the summer following. t has been, in most instan- racks; but in all cases where the hay is good, ces, superseded. We must not, however, rush let them eat clean. I rake out the sheep-pens to the other extreme, and discard the use of once a day, and give to the colts or cattle. lime altogether. There are many soils which | Having got my sheep selected, I then watch require a very large amount to render the ap- those flocks that fail. plication decidedly and permanently beneficial. When the snow leaves the ground, I turn is ultimately the cost profitable quantity to flock a separate field. I then feed twice a use; and, indeed, on all soils where liming is day until they leave for good. My sheep run decidedly beneficial, a large quantity should against a common stone wall, and I believe be applied at once. Oyster shell lime, from all sheep would if they were properly brought than ordinarry limestone lime, and need not say, that if I should put 300 sheep into a pasing the soil, and that it should only be resort- wall was poled. ed to where other means will not bring about

each the art of liming. It perhaps originally, like the use of plaster, of planting, or got the highway taxes worked more miserable half housekeepers. accident. And it is somewhat remarkable out; but for the reason that the weather then that science has not yet thrown much satis- is right for them to part with their fleeces. factory light on the rationale of the process. There are many theories, all of which have to suit the size of the pasture; the wethers some appearance of correctness, but which to take the best feed, if I intend to turn them are unfortunately contradictory. We shall early; salt once a week. If the sheep have not stop to examine them all. There is pro- ticks, wash the lambs in tobacco-juice, or salt bably some truth in most of them. The three brine; or rub the wool full of snuff. lime is a constituent of all agricultural plants, and therefore lime is beneficial. Second, lime by a well known chemical process, renders the insoluble potash of the soil available to plants, and as plants contain a large quantity of potash it is to be presumed that by connected with the American Institute, New liming, which is equivalent to applying potash, we greatly increase the crop. Third, lime greatly accelerates the decomposition

the same r and

beneficial, merely from supplying an actual beans, are good food when matured, but not men. But there is no occasion for a workthe yard, she carefully closes the gate behind another call from a large and flourishing constituent of the plant, one hundredth part in the green state. The plants may stand out ing man's limiting himself to such scanty fare. her, and walks up—the broom is still in the church, with an offer of \$1,200. He said, of the quantity which experience shows to be all winter, and the fruit keeps well, though At one dollar per day—and few get less—a best, would be amply sufficient; and a few easily separated from the husk by threshing family of five can be comfortably clothed, the house, where she deposits it along side pastor with the salary they are able to offer, solubility, would be much better than several tons of lime, Lime, however, is very that the premiums offered for fat cattle in he has an opportunity to display his taste, and her business there, Peppergrass brawls out, beneficial in many green where plaster has no process wher beneficial in many cases where plaster has no France, at the shows to come off in April, proclaim his self-respect in the quality of his good effect. For these two reasons, we think amount to \$13,730. They give two classes; food and clothes. the benefit of liming is not because it supplies one to native cattle, and one to foreign stock. lime to the plant. The second reason assign- The price of beef has fallen three per cent. ed in the cars with a family who illustrated doubtedly true. But we have never seen any good effect follow the direct application of price of flour of wheat, that of beans has been broadcloth, and every little while he went on potash to wheat, barley, turnips, &c., while, if more largely mixed with wheat this season, the platform to smoke a Spanish segar. She the theory is right, it should have given great and by experiment proved that bean flour was in a rich silk dress, at not less than a crops. We come to the conclusion, therecontains double the amount of nutriment.

