ED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS, B. BROWN.

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WHOLE NO. 651

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 11, 1856.

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

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

INTELLECTUAL TRAINING CONTINUED The mistake made by parents in neglecting the intellectual training of their children until they send them to school, is not the only one of a serious character, whose evil influence the child suffers through many years, if not through it is making very poor amends for the neglect of early discipline at home, to send the child to school at the age of three, four, or five years, church, and are rich, and liberal, and seem to sufficiently slow in developing its powers; the paths of learning are sufficiently steep and rugged, and attended with difficulties and discouragements enough, under the most favorable circumstances, without increasing, by 'mismanagement, the obstacles which lie in the way of advancement.

> Let us consider some of the facts concerning Primary Education as they exist among us. The people of a neighborhood build a school house, (sometimes a convenient and comfortable one, but often far otherwise;) hire a teacher-a stranger. very likely. with whose moral character, and skill in his profession, they are totally unacquainted ; induct him into the responsible position of guide to the youth, and place their little ones under his care and training. Let us now with our thoughts follow a bright little urchin through his course of "schooling." He is four or five years of age. healthy and rosy-the very embodiment of life and activity. Action is as necessary to him as the food he eats, or the air he breathes. He is sent to school; why, he hardly knows, only his noise at home makes mama's head ache.

only with a few minutes' recess. and with being called up once or twice to say A B C, the sig-

ship some that we have not seen at the Lord's though both are commemorative, and that if a church believes; yet, says our brother, in 3. Destruction to the sinner is desirable. What the sinner would choose as a matter of table? Shall the minister who breaks bread therefore those who eat the Lord's Supper do another place, when writing on another point interest, cannot possess the nature of a penalty. decide who I shall or shall not fellowship? Can as a consequence fellowship each other, though But that destruction is desirable to the wicked. I fellowship a man as a Christian-or anything the institution is commemorative. Did not the ble," etc. Here are seven "requirements," and only requires a moment's reflection. How often else-except there be sumpathy as a basis of Pharisees and the Sadducees keep the Pass- who would hesitate to believe that Bro. C. has men come to be tired of this world's afflictions, fellowship? Do the scriptures anywhere de over? Did all the requisite ability to add thirty-two to the life. Another mistake is made in sending to and with the instrument of death hurl them- clare the eating of the Lord's Supper a test of not the cruel factions in Jerusalem, when the number. "If a church believes." This sounds school at teo early an age. In my opinion. selves into an untimely grave, rather than longer | fellowship? It is to be regretted, that one so | city was besieged by the Romans. keep the like making "the commandment of God of

much more insufferable the realms of despair. | volve himself : it is also to be regretted, that he | Our brother, of course. will answer Yes to all | church infallible. but Bro. C. differs from them. should be so inconsiderate as to declare of this these questions : but we will pray from all such where hope for one moment never, never comes. Despair, in dismal gloom, shuts in one eternal objection-the first of the series cited by him- fellowship, in the language of the church of Christians : no matter if they do belong to that as is generally the case. The human mind is been said on former occasions. I will therefore night upon him. Could the sinner anticipate self-"It is not true !" and that it "is false England, "Good Lord, deliver us." that destruction lay far before him in the future. in both senses." It throws him unavoidably in gladly would he compress the woes of that dis- the fraternity of Judas, and makes him declare too, was Arnold for a time, as was Judas apmal distance into one moment. and leap into the not a little fellowship, but the most full fellow- parently to Jesus. Was Paine fellowshiped dark cavern of oblivion and death. We are ship, as we shall see, for that prince of traitors. by all who loved liberty, or Arnold even prior

the omniscience of Christ, which enabled him lowship is an action of mind and heart, not an to know what Judas had done, and would do, ecclesiastical decretal or syllogistical conclusion. "All the plain literal statements of holy the chief captains, and the mighty men, and was not a reason why he should refuse to com- The brother is brief on this second objection, Scripture are in favor of the doctrine of de- every bond-man, and every free-man, hid them- mune with him." Is it denied that Judas was relying on his "unanswerable" argument preselves in the dens and rocks of the mountains; a participant, when Jesus brake the bread and sented against the first, and which also applies

The third objection fails because it is untrue. Turn to Matt. xxvi. 20, where we read that He So we are told, and it is hardly worth while to sat down with the twelve; 21, They did eat; argue it. The objection is that Restricted 22. They were exceeding sorrowful; 23, He Communion denies to others rights that belong that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the to them. This may not be truly stated. Let same shall betray me ; 24, Woe unto that man us admit that Christians should not claim to by whom the Son of man is betrayed; 25, commune with those who reject Christians, and as they were eating, Jesus took bread and bless- ren. By referring to the first proposition of us." See Hosea 10: 8, Isaiah 2: 19, Jer. ed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disci- the syllogism that is said to contain this docdeath to "be a part of the penalty," but "the 8:3. In all these passages, destruction is the ples, and said, Take, eat, this is my body; 30, trine, we see that any number of persons are desired object. How, I ask, can that be pun- They went out into the mount of Olives; 31, authorized to organize themselves into a church All ye shall be offended; 35, Peter said unto on the Restricted Communion principle, and refuge "from the face of Him that sits on the him, 'Though I should die with thee, yet will the author says, "we deal in even handed jus-I not deny thee.' Likewise also said all the tice, we ask just what we give," etc. On the disciples. Judas appears thus to have been in ground assumed by my brother, this may be

White here makes the whole suffering antici- with Bro. C. is fellowshiped, but the timid in their celebration of the national anniversary. | brother may be right in keeping the seventh pate, or go before, the penalty. When the disciple who can not travel with our author in It is argued that the Jews, who kept and keep day ; if wrong, it would be a pity that he penalty is inflicted, the sinner is relieved from the way of Restricted Communion is not fel- the Passover, and that Americans who celebrate should exclude all who differ from him. So of lowshiped. Is it not possible that we fellow- the Fourth of July, fellowship each other, immersion, and so of the other five points which "We do not admit that any church is infalli vet says. "No matter if they do claim to be

be very pious; they must be excluded; they must be excommunicated." Such indeed is the practical working of these principles. Our author concludes his essay believing" that he has "fully proved the doctrine and practice of restricted communion to be both scriptural and rational," yet the only scriptural illustration was that of Judas who, though a devil, was not restricted, and the strongest display of reasoning was on the point that he, Judas, was "as a member entitled

to all the privileges of the body." When the apostles were asked by their fellow men what they should do to be saved, they were ready to answer. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." On this requirementnot seven requirements, as stated by Bro. C ---being met, they baptized them, admitted them to the Lord's table, and bid them not become entangled again with the voke of bondage.

I remark, in closing, that the principle advocated by the Christian church (Christian character the test of fellowship) commends itself still to the heart and to the understanding. Where there is no sympathy there can be no fellowship, though we communed seven times a week or seven times a day : but when hearts beat responsive to each other, when there is an company before, at, and after the Supper. Our maintained ; but if the church be one, as Paul internal evidence of mutual friendship and essayist says, "it is not certain," etc. We have testifies, (1 Cor. xii, 12,) then it may not be Christian regard, then there will be fellowship. Here he sits three mortal hours, interrupted tains in itself the elements of its own refuta- had the testimony of Matthew, who was there; maintained. I do certainly protest against this The true man is higher than the walls of the next, let us take that of Mark. Chap. xiv, idea of "any number of persons," forming a city; his heart is larger than the limited circle Once more on this point : To make fear or 17, He cometh with the twelve; 18, One of church in distinction from the one Church, with to which the restricted communionist would a crime or offense, by the authority to which the dread enter into the penalty, is to admit that you shall betray me; 19, And they began to a membership out of fellowship with the body, confine him. The error of our author consists the penalty (at least in part) consists in suffer- say unto him, one by one, Is it I? 20, It is and in opposition thereto. We deny the right in laying too much stress on an external rite, clearly as he does a demonstration in Geomeing in a state of animated existence. Our one of the twelve; 21, Woe to that man, etc.; of any body of men to organize a church on or rather in pressing that rite to a use unnatufriends, in so much, turn to be orthodox, and 22, And as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and any other model or foundation than that of ral and foreign. The object of the Supper, all almost interminable period, is to sit bolt upright blessed, and brake it, and gave to them, and Christ and the apostles, and consequently deny admit to be, to keep in remembrance the suffersaid, Take, eat, this is my body; 23, And he the conclusions of the essayist, in favor of his ing of Christ; this object is being promoted took the cup, and when he had given thanks, restricted communion. "We ask just what we continually by Roman and by Protestant sects. he gave it to them, and they all drank of it. give." What does that mean? If not inde- Do they fellowship each other? No more than prove before we dismiss the subject, and we Such is the testimony of Mark. As in the pendence of the church, we confess that we do do all Jews who keep the Passover, or all Ammouth of two or three witnesses the word may not understand language. It is remindive of ericans who celebrate on the Fourth of July be established, we will cite Luke. Chap. xxii, that mother who was willing that the living the birth of the nation. Saul of Tarsus was a bitter persecutor: on his way to Damascus. 19-24. "And he took bread, and gave thanks, child should be divided by the sword of the convinced that Jesus was the Christ the Son of and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This king. It is not that we hold it essential to be God, he became a disciple : how natural that admitted to a table that makes communion a he who had been *feared* should now be distrustremembrance of me. Likewise also the cup, test of fellowship, and that fellowships fully him ed; the Lord would have him fellowshiped: after supper, saying, This cup is the new testa- that betraved the Lord; but it is that these what does he do? Send him to a restricted dividing lines may be broken, that the sects communion circle? No! The heavenly voice behold, the hand of him that betrayeth me is may be converted, and that sectarians may becomes down to Ananias. and the words. "BEcome Christians, that we write. HOLD HE PRAYETH !" send Ananias to his BROTHER The fourth and last objection is, that which SAUL. charges the restricted communionist with uncharitably censuring others, etc. We are told, THE SPIRIT'S CALL. "this is partly true and partly false." How exam thinking of those who have passed away, plicit! But as censure does not kill, and as A blissful and radiant band: Whose souls, no longer imprisoned in clay, Are free in the heavenly land. case of an expelled member appears not to be And while I muse on the lov'd ones' forms, relevant, on a question of principle of such mag-They pass me in bright array: nitude as this. "Does some one ask if the All free from life's sorrows, and sheltered from storms Lord's Supper was not instituted for. or given to, all Christians? In answer, if under the term Their joys are renewed day by day. Christian you include persons who violate The glorious train of immortal ones, Christ's requirements, I say, No. Does another Seem beckoning to me as they pass. ask, would you refuse to take the sacrament While the lustre around them outrivals the sun's with a Christian? If you include under that When at noon-tide his beams are broadcast. word one who violates a command of God, I Come hither, dear brother, and join our bright throng say. Yes." If he violates a single command of In sympathy sweet they invite-God. our brother would not commune with him, Partake in our glory, and sing our blest song; for the Supper was not instituted for persons In praise of our Saviour unite. who violate Christ's requirements. Yet the same writer, in the same essay, has shown that Temptation and sin are unknown, Christ and the eleven were bound to commune with Judas, and to fellowship him in full. he be-The wearied with pain find here a release; O come to these blest regions, come !" ing entitled to all the privileges of membership. I come, happy spirits: soon, soon, I shall be etc. Does not all this go to show that if the Prepared for those mansions of love man belonged to a Baptist church of which our And soon my blest spirit, by death's hand set free. brother was pastor, he would commune with him? How could he avoid it? A man may Shall join in your chorus above violate a command of God and a requirement LIONELL. RICHBURGH, Nov., 1856. of the gospel only in the imagination of our brother : he may be pure in heart, amiable in PAINE AND THE BIBLE. disposition, and lovely in all his life; sincerely

to endure its conflicts and trials. But how capable as our Baptist brother should thus in- Passover? Did they fellowship each other? none effect." Roman Catholics suppose the Thomas Paine was favorable to Liberty ; so,

Sabath Recerber.

On this point I quote : "First, it is not cer- to his unmasking? I reply, that those who that is, the literal destruction of the wicked at on this point. The Bible affirms just what our tain that Christ communed with Judas; second, fellowshiped them were kindred spirits, for felthe kings of the earth, and the great men, and

gave to his disciples, prefiguring his death, and here.

us, and hide us from the face of Him that instituting a commemorative right of the fact? sitteth on 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. 9: 6 -"And in those days shall men seek death, and shall not find it; and shall desire to die, and death shall flee from them." Luke 23:

mountains, Fall on us, and to the hills, Cover ishment, which is so earnestly sought for as a throne ?" The very fact that it is chosen as a matter of interest, destroys all possibility of its being a penalty, in any legitimate sense of the

word. So that the doctrine of destruction contion.

I will now proceed to redeem my pledge to you, which is to show that the annihilation of the wicked cannot be the penalty of the law of God. I apprehend that after I have met our opponents, and disproved their doctrine, it will he said that I have misrepresented them, and

The Sabbath Recorder.

have not met the question at issue. as it has vive a few quotations from several leading advocates of the doctrine of death or annihilation as the penalty of the law. "The penalty of the law of God is death; not left, however, to experience and philosophy

the judgment." Jacob Blain, in his work entitl- own sense dictates. Rev. 6: 15, 16-" And "Death not Life," page 7.

struction or death as the penalty for sin." D. P. Hall, in a work entitled, "Man not Immor- and said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on tal," page 125.

ment," pages 60 and 61, says, "I have abundantly proved, by plain Bible testimony, that the nature of this punishment is destruction. cessation of being, consumption," &c.

I could add others, but these will do. You will see that "death," or "destruction." is held to be the penalty of the law. They do not hold penalty." We will allow them to mean what they say, and not force on them what they do not claim.

he "death or destruction."

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J. M. Stephenson, in his work on "the Atone-

I affirm, that the penalty of the law cannot

1. Because destruction excludes the possibility of punishment. Punishment, Webster says,

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aptist Memorial rial will contain a litho ing." To affirm, then, that death is the punish day Baptist preacher, to-orical, biographical, and billustrate the rise, pro

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"is any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for offender is subject. either by the constitution of God, or civil society." Annihilation is not "pain or suffering," but excludes all possibility of suffering. It is a nonentity. In destruction it shall die.") means more than simple deaththe man ceases to be. While he is in existence, or lives, he is not destroyed. When destroyed, he is not, he has no being, and therefore cannot be punished any more than as though he never had any being. It is the height of folly to affirm that punishment can be inflicted under such circumstances. Where there is no body to be punished, there can be no "pain or suffer-

ment inflicted on the sinner. is to affirm what REPLY BY B. F. SUMMERBELL. cannot in the very nature of things be true. The author presents the following syllogism 2. One of the leading objects of the penalty "Any number of persons, professing to be a church of Christ, declare by that profession, that they will govern themselves by the requirements of the Gospel of Christ of all law is to prevent the commission of crime. 'But a penalty that has no " pain or suffering " " But to allow persons who habitually violate the requirements of the Gospel to partake of the Lord's Supcannot act as a preventative of crime. There er with the church, is to render government accordis no suffering in destruction. What does the ing to the Gospel impossible. 'Therefore, the church must restrict her communion sinner care about that which carries no pain

to those whose conduct is in conformity to Gospel rewith it? Certainly nothing. But I suppose it quirements." will be said, that the sinner dreads destruction. By the Gospel, the writer means "scripture generally." The first proposition of his sylloand is therefore restrained. I admit that dread. gism he regards as self-evident, yet argues from may constitute a part of the penalty of God's

law. But this dread is, in the mouth of a de- Matt. xviii, 15-17, and cites us to 1 Cor. i, as structionist, no part of the penalty. They say | conclusive. The second proposition appears also to him that "death is the penalty," and not "suffering in misery." But in this case, the dread is not to be self-evident, yet he is willing to "treat it

the penalty ; the dread restrains, and not death. | as one susceptible of argument and proof." It Our opponents, therefore, gain nothing, so far will be unnecessary to pay much attention to as the penalty is concerned. But if the penalty the syllogism ; the subject is Restricted Comis designed to restrain from sin, and if the dread munion ; the essayist is a man of experience, of death does restrain the sinner, then the dread ability, and high standing in his denomination : and not death, constitutes the real penalty. he advocates with all his soul the doctrine of When our friends, therefore, throw themselves the denomination, silencing objectors and estabbehind the fear of death, they virtually yield lishing the truth-in his opinion. On the threshthe ground, and admit that death is not of hold of his second proposition he meets the four itself sufficient to secure the end of penal enact- following objections : 1. That the communion ment. Let me repeat, in this connection, what I is not a test of fellowship. 2. That it is simply have said before, that death cannot be a penalty a commemorative institution. 3. That it denies in any case, strictly speaking. I know that in | to others what belongs to them as a right. civil affairs we say that death is the penalty of Restricted communion uncharitably censures the law for capital offenses. But this is not others. Of these objections it is said, "some true in point of fact. Let me offer a single il- of them are true, but have no weight in them lustration. A father chastises his child with others of them would have some weight if true blows. Now what constitutes the punishment- but are false." These objections are presented

they range you. Death, therefore, rans in the mary to this is raise, raise in both senses. In both senses, raise in both senses, rai essential design of the law, and consequently we are click to 1 out. cn. v, which is argued of the senties which he cannot be the penalty. But why should we at some length, and Rom. xvi, 17, 1 Tim. vi, suggest, however, to them to whom Judas is selves, etc.,) "that omitting to keep the Sab- fortable and happy. Their poor are not in such has pursued for years, as it does another stu losing their consciousness and identity amongst do not eat-unconvinced by supposed syllogisms fold, or is it, as Jesus said, "in remembrance?" not commune with them, and would expel them, and walked up stairs. His disciples slipped system itself. though that be one of firey torment." Mr. lowshiped-every hyprocrite who communes ance of the Passover, and to our countrymen that it was right to commune with Judas. Our self to enjoy the scene."

admit that the penalty, ("The soul that sinneth even a state of suffering in conscious being. In this we think they are correct. This we will will do it by positive testimony. V. HULL. From the Christian Herald and Messenger, August 28, 1856. RESTRICTED COMMUNION. is my body which is given for you; this do in An Essay on Restricted Communion, prepared by Lucius Cran dail, and read before the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Asso ciation, at its meeting in Shiloh, N. J., May 25, 1856. [Sabbath Recorder, June 19 and 26.

ment in my blood, which is shed for you. But, with me on the table."