dollar and a quarter per yard, made with flowTogghermacher, gay fore, that the increase of crops derived from liming, is owing, in a great degree, and in cal with our wheat weevil, has become very sleeves, heavily embroidered; of the cost of plant, which he calls Cajanus bicolar, a native of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower most cases, to the increased amount of or- destructive to the grain in store. An experi- which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower which we have no idea, as we should never of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower of East Indies, Amboyna, Indies, Amboyna, Indies, Amboyna, Indies, Amboyna, Indies, I ganic matter, especially of ammonia, which, by ment has been tried of running the grain think of asking the price of such an article; small, interior yellow, vexillum purple, erect accelerating decomposition in the soil, lime through a mill similar to our smut machines, but from their delicate texture, their flowing shrub, pubescent, nearest in alliance to Lurenders available to plants. There are some which entirely destroys the weevil. objections to this view, but on the whole, it is the only one which we can at present record to the only one which we c the only one which we can, at present, reconof corn from the north side of the Pyrennes, teen months, we supposed they would be done
seeds for an hour in moderately hot water, cile with demonstrated facts respecting the had been matured in England in forty days. before her journey was ended. Those sleeves, they take exactly the form and appearance of

because it tenders what already exists in the produce a thousand bushels of carrots,

this country. Rural New Yorker.

Mr. Glidden's Sheep Management.

in a late number of the Journal of Agricul-

pose, and assigned for my sheep pasture a cheap mineral constituent was restored to it swell of land that bears sweet feed, and affords Mr. Paul Stillman, of the Novelty Works them a chance to shelter themselves with the who has lately returned from California, sent woods from storms. I secured to them a twenty packages of very choice melon seeds shade upon the high lands, by sparing trees from the ranch of Capt. Edward Perrine, near for that purpose, when I cleared the land; Marysville, many of which are quite new but if I had none, I should build them a shel- there, and will be entirely so here. A portion ter, until I could grow one. I have been of these and some other seeds were distributed careful not to breed in, to get the proper shape to those present. for bucks, and the right grade of wool. I turn the bucks with the ewes in the middle of December. Ilet them have lambs at three years old, and wean the lambs about the middle of getting wild.

MODE OF WINTERING.

I take the old sheep that have raised lambs, and look them over carefully, to see that the age is right, and that the shape and grade of wool is what I want; then put them in a yard by themselves, where they can be sheltered from the storms; not to exceed 100 in a flock. I feed them three times a day on good hay, or or three weeks, I give this flock coarse fodder once a day until the weather grows warm in March; then I give them good hay again until they leave the barn.

I take the wethers for another flock; i It has been said, that "lime is the basis of they are to be stall-fed, or to be turned soon practice, the introduction of guano and super- owing to the state of their teeth. I take the half distracted. There always stood about osphate chime, together with the teachings lambs for another flock; give them early-cut

are very much and permanently benefited by over them, and see that they have water to go an application of lime, but we have no rule to at all times when the weather is favorable, whereby we can arbitrarily decide which and that they all look full and plump. If any they are. Analysis will not materially assist of the old sheep fail to do well, put them in us. As a general rule, peaty, mucky, or low with the lambs. If this apartment gets too swampy lands are most benefited, but they full, throw back, or give better keeping to

On such soils, three hundred bushels per acre into my mowing fields, appropriating to each the fineness of his particles, has a quicker effect up and properly cared for. By this I would be used in such large quantities. It is plain ture of 100 acres for the summer, I think that liming is an expensive means of enrich- they would be likely to leave it, even if the

SUMMER TREATMENT.

Farmer's Club of the American Institute.

From the Tribune we copy the following a coal-digger and his wife. report of a meeting of the Farmer's Club, York, held March 11th:-

one of exhaustion. It increases the crops, that a bushel of carrots and a bushel of oats, who "know nothing about poverty," and live cellent for fattening hogs and cattle. not because it supplies, like barn yard ma- fed together to a horse, are worth more than in a "comfortable house," while she is one nure, Peruvian guano, sulphate ammonia, &c., two bushels of oats; yet an acre of ground of those whom society and capital are oppress-