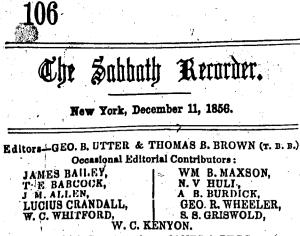
Surely our talented brother was inconsident ate when, to advocate his theory, he said, "It s not certain that Christ communed with Judas." Is it not unwise to embrace a theory that thus involves its advocates? Remember that Mark testifies they all drank of it. There the point is not argued, we will not even inwere two horns, however, to this dilemma. In quire which part is true and which false. The case Judas could not be got rid of, why, then -why, then-" Secondly, the omniscience of Christ, etc., was not a reason why he should refuse to commune with him." and it will be right to fellowship Judas. because "a member was to be secure in the enjoyment of all the privileges of a member. till he should be put on trial before the body," etc. "Suppose, then," says our author, "that Judas was present, and that he partook with the rest, what of it? Would that signify that the receiving together at that time the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of Christ did not import fellowship among those who received them? No. certainly. No one could have looked in and seen that transaction, without inferring that those men must certainly be in close fellowship with each other." By close fellowship is not meant what is usually meant by close or restricted communion. but that full fellowship which our author insists that communion signifies. Thus it is, if Judas cannot be got rid of in the institution of the Supper. rather than the theory of restricted communion should fail. Judas is elevated to *full* fellowship with Jesus and the eleven. Jesus had said, "I know whom I have chosen, and one cf you is a devil. and John had borne witness, that Judas cared not for the poor, but that he carried the bag. John wrote. 1 John i. 7. "If we walk in the his Son cleanseth us from all sin." Bro. C. in close fellowship with each other. I admit

"literal use of the word death" vanish in even a syllogism that is not true. "First, Bro. C. will commune with and consequently than any book ever printed, and was believed fused notions must be eradicated. Besides, his their own hands, and the controversy between then, that the communion is not a test of felthis to be the logical result of the doctrine of fellowship any man who belongs to a Seventh- only by fools and knaves. Here he paused ; studies have not for him the charm of novelty, us is materially changed. They are not to be lowship. This is not true. It must either Restricted Communion, as advocated. It ele- day Baptist church of which he has the charge, and while he was replenishing his tumbler with which imparts interest and inspires with zeal. they will insist that "death is the penalty," we Supper together, their act does not signify any vates or perverts communion into a test of felgive them the benefit of it, and nothing more. degree of fellowship with each other, or that it lowship, welcomes the Judases into the circle and though his heart should be as black as that. Mr. Paine if he ever was in Scotland? The have become stale to him. He cannot rid himgive them the bench of it, and nothing more, degree of renowship with each other, of that it for ship, where is your restraining does not signify full fellowship between them. of restricted communion, and declares the full- of Judas? Communion is a (the) test of fel- answer was, 'Yes' 'So have I been,' continued self of the influence which those tedious hours influence in death?—and you say, in the dread We insist that the statement is false in both est fellowship for him that betrayed Jesus. lowship, and Bro. C. must commune with him, the speaker ; 'and the Scotch are the greatest in the school room have had on his mind. He After expressing fellowship thus ardently for as he hath shown, if his trial has not com- bigots about the Bible I ever met; it is their has also acquired a listless, thoughtless habit of 10. If you say, then purposed subcritical sources and they travel but a succeeds as a student. In view of all these swer, You are not entitled to it. Seek as many matively—that communion signifies some de essay by remarking, "The objection, then, to not in part but fully. "The practical work- furnished with Bibles, and if they travel but a succeeds as a student. In view of all these

nificance of which, he comprehends about as on a hard bench, gaze about the room, and try to keep still. The atmosphere, vitiated by being breathed over and over by thirty, forty, or fifty persons, as the case may be, makes him feel excessively stupid; his limbs are cramped, and his whole body becomes weary by keeping the same position so long. and all in all the school room is to him not much else than a prison. Now I ask if the influence of such management does not tend rather to dull the intellect than to sharpen it? Will his mind be so active, and his memory so retentive, under such circumstances, as when he is permitted to take a due amount of exercise. and to breathe a pure atmosphere? If he must be sent to school. to learn his letters, and to read and spell, why confine him in the school-room during the whole of the six hours of school, when not more than fifteen or twenty minutes, or one twenty-fourth or one eighteenth of that time, is devoted to his benefit?

But accompany him on farther. Five or six years thus pass by, and at the age of ten or eleven he has acquired sufficient skill in reading to commence the study of Arithmetic and Geography, and a year or two later commences Grammar. To appreciate his perplexities at this period of his course. let the reader. who has passed through a similar course of training. revert to his own experience. He neither comprehends the principles, nor does he understand what is to be the application of his studies; consequently, they are to him exceedingly dry and uninteresting, and he finds it difficult to fix his mind upon them long enough to get a lesson. Here nought can disturb you, but all will be peace; Leach succeeding term of school he begins at the same place, and goes over the same ground as in the preceding term, perhaps making a verv little advance. So seven or eight years more pass by, during which period he spends from three to six months each year studying these same elementary branches, commencing and recommencing as many times as there are terms of school in the time. He is now eighteen years of age, and it is twelve years since he commenced going to school, and what has he truly learned? He can read intelligibly. it is

"About twenty years ago," says one, "pass- true; he can repeat some of the rules of Arithbelieving in Jesus, he subscribes to no creed the blows inflicted, or the pain produced by the as containing "the substance of all that is urged but the Bible. He is a disciple of Jesus, owned ing the house where Thomas Paine boarded, metic and Grammar, just as a parrot repeats stripes? Clearly, the pain, and not the stripes; against the doctrine." As our object is not of the Father, ministered to by angels, who, the low window was open, and seeing him sit- what he is taught to say. Yet his mind has though unseen, still are attendant on him. Our ting close by, L stepped in. Seven or eight of not perhaps grasped the first fundamental printhe stripes are only the means to inflict the simply critical, we will not object strenuously penalty proper. The stripes can only be a pen- to the use the word Restricted is put to. It brother will not commune with him, and can- his friends were present, whose doubts and his ciple, so as to comprehend it, and make it his alty in a figurative point of view. So of death. is sufficient for the present, that the essayist light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship not fellowship him, because with him commun- own he was laboring to remove, by a long talk own. If now he is so fortunate as to be sent Now, if our brethren (if they will allow us this supposes that communion is not always restrict. one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ ion is a test of fellowship. Judas, on the about Joshua commanding the sun and moon to an Academy, he must begin anew in those this may be true, but would be yielding the no weight, we may not understand, but suggest writes, that if we commune together we have other hand, was entitled to all the privileges of to stand still; and concluded by denouncing branches which have been his perplexity for whole question. All their earnest efforts for a that one objection that is true will outweigh fellowship one with another; that Jesus and membership—fellowshiped by Jesus and the the Bible as the worst of books, and that it years. He must unlearn many things which he his disciples, including Judas, must be certainly eleven. Is not the conclusion unavoidable, that had occasioned more mischief and bloodshed has learned amiss. False impressions and conit. If you say, their physical suffering, we and the essayist insists—to put it affir- Judas, our author concludes this part of his menced, and when he communes he fellowships school-book ; their houses and churches are studying, which must be broken up, if he ever swer, I ou are not encided to it. Bees as many mattery—that communion signifies some de-refuges as you please of such a character, and gree of, and *full fellowship*, and that the con-they fail you. Death, therefore, fails in the trary to this is false, "false in both senses." In view of an these in both senses." cannot be the penalty. But why should we at some length, and twom. XV, 14, 1 the source and mappy. Then poor are not in such that some length, as it does another stu-argue in this direction? Our doctrine is what 3-5, 2 Thes. iii, 6-14, without argument, true, and by whom he is fully fellowshiped. Is bath, (the seventh day,) or omitting to be im- abject poverty as I have seen in other countries. dent of the same age, and of equal mental ca-common sense animis, which is, that subtring because, says are author, we do rearry that the argument from 1 Cor. v, is unanswer- ship Judas, even to uphold restricted com- for only a part of the human family, or that all Sundays, they save the wages which they earn comes with a fresh mind, unembarrassed by an is necessary to a penalty of any law, human or that the argument from 1 Cor. v, is unanswer- ship Judas, even to uphold restricted comis necessary to a penalty of any law, number of study. divine. To argue against it is, therefore, to argue against common sense. It is also equally as true that death is not suffering ; and that the lock's Supper a test of fel-by an munion ? munion our friends feel the force of this, is apparent lowship? The author of the essay declares institution." I would leave out the word sim- to be a violation of divine authority, and finds from the effort that they make to drag in the that it is; that the objection is not strue, and ply, as it is not essential to the declaration of those holding or practicing such things, either where trust is reposed, as the Scotch, you rare entirely. It must be admitted, however, that dread of death. Hear Mr. White, the editor that it is false in a twofold sense. The posi- the object of the institution. We read, "to in or out of their body, that church must refuse by find them in taverns, the watch-house, the when parents inquire less into the skill and *thread* of death. Hear Mr. White, the editor of the *Review and Herald*, Feb. 21, 1856: "The remark that the wicked and unbelieving desire this to be true (annihilation,) however is hips all who eat, whether worthily or *unwor*cfirect it may be in regard to some, cannot the "drinketh descreation, we have found more that work found more that work is the small end presented by implicawould server found more that would server of the local," and though he "drinketh descreation is the small end presented by implicathe object of the local and object of the body and an historical data of forework. What is the small end presented by implicathe object of the local and an historical data of forework. But the root of the cannot be reformed." Several questions is the case of fore work is the small end presented by implicathe church is christ's body; that individual content of the local and the lifted a candid for the accommodation of polemics. What is the small end presented by implicathe church is christ's content of the local and the lifted a candid for the accommodation of the local and the lifted a candid for the accommodation of the local and the lifted a candid for the accommodation of the local and the lifted a candid for the accommodation of the local and the lifted a candid for the table. would sooner shrink from the idea of forever of fellowships such, while all who tion? Is the object of the Lord's Supper two- body are new creatures; yet our brother would saying a word, he lifted a candle from the table, teachers. But the root of the evil is in the the works of God, than of continuing in life, -he does not fellowship. Judas' eating is fel- An appeal is made to the Jews in their observ- if they cannot be reformed. Yet he tells us out one by one, and left the speaker and my- I will take up this investigation in my next.



British Correspondent-JAMES A.BEGG.

Accounts, Bills, &c .- The thirteenth volume of the Sabbath Recorder is half completed, and the pay for it is now fully due A majority of our subscribers, we grieve to say, have not paid for the current volume, while many owe for one or more previous volumes. The consequence is serious embarrassment and no small cost to the office. This ought not to be so----would no be so, if people were in the habit of treating the claims of newspapers as they treat other just claims. Knowing that many of those who owe us are abundantly able to pay at any time, we must conclude that their failure to do so is an oversight. We wish all such to consider themselves specially reminded of their duty, and earnestly solicited to do it without delay. That none may be ignorant of the state of their accounts, bills will soor be sent to all who are indebted in the sum of one dollar and upward. If these bills are not correct, please notify us that they may be made correct. If they are correct, please forward the amount immediately.

BASIS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

(Concluded from our last.)

But did our political forefathers, the frame of our Republic, learn the doctrine of equal ever widely they may have departed from the rights from the Bible? Was the Bible the text-book, in which Adams and Jefferson. Washington and Hancock, studied the theory of civil government? They may not have even have known to what extent they were inthem were infidels. Jefferson was no friend of lost in the churches generally. revealed religion ; Franklin was at least skeptical; and the faith of some others of them was a good many degrees removed from orthodoxy. Still we aver, that to the Bible they great corner-stone of American Democracy.

God is not tied to the Bible, as the only medium by which to teach men the truth. He orders his providence in such a way that it constitutes a school for mortals; and in this learn directly from the Bible. The misfortunes answer the ends for which they were instituted.

The average salary of these preachers is \$500. erected every year. Dr. Baird also estimates that 18,000,000 of the 26,500,000 people of the United States in 1855, were under the instruction and influence of the "evangelical' churches; and 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 under the influence of the "non-evangelical" bodies. of which the Roman Catholic is by far the most numerous. The total cost of public worat \$25,000,000.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The work of the church is a great work. If where the churches of Christ have existed, and It is what we have considered it to be in a for- the ministry of the word has been dispensed, mer article-the evangelization of the world- for many years, we find ignorance of God and we suppose all will agree as to its greatness. divine things-decided hostility to religion-What we mean by evangelization, is the en- wickedness in every form, and infidelity, rifelightening of the world with the truths of reve- souls are perishing all around us, and unless lation, and especially bringing it under the in- arrested in their course by the labors of the fluence of the grace and converting power of church, and the accompanying influences of the the gospel of Christ. This great object was Spiri will sink into irremediable ruin. Here, embraced and carried out by the primitive surely, is a great work to be done. Say not church, and it would appear from their practice, it is too great, for the Lord and master of the

In fact, whatever may be the present views of multitudes of professing Christians, and howfields are white unto the harvest," and the original, still the sentiment is retained and acpineness.

truly lamentable, that most denominations seem more concerned to bring mankind under drawn directly from this source ; they may not the influence of their particular creeds, than under the saving truths of the gospel. Yet we debted to the Bible, in this matter. Some of hope and think, that the idea is far from being

That the work is great, is evident from the create and perpetuate invidious distinctions in object itself. If it were only to raise men from a state of barbarism into that of civilization, the sons of the wealthy and aristocratic, while and to remove the degradation and miseries the sons of honest poverty are necessitated to were indebted for that principle which is the into which they are sunk by depravity and forego the advantages of collegiate learning. crime, it would be a great work. But it pro- This prejudice is wholly unfounded. Precisely poses something more—infinitely more—though the reverse is the truth. This we will show by

these stand connected ; it proposes the bringing an appeal to facts. not money, nor rank of birth. The truly eduof men "from darkness to light, and from the WHOM DO COLLEGES EDUCATE? cated man never tries to make a display of power of Satan to God"-the bringing of men Colleges are not endowed for the benefit of knowledge. The more extensive his intellectual school, many a one receives a lesson, which to repentance and to the faith of the gospel. the moneyed aristocracy, but for the benefit of attainments, the more distinctly he perceives his self-sufficiency would not permit him to or to the embrace of Christ as the only Saviour the industrious and virtuous poor. In many how little he knows of the much there is to be -the transformation of the soul into the moral colleges, tuition is entirely free; and, in others, known. This consideration is well calculated of mankind, the unjust exactions of tyrants. the likeness of God, and to holy living-to conit is offered at much less than half its real cost. to humble the pride of any man; and probably repeated failures of arbitrary governments to duct the poor wanderer from God and hea-And for what reason? Not for the rich. They ven, pursuing the downward road to death and can pay for the education of their sons. accounts for the fact that the profoundest hell, into that straight and narrow path which their sons are sometimes educated in these enscholars have, in all ages, been distinguished the calamities brought about by the oppresfor their unpretending manners. They ar eads back to the infinite good lost, and finally dowed schools, it is not because of their parsisions of conscience, the sufferings of martyrs disposed to say, like Moses, "I am not elotogether with innumerable other events in the to eternal blessedness. To comprehend the moniousness, but because these schools are greatness of the object contemplated, we must superior to any private schools. But whom do quent; I am slow of speech, and of a slow history of the world, have developed those lesbe able to understand the nature and extent of they educate? Those for whom they were tongue." Nay, ignorance is proud, boastful, sons, in the study of which sagacious statesmen ostentatious. But learning is humble, modest, have found, that all men are created equal, and the evils to be removed on the one hand, and originated and endowed. A very large proporare endowed by their Creator with certain un- of the good, in its endless forms and effects, on tion of college students are the sons of parents retiring. Ignorance is haughty, dogmatic, aristocratic. Learning is complacent, unassuming, the other, embracing both worlds. Man's who are, as to property, in moderate, or even alienable rights. spiritual and eternal interests are especially to in narrow circumstances. They belong to the democratic. Ignorance "knows more than But the most important thought which claims seven men that can render a reason." Learnour regard in this connection, is the fact that be considered and labored for by the church. industrious and virtuous middle classes. Many ing bows with deference to age and experience, The soul, that mysterious, ever. active, noble, students, and, in some colleges, a majority of our nation had received a religious training. and learns lessons of wisdom from every one. and never-dying principle, is to be renovated, them, rely entirely upon their own industry to antecedently to the adoption of the present restored, and saved by the gospel. That gos- defray all their educational expenses. They form of government. From the time that the pel must be made known-its truths must be procure their education by an unfaltering indus-Puritans landed at Plymouth Rock down to urged upon the attention of men, with all the try and an indomitable energy, rarely ever the American Revolution, a century and a half little. kindness of Christian benevolence, with all the equaled by young men of the same age in other had intervened. during which period God's DO COLLEGES REALLY BENEFIT THE LABORING earnestness which faith in eternal verities can pursuits. They prepare for college by attendministers lifted up their voice like a trumpet CLASSES ?. Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Connecticut inspire, and all the faithfulness which God reing an academy a part of the year; teaching None derive such numerous benefits from quires at our hands. school parhaps three or four months in the winand New Hampshire, became, through the uncollegiate education as the laboring classes The work of the church will appear great ter; working from four to six weeks in the harwearied exertions of these servants of Jesus when we contemplate the obstacles in the way vest field each summer, and devoting to study Christ, pervaded with a morality of the highest of its accomplishment. The greatest obstacle every moment that others devote to leisure or order. The school-house and the church stood in the way of carrying out our mission with recreation. Thus they secure the means of deside by side, and the children who played their effect lies in the object of Christian benevolence. fraying their expenses, and, at the same time. gambols on the village green, were taught to keep up with their classes, and often surpass Man, whose eternal interests and salvation we reverence religion. Attendance at the house of God from week to week, imposed upon the are to labor for, is our great antagonist. Our even those who remain constantly at school. In a similar manner, they procure their coldivine leader and commander found it so. "He child as a duty, became to the man a privilege. The annual Thanksgiving clustered the family came to his own, but his own received him legiate education. Such are the really selfgroup together, and gathered them all before not." The Jews, the very persons whom he taught men. We have known many a youth the pastor, whose lessons of virtue, enforced in came to save, persecuted him, and at last to carry his Latin Grammar, or some other the name of Jesus Christ, left lasting traces crucified him. The human heart, so opposed study book, in his pocket, to the harvest field, and use in study every moment his companions to God and spiritual things, rises up in deterupon the heart. mined hostility to the instrumentality designed took for rest. We have known many an ap-Now, the Puritan Fathers, who left the im prentice, and many a clerk, to prepare for colto bless and save. It cavils at the truth in press of their minds upon American character, lege by reciting evenings the lessons learned by which salvation is involved. It objects to God's were the actual originators of the true theory of civil government. It is true, the theory was proposed way of saving sinners. It takes improving the early morning hours and all the odd moments of the day. Such become the offence when truth is pressed home, and the at first dimly outlined ; they scarcely knew men who move the world. Such, by the blesslost condition of man is exposed. It does not how to make an equitable and general applicaing of God, make their own destiny. Such do approve of being saved as an act of undeserved tion of the principle which they had barely dismuch to shape the destiny of society. Real favor and sovereign grace. The ways of the covered. They had so long lived in the shadow genius is industrious application. Such was Lord—the duties of religion—the renunciation ing, and coloring cloths, the latest discoveries of monarchy, and had so long been misled by the genius displayed by Franklin and Clay. of the world—the subjugation of human and of chemistry, relating to those arts, are eagerly the teachings of prelates and dignitaries, that "'Tis education forms the common mind." depraved propensities—in fact, every inch of the sought for by every live manufacturer. Nor can it is not surprising if, at first, they practiced some glaring inconsistencies. It is not surpris- way to heaven, the human heart rejects. Still From this class of students arise our most emiwe now recall to mind a single department of farther, the devil and the human heart are in nent men-eminent for their deeds-eminent ing if, at first, they mingled church and state league, and that crafty old foe will never fail for their devotion to the cause of humanity. service from some applications of science. together, and taught the civil magistrate to to back up the objection and the opposition of Adam Clarke was an Irish cotter : John Fosrestrain and bind the consciences of those who differed from them in religious faith. Yet, as that heart. If at any time, either under the ter was a weaver; Andrew Fuller was a farm preached gospel, or by some impressive provi servant ; Martin Luther was a miner : Philip use of labor-saving machinery, we reply, We the persecution which drove them from the dence, or at intervals of sober thought, there Melancthon was an armorer : Wm. Carey was mother country had planted in their breast the may be conviction or religious resolution. every a shoemaker : Robert Morrison was a lastseed of a righteous system, so the seed germinnted, and came to maturity in the principles of effort will be made to draw off the attention maker; and Zwingle was a shepherd. This is life, and soul, and spirit, of the whole system and silence the voice of conscience. Prophets a fair illustration of the humble origin of the of Christian education-the main-springs of legislation given to the world by the never-toof old, and apostles, and ministers of the gos- most useful and distinguished men the world power in effecting the progress of Christian be-forgotten Roger WILLIAMS. For to Roger Williams is justly due "the honor of having pel, all along from the earliest ages to the pre- has ever had. They spring from what are com- civilization. Now labor-saving machinery aids sent have felt the greatness of the work in monly called the humbler walks of life. Well materially in the education of the laboring been the first legislator in the world, in its later ages, that fully and effectually provided for and these respects, and would have despaired, had do we remember, some more than twenty years established a free, full, and absolute LIBERTY OF it not been the work of the Lord. The church ago, a small band of apprentices, perhaps higher order of intellectual and moral improvehas to meet the Anakim, and batter down the twelve in number, who were accustomed to ment than could otherwise be secured. Ma-CONSCIENCE." wall, great and high, built by the enemy, and meet once each week for intellectual improve- chinery dignifies labor by rendering it more a Thus we see that the great cardinal princi ple of our government-equal rights to alllife, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, th birth-right of every man-originates in the teachings of the Christian church. Our Puritan forefathers were the great pioneers. to prepare the way for the establishment of our free instiholds." tutions. Whether Jefferson who wrote it was sensible of the fact, or not, it is nevertheless true, that the Declaration of Independence owes its exalted sentiments to the religion which of the field of labor to be occupied. The evan- he has, but how much knowledge. No youth This is sufficient. The whole result of science the Puritans brought us. Our government having, its foundation in these sentiments. is therefore a gift from God, which it becomes us to accept with thankfulness and to preserve un damaged. T. B. B. UNITED STATES .- It is estimated by the Rev. Dr. Baird, that, including the Roman Catholic lotted him. This idea was a prominent one in pose. The student must work early and late, gent and more virtuous. For this there is a priests and the Unitarian, Universalist, and the first ages of Christianity, and every con- zealously and systematically. While other cause-Christian Education. K. other heterodox preachers, there is, in the Un- verted individual felt interested, and endeavored young men lounge, or sport, or gallant, the Dec. 8, 1856.

ited States, one preacher for every 810 souls. to promote it. Time has not altered the re- student is digging Greek roots, solving theorems KANSAS AS A PLACE OF SETTLEMENT. quirements of the Saviour, nor can any change of Euclid, or analyzing soils. Beyond a doubt To the Editors of the Sabbath Record More than 1,000 new church edifices are in the moral condition of the world, except all the class of students that we are now speaking I am anxious that the friends of God's holy were converted to God. The world is not yet of, and they constitute a large majority of all law should do something for the future interconverted, but is still under the dominion of in our colleges, are among the most industrious ests of those who remember the Sabbath to the wicked one At the present day, the num- of mankind. And the habits of industry, culkeep it holy. In nearly every society in our

ber out of the one thousand millions of the tivated while they are students, are carried denomination, are young men of intelligence, honworld's population, is but a fraction ; and if we with them into all the pursuits of life. If any esty, and industry, who, if placed in other circonsider the most evangelized portion of the of them attain to greater eminence than other cumstances, would become wealthy, influential ship in the United States, annually, is set down globe, it is very limited. Still farther, in our men, or accomplish more for the world than congregations, which hear the gospel every others, it is not so much due to any fortuitous Sabbath, many are not savingly acquainted events in their favor, or to any superiority of with its truths. Our towns and villages, too, natural endowments. as it is to superiority of application.

that this was the design of their organization. church has put it into our hands, and by no other instrumentality will it be effected. "The

grain must not be lost by our neglect and su-GEO. R. WHEELER. knowledged by the Christian world. It is SALEM, NEW JERSEY.

COLLEGES-INSTITUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

Colleges are emphatically institutions of the people. We propose to justify this proposition. There is a prevailing prejudice, in some communities, that collegiate education serves to

society-that they educate, for the most part,

"It is not in our stars, but in ourselves, That we are underlings.'

God makes the opportunities; men use them The sons of the rich rarely undertake to get a is. "Go to the West." Illinois and Wisconsin collegiate education. They are not often inured, are not by any means "out West." When you in their youth, to those habits of industry, nor arrive there, circumstances still point westward. subjected to those restraints, that prepare them Minnesota at present attracts much attention, for enduring the toils and discipline of college and many a weary emigrant hopes to find a life. Hence they much less frequently than others arrive at eminent distinction in any of rich, and water plenty, but the climate is cold, the professions. It is no uncommon thing for and our friends who were there last spring say the student who has all the money he wants to it is almost impossible for a large number to spend, to be marked at the foot of his class for the entire term. while the student who is often reduced to borrowing a threepence to pay the postage on a letter, is marked at the head of his class. Honorable exceptions to this stricture there are, but they are not numerous. All the fruits and grains which are raised in the DO COLLEGES RENDER THOSE THEY EDUCATE ARIS TOCRATIC ?

Collegiate education does not render me aristocratic. Nothing will so effectually take all the aristocracy out of a young man, as to place him under the disciplinary processes of college life. Place the son of the millionaire where, for years, he must daily measure intellect with scores of young men who earn, with their own hands, the money they spend, and he will soon be convinced that

"The mind is the measure of man;"---

which I lately received from Bro. Wm. Perry, now a resident of Lawrence City. He says: "I could locate a hundred families within fifteen miles of Lawrence, yet they (meaning Sabbatarians) are actuated by a false timidity. and will not come. Oh I how it pains me to see those lands daily taken up by First-day people, while our friends are holding back. had the means. I would visit every church in the denomination, and endeavor to persuade

men to come.".

By those who love and understand such dis. plays, the fight was pronounced very good The animals were generally high-spirited, and the bull-fighters showed admirable dexterity and skill. They were repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded by the spectators.

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WOMAN'S DISABILITIES AND RIGHTS

A Woman's Rights Convention, so called was recently held in New York. In appear. citizens, and substantial members of Christ's ance it was rather a noticeable gathering. The Church. But it is a painful fact, that the men, for the most part, wore long beards and energies of those who keep the Sabbath are moustaches, and had pointed features, with very much cramped in our eastern churches. rather wild expression, in keeping with the har As a general thing, the only resort for business assing business of their lives. The women, too is to the farm; and all know how difficult it is in addition to a certain primness of attire, exhibit to buy land in the East. What shall they do, ited a masculine austerity of visage, which we or where shall they go? The common answer minded one of Milton's august assemblage.

------ "Deep on whose front engraven, Deliberation sat, and public care,"

and which distinguished them even more than any peculiarity of costume. The principal measure of a practical character agreed upon by the Convention was a memorial to all the State Legislatures, asking a modification of the legal hardships to which women in the United States are subjected. It may be interesting to our readers if we lay before them some account of these disabilities, and the compensating privileges, as they exist under the laws of New York.

The chief disabilities of married women in this State are—

1st. They cannot make contracts, save to a limited extent in relation to their separate property.

Middle States grow luxuriantly here. Kansas 2d. The husband has a qualified and gentle possesses in herself the elements of a great, restraint over the person of the wife; if he changes his domicil she must accompany him. wealthy, and populous State. There is already Formerly the husband, upog marriage, be a market there. The Santa Fe trade, and the came entitled to all the personal property of Mormon and Oregon emigration, require the the wife, and to the rents and profits of her produce of the mechanic's shop, the manufacreal estate; but in this, as well as in several tory, and the farm, to say nothing of the great other States, by recent statutes, the wife holds enjoys, and may dispose of her separate pro-Pacific Railroad, which must pass through perty, just as if she were unmarried. Kansas, bringing the wealth of the eastern

In return for whatever disadvantages the wife is thus subjected to, the husband is bound thoughts were suggested by reading a letter upon marriage to pay all his wife's debts contracted before marriage. She may also purchase whatever is necessary to her support, and he is bound to pay therefor.

The disabilities of women in general, both married and single, are : 1. They cannot vote :

2. Nor serve on juries :

3. Nor perform military duty ; 4. Nor be attorneys or counsellors at law; 5. Nor hold civil offices.

ELIHU BURBITT ON THE UNION.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 11, 1856.

however humble his occupation, or obscure his position. Ignorance is proud that he knows so much. Learning is humble that he knows so

The vast prosperity of our country, within the past twenty-five years, in every department of our industry, has been in the dierction of bettering the condition of the masses of the people. This has been brought about by scientific discoveries, and their application to the industrial arts. together with augmented facilities for intellectual and moral cultivation. In this field of discovery and application, the practical, common sense utility of our colleges, may be seen. By means of the men they educate, the laboratories they support, and the literature they produce, they are evolving the resources of the earth beyond any precedents in the past history of the world. It was estimated, several years ago, that a single invention, the cotton gin, added forty millions of dollars annually to the resources of our country. And who can estimate the value of Fulton's application of steam power, or Morse's application of the principles of electricity? In bleaching, print-

human industry that is not deriving invaluable

If the inquiry be raised, whether we claim for colleges all the stupendous results from the claim the whole as the result of Christian education. And we claim that colleges are the classes, because it gives leisure for a much

all the formidable obstacles in the way of the ment. Eight of that number have since gradu- head work than a slavish drudgery. It cheapworld's salvation have to be overcome. We ated from colleges, and are rendering honoral ens the cost of food and clothing, while it inare well prepared for all this, if we will but ble the positions they hold by their earnest de- creases the compensation paid to the operatives. gird ourselves for the work. "The weapons votion to their several professions. For the A girl can now clear her three dollars per week of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty development of the talent of such young men, at the power looms easier than a girl, thirty through God to the pulling down of strong colleges are endowed. They therefore educate years ago, could have cleared one dollar per the people. They never make distinctions. week at the hand loom, and, at the same time, In order to impress our minds with the great- When a youth makes application for admission one shilling will buy a yard of better calico now ness of the work, let us consider the vastness to college, it is never asked, how much money than four shillings could have bought then. gelization of the world-what a mighty work is ever sent away from college because of his and of its application, is elevation, not depresis this ! Yet we cannot, with the commission poverty. If colleges educate only the few, the sion. Science is a mighty leveler; but it levels of our risen Lord before us, consistently limit fault is not theirs. Few young men can be in- up, not down. It is an unmistakable fact, that the enterprise. Of course it is not confined to duced to endure the toils, and forego the pleas- the working millions of our country, live in in the leg. At the command of the Emperor correspondent, "A Friend of Conservative one section of the church, or to any one age, but ures and gratifications, consequent upon a better houses, eat better food, sleep in better embraces the whole. Every organized body of course of collegiate discipline and cultivation. beds, use better furniture, ride in better carri-RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTRUCTION IN THE Christians lies under obligation, and every in- Such a course requires years of unremitting ap- ages, and read more books, than they did dividual Christian has his portion of labor al- plication, and of undeviating fixedness of pur- twenty-five years ago. They are more intelli-

This I fear (though I sincerely hope not will continue to be the case. Our people will not unite and do something now, but wait until the lands are taken up, and then small bands will straggle, and instead of being any real benefit to the denomination, they must have the Gospel sent to them : while, on the contrary, if the right kind of movement should be made

nome there, after weeks of travel. The soil is

settle together, as the land is taken up. But

let us turn our attention toward Kansas-

'bleeding Kansas." Here we have a fertile

country, delightful climate, and every thing ne-

cessary to make a cheerful and happy home.

continent to enrich her fair domains. These

now, a large church might be the result. The lands, as I said, will be taken up, and then must be bought of the settlers, at advanced prices, and only in small quantities, which will abolition in less than half a century; but this prevent many settling together. Of those who go, some will probably be lost to the Sabbath. while others will be in a feeble condition.

FRIEND OF KANSAS. MILTON, Rock Co., Wis., Nov. 24th. 1856.