guided by experience and the teachings of grow carrots. A soil not destitute of any of opinions the tables were loaded with every three to four feet high, with an erect, bushy true science, the quantity of lime used as ma- the mineral compounds that plants require for thing requisite, and a good many superfluities stem, having numerous branches which are nure in England, is less and less every year, their growth has been cropped more than 150 | —luxuries that nobody should eat—but both | thickly set with short, woolly pods. It seems while every effort is made to increase, by years in England in succession, without ma- at one meal where they sat near us complain- to delight in a rich, loamy, moderately dry keeping more stock, and purchasing Ameri- nure, and has always produced fine crops. ed of the quality of the viands. can oil cake, and other cattle foods, the barn- At our last Club it was stated that some genyard manure; and if more than this is re-tleman in Europe had grown crops without and child—he in a suit of jean at about thirty- a most wonderful prolific bearer, and no doubt quired, by buying guano, sulphate of ammo- manure by plowing and pulverizing the soil. one cents per yard, she and the baby in shil- will prove a valuable addition to our farm nia, &c., which of themselves supply those The reason was, that the ground he experilling prints—in their carpet bag a large sup- crops. elements of which the soil is most deficient. mented upon contained the necessary mineral ply of nice home-baked cakes, spiced with We do not anticipate, therefore, that lime, ex- compounds. Lands not very remote from fennel from their own garden. They did not cept in rare cases, and for special objects, the Hudson river have not produced their go in for meals, but ate their cakes and drank will ever be extensively used as a manure in owners an interest on twenty five dollars per water; yet anybody could see they had a acre, still they may in many instances be made home to go to; and were accustomed to to yield crops paying an interest on \$110, by walking over their own broad acres, and the application of potash, soda, or perhaps sleeping under their own roof. lime not costing over \$3 50 per acre, or any Gen. Glidden, one of the most experienced other substance that may be deficient in the expenses of the two families would have seand successful in this department, thus writes soil, either naturally or by cropping. All cured a homestead-paid the "first gale," natural soils bear some crop, but soon become and left the possessor free from the tax of exhausted of some one of the eleven necessary | rent-quite out of the power of those grasping ingredients, and for the want of that one, all I made my selection of sheep twenty-two the others are useless. There is plenty of years ago, from the best flocks in this vicinity, land covered with five finger vines, that was for fine wool. I selected a farm for that pur- once productive, and would be again if some

The Half Housekeeper.

She was only a half-housekeeper. September, giving them a cattle pasture, or a where you would about her home, there was field, always allowing them a better chance of neither taste nor neatness. She would begin of the plateau is quite regular, gradually infeed at the time of weaning, and putting a things with great avidity, but lose all her zeal creasing from the shores of Newfoundland, few old ones with them to prevent them from before she got through. Of her husband's where it is fifteen hundred fathoms, until it half-dozen new shirts, all were partially fin- reaches two thousand fathoms when approachished. One wanted sleeves, another a collar ing the other side. This is just suited to the and wristbands, another a bosom and gussets | purpose, the depth being such as to secure the -and so on through the list. Several skele- wires against all the perils of icebergs, antons of quilts laid unfolded in her drawers, chors, &c., and yet not too deep to be useful. and her tables and trunks were loaded with More remarkable than this is the fact that, magnificent promises.

Her bread was always unpalatable, because she forgot this or that—and though rest as they are at the bottom of a mill poud;" she had been married ten years, in all that "that there are no perceptible currents and when they first come to the barn; after two time the table was never rightly laid for a abrading agents at work at the bottom of the meal. Either the salt was wanting, a knife or | sea upon this telegraphic plateau;" "consespoon, or some important ingredient. This quently a telegraph wire once lodged there,

> She was a half housekeeper. Her meats were never properly cared for after dinner -and then it was "la! throw it away; it telegraphic wire the first telegraphic message her room a dozen garments worn out by trampling rather than use. She was forever tripping over brooms—forever wondering a days has a peculiar interest, we give the why on earth work came so hard to herforever running up stairs for something which paper. First, of the roost and nest house. she had left down cellar, or flying down cellar for what she had thrown in the garret.