"THE EMPEROR'S SABBATH." Under this head, we find the following in

one of our exchanges. It is a good illustration In fine, he would devote the public lands to of the manner in which the Sunday is observed the redemption of the slaves. He estimated in papal countries. Intelligent papists do not consider it a Sabbath at all, but only a festival Now, there were sixteen hundred millions of of the church, which they are at liberty to ob serve pretty much as they please. The Sabbath they consider an obsolete institution. What of slaves might be emancipated for eight huna pity that Protestants. who believe in a Sab- dred and seventy-five millions, which would bath, should encourage the Papists, by trying to make a Sabbath out of their Sunday festival. The task is alike hepeless and hurtful Protests against papal usurpations are powerless unless accompanied with a consistent practice on the part of the protestants. Here is the article :----

Throughout the realm of Popedom, the Emperor Napoleon is considered the most distinguished son of the church, while the Empress 1.500,000 women. If the people of the North is deemed a model devotee. It may, therefore, be permitted us to look at the Popish Sabbath through the medium of the French Emperor.

Last Lord's day, then, he proceeded from his rural residence, Biarritz, to Bayonne, to a bull fight ! The gathering of people from all parts intimated that the Emperor and Empress would sence. The following account is from the pen

Exactly as the clock struck three, the hour announced for the performance, the Emperor and Empress entered their box; they were received with much acclamation by the five thousand or six thousand spectators, who filled the kind. A chara-a-banc, with six or seven persons belonging to the household, followed them. The Empress Eugenie presented herself as a Spanish woman generally does when she attends applause. Operations commenced soon after | ferred to, as soon as practicable. J. CLARKE. Chairman of Board. the entrance of their Majesties. The first bull fought was a finely formed ani-To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--mal, with small black head, and short, but fordoor was opened, and after a few turns of the ring, looked defyingly and fiercely at his attackers and at the spectators. The battle then killed.

and eight horses.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 2d, about 200 persons assembled at the Institute. Brooklyn, to hear from Elihu Burritt an exposition of his views as to the "importance of the Union and the only means of its preservation." Mr. Burritt developed his plan, which is substantially as follows :----

Indemnification to the slaveholders ought to be a national act. of which the Free States should bear their proportion of cost. The silent operation of moral causes might effect gradual great nation cannot afford for that period to nurse at its heart a paralyzing clog. Better pay the interest of millions of dollars, if only to remove the curse which, because labor is the condition of the Slave, now degrades even Free labor. He would buy off Slavery at once, foreclose the lease. America, in justice to the rest of the world that might need her sympathizing interference, could not afford to hug Slavery for another five and twenty years. slaves as worth on an average \$250 per head. acres of public land, that at seventy-five cents per acre would produce twelve hundred milions of dollars. The three and a half millions leave a large surplus for their future education and elevation.

At the conclusion of the Lecture, Mr. Lewis Tappan asked permission to say a few words. He showed that slaves were worth nearer \$1,200 each than \$250—and that it was simplicity to expect the South would tax themselves with half the expense of the proposed outlay. They would accept of no pecuniary compensa-tion for the *political* influence Slavery gives them, nor for the possession of the persons of would only vote right, Slavery would immediately come to a peaceful end.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION MISSIONS.

At the close of the last session of the Cen was immense, as special preparations had been tral Association, its Executive Board held a made for the entertainment and it had been meeting to make arrangements to assist those churches which had applied for help. And in honor the performance with their august preorder that the Board might be prepared to act prudently, it appeared necessary that it should of a spectator. be informed of the demand for labor in the respective fields, and to what extent the friends of the cause at the respective localities were willing to co-operate with them in defraying the amphitheatre. They had come from Biarritz, expense of said labor, &c. Consequently the in a plain, open carriage, without escort of any Board passed a resolution, requesting its mir sionaries to make a survey of their respective fields of labors, and also to learn to whater tent the Board might expect co-operation, &c., a corrida. She was dressed in black, with a and to report accordingly to the Board as 500black mantilla-a French bonnet would have as practicable. I would therefore respectfully been a solecism—and one small red flower in suggest, that those brethren in the service of her hair. Her beauty and her grace, which her costume so well set off, excited admiration, and the Board would confer a favor by furnishing her presence was hailed by repeated bursts of a report according to the resolution above re-I do not conceive the subject of slaveholding midable-looking horns, eyes that moved about I do not conceive the subject of slaveholding incessantly, and most nimble legs. He bound- to be an open question among Seventh-day Bap ed furiously out of his den the moment the tists. If I am not mistaken, the General Conference, the Associations, and many of the churches, have settled that question long-ago, commenced, and continued for some time with by passing resolutions that they would hold no great fury-one of the men having his horse fellowship with slaveholders or their apologists. killed under him, while another was wounded It is therefore earnestly requested, that your the bull, already wounded by many darts, was Progress," (whom I have reason to believe is a northern man,) should be required, in any The second bull, after a similar trial as the further communications he may make, to pubfirst, was killed by the panadero at one stroke, lish them over his own proper name. He should which Montes himself might have envied. The not, if a member, be permitted to scatter error same operations were repeated throughout, and discord among the brethren, without as and the result was, that six bulls were killed, suming the responsibilities of his position. This is true conservatism. ELI S. BatLEY.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 11, 1856. 107 the United States and Great Britain, to twelve \$11,184,203. The report enters into some Florence Nightingale has lately been on a Dressed Hogs, 73c. Butter, 16 a 22c. for Obio, 20 a Phillips, Sampson & Company's Announcement General Intelligence. understand such dis-26c. for common to good State, 26 a 29c. for very interesting statistics respecting negotiations visit to the Queen at her palace in Balmoral. Again and a spirited, and admirable dexterity cents a single letter. of New Works. choice. Cheese 84 a 10c. and dealings with the Indians, and closes with Scotland. During her stay, she was always Hay-65 a 70c. for shipment, 75 a \$0c. for local History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth. By Wm. Robertson, D. D. With a Con. bearing testimony to the able manner in which seated next the Queen, who is said to have REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. Proceedings in Congress. use, per 100 lbs. the Chiefs of Bureaus and the employees of fired a continuous volley of question, at her To the Department of the Interior, by the Lumber-12 00 a 12 50 for Eastern Spruce and organic act, is confided the supervision of the the Department have discharged their official about the sufferings of the sick and wounded Pine. peatedly and enthusi-SECOND-DAY, DEC 1. In the SENATE, all but fourteen members soldiers in the Crimea in the hospitals at Patent Office, the General Land Office, the duties. Tallow-114 a 114c. were present. A Committee was appointed Seutari. Miss Nightingale, who is thirty-five S AND RIGHTS. Pension Office, the Commissioner of Public European News. to notify the President of their readiness to Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and years old, is represented as delicate in ap-MARRIED, **\$**6 75. onvention, so called. We have one week later news from Europe, pearance, slight in frame, and remarkably receive any communication from him. The In Hopkinton, R. I., Nov. 23d, by Eld. D. Coor Robertson's great work, the History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth, is literally nothing more than a his-Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Mr. EDWIN N. DENISON, of Providence, R. I., to Mise York. In appearquiet in manner. Committee reported that the Message would Columbia, the Census, and the accounts of the substance of which will be found below. HARRIET M. KENYON, of Hopkinton. ible gathering. The The following shipments of grain have been he sent in to-morrow. Thereupon the Senate the Marshals, Clerks, and other officers of the In Clarkville, N. Y. Dec. 3d, by Eld. J. Clarke, Mr Political affairs were quieter. The various disquieting rumors respecting the stability of made from Chicago this season :---Wheat ore long beards and LUTHER FRINK, OF Brookfield, N. Y., to Miss MARY R United States Courts, embracing those of the adjourned. LINES, of the former place. 5,000,000 bushels to Buffalo; 4,000,000 to District of Columbia, and to these have since ted features, with a the Anglo French alliance had disappeared, causing a rise during the week of nearly one Oswego, and 900,000 to other ports. Coin, In the House of Representatives, about been added the Insane Asylum, the Mexican sceping with the harper cent. in the funds. At the same time 7,700,000 bushels to Buffalo; 2,000,000 to DIED, 200 members were present. Mr. Phelps Boundary Survey, and the construction of In DeRayter, N. Y., Nov. 27th, 1856, of chronic in s. The women, too. most articles of commerce had experienced Oswego, and 900,000 to other ports. Oate, presented a certificate from Gov. Geary, to several territorial roads. The Report by the flammation of the stomach and throat, CAROLINE N. theck, and business had been less animated. 500,000 bushels to Buffalo; 64,000 to Oswenness of attire, exhib STILLMAN, daughter of William and Abigail Stillman, Secretary of the Interior holds that the labor the effect that Mr. Whitfield was elected as The American ship General Dunlop, while assing to the eastward close to Europa of visage, which rehere imposed upon the Department is quite delegate from Kansas on the first Monday of sufficient, and that no more burdens should previous to her decease, but she endured her affliction gust assemblage : passing to the eastward, close to Europa Point, missed her stays, and went ashore, and October, and asked that he be sworn in. This be laid upon it. with that degree of patience and resignation which was objected to by Mr. Grow, Chairman of The survey of public lands has progressed strikingly marks the humble Christian, and the de-The millennium seems to be approaching became a total wreck. The crew were saved. vout follower of the meek and lowly Jesns. In the the Committee on Territories, who took the rapidly-the quantity, exclusive of school out West. The Herald says a gentleman enjoyment and exercise of a meek and quiet spirit, The British Government has, at the request iem even more than sections, surveyed since the last report and ground that Whitfield had not been elected residing some thirty miles west of San Antoume The principal was displayed all the grace of God, which for many of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., of New York, orup to the 30th of September, being 16,873,years controlled her heart, and prepared her for a nio, has a "live" wolf some eight months old. memorial to all the under any valid law, and in a brief and forci- 699 acres. In the execution of the gradua- dered a steamer to be fitted out under effipeaceful and happy end: which attends his stock of sheep in the same ble speech established the fact that his pre- tion act, many grave questions have arisen; cient officers, to examine thoroughly the coast In Lincklaen, Nov. 27th, 1856, ADELBERT A., son manner as a shepherd's dog, going out with a modification of the sent claims were precisely those rejected by some of which cannot be satisfactorily settled of Ireland and Newfoundland, and to sound of Avery C. and Diana M. Stillman, aged 13 years. the House at the last session. After consid- without the interposition of Congress. The across the Atlantic between those points to asthem at night. His worship was captured women in the United On Sabbath (29th Nov.) the remains of the abovenamed persons were borne in solemn procession, in when young, and has been trained with the may be interesting to certain the best place for laying and landing one hearse, at the same time, to the meeting house of looseness with which it has been, in many erable discussion, the House decided, by a respects, drafted, is particularly complained of. the Sub-marine Telegraph cable. The Gov te them some account he Seventh-day Baptist Church in Lincklaen, where divine service was performed appropriate to the sol-The Elmira Gazette states that Lieut, e compensating privi-

not be sworn in. married women in

contracts, save to a i to their separate

r the laws of New

front engraven, blic care,"

qualified and gentle of the wife ; if he ust accompany him. upon marriage. hepersonal property of and profits of her well as in several stutes, the wife holds, of her separate prommarried. disadvantages the husband is bound his wife's debts con-

er support, and he is in general, both

he may also purchase

duty

counsellors at law :

Cass, and Seward.

vote of 104 to 97, that Mr. Whitfield should The quantity of land sold for cash during the ernment has further agreed to guarantee four

was read. Pending a motion to print an extra warrants is 8,382,480; the swamp lands sp- land. number of copies, Mr. Hale made a speech, proved to the States 6,036,874, that granted in which he attacked the positions of the Pres- for railroad purposes 15,680,875, making a lantic cable were signed in London on Tuesident, denying altogether the charges which total of 39.328,108 acres. The Secretary re- day, the 19th ult., one half to be manufactur- life at remote military posts. imputed to the majority of the people of marks that the difficulties in executing satis- ed by Messrs. W. Keeper, Glass & Co., of eleven States want of fidelity to constitutional factorily the swamp-land grants still exist. London, and the other by R S Nowell & Co., County, Pa., had dug a cave near Bridgewaobligations and a love of the Union. He was In reviewing the land system for the past four of Liverpool. It is all to be completed and ter, and were amusing themselves in it on vears, the report states that it has been ex- placed on board of two steamers, ready for Tuesday, when the roof fell in with a tremenfollowed, on the same subject, by Messrs. Brown, Seward, Madison, Wilson, and Trumtended with entire success and unprecedented sea, on or before the 31st, of May next; and dous crash, burying the unfortunate lads berapidity along the whole Pacific slope, em- by the 4th of July next it is confidently ex- neath it. Two of the party were taken out

The House was engaged all of the session on the subject of Whilfield's admission, and Mexico and Utah This immense geographadjourned without disposing of the question. Mexico and Otan This indicate geographic in Spain. At Malaga, on the 18th ult, the land, Mass, Convers Francis, aged ninety-In the SENATE, little else was done than to

hear announced the decease of Mr. Clayton, acres, for which there has been received \$27,-260. approved under swamp-land grants 30,- men wounded.

The discontinuance of four offices of

acres ; 57,656 have been suspended or reject-

ed, leaving 25,542 original cases not yet

examined. The report recommends that

further power be given to the Commissioner

of Pensions to suspend, diminish, or discon-

tinue pensions when the reason for granting

them has partially or totally ceased, and the

Secretary is convinced from experience and

and should not be permitted longer to exist.

On the 30th of June last there were 13,932

pensioners, and the amount disbursed for

The field-work of the Mexican Boundary

Commission has heen all accomplished, as

stated in the last report. The Mexican Com-

missioner, according to agreement with the

American Commissioner, repaired to Wash-

ington about the 1st of July last, for the pur-

port says that on the 30th of June, 1855, there

In the House, some time was spent in dis- 199,056, and granted for railroads 17 036 282; cussing a motion to re-consider the vote by making the aggregate of 93,976,772 acres, which the House refused to let Mr. Whitfield disposed of in part for farms by direct grants. be sworn as delegate from Kansas, and to As one illustration of the great labor incident lay that motion on the table. Before reach-ing a decision, Mr. Clayton's death was an-nounced, and after eulogistic remarks by Mr. Cullen, the House adjourned. the thousand accounts have been adjusted, and the thousand the thousand accounts have been adjusted, and the thousand the thousand accounts have been adjusted, and the thousand the thousand accounts have been adjusted, and the thousand the thousand accounts have been adjusted, and the thousand the thousand accounts have been adjusted, and the thousand the

SUMMARY.

The N.Y. Tribune of Nov. 27, says: Our

A party of seven boys, residing in Beaver

ously if not fatally injured. Alfred Clarke 🥄 Geo H Spicer was soon re-established. Five of the insur- Pulpit Eloquence in the Cambridge Divinity Wm H Webb, Warren, Me Martin Dunn, New Market, NJ 2 00 Wm H Dunn distinguished authoress.