> Her children's clothes came in pieces the the floor should be cleaned off every week. second day, because they were half made; per soured quicker than any thing else. She moss heath or straw. Evidently the Dorkwas continually lamenting that she ever marcorner for herself, and sit with her arms fold- those with white legs are best for boiling. If ed. She loved to gossip-loved to have some | you want them to sit early leave the eggs unnew scheme on hand, for then she was furi- der them. Fowls in their native habits never ous till it was begun, always losing her en- lay more eggs than they can hatch. Rememthusiasm at the first stick. "O dear me!" ber that no success can be expected from seemed some days the whole extent of her poultry keeping, if their houses be damp, cold

apology on her tongue, and never sat them | down to a decent table. She dragged through life and worried through death, for which, I I wash and shear from the first of June to fear, like every thing else, she was only half the first of July, as I find the season. I do prepared; and left six daughters to follow not wash at this season, because I have done her example, and curse the world with six

Comparative Economy.

If our farmers and their wives would comone half of them would be bankrupt in two years. As a general thing, a farmer and his wife, worth two, three, or even ten thousand dollars, practice an economy in food and cloth-

and ourself lies in our different interpretation first salute the girl got was, "I don't want such as a memento of her efficiency, and to of "decent clothes" and "decent food." We say fip calico for clothes, and mush and mo-A letter from Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, re- lasses for food, is decent, and that we would her way, she gives it a kick, and waddles up ports very favorably upon the value of the dress in and live on it, rather than spend our to the house. "You won't suit me, that's

what we mean-a New York machinist, wife Dr. Graham says that owing to the high and child. He was in a suit of best French value of ammonia to wheat and other cereal One writer said he planted in June and gather- we imagine, cost as much as our entire dress, the common white bean, become quite tender, yet we thought ourself decently and suitably clad; but, to be sure, we are one of those who "know nothing about poverty," and live in a "comfortable house," while she is one of those whom society and capital are oppress.

In a comfortable house, become quite tender, and have a pure and delicious nutty and oily flavor. The whole plant, with the seed, is excellent for fattening hogs and cattle.

Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, has done considerable house, which belongs to his ream.

An effigy, labeled "S. A. Douglass, the line of those was take reriodicals.

The laws declare that any persent to whom a Periodical's for payment, if he receives the and have a pure and delicious nutty and oily fix responsible for payment, if he receives the makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for its responsible for payment, if he receives the makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for its ordered it to be stopped. His duty in such a case is not to take the paper from the office or person with whom the paper is left, but to aclify the Publisher that he does not wish the mines and mineralogy of the Island of Elba, which belongs to his ream.

An effigy, labeled "S. A. Douglass, the life are sent to a nost-office store or the receives the angle of that any person to whom a periodical is the law of that any person to whom a periodical is the law of the The old English practice of liming, then, is Experiments have been made which prove clad; but, to be sure, we are one of those flavor. The whole plant, with the seed, is extended the mines and mineralogy of the Island of the following loss and cattle. the elements which the plants most need, but which will yield forty bushels of oats will ing very sorely. The cost of the dress her can farmers, considering it a valuable one can farmers, considering it a valuable one

cumstances, it is not to be wondered at, that, in plaster. Any light, friable, rich soil, will stopped for that purpose. According to our plenty of room to spread, as the stalks grow from

The difference in the outfit and traveling Mrs. Swisshelm.

Telegraph from Newfoundland to Ireland.

An official document, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy by Lieut. Maury, giving the results of the deep sea soundings effected by Lieut. Berryman from the shores of Newfoundland to those of Ireland, has been published. These seem to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic Ocean in that region, the distance between the nearest points of the two countries being one thousand six hundred miles, and the bottom of the sea being a plateau the whole distance, singularly adapted to the purpose of holding a line of magnetic telegraph wire. The depth upon the admirable plateau, "the waters of the sea appear as quiet and as completely a there was at all times a continued running to the reach of the accidents of drift as it would be if buried in air-tight cases." Lieut. Maury suggests that a national prize be offered to the Telegraphic Company through whose

North American.

The Poultry House.

As every thing connected with poultry nowfollowing sensible remark from an English The floor should be sprinkled with ashes or loam or pulverized peat or fine charcoal, and

"The yard should contain a grass plat her preserves soured the second month be some fine gravel, slaked lime, dry ashes, and cause they were only half done, and her tem- pure water. The nests should be lined with ings are the best breed; they will lay an avried, and wondering where folks got their erage of 185 eggs each per annum. Fowls knack of housework. She loved to clear a with black legs are best for roasting, while vocabulary, and it would make one sad to unclean, or badly ventilated; if their food watch her listless movements, and hear her does not approximate to that which they get declare that no woman worked so hard as in a state of nature, viz., a mixture of animal she; which was partly true, for she had no and vegetable food; if the water they drink be stagnant, the drainage of the manure heap, She never received company without an &c., or if the strongest and handsomest be

How to Choose a Domestic.

Housekeeping is not so full of sunshine and rose-colored bliss as many imagine. It is hardly possible to get along without cooks, scullions, and chambermaids, and what with their waste, wittles, and impudence, says Aunt Sally, they are plaguy drawbacks on domestic peace and comforts. Old Peppergrass was the "customer" for discriminating between mence to-morrow to live as do the majority of the useful and the careless. Peppergrass sent mechanics and the better-paid laboring men, word to the Register office that he wanted a good girl for general housework. About the time he expected an applicant, he laid a broom down in the yard, near the gate. Presently a girl comes up to the gate, opens it, and ing that would quite shock the self-respect of strolls up to the house; the broom being immediately in the path, Miss Betsy strides over

The great difference between Mr. Dumars it. The old man was on the watch, and the first salute the girl got was, "I don't want you." The girl sloped, and suddenly bullet- that remain.

Such as a momenta of those state Bridge. John Parmalee. Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, Gowanda. Delos C. Burdick. headed Nancy appears. Seeing the broom in that remain. she did; for that girl lived with Peppergrass seven years, and only quitted it to go to housekeeping on her own hook; and a capital wife she made. Peppergrass was right.

The Japan Pea.

Much has been said within a year about a new luguminous plant, said to come from seed

soil available. If these elements were not in the soil, lime, in most cases, would do no good. And it is found that, when land has been once limed, the second application is ess beneficial than the first. Under such circulars what already exists in the produce a thousand bushels of carrots.

Child wore, with the braid and braiding, would have purchased him two suits more comfortable. The seed is as good as the common white bean for food, and better adapted to no common, recently.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, the gifted and subsoil plowing and high manuring, on sandy load in the first. Under such circular when land has subsoil plowing and high manuring, on sandy load that the first. Under such circular when land has subsoil plowing and high manuring, on sandy load that the first. Under such circular when land has subsoil plowing and high manuring, on sandy load the straw is excellent fodder for stock; and it straw is excellent fodder for stock; and it straw is excellent fodder for stock; and it or straw ess beneficial than the first. Under such cir- soaks the seed 36 hours in b rine, and rolls it regular meals at the hotels where the cars planting the peas, be careful to give them case of incurable insanity.

soil, and a rather warm climate; but it does In the same train was an Ohio farmer, wife not need a very long season. It certainly is Tribune.

How Nature renovates a worn-out Soil.

In this connection let me call your attention to one of the processes that nature adopts to renovate a worn-out soil; she makes use of a rotation of crops. Suppose we visit the plains in Brunswick, where there is but little potash in the soil. Well, what is going on there? Nature has planted there, during the present century, at least, the pitch pine (Pinus rigids) for the unmistakable purpose of renovating No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition that miserable soil :- a hard case, gentlemen, but nevertheless true. Those trees send down their roots in some instances, it is said, to the depth of seventeen feet, and bring to to the depth of seventeen feet, and bring to Enactments. 16 pp.
the surface the potash and other elements. But No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. does this tree deposit its potash in its wood or No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. does this tree deposit its potash in its wood or No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. bark? By no means—the wood of the pine No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible requires but little potash, but it carries it Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the through the tree into the leaves, which require a large proportion of that element. These leaves fall every year and assist by annual acquisitions in the formation of a new soil, so that even on the unpromising sand plains of Brunswick and other towns, you will find nature slowly but surely at work, forming a sutbale soil for some other crop, which in the lapse of ages she may see fit to introduce. [Farmer & Artisan.