Henry Spurling, Butlerville, O Lodowick Saunders, Berlin Philadelphia and Baltimore, after being Russell W Green made inland cities and suffering hundreds of thousands of dollars, in consequence of the

Augustus Saunders, Brookfield 13 2 00 13 Albert Clarke 2 00 Paul B Burch, Leonardsville 13 2 00 13 2 00Dr Charles Clarke L G Witter, Wellsville 2 00 14 G W Knapp, Scio 14 2 00 1 00 13 Wm Briggs, Troy WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. Rogers' Hotel and Dining Saloons. KEPT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, Near Fulton Ferry. Rooms to let by the day or week. CLARKE ROGERS } Late of Fulton Hotel. HENRY ZOLLVER Education Society—Trustee Meeting. THE Trustees appointed at the last meeting of the Education Society, for the purpose of procuring a Charter for the proposed College and Theological Seminary, will hold a meeting at Alfred Academy on the evening of the 31st day of December, 1856, for the purpose of taking into consideration the object for which they were appointed. The following are the names of the said Trustees N. V. Hull, T. B. Brown, W. C. Kenyon, T. B. Stillman, J. R. Irish. Leman Andrus. Jas Šummerbell. W B. Maxson, G. B. Utter, Joel Wakeman, Clarke Ro gers, Benjamin Maxson, Ira B. Crandall, Hamilton Diarke, Alfred Lewis, George W. Allen, George Max-Cuba to the United States is talked of, and a son, E. C. Green, D. D. Pickett, John Hamilton, Elisha tinctions and discriminations between army ing the reception of American coin in ometal project for its accomplishment is about being Potter, John A. Langworthy, Perry F. Petter, Jonathan and navy pensions which are unreasonable, proceedings, and declaring that in future it submitted to the Cuban government for its Allen.

tinuation, treating of the Cloister Life of the Emperor after his Abdication. By Wm. H. Prescott, author of "Philip II.," "Ferdinand and Isabella," "Conquest of Mexico," etc., etc. In 3 vols 8vo. With a fine portrait engraved from Titian. Price

ory of that reign; at least, the author devotes less han four pages to the part of Charles' life subsequent to his abdication. Yet this is, in some respects, the most chrises and interesting portion of his life. But, in truth, Robertson had not the materials for writing These materials existed only in the Archives of limancas, which, until very recently, have been closd, both against the scholar and the statesman. Now that access to them has been given, under severe restrictions, to such persons as have had interest with the government to obtain it, these archives have been carefully explored with reference to the monastic life of Charles. The result has been to exhibit it under very different aspect from that in which it has hitherto been presented to the public. The publishers of a new edition of Robertson's work, aware of this circumstance, have been desirous to give greater value to their volumes, by enriching them with the fruits of the late discoveries in regard to the Emperor's latter days. For this purpose they applied to Mr. Prescott to furnish them such a continuation as should give greater completeness to the original work of Robertson. It was a subject with which he was already familiar, having had occasion to touch upon it in his History of Philip the Second, and having copies from such documents at Simancas in his possession, as would furnish the proper basis for a continuation. There would seem, moreover, to be a particular propriety in Mr. Prescott's undertaking this work, from its connection with those he had already written. The reign of Oharles the Fifth is the intermediate link between the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella and that of Philip the Second. A history of his reign. therefore, becomes necessary to complete the historical series, which, with this addition, will cover an unbroken period of the Spanish annals, extending for a hundred and fifty years, from the middle of the fifteenth to the beginning of the seventeenth century. Robertson's history, with this addition by Mr. Pres-

cott, is now offered to the public, comprised in three volumes, and printed uniformly in size and style, and at the same price per volume, with Mr. Prescott's historical works. New contents have been supplied at the head of each chapter, together with a more complete index to assist the reader. A new portrait of Charles the Fifth, richly engraved from a picture of Titian, is prefixed to the work. With these advantages, the publishers trust that it may find favor as a valuable addition to our standard literature. Will be published December 1st. This work is uniform with Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols. Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. Conquest of Peru, 2 vols. Philip II, 2 vols. Miscellanies, 1 vol. NEW JUVENILE BOOKS. The most unique, charming. and elegantly printed Books for Children ever offered to the public. MR. CRANCH'S ILLUSTRATED STORIES. Kobboltozo; a Sequel to "The Last of the Huggermuggers." By Christopher Pearse Cranch. With forty exquisite illustrations on wood, by the author.

bracing California, Oregon and Washington pected that Great Britain and the United dead, and some four or five others were seri-

Territories, and into Kansas, Nebraska, New States will be in telegraphic communication.

surveying departments. During this period garrison was attacked by persons proclaiming five years. Mr. Francis was the father of there have been sold for cash 30,935,174 a Republic. The troops resisted and order Rev. Dr. Convers Francis, the Professor of R C Langworthy, Chelses, Mass 1 00

and listen to eulogies by Messrs. Crittendon, 940,151; located for military bounties 15,806, gents were killed. The garrison had seven School, and of Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the

last fiscal year is 9,227,878 acres, for which per cent. interest per annum on the whole Tauman K. Walbridge, U.S. Fourth Artilthe sum of \$8,821,414 was received; the capital required to manufacture and lay down lery, a son of Henry Walbridge of Lockport, In the SENATE, the President's Message quantity located with military scrip and land the cable between Newfoundland and Ire- was found dead in the woods near Geneva

last Sunday, having terminated his life by the Contracts for the whole extent of the At- discharge of a pistol. He graduated at West Point in 1847, and had spent most of his army

H Webb, J M Allen.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowl-edged from week to week in the Recorder. Fersons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Chris Brown, Hopkinton, R I

Joseph S Cottrell (will arrange it,) S T W Potter, W A Babcock. Thomas Fisher, Henry Spurling, L R Bab-cock, S S Griswold, Eli S Bailey, W C Kenyon, Wm

\$2 00 to vol. 13 No. 52 Reuben Brown 13 2 00 James W Brown 2 00 13 Peleg Clarke 2 00 13

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emn occasion, in presence of a numerous circle of mourners, and a sympathizing audience. LETTERS. Daniel Coon, Andrew Babcock, John Whitford Charles Spicer, G W Knapp, John Green, Wm Briggs,

THE UNION. 2d, about 200 persons Brooklyn, to hear position of his views G. Union and the vation." Mr. Burritt h is substantially as

slaveholders ought to ich the Free States n of cost. The silent might effect gradual a century ; but this for that period to lyzing clog. Better s of dollars, if only to because labor is the w degrades even Free off Slavery at once, nerica, in justice to hat might need her could not afford to ve and twenty years. the public lands to aves. He estimated rage \$250 per head hundred millions of at seventy-five cents welve hundred milee and a half millions pated for eight hun-

e Lecture, Mr. Lewis to say a few words. were worth nearer and that it was simwould tax themselves the proposed outlay. pecuniary compensauence Slavery gives sion of the persons of he people of the North lavery would immedi-

illions, which would

their future education

TION MISSIONS.

st session of the Cenecutive Board held a ments to assist those ied for help. And in it be prepared to act cessary that it should ind for labor in the ist extent the friends ective localities were them in defraying the Consequently the requesting its misy of their respective to learn to whaterct co-operation, &c., a the Board as soon therefore respectfully trep in the service of

favor by furnishing

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a question long ago, they would hold no in or their apologists. Sequested, that your and of Conservative

nd of Conservations reason to believe is by required, in any may make, to pub-name: The should the doo scatter error

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FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 4. In the SENATE, Mr. Comegyns took his seat been issued by the General Government.

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 2.

as Senator from Delaware in place of Mr Surveyors General is recommended, and ini-Clayton deceased. The motion to print 15,000 tiatory steps have been taken to that end. extra copies of the President's Message and The number of applications under the recentaccompanying documents was again called up, and the whole day was spent in discuss. ly enacted bounty land laws, to the 25th ing the President's statements relative to the of November, was 265,268; those examined Republican party. Adjourned till Second- 239,726, of which 182,070 have been allowed, and warrants issued covering 22,003,290

day.

In the House, the Speaker announced the Sanding Committees, which were nearly the ame as last year. The question of admitting Mr. Whitfield as delegate from Kansas, was called up. Mr. W.'s friends endeavored to stave off action for the present, by motions to adjourn, for a call of the House, &c. Mr. Humphrey Marshall claimed his constitutional right to have the President's annual message read; but the Speaker overruled his demand, on the ground that the Whitfield case had priority. Mr. Marshall appealed from the Speaker's decision, pending which, the House adjourned.

SIXTH-DAY, DEC. 5.

In the House, Mr. Whitfield's case occu- their benefit during the fiscal year was \$1,360,pied the early part of the session, and was 694. The continued perpetration of frauds finally, by general consent, postponed till in connection with pensions is noted. Par-Third day. The members then drew for and ticulars of the applications for pensions, and selected their seats; after which the House the warrants issued, will be found in the Secretary's report. adjourned till Second day.

Abstracts of Public Documents.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL. The Postmaster-General's report shows

the following facts :---

On the 13th of June, 1856, there were the treaty to show the boundary, and three 4,664 in four years. divided as follows : 23,323 miles railroad, 14,- Office has issued 2,255 patents, and within

951 steamboat, 50,453 coach, and nearly 154,- the year the number will probably be increas-000 inferior grades. The increase during the last fiscal year was this year will be about \$200,000. This branch

nearly 20,000 miles railroad; 332, steam- of the department receives a lengthened notice boat: 1,250 coach, and 82,000 inferior grades. from the Secretary. In Nebraska and Kansas, 10,238 miles The report again cal's attention to the extraordinary expenses of the judiciary, and were added to the length of the routes.

Between the 1st of July, 1852, and 1st of urges the absolute necessity for a radical July, 1856, the Railroad service was increased change or modification of such of the laws as 10,177 miles, exhibiting the fact that within relate thereto. that time this description of service was more In regard to the Insane Asylum, the rethan doubled.

On the 1st of December, 1856, the length were within the same 60 patients, and during of the Railroad routes had increased to 21,2 the fiscal year there were received 47; 8 died, 310 miles. The total cost for this service at 6 were discharged, and there were left on the 30th of June, 1856, 93 patients. The instituthat date amounted to \$2,403,747.

to be the first in the country. the 1st of July, was \$6,526,028. He alludes to the Panama Railroad Com-

pony seizing on the occasion of the withdrawal in the city of Washington are noticed in the six for acquital. Baker was remanded to of the steamers via Nicaragua, to force the report. It also draws attention to the want the custody of the Sheriff of New York. His Department to pay what he considers an ex- of suitable accommodations for the Criminal counsel gave notice that he would apply at orbitant price across the Isthmus, and recom- Court of the District of Columbia. The an early moment to have Baker liberated on mends regular contracts with them, not ex- Bridge across the Potomac will not be finish. bail.

vantage found in but few "Water-Cares." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called Edward Hitchcock, D. D., (late President of Amnot exceeding \$200,000 per annum, via the gress made may be expected in February. brings to the Emperor of the French the desuggested by Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Bos-Nicaragua or Tehuantepec route, so as to The report notices that the improvement of corations of the order of the Sun and the ton, when Minister at the English Court, is surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, herst College() author of "The Religion of Geology," the grounds south of the Executive Mansion Lion, worth 110,000f.; to the Empress Eu- now about to be erected. It is located in Southgive a weekly mail. etc., etc. In one volume, 12mo. \$1 25. Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-The California expenditures for the year has been completed; and, though all that is genie, pearls and precious stones worth 80,- wark, and is designed to commemorate the vir-The reputation of Dr. Hitchcock as a man of pro-1856 were \$10,500,286, and the gross revenue, required has not been done, yet the public 000f.; and to Prince Napoleon a sabre richly tues and memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop. found learning and varied culture, as well as an emiwhere all calls in that profession will be attended to. Address, H. P. BURDICK, Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y. Book Agents Wanted, DY STEARNS & SPICER, PUBLISHERS AND WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS, Indianapolis Ledicard 1 including annual appropriations for free mat- grounds in the city of Washington have been set with precious stones, of the value of 60,-A Fair in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital (Roter, \$7,620,821. The deficiency is \$2,787,- considerably improved. 000f. He also is the bearer of five decorations, man Catholic) was recently held in the Crystal The Indian lands in the territory of Kansas, one of which is intended for Count Walewski. Palace, New York, the proceeds of which, after He recommends the abolition of the frank- which were to be sold, and the proceeds ap-A verdict of \$2,500 has been obtained in paying all expenses, amounted to thirty-four ing privilege and compulsory prepayment on plied to the use of the Indians, are in a state the Court of Stark County, Ohio, by E. Rey thousand dollars. all transient printed matter; also the repeal of preparation for sale. A portion of the will welcome any new production from his pen. Will be published in December. nolds against W. H. Greer, for slander. The of the act of 1845, which gives the Postmaster Delaware lands were advertised to be sold on Indiana. slanderous words consisted in reporting, con-New York Markets-December 8, 1856. We are in the very heart of the best section of the General discretionary power to make new the 17th of November, and every precaution trary to the facts, that the plaintiff, who is a INST PUBLISHED, AND NOW OFFERED TO THE TRADE! Union for the successful prosecution of the Subscrip-Ashes-Pots \$7 75: Pearls 8 00. contracts for ocean steamship service. He was adopted to secure fairness. During the tion Book Trade, as testimony of which we need only Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations in Search of Sir merchant in Waynesburg, in that county, Flour and Meal-Flour, 6 10 a 6 40 for common refer to the unparalleled success of our agents during John Franklin, during the years 1853, '54, and '55; alludes to the fact, embracing the branch from present Administration there have been ne-New Orleans to Havans, that there are now gotiated 52 Indian treaties, and of these, 32 had failed and made an assignment—a report to choice State, 6 35 a 6 65 for common to good the past year, many of whom are still in our employ Being a Personal Narrative, and containing an account of his Important Discoveries, the Perilous four ocean steamship lines running out of were ratified by the Senate, and 20 remain to calculated to injure his business standing. Western 6 75 a 7 20 for extra Western. Rye Flour Our books are of a character calculated to secure for us and our agents the highest confidence of the read. 3 50 a 5 12 for fine and superfine. Meal, 3 37 for Adventures of his party, and the Thrilling Incidents connected therewith. Illustrated with several hun-George W. Johnson, one of the large sugar Grain-Wheat, 1 40 for Milwaukee club, 1 68 a of those only who will help us to sustain it. Our New York, at an expense to Government of be acted on. By these treaties the Indian Jersev. \$1,498 000 per annum, and says that there is title has been extinguished to lands amounting planters on the Mississippi, below New Ordred engravings, including portraits of Dr. Kane and 1 73 for white Genesce. Rye 90c. Barley 1 26 a proximity to the field of labor enables us to attend 1 28 for prime. Barley Malt 1 45. Oats 46 a 48c. for S ate, 49 a 50c. for Western. Corn, 72 a 75c. for good and prime Western mixed. no reason why one part of the country should to 174,184,710 acres, of which about 52,000,- leans, who died recently, has left an estate Mr. Grinnell, Two volumes, octavo. Price, in muslin, \$5 00; half calf, \$7 50: full calf, \$8 50. 000 are included in the ratified treaties, and valued at not less than \$7,000,000. He has be preferred, to the exclusion of others. The most interesting work of travels or voyages Among other points it is stated that nego- about 122,000,000 acres are secured by those by his will manumitted all his slaves, 200 in extant, and executed in a most superb style. Provisions-Pork, 17 50 for new prime, 19 50 for cities. Men of energy and business habits will find tiations are in project with a view to the re- now before the Senate, besides 19.343,800 number. They are all to be sent to Liberia new mess. Beef, 6 00 a 7 25 for country prime, 8 00 this a work worthy their attention. All communica-a 10 00 for country mess. Lard 13c. for prime. tions promptly answered. STEARNS & SPICER. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY, duction of the transit charge on United States acres reserved for Indian purposes. The in four years from his death, and each one is 13 Winter Street, Boston closed mails, and the rates of postage between aggregate money consideration involved is to be furnished with \$50.

four hundred thousand land patents have does certainly seem that Gov. Geary has The Toronto (Canada) Colonist states that

halted in mid career, and refused to be long- the fire at Three Rivers in 1833, which deer a mere tool of the Border Ruffians. The stroyed a large portion of the town, had its murder of an inoffensive Free State cripple, origin in the same house as that in which it almost before his own eyes, and the cool, commenced lately, and which proved more business-like audacity with which the mur- destructive to property than any previous fire derer was bailed and let run by "Judge" in the same town.

Lecompte, "Marshal" Donaldson being one Two curious cases of intermarriage have of the sureties, appears to have roused the occurred in Newtown county in Virginia. Mr Governor's ire, and he not only declared that Stephen Daniel, aged 56, married a daughter Hayes, the murderer, should be rearrested, of N. Rogers, who was 15, and N. Rogers, aged but he has had it done. 62, married a daughter of Stephen Daniel,

who was 14 years of age.

Eighty six Peruvian lamas arrived recently An accident occurred to a freight train on at Havana, having been imported for the Cuban authorities by Mr. Rohen, a French natur- the Baltimore and Ohio road, Dec. 1st. caused alist. A considerable reward has been offer- by the engine being thrown off the track. ed to the first person who should succeed in Half a dozen cars were smashed, the fireman reflection, that the only true principle upon introducing these useful animals into the island, killed, and the engineer severely wounded. which to base pensions is that of indigence. where they are designed for beasts of burthen. A submarine telegraph from the Islaud of In the opinion of the Secretary, there are dis- An order has been issued in Havana prohibit-

tinctions and discriminations between army ing the reception of American coin in official shall not be a legal tender. The reason as- submitted to the Cuban government for its Allen. signed in the order is that the circulation of approbation.

foreign coin is a sign of foreign sovereignty. A son and daughter of Mr. H. Chamberlain, of Athen street, South Boston, were

A tunnel of stupendous length and depth is being excavated through Bergen Hill, N. J., room alone by their mother. opposite New York, to admit the passage of the Erie Railroad cars to their new docks, The missionary ship Morning Star, sailed expected by Eld. T. Fisher, of DeRayter. on the Hudson river. The tunnel will be Dec. 2d, from Boston for Honolulu, S. I. 4,300 feet long, through solid rock, running Among her passengers were Hiram Bingham

fifty and sixty feet below the surface. It will and wife, who go out as missionaries to the be 23 feet high and about 30 wide, fitted for Sandwich Islands. Previous to her departure, two railroad tracks. Over 700 men are con- interesting religious services were held on board, stantly employed. More than a year will be in which Dr. Worcester, Dr. Pomeroy, and stantly employed. More than a year will be in which Dr. Worcester, Dr. Pomeroy, and boarders. Correspondents will please address accord-required to complete it, at an expense of nearly others participated. The decks of the vessel, ingly, until April 10th, when the "Cure" at the as also the wharves in the vicinity, were crowded "Glen" will (Providence permitting) be re-opened. with the friends of Mr. Bingham.

pose of constructing the maps required by An accident occurred Dec. 3d. upon the 25,565 Post Offices, being an increase of maps will be furnished by the 1st of March New York and Erie Railroad near Sufferns,

ed to some 2 500 The income of the office tirely across the other track, and the smokepipe was blown nearly 300 feet.

> A rough estimate of total losses this season finished. on the Great Lakes, foots up thus: 8 sidewheel steamers, 9 propellers, 5 brigs, and 28 schooners. A number of these vessels disappeared and not a soul of their crews were left to tell the tale of disaster. Besides this, many vessels were partially wrecked, and three hundred lives were lost, and property \$1,325. amounting to millions.

Baker, charged with the murder of Bil Poole, in New York, was tried last week at The whole cost of the inland service, on tion is in a flourishing condition, and bids fair Newburg. The Jury did not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. They stood The Penitentiary and proposed new Jail six for manslaughter in the third degree, and

Quarterly Meeting.

THE Quarterly Meeting composed of the Churches . of DeRuyter, Scott, Lincklaen, Truxton, Otselic burnt to death Dec. 2d, having been left in a and Preston, will assemble with the Church in Scott on Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in January next, (2d,) at one o'clock P M. Introductory Discourse in

> By order of the Committee. E. H. P. POTTER. Water-Cure.

DR. UTTER, of the Mountain Glen Water-Cure, Plainfield, N. J., has removed for the winter to No. 34 East Twelfth st., New York, where the most ample accommodations are provided for patients of A Bare Chance for Speculation!

The Chicago Times says, other denominanext. The first part of the report is already about thirty-two miles from Jersey City, by tions must allow to their Methodist brethren L zette Establishment, with all its appurtenances, On the 13th of June there were in opera- in the hands of the printer, and nothing re- which two men lost their lives, and another the praise of a most commendable Christian en-Un the list of June there were in operations in the hands of the printer, and holding re- which two men lost their nives, and another the printer of a most commendative of a most comm of which, was estimated at 235,642 miles, costing \$6,035,474. These mail routes were Since the 1st of January last the Patent City at 5 1-2 o'clock, exploded immediately recently dedicated the first meeting house in carry on the office. The paper has been established after leaving the station at Sufferns, and was the Territory of Nebraska. It is located at for some eight years and is doing a good business. totally wrecked. The boiler was thrown en- Nebraska City. On the morning of the deditotally wrecked. The boiler was thrown en- Nebraska City. On the morning of the dedi- | All the material is in first rate order, and the concern cation, the sum of eighteen hundred dollars was to attend to it properly, being employed in other busiraised to pay off the debt of the church. The ness. It will be sold very low for cash, and the payments will be made to suit. Address house is sixty by forty feet, and is handsomely E. W. RUNYON, Plainfield, N. J.

Central Railroad of New Jersey,

A large-hearted gentleman in Boston has contributed \$5,000 towards liquidating the debt CONNECTING at New Hampton with the Dela U ware, Lackawauna and Western Railroad, to of \$36,189 of the American Board of Commis-Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railfoad, to Mauch Chunk—FALL ARRANGEMENT, commencing Oc-tober 7, 1856. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 30

years. It now embraces 368 ministers, 33,000 Jersey Railroad, leaving New York from foot of Courtfamilies, 40,000 communicants, and 30,000 landt street, at 7 30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. Sunday School scholars. It contributed to M., and 1 52 and 5 30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

Alfred Highland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Dis passed a resolution to supply, during the com-ing year, every child and young person in the State, who shall be found destitute, with a copy of Diseases of the Liver, Spine, Nerves, Female Diseases, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patients will have the

ceeding \$50,000 per annum, and a contract ed this Winter, but a full report on the pro- The Persian ambassador, Feroukh Khan, THE PILGRIM CHURCH IN LONDON, originally benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions-an ad. Religious Truth, Illustrated from Science; in Ad-

"The Last of the Huggermuggers, a Giant Story," reated a profound sensation in all the ranks of the little people. The entrance of Little Jacket into the giant's house, his refuge in the giant's boot, his escape from the shoemaker, Kobboltozo, and his return from the wonderful island, formed a grand picture for the mind of Young America to contemplate. The author has here given an account of a second visit to the island, the career of the sboemaker after the giant's death, including a journey among the gnomes, a sight of the great Mer-King, and other strange and fascinatng adventures. The story is more entertaining than s predecessor, the pictures more numerous, and ketched with a freer and more graceful pencil.

A new edition of

The Last of the Huggermuggers. Uniform with "Kob-boltozo." Large 8vo. \$1 00.

COUSIN FANNIE'S JUVENILE BOOKS. Red Beard's Stories for Children. Translated from the German, by Cousin Fannie.

The illustrations for this book are of the most novel nd taking kind. They are in imitation of the silkon. ettes, or pictures cut out by scissors, in which our an cestors' portraits have often been preserved. The pictures are numerous, spirited, and effective. The tories are worthy of their elegant dress. Large 8vo. 75 cents.

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This story is marked by the same love for Nature, the same attractiveness of style, and the same delicate and pure spirit, that made its predecessor so popular. Worth not Wealth, and other Stories. By Cousin Angie.

A collection of stories of a decidedly religious tenlency, and full of interest. With engravings. Square 16mo. Muslin, 50 cents. Gilt, 75 cents. Also, new editions of

Violet, a Fairy Story; and The Great Rosy Diamond.

A large number of attractive juvenile books, for which there is not room enough here to mention, are embraced in the Catalogue of P. S. & Co., which will be sent post paid upon application.

VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN LITERATURE. Biographical Essays. By H. T. Tuckerman. In one volume, 8vo.

These essays contain succinct biographies and critical estimates of Washington, Chateaubriand, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin, Campbell the poet, De Witt Clinton, Bishop Berkeley, Audubon the naturalist, DeFoe the author of Bubinson Crusoe-and other eminent persons. About half the subjects are American. from 271 to 397 churches during the last ten trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New and embrace the most distinguished names known in our annals. Some of the articles have appeared in England, and were favorably noticed in the Westminster Review, London Literary Gazette, etc.; some of them were published in the North American Review, and have been received with uncommon favor throughout the country; and others were written ex. pressly for this work.

This is not a work prepared for any temporary purpose; it contains the elements of a solid and enduring popularity, and will take its place in all our libraries, and in the permanent literature of the country. Will be published in December.

A NEW WORK BY DR. HITCHCOCK. THE GEOLOGIST. of the New Testament.

sioners for Foreign Missions. A gentleman in Connecticut has given \$1,000 toward the same suffered material damage. Not less than purpose, and three other persons have given 1,523. The Dutch Reformed Church has increased A. M. and 3 30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7 30 and 10 30 A. M., and 3 30 and 5 00 P. M. The above

Foreign Missions \$12,000 and Domestic Missions \$19,000 last year. The Bible Society of New Hampshire has

108

Miscellaueous.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

The Constitution requires that the President shall, from time to time, not only recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient, but also that he shall give information to them of the state of the Union. To do this fully involves exposition of all matters in the actual condition of the country, domestic or foreign, which essentially concern the general welfare. While performing his con stitutional duty in this respect, the President does not speak merely to express personal convictions, but as the executive minister of the government, enabled by his position, and called upon by his official obligations, to can with an impartial eye the interests of the whole, and of every part of the United States.

Of the condition of the domestic interests of the Un ion, its agriculture, mines, manufactures, navigation, and commerce, it is necessary only to say that the internal prosperity of the country, its continuous and steady ad-vancement in wealth and population, and in private as well as public well-being, attest the wisdom of our insti-tutions, and the predom nant spirit of intelligence and patriotism, which, notwithstanding occasional irregular-ities of opinion or action resulting from popular free-dom, has distinguished and characterized the people of

America. In the brief interval between the termination of the last and the commencement of the present session of Congress, the public mind has been occupied with the care of selecting, for another constitutional term, the President and Vice President of the United States.

The determination of the persons, who are of right, or contingently, to preside over the a dministration of the government, is, under our system, committed to the States and the people. We appeal to them, by their voice pronounced in the forms of law, to call whomsoever they will to the high post of Chief Magistrate.

And thus it is that as the senators represent the respective States of the Union, and the members of the House of Representatives the several constituencies of each State, so the President represents the aggregate population of the United States. Their election of him is the explicit and solemn act of the sole sovereign authority of the Union.

It is impossible to misapprehend the great principles which, by their recent political action, the people of the United States have sanctioned and announced.

They have asserted the constitutional equality of each and all of the States of the Union as States; they have affirmed the constitutional equality of each and all of the citizens of the United States as citizens, whatever their religion, wherever their birth, or their residence; they have maintained the inviolability of the constitutional rights of the different sections of the Union; and they have proclaimed their devoted and unalterable attachment to the Union and to the Constitution, as objects of interest superior to all subjects of local or sectional controversy, as the safeguard of the rights all, as the spirit and the essence of the liberty, peace and greatness of the

In doing this, they have, at the same time, emphatically condemned the idea of organizing in these United States mere geographical parties; of marshalling in hostile array towards each other the different parts of the country, North or South, East or West.

Schemes of this nature, fraught with incalculable mischief, and which the considerate sense of the people has rejected, could have had countenance in no part of the country, had they not been disguised by suggestions plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of e public mind, induced by causes temporary in their character, and it is to be hoped transient in their influ-

ence. Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and orthe widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country. Our institutions, framed in the spirit of confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, do not forbid citizens either individually or associated together, to attack by writing, speech, or any other methods short of physical force, the Constitution and the very existence of the Union

Under the shelter of this great liberty, and protected

sentatives in Congress objected to the admission of the latter, unless with conditions suited to particular views of public policy.

The imposition of such a condition was successfully resisted. But at the same period, the question was pre-sented ot imposing restrictions upon theresidue of the territory ceded by France. That question was, for the time, disposed of by the adoption of a geographical line of limitation of limitation.

In this connection it should not be forgotten that France, of her own accord, resolved, for considerations of the most far-sighted sagacity, to cede Louisiana to the United States, and that accession was accepted by the United States, the latter expressly engaged that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incor porated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess"-that is to say, while it remains in a territorial condition, its inhabitants are maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, with a right then to pass into the condition of States on a footing of periect equality with the original States.

The enactment, which established the restrictive geographical line, was acquiesced in rather than approved by the States of the Union. It stood on the statute book, however, for a number of years ; and the people of the respective States acquiesced in the re-enactment of the principle as applied to the State of Texas; and it was proposed to acquiesce in its further application to the territory acquired by the United States from Mexico.

But this proposition was successfully resisted by the representatives from the Northern States, who, regardless of the statute line, insisted upon applying restriction to the new territory generally, whether lying north or south of it, thereby repealing it as a legislative compro-mise, and on the part of the North, persistently violating the compact, if compact there was.

Thereupon this enactment ceased to have binding virtue in any sense, whether as respects the North or the South; and so in effect it was treated on the occasion of the admission of the State of California, and the organization of the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, and Washington

Such was the state of this question, when the time arrived for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. In the progress of constitutional inquiry and reflection, it had now at length come to be seen clearly that Congress does not possess constitutional power to impose restrictions of this character upon any present or future State of the Union. In a long series of decisions, on the fullest argument, and after the most aniocrate couri scration, the Supreme Court of the United States had finally determined this point, in every form under which the question could arise, whether as affecting public or private rights-in questions of the public domain, of religion, of navigation, and of servitude.

The several States of the Union are, by force of the Constitution, co-equal in domestic tegislative power. Congress cannot change a law of domest'c relation in the State of Maine: no more can it in the State of Missouri. Any statute which proposes to do this is a mere nullity: it takes away no right, it confers none. If incemains on the statute-book unrepealed, it remains there only as a monument of error, and a beacon of warning to the legislator and the statesman. To repeal it will be only to remove imperfection from the statutes, without affecting, either in the sense of permission or of prohibition, the action of the States, or of their citizens.

Still, when the nominal restriction of this nature, already a dead letter in law, was in terms repealed by the last Congress, in a clause of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, that repeal was made the occasion of a wide spread and dangerous agitation. It was alleged that the original enactment being a compact of perpetual moral obligation, its repeal constituted an odious branch of faith.

An Act of Congress, while it remains unrepealed, more especially if it be constitutionally valid in the judgment of those public functionaries whose duty it is to pronounce on that point, is undoubtedly binding on the conscience of each good citizen of the Republic. But in what sense can it be asserted that the enactment in question was invested with perpetuity and entitled to the respect of a solemn compact? Between whom was the compact? No distinct contending powers of the government, no separate sections of the Union, treating s such, entered into treaty stipulations on the subject. It was a mere clause of an Act of Congress, and like any other controverted matter of legislation, received its final shape and was passed by compromise of the conflicting opinions or sentiments of the members of Congress. But if it had moral authority over men's consciences, to whom did this authority attach? No to those of the North, who had repeatedly retused to confirm it by extension, and who had zealously striven to establish other an. incompatible regulations upon the subject. And it, as it thus appears, the supposed compact had no obligatory force as to the North, of course it could not have had any as to the South, for all such compacts must be mutual and of reciprocal obligation. It has not unfrequently happened that law-givers with undue estimation of the value of the law they give. or in the view of imparting to it peculiar strength, make it perpetual in terms; but they cannot thus bind the conscience, the judgment, and the will of those who may succeed them, invested with similar responsibilities, and clothed with equal authority. More careful investi gation may prove the law to be unsound in principle. Experience may show it to be imperfect in detail and impracticable in execution. And then both reason and right combine not merely to justify, but to require its repeal. The Constitution, supreme as it is over all the departments of the government, legislative, executive, and indicial, is open to amendment by its very terms; and Congress or the States may, in their discretion, propose amendment to it, solemu compact though it in truth is between the sovereign States of the Union. In the present instance, a political enactment, which had ceased to have legal power or authority of any kind, was repealed. The position assumed, that Congress had no moral right to enact such repeal, was strange enough, and singularly so in view of the fact that the argument came from those who openly refused obedience to existing laws of the land, having the same popular designation and quality as compromise acts-nay, more, who unequivocally dis regarded and condemned the most positive and obligatory injunctions of the Constitution itself, and sought, by every means within their reach, to deprive a portion of their fellow-citizens of the equal enjoyment of those rights and privileges guarantied alike to all by the fundamental compact of our Union. This argument against the repeal of the statute line in question, was accompanied by another of congenial character, and equally with the former destitute of foundation in reason and truth. It was imputed that the measure originated in the conception of extending the limits of slave labor beyond those previously assigned to it, and that such was its natural as well as intended effect; and these baseless assumptions were made, in the Northern States, the ground of unceasing assault upon constitutional right. The repeal in terms of a statute, which was already obsolete, and also null for unconstitutionality, could have no influence to obstruct or to promote the propagation of conflicting views of political or social institution When the act organizing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed, the inherent effect upon that portion of the public domain thus opened to legal settlement was to admit settlers from all the States of the Union alike, each with his convictions of public policy and private interest, there to found in their discretion, subject to such limitations as the Constitution and acts of Congress might prescribe, new States hereafter to be admit ted into the Union. It was a free field, open alike to all whether the statute line of assumed restriction were re pealed or not. That repeal did not open to free compe tition of the diverse opinions and domestic institutions a field, which, without such repeal, would has been closed against them: it found that field of competition already opened, in fact and in law. All the repeal did was to relieve the statute book of an objectionable enactment, unconstitutional in effect, and injurious in terms to a large portion of the States Is it the fact, that, in all the unsettled regions of the United States, if emigration be left free to act in this respect for itself, without legal prohibitions on either side, slave labor will spontaneously go every where, in preference to free labor? Is it the fact, that the peculiar domestic institutions of the Southern States possess relatively so much of vigor, that, wheresoever an avenue is freely open to all the world, they will penetrate to the exclusion of those of the Northern States? Is it the fact, that the former enjoy, compared with the latter such irresistibly superior vitality, independent of climate, soil, and all other accidental circumstances, as to be able to produce the supp sed result, in spite of the assumed moral and natural obstacles to its accomplishment, and of the more numerous population of the Northern States? The argument of those, who advocate the enactment of new laws of restriction, and condemn the repeal of ones, in effect avers that their particular views of nov ernment have no self extending or self-sustaining power. of their own, and will go nowhere unless forced by an act of Congress. And if Congress do but pause for a moment in the policy of stern coercion; if it venture to try the experiment of leaving men to judge for themselves what institutions will best suit them; if it be not strained up to perpetual legislative exertion on this point; if Congress proceed thus to act in the very spirit of liberty, it is at once charged with aiming to extend slave labor into all the new Territories of the United States. Of course, these imputations on the intentions of Congress in this respect, conceived as they were in prejudice and disseminated in passion, are utterly destitute of any justification in the nature of things, and contrary to all the fundamental doctrines and principles of civil liberty and self-government. While therefore, in general, the people of the northern States have never, at any time, arrogated for the federal government the power to interfere directly with the do mestic condition of persons in the southern States, but on the contrary have disavowed all such intentions, and have shrunk from conspicuous affiliation with those few who pursue their fanatical objects avowedly through the contemplat d means of revolutionary change of the gov ernment, and with acceptance of the necessary consequences-a civil and servile war-yet many citizens have suffered themselves to be drawn into one evanescent political issue of agitation after another, appertaining to the same set of opinions, and which subsided as rapidly as they arose when it came to be seen, as it uniformly did, that they were incompatible with the compacts of the Constitution and the exis ence of the Union. Thus, when the acts of some of the States to nullify the existing extradition law imposed upon Congress the duty of passing a new one, the country was invited by agitators to enter into party organization for its re-peal; but that agitation speedily ceased by reason

of the impracticability of its object. So, when the statute restriction upon the institutions of new States. by a geographical line, had been repealed, the country was urged to demand its restoration, and that project also died almost with its birth. Then followed the cry of alarm from the North against imputed Southern encroachments; which cry sprang in reality from the spirit of revolutionary attack on the domestic institutions of the South, and, after a troubled existence of a few months, has been rebuked by the voice of a patriotic

Of this last agitation, one lamentable feature was that it was carried on at the immediate expense of the peace and happiness of the people of the Territory of Kansas That was made the battle field, not so much of opposing factions or interests within itself, as of the conflicting passions of the whole people of the United States. Revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention, aeliberately arranged by certain members of that Congress, which enacted the law for the organization of the ferritory. And when propagandist colonization of Kansas had thus been undertaken in one section of the Union, for the systematic promotion of its peculiar views of policy, there ensued, as a matter of course, a counter action with opposite views, in other sections of the Union.