GOT HIS REWARD.—A Washington letter says that some women of Alliance, Stark Co. Ohio, have ingeniously sowed thirty threecent pieces between two sheets of gauze, forming a transparent mat of three or four inches square, and have sent them to Senator Douglas with the following letter. The letter is signed by something over one hundred

To Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, Member U. S. Senate:-Sir: We the undersigned, wives, mothers and daughters of Stark County, Ohio, feeling grateful that our boasted " Land of the free afforded good exercise for the family, and there it would remain, as completely beyond and home of the brave" is yet so free that white husbands, sons and brothers can enjoy their own liberty, beg to present to you the inclosed "thirty pieces of silver" as a testimony of the sentiments we entertain for your labors in the Nebraska bill. If Judas was worthy of his reward for betraying one, whom rom the hands of his crucifiers, then much more are you worthy of this reward, (should no office of emolument be proffered you,) for this betrayal of liberty; for this effort to cast into hands, more brutal than Jewish crucifiers, thousands of unoffending, weak and helpless fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, sons and daughters, accused of no infraction of religious or civil law, and whose blood is called for by no maddening populace, but by cold-blooded avarice and the foulest passions. Without dwelling upon this horrid picture further, may you receive the "thirty pieces of silver" herewith sent as an evidence of the consideration in which we hold you, and ere you follow the last act of Judas, may you'repent in deepest sackcloth this most nefarious betrayal of Liberty.

ALLIANCE, March 1, 1854.

VALUE OF ACORNS.—The editor of the Advocate, Claiborne, La., has gone into a minute calculation upon the value of one crop of

the 12,000 inhabitants, and that the whole of it comes from the crop of acorns, and is worth history of the churches. the snug sum of \$90,000. Besides this he thinks an equal value has been added to the stock hogs. He thinks also that that parish grows \$35,000 worth more cotton than it would if all the planters had to depend upon the corn crop for their meat, so that the actual value of a crop of acorns is \$215,000.

VARIETY.

The Female Humane Society of Elizabeth town, N. J., has been in active operation forty-four years! It is conducted by sixteen managers, and one feature of this society, perhaps the crowning one is, that it has continued with the united and harmonious labors of the different evangelical denominations, seeming to have but one aim, the good of those benefited. Their first directress is still Akron. Samuel Hunt. living at an advanced age, but retained as

of organic matter, changing it into suitable Japan pea as an American field crop. The life at the mercy of employers, or anybody certain, Miss Mopsy!" calls Peppergrass. ed a call to the charge of a small church in report of all who have tried it is that the yield else. Nor would there be the least danger | She disappears in a hurry; and finally a third | Chilicothe, Phio, which could offer him but To the first reason we say, that if lime was is enormous, and the peas, or more properly of our dying from want on even that regiappears; opening the gate and coming into \$400 per annum, while he has had before him Dr. Bridgman says, that the last census of

China which he saw in print, was for the year 1813, which made the population of the Empire more than 361,000,000. He is confident that the present population cannot be less than

The leading bankers doing business at Sonora, California, headed by Adams & Co., have published their united agreement, to close their offices on Sundays, and holidays \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions that are prescribed by law."

Alexander Morgan, aged about 19 years, son of Ambrose Morgan, Esq., was killed at though not dangerously injured. The Grand Duke of Tuskany has recently

conferred an Order upon Dr. Charles Jackson Benedict Arnold of 1854," was found suspend-

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications THE American Sabbath Tract Society, publishe pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

the following tracts, which are for sale at its Pe No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the

Sabbath. 2: pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-

terfeit Coin. | 8 pp. No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Entraced and Observed. No. 11—Religious Liberty Eng. gered by Legislative

Enactments.

Seven: h day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington Ct., in 1802 now republished in a revised form

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of lifteen tracts, together with Edward

Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad dress, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corres pending Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the he knew had the power to extricate himself | Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pro mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action a same time that it urges obedience to the command. ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfran-Departments, dare is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. Asa Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

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Orders and remittances for the above should be addressed to the General Agent, George B. Utter No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

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Walworth..H. W. Randolph. Whitewater..Abel D. Bond. ILLINOIS.

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