In consequence of these and other incidents, many acts of disorder, it is undeniable, have been perpetrated in Kansas, to the occasional interruption, rather than the permanent suspension, of regular government. Aggressive and most reprehensible incursions into the Territory were undertaken, both in the North and the South, and entered it on its northern border by way of Iowa, as well as on the eastern by way of Missouri; and there has existed within it a state of insurrection against the constituted authorities, not without countenance from inconsiderate persons in each of the great sections of the Union. But the difficulties in that Territory have been extravagantly exaggerated for purposes of political agitation elsewhere. The number and gravity of the acts of violence have been magnified partly by statements entirely untrue, and partly by reiterated accounts of the same rumors or facts. Thus the Territory has been seemingly filled with extreme violence, when the whole amount of such acts has not been greater than what occasionally passes before us in single cities to the regret of all good citizens, but without being regarded as of general or permanent political consequence.

Imputed irregularities in the elections had in Kansas, like occasional irregularities of the same description in the States, were beyond the sphere of action of the Exe-cutive. But incidents of actual violence or of organized obstruction of law, pertinaciously renewed from time to time, have been met as they occurred, by such means as we re available and as the circumstances required; and nothing of this character now remains to affect the general peace of the Union.

The attempt of a part of the inhabitants of the Territory to erect a revolutionary government, though sedu-lously encouraged and supplied with pecuniary aid from active ageus of disorder in some of the States, has completely failed. Bodies of armed men, foreign to the Territory, have been prevented from entering or compelled to leave it. Predatory bands, engaged in acts of rapine, under cover of the existing political disturbances, have been arrested or dispersed. And every well disposed person is now enabled once more to devote himself in peace to the pursuits of prosperous industry, for the prosecution of which he undertook to participate in the settlement of the Territory.

It affords me unmingled satisfaction thus to announce the peaceful condition of things in Kansas, especially considering the means to which it was necessary to have recourse for the attainment of the end, namely, the employment of a part of the military force of the Unite States. The withdrawal of that force from its proper duty of defending the country against foreign foes or the savages of the frontier, to employ it for the suppression of domestic insurrection, is, when the exigency occurs, a matter of the most earnest solicitude.

On this occasion of imperative necessity it has been done with the best results, and my satisfaction in the attainment of such results by such means is greatly enhanced by the consideration, that, through the wisdom and energy of the present Executive of Kansas, and the prudence, firmness and vigilance of the military officers on duty there, tranquillity has been restored without one drop of blood having been shed in its accomplishment by the forces of the United States.

The restoration of comparative tranquillity in that Territory furnishes the means of observing calmly, and apthe ensuing five years will not exceed that sum, unless extraordinary occasion for its increase should occur.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, DEC. 11, 1856.

The acts granting bounty lands will soon have been executed, while the extension of our frontier settlements will cause a continued demand for lands and augmented receipts, probably from that source. These considera-tions will justify a reduction of the revenue from customs so as not to exceed forty-eight or fifty million dollars. think the exigency for such reduction is imperative, and again urge it upon the consideration of Congress.

The amount of reduction, as well as the manner of effecting it, are questions of great and general interest; it being essential to industrial enterprise and the public prosperity, as well as the dictate of obvious justice, that the burden of taxation be made to rest as equally as possible upon all classes, and all sections and interests of the country.

I have heretofore recommended to your consideration the revision of the revenue laws, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also legislation upon some special questions affecting the business of that department, more especially the enactment of a law to punish the abstraction official books or papers from the files of the government, and requiring all such books and papers and all other public property to be turned over by the out-going officer to his successor; of a law requiring disbursing officers to deposit all public money in the vaults of the Treasury or in other legal depositories, where the same are conveniently accessible; and a law to extend existing penal provisions to all persons who may become possessed of public money by deposit or otherwise, and who shall refuse or neglect, on due demand, to pay the same into the Treasury. I invite your attention anew to each of these objects.

The army during the past year has been so constantly employed against hostile Indians in various quarters, that it can searcely be said, with propriety of language, to have been a peace establishment. Its duties have been satisfactorily performed, and we have reason to expect, as a result of the year's operations, greater security to the frontier inhabitants than has been hitherto enjoyed.

Extensive combinations among the hostile Indians of the Territories of Washington and Oregon at one time threatened the devastation of the newly-formed settlements of that remote portion of the country.

From recent information, we are permitted to hope that the energetic and successful operations conducted there will prevent such combinations in future, and secure to those Territories an opportunity to make steady progress in the development of their agricultural and mineral resources.

Legislation has been recommended by me on previous occasions to cure defects in the existing organization, and to increase the efficiency of the army, and further observation has but served to confirm me in the views then expressed, and to enforce on my mind the conviction that such measures are not only proper but neces Sarv

I have, in addition, to invite the attention of Congress to a change of policy in the distribution of troops, and to the necessity of providing a more rapid increase of the military armoment. For details of these and other subjec a relating to the army. I refer to the report of the Secretary of War.

The condition of the navy is not merely satisfactory, but exhibits the most gravitying evidences of increased vigor. As it is comparatively small, it is more important that it should be as complete as possible in all the elements of strength; that it should be efficient in the character of its officers, in the zeal and discipline of its men, in the reliability of its ordnance, and in the capacity of its ships.

In all these various qualities the nivy has made great progress within the last 'ew years. The execution of the law of Congress, of February 28, 1855, "to promote the efficiency of the navy," his been attended by the most advantageous results. The law for promoting dis cipline among the men is found convenient and salutary. The system of granting an honorable discharge to faithful seamen on the expiration of the period of their enlistment, and permitting them to re-culist after a leave of absence of a few months, without cessation of pay, is highly beneficial in its influence.

The apprentice sys em recently adopted is evidently destined to incorporate into the service a large number of our countrymen hitherto so difficult to procure. Several hundred American boys are now on a three years' cruise in our national vessels, and will return well trained seamen.

object for which it was instituted, in consequence of a serious difference of opinion between the commissioners, not only as to the precise point where the rivers terminate, but in many instances as to what constitutes a river. These difficulties, however, may be overcome by resort to the umpirage provided for by the treaty. The efforts perseveringly prosecuted since the com-mencement of my administration, to relieve our trade to

the Baltic from the exaction of Sound dues by Denmark, have not yet been attended with success

Other governments have also sought to obtain a like relief to their commerce, and Denmark was thus induced to propose an arrangement to all the European Powers interested in the subject; and the manner in which her proposition was received, warranting her to believe that a satisfactory arrangement with them could soon be con cluded, she made a strong appeal to this government for temporary suspension of definite action on its part, in consideration of the embarrassment which might result to her European negotiations by an immediate adjustment of the question with the United States.

This request has been acceded to, upon the condition that the sums collected after the 16th of June last, and until the 16th of June next, from vessels and cargees belonging to our merchants, are to be considered as paid under protest and subject to future adjustment. There is reason to believe that an arrangement between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe on the subject, will be soon concluded, and that the pending negotiation with the United States may then be resumed and terminated in a satisfactory manner.

With Spain no new difficultues have arisen, nor has much progress been made in the adjustment of pending

Negotiations entered into for the purpose of relieving our commercial intercourse with the Island of Cuba of some of its burdens, and providing for the more speedy settlement of local disputes growing out of that intercourse, have not yet been attended with any results.

Soon after the commencement of the late war in Europe, this government submitted to the consideration of all maritime nations, two principles for the security of neutral commerce: one, that the neutral flig should cover enemies' goods, except articles contrabaud of war: and the other, that neutral property on board merchant ves sels of belligerents should be exempt from cordemnation, with the exception of contraband articles. These were not presented as new rules of international law; having been generally claimed by neutrials, though not always admitted by belligerents. One of the parties to the war -Russia-as well as several neutral powers, promptly acceded to these propositions; and the two other princi-pal beligerents, Great Britain and France, having con-sented to observe them for the present occasion, a favor able opportunity seemed to be presented for obtaining a general recognition of them both in Europe and Amer

But Great Britain and France, in common with most of the states of Europe, while forbearing to reject, did not affirmatively act upon the overtures of the United States.

While the question was in this position, the represent atives of Russia, France, Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and Furkey, assembled at Paris, took into consideration the subject of maritime rights, and put forth a declaration containing the two principles which this government had submitted, hearly two years before, to the consideration of maritime powers, and adding thereto the following propositions: "Privateering is and remains abolished," and "Blockailes, in oider to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force, sufficient, really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy;" and to the declarition thus composed of four noints, two of which had already been proposed by the United States, this government has been invited to accede by all the powers represented at Paris, except G. Britain and Turkey. To the last of the two additional propositions - that in relation to blockades - there can certainly be no objection. It is merely the definition of what shall constitute the effectual investment of a blockaded place, a definition for which this government has always contended, claiming indemnity for losses where a practical violation of the rule thus defined has been injurious to our commerce. As to the remaining article of the declaration of the conference of Paris, "that privateering is and remains abolished,"-I certainly cannot ascribe to the powers represented in the con-terence of Paris, any but liberal and philanthropic views in the attempt to change the unquestionable rule of maritime law in regard to privateering. Their proposition was doubtless intended to imply approval of the principle that private property upon the ocean, although it might belong to the citizens of a belligerent state, should be exempted from capture; and had that proposition been so framed as to give full effect to the principle, it would have received my ready assent on behalf of the United States. But the measure proposed is inadequate to that purpose. It is true, that if adopted, private property upon the ocean would be withdrawn from one mode of plunder, but left exposed, meanwhile, to another mode, which could be used with increased ef fectiveness. The aggressive capacity of great naval powers would be thereby augmented, while the defensive ability of others would be reduced. Though the surrender of the means of prosecuting hostilities by employing privateers, as proposed by the Conference of Paris. is mutual in terms, yet, in practical effect, it would be the reinquishment of a right of little value to one class of States, but of essential importance to another and a far larger class. It ought not to have been anticipated that a measure, so inadequate to the accomplishment of the proposed object, and so unequal in its operation, would receive the assent of all maritime powers. Private property would be still left to the depredations of the public armed cruisers. I have expressed a readiness on the part of this gov ernment, to accede to all the principles contained in the declaration of the conference of Paris, provided that relating to the abandonment of privateering can be so amended as to effect the object for which, as is presumed, it was intended, the immunity of private pro perty on the ocean from hostile capture. To effect this object, it is proposed to add to the declaration that " privateering is and remains abolished," the following amendment: "And that the private property of subjects and citizens of a belligerent on the high seas, shall be exempt from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." This amendment has been presented not only to the powers which have asked our assent to the declaration to abolish privateering, but to all other maritime states. Thus far it has not been rejected by any, and is favorably entertained by all which have made any communication in reply. Several of the governments regarding with favor the proposition of the United States, have delayed definitive action upon it, only for the purpose of consulting with others, parties to the conference of Paris. I have the satistac ion of stating, however, that the Emperor of Russia has entirely and explicitly approved of that modi fication, and will co-operate in endeavoring to obtain the assent of other powers : and that assurances of a similar nurport have been received in relation to the disposition of the Emperor of the French. The present aspect of this important subject allows us to cherish the hope that a principle so humane in its character, so just and equal in its operation, so essentia to the prosperity of commercial nations, and so consonant to the sentiments of this enlightened period of the world, will command the approbation of all maritime powers, and thus be incorporated into the code of international law. My views on the subject are more fully set forth in the reply of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, to the communications on the subject made to this government, especially to the communication of France. The government of the United States has at all times regarded with friendly interest the other States of America, formerly, like this country, European colonies and now independent members of the great family of But the unsettled condition of some of them, distracted by frequent revolutions, and thus incapable of regular and firm internal administration, has tended to emparrass occasionally our public intercourse, by reason of wrongs which our citizens suffer at their hands, and which they are slow to redress. Unfortunately it is against the Republic of Mexico. with which it is our special desire to maintain a good understanding, that such complaints are most numerous; and although earnestly urged upon its attention, they have not as yet received the consideration which this government had a right to expect. While reparation for past injuries has been withheld. others have been added. The political condition of that country, however, has been such as to demand forbearance on the part of the United States. I shall continue my efforts to procure for the wrongs of our cilizens that redress which is indispensable to the continued friendly association of the two republics. The peculiar condition of affairs in Nicaragua in the early part of the present year, rendered it important that government should have diplomatic relations with that State. Through its territory had been opened one of the principal thorough ares across the isthmus connecting North and South America, on which a vast amount of property was transported, and to which our citizens resorted in great numbers, in pasting between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. The protection of both required that the existing power in that state should be regarded as a responsible government: and its minister was accordingly received. But he remained here only a short time. Soon thereafter the poli-tical affairs of Nicaragua underwent un'avorable change, and hearme involved in much mach mach mach and the source of the year. Will be liable to and became involved in much uncertainty and confusion. Diplomatic representatives from two contending par-ties have been recently seat to this government; but, with the imperfect information possessed, it was not possible to decide which was the government de fucto ; and, awaiting further developments, I have refused to receive either. Questions of the most serious nature are pending be-tween the United States and the Republic of NewGranada. The government of that republic undertook, a year since. to impose tonnage duties on foreign vessels in her ports. but the purpose was resisted by this government, as being convrary to existing treaty stipulation with the United States, and to rights conferred by charter upon the Pan ima Railroad Company and was accordingly relinquished at that time, it being admitted that our vessels were entitled to be exempt from tonnage duty in the free ports of Panama and Aspinwall. But the purpose has been recently revived, on the part of New Granada. by the enactment of a law to subject vessels visitin her ports to the tonnage duty of forty cents per ton and, although the law has not been put in roice, yet the right to enforce it is still asserted, and may, at any time. be acted on by the government of that republic. The Congress of New Granada has also enacted a law, during the last year, which levies a tax of more than three dollars on every pound of mail matter transported across the Isthmus. The sum thus required to be paid on the mails of the United States would be nearly two millions of dollars annually, in addition to the large sum

payable by contract to the Panama Ballroad Company. If the only objection to this exaction were the exorbitancy of its amount, it could not be submitted to by the United States.

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The imposition of it, however, would obviously contra-The imposition of it, however, while opticity contra-vene our treaty with New Granada, and infringe the contract of that Republic with the Panama Ballroad Company. The law providing for this tax was, by its Company. The law providing to Hard was, by its terms, to take effect on the first of September last, but terms, to take effect on the inter of heppender last, but the local authorities on the Isthmus have been induced to suspend its execution, and to await further instructo suspend its execution, and to await jurisher instruc-tions on the subject from the Government of the Repub-lic. I am not yet aavised of the determination of that Government. If a measure so extraordinary in its char-Government. It a measure so cartery supulations, and acter, and so clearly contrary to treaty supulations, and acter, and so clearly contrary to the solutions, and the contract rights of the Panama Railroad Company, composed mostly of American citizens, should be per-sisted in, it will be the duty of the United States to re. sist its execution.

I regret exceedingly that occasion exists to invite I regret exceedingly what occasion trains to invite your attention to a subject of still graver import in our relations with the Republic of New Granda of April last a riotous assent. In our relations with the republic of frew Ganada, On the fifteenth day of April last a riotous assembland of the inhabitants of Panama committed a violent was outrageous attack on the premises of the railroad way. pany, and the passengers and other persons in or by the same, involving the death of several chizens of United States, the pillage of many others, and the de struction of a large amount of property belonging to the railroad company.

I caused full investigation of that event to be made, and the result shows satisfactorily that complete res ponsibility for what occurred a taches to the government of New Granada. I have, therefore, demanded or that government that the perpetrators of the wrongs in question should be punished; that provision should be made for the tamilies of citizens of the United States who were killed, with full indemnity for the property pillaged or destroyed.

The present condition of the Isthmus of Panama, in so far as regards the security of persons and property pass-ing over it, requires serious consideration. Recent incidents tend to show that the local authorities cannot be relied on to maintain the public peace of Panama, and there is just ground for apprehension that a portion of the inhabitants are meditating turther outrages, without adequate measures for the security and protection of persons or property having been taken, either by the State of Panama, or by the general government of New Granada.

Under the guaranties of treaty, citizens of the United States have, by the outlay of several millions of dollars, constructed a railroad across the Isthmus, and it has become the main route between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, over which multilades of our citizens and a vast amount of property are constantly passing-to the security and protection of all which, and the continuance of the public advantages invoived, it is impossible for the government of the United States to be indifferent.

I have deemed the dauger of the recurrence of scenes of lawless violence in this quarter so imminent as to make it my duty to station a part of our naval force in the harbors of Panama and Aspinwall, in order to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in those ports, and to insure to them sate passage across the Isthmus.

And it would, in my judgment, be unwise to with. draw the naval force now in those ports, until, by the spontaneous action of the repablic of New Granada, or otherwise, some adequate arrangement shall have been made for the protection and security of a line of interoceanic communication so important at this time, not to the United States only, but to all other maritime States both of Europe and America.

Meanwhile, negotiations have been instituted by means of a special commission, to obtain from New Granada full indemnity for injuries sustained by our citizens on the Isthmus, and satisfactory security for the general interests of the United States.

In addressing to you my last annual message, the oc casion seems to me an appropriate one to express my congratu ations in view of the peace, greatness, an felicity which the United States now possess and enjoy. To point you to the state of the various departments of the government, and of all the great branches of the public service, civil and military, in order to speak of the intelligence and integrity which pervades the whole, would be to indicate but imperfectly the administrative condition of the country, and the beneficial effects of that on the general welfare. Nor would it suffice to say that the nation is actually at peace at home and abroad hat its industrial interests are prosperous; that the canvas of its mariners whitens every sea; and the plow of its husbandmen is marching steadily onward to the bloodless conquest of the continent; that cities and populous States are springing up, as if by enchantment from the bosom of our Western wilds, and that the conageous energy of our people is making these United States the great republic of the world. These results have not been attained without passing through trials and perils, by experience of which, and thus only, nations can harden in.o manhood. Our forefathers were trained to the wisdom which conceived, and the courage which achieved independence, by the circamstances wh ch surrounded them, and they were thus made capa-ble of the creation of the republic. It devolved on the next generation to consolidate the work of the revolution, to deliver the country entirely from the influences of conflicting transatlantic partialities or antipathies. which attached to our colonial and revolutionary history, and to organize the practical operation of the constitutional and legal institutions of the Union. To us, of this generation, remains the not less noble task of maintaining and extending the power of the United States, We have, at length, reached that stage of the national career, in which the dangers to be encountered, and he exertions to be made, are the incidents, not of weakness, but of strength In our foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other republics in America, and to place ourselves in the calmbess and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and wealthiest ot the empires of Europe. In our domestic relations, we have to guard against the shock of the discontents, the ambitions, the interests, and the exuberant, and, therefore, sometimes irregular impulses of opinion, or of action, which are the natural product of the present political elevation, the self-reliance and the restless spirit of enterprise of the people of the United States. I shall prepare to surrender the Executive trust to my successor, and retire to private life with sentimenta-o profound gratitude to the good Providence which during the period of my administration, has vouchsaled to cany country through many difficulties, domestic and foreign, and to enable me to contemplate the speciacle of amicable and respectful relations between ours and all other Governments, and the establishment of constitotional order and tranquillity throughout the Union. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

associations have been formed, in some of the States of individuals, who, pretending to seek only to prevent the spread of the institution of slavery into the present or future inchoate states of the Union, are really in flamed with desire to change the domestic institutions of existing States.

To accomplish their objects, they dedicate themselves to the odious task of depreciating the government organization which stands in their way, and of calumniating with indescriminate invective, not only the citizens of particular States, with whose laws they find fault, but all others of their fellow citizens throughout the country, who do not participate with them in their assaults upo the Constitution, framed and adopted by our fathers, and claiming for the privileges it has secured, and the blessings it has conferred, the steady support and grateful reverence of their children.

They seek an object which they well know to be a revolutionary one. They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative condition of the white and black races in the slaveholding States, which they would promote, is beyond their lawful authority; that to them it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them, and the States of which they are citizens, the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravag ed fields, and slaughtered populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty, and an amount of individual and public prosperity, to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the now peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia.

Well knowing that such, and such only, are the means and the consequences of their plans and purposes, they endeavor to prepare the people of the United States for civil war by doing everything in their power to deprive the Constitution and the laws of moral authority, and to undermine the fabric of the Union by appeals to passion and sectional prejudice, by indoctrinating its people with reciprocal hatred, and by educating them to stand face to face as enemies, rather than shoulder to shoulder as friends

It is by the agency of such unwarrantable interference, foreign and domestic, that the minds of many, otherwise good citizens, have been so influmed into the passionate condemnation of the domestic institutions of the south ern States, as at length to pass insensibly to almost equally passionate hostility towards their fellow-citizens of those States, and thus finally to fall into temporary fellowship with the avowed and active enemies of the Constitution.

Ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, th y do not stop to consider practically how the objects they would attain can be accomplished, nor to reflect that even if the evil were as great as they deem it, they have no remedy to apply, and that it can be only aggravated by their violence and unconstitutional action. A ques tion. which is one of the most difficult of all the problems of social institution, political economy and state manship, they treat with unreasoning intemperance of thought and language.

Extremes beget extremes. Violent attack from the North finds its inevitable consequence in the growth of a spirit of angry defiance at the South. Thus in the progress of events we had reached that consummation, which the voice of the people has now so pointedly re-buked, of the attempt of a portion of the states. by a sectional organization and movement, to usurp the control of the Government of the United States.

I confidently believe that the great body of those, who inconsiderately took this fatal step, are sincerely attach ed to the Constitution and the Union. They would npon deliberation, shrink with unaffected horror from any conscious act of disunion or civil war. But they have entered into a path which leads nowhere, unless it be to civil war and disunion, and which has no other possible outlet. They have proceeded thus far in that direction in consequence of the successive stages of their progress having consisted of a series of secondary issues, each of which professed to be confined within constitutional and peaceful limits, but which attempted indirectly what few men were willing to do directly, that is. to act aggressively against the constitutional rights of nearly one-half of the thirtyone States.

In the long series of acts of indirect aggression, the first, was the strenuous agitation, by citizens of the northern States, in Congress and out of it, of the question of negro emancipation in the southern States.

The second step in this path of evil consisted of acts of the people of the Northern States, and in several instances of their governments, aimed to facilitate the escape of persons held to service in the couthern States, and to prevent their extradition when claimed according to law and m virtue of express provisions of the Constitution. To promote this object, legislative enact-ments and other means were adopted to take preciating at their just value, the events which have oc curred there, and the discussions of which the government of the Territory has been the subject.

We perceive that the controversy concerning its future domestic institutions was inevitable; that no human prudence, no form of legislation, no wisdom on the part of Congress could have prevented this.

It is idle to suppose that the particular provisions of their organic law were the cause of agitation. Those provisions were but the occasion, or the pretext of an agitation, which was inherent in the nature of things. Congress legislated upon the subject in such terms as were most consonant with the principle of popular sovereignty which underlies our government.

It could not have legislated otherwise without doing violence to another great principle of our institutions the innrescriptible right of equality of the several States.

We perceive, also, that sectional interests and party passions have been the great impediment to the salutary operation of the organic principles adopted, and the chief cause of the successive disturbances in Kansas .--The assumption that, because in the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, Congress abstained from imposing restraints upon them to which certain other Territies had been subject, therefore disorders oc-curred in the latter Territory, is emphatically contradict-ed by the fact that none have occurred in the former-Those disorders were not the consequence, in Kansas, of the freedom of self-government couceded to that Territory by Congress, but of unjust interference on the part of persons not inhabitants of the Territory. Such linterference, wherever it has exhibited itself, by acts of insurrectionary character, or of obstruction to processes of law, has been repelled or suppressed, by all the means which the Constitution and the laws place in the hands of the Executive.

In those parts of the United States where, by reason of the inflamed state of the public mind, false rumors and misrepresentations have the greatest currency, it has been assumed that it was the duty of the Executive not only to suppress insurrectionary movements in Kansas. but also to see to the regularity of local elections. It needs little argument to show that the President has no such power.

All government in the United States rests substantially upon popular election. The freedom of elections is liable to be impaired by the intrusion of unlawful votes, or the exclusion of lawful ones, by improper influences, by violence, or by fraud. But the people of the United States are themselves the all-sufficient guardians of their own rights, and to suppose that they will not remedy, in due season, any such incidents of civil freedom, is to suppose them to have ceased to be capable of self-government. The President of the United States has not power to interpose in elections, to see to their freedom, to canvass their votes, or to pass upon their legality in the ferritories any more

than in the States. If he had such power the government might be republican in form, but it would be a monarchy in fact; and if he had undertaken to exercise it in the case of Kansas. he would have been justly subject to the charge of usual pation, and of violation of the dearest rights of the people of the United States.

Unwise laws, equally with irregularities at elections, are, in periods of great excitement, the occasional inci dents of even the freest and best political institutions. But all experience demonstrates that in a country like ours, where the right of self constitution exists in the completest form, the attempt to remedy nwise legislalation by resort to revolution, is totally out of place; inasmuch as existing legal institutions afford more prompt and efficacious means for the redress of wrong.

I confidently trust that now, when the peaceful condition of Kansas affords opportunity for calm reflection and wise legislation, either the legislative assembly of the Territory, or of Congress, will see that no act shall remain on its statute book violative of the provisions of the Constitution, or subversive of the great objects for which that was ordained and established, and will take all other necessary steps to assure to its inhabitants the enjoyment, without obstruction or abridgment, of all the constitutional rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, as contemplated by the organic law of the ferritory.

Full information in relation to recent events in this Territory will be found in the documents communicated hers with from the Departments of State and War.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Trea sury for particular information concerning the financial condition of the Government, and the various branches of the public service connected with the Treasury Department.

During the last fiscal year the receipts from customs were, for the first time, more than sixty four million dollars, and from all sources, seventy-three million nine hundred and eighteen thousand one hundred and forty. one dollars ; which, with the balance on hand up to the 1st of July, 1855. made the total resources of the year to amount to ninety-two million eight hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and seventeen dollars.

The expend tures, including three million dollars in execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding sums

In the ordnance department there is a decided and gratifying indication of progress creditable to it and to the country. The suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, in regard to further improvement in that branch of the service, I commend to your favorable action.

The new trigutes ordered by Congress are now afloat, and two of them in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture, and with their formidable

battery add largely to public strength and security. I concur in the views expressed by the Secretary of the Department in favor of a still further increase of our naval force.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents facts and views in relation to internal affairs over which the supervision of his department extends of much interest and importance.

The aggregate sales of the public lands, during the last fiscal year, amount to nine million two hundred and twenty seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight acres; for which has been received the sum of eight millions eight hundred and twenty-one thousaud four hundred and fourteen dollars.

During the same period there have been located, with mintary scrip and land warrants, and for other purposes, thirty million one hundred thousand two hundred and thirty acres, thus making a total aggregate of thirty nine million three hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eight acres. On the 30th of September last, surveys had been made of sixteen million eight hundred and seventy-three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine acres, a large proportion of which is ready for market.

The suggestions in this report in regard to the complication and progressive expansion of the business of the different bureaux of the department; to the pension system: to the colonization of Indian tribes, and the recommendations in relation to various improvements in the District of Columbia, are especially commended to your consideration.

The report of the Postmaster General presents fully the condition of that department. Its expenditures for the last fiscal year, were ten million four hundred and even thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars; and its gross receipts seven million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and one dollars-making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty-six dollars.

The deficiency of this department is thus seven hundred and forty-four thousand dollars greater than for the year ending June 30, 1853. Of this deficiency, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars is to be attributed to the additional compensation allowed post-masters by the act of Congress of June 22, 1854.

The mail facilities in every part of the country have been very much increased in that period, and the large addition of railroad service, amounting to seven thousand nine hundred and eight miles, has added largely to the cost of transportation.

The inconsiderable augmentation of the income of the Post Office Department under the reduced rates of postage, and its increasing expenditures, must, for the present, make it dependent to some extent upon the treasury for support.

The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in relation to the abolition of the franking privilege, and his views on the establishment of mail steamship lines, deserve the consideration of Congress.

I also call the special attention of Congress to the statement of the Postmaster General respecting the sums now paid for the transportation of mails to the Panama Railroad Company, and commend to their early and favorable consideration the suggestions of that officer in relation to new contracts for mail transportation upon that route, and also upon the tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes.

The United States continue in the enjoyment of amicable relations with all foreign powers.

When my last annual message was transmitted to Congress, two subjects of controversy, one relating to the enlistment of soldiers in this country for foreign service, and the other to Central America, threatened to disturb good understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Of the progress and termination of the former question you were informed at the time; and the

other is now in the way of satisfactory adjustment. The object of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850, was to secure. for the benefit of all nations, the neutrality and the common use of any transit way, or interoceanic communication, across the Isthmus of Panama, which might be opened within the limits of Central America. The pretension subsequently asserted by Great Britain, to dominion or control over l'erritories, in or near two of the routes, those of Nicaragua and Honduras, were deemed by the United States, not merely incompatible with the main object of the treaty, but opposed even to its express stipulations.

Occasion of controversy on this point has been re-moved by an additional treaty, which our minister at London has concluded, and which will be immediately submitted to the Senate for its consideration. Should the proposed supplemental arrangement be concurred in WASHINGTON, December 2, 1856.

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away or defeat rights, which the Constitution solemnly guarantied. In order to millify then the existing act of Congress concerning the extradition of lugitives from service, laws were enacted in many States, forbidding their officers, under the severest penalties, to participate in the execution of any act of Congress whatever. In this way that system of harmonious co operation between the thorities of the United States and of the several States, for the maintenance of their common institutions, which existed in the early years of the Republic, was destroyed; conflicts of jurisdiction came to be frequent; and Congress found itself compelled, for the support of the Constitution, and the vindication of its power, to authorize the appointment of new officers charged with the execution of its acts, as if they and the officers of the States were the ministers, respectively, of foreign governments in a state of mutual hostility, rather than fellow magistrates of a common country, peacefully subsisting under the protection of one wellconstituted Union. Thus here, also, aggression was followed by reaction; and the attack upon the Constitation at this point did but serve to raise up new barriers for its defence and security.

The third stage of this unhappy sectional controversy was in connexion with the organization of territorial governments, and the admission of new States into the Union. When it was proposed to admit the State of Maine, by separation of territory from that of Massachusetts, and the State of Missouri, formed of a portion of the territory ceded by France to the United States, repre-

paid on account of the public debt, amounted to sixty million one hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and one dollars; and including the latter, to seventy two million nine hundred and forty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-two dollars, the payment on this account having amounted to twelve million seven hundred and seventy- six thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

On the 4th of March, 1853, the amount of the public debt was sixty-nine million one hundred and twentynine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars. There was a subsequent increase of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the debt of Texas; making a total of seventy one million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Of this the sum of forty five million five hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars. including premium, has been discharged, reducing the debt to thirty million seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars; all which might be paid within a year without embarrassing the public service, but being not yet due, and only redeema-ble at the option of the holder, cannot be pressed to payment by the government.

On examining the expenditures of the last five years, it will be seen that the average, deducting payments on account of the public debt and ten millions paid by treaty to Mexico, has been but about forty-eight million dollars. It is believed that, under an economical admin-istration of the government, the average expenditure for

by all the parties to be affected by it, the objects contemplated by the original convention will have been fully attained.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 5th of Jane, 1854, which went into effective operation in 1855, put an end to causes of irritation between the two countries, by securing to the United States the right of fishery on the coast of the British North American provinces, with advantages equal to those enjoyed by British subjects. Besides the signal benefits of this treaty to a large class of our citizens engaged in a pursuit connected to no inconsiderable degree with our national prosperity and strength, it has had a favorable effect upon other interests in the provision it made for reciprocal freedom of trade between the United States and the British provinces in America.

The exports of domestic articles to those provinces during the last year amounted to more than twenty-two millions of dollars, exceeding those of the preceding year by nearly seven millions of dollars; and the imports therefrom, during the same period, amounted to more than twenty-one millions,-an increase of six millions upon those of the previous year.

The improved condition of this branch of our commerce is mainly attributable to the above-mentioned treaty. Provisions was made, in the first article of that treaty, for a commission to designate the mouths of rivers to which the common right of fishery, on the coast of the United States and the British Provinces, was not to extend. This commission has been employed a part of two seasons, but without much progress in accomplishing the

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