DITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWNAN

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 19, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 665.

The Subbath Recarder.

1st. under the above title, was not intended as party. I have the variety value of stitution, D. E. M. says he should have then the Recorder that some National Democrats that valuable paper might reasonably suppose that opposition to our National Administration was a sine qua non of fellowship in the Sevsociation, and published Oct. 26, 1854 'And that any person supporting this adminis tration, or any one not pledged against slavery, which is styled the light of the world."

In my article of Jan. 1st, in evidence that the mis-called Republicanism of the present G., yet some of his extreme views on some subjects I do not approve. I barely referred to his views in these words: "His position is the extreme of abolitionism, and has a parallel only in the former-productions of D. E. M." On reflection, I am satisfied that some other word should have been used instead of the word claimed him as a veritable abolitionist. But trary notwithstanding. See California. 'parallel.' For, on re-examining some of their his object was to defend the right of petition. views. If I mistake not, S. S. G. holds to the express his views on the subject, he did it clearwith the principles of Christianity, and no farthe Recorder, threatening, if an occasion offered to resist the law, even to the shedding of blood. He places the African above the Caucasian race, mentally and morally. In proof of this, I refer the reader to an extract from his article in the Recorder of Jan. 30, 1851. which is not as strong as some of his expressions in other articles on the same subject: "But are there no inferior mentalities among the Caucasians? Our prisons and poor houses are filled with them. The streets of our cities are crowded with them. Our thoroughfares groan with their burden. Our public works are checkered with them. In some of our proudest States, one third of the white population can neither read nor write their names Thus in this land, the proudest trophy of Caucasian mind, wretchedness, crime, ignorance, and mental imbecility, look in vain for a parallel among blacks of proportionate num-

bers and circumstances!" In two articles, published in the Recorder of Feb. 12th and 19th, 1857. D. E. M. has atreaders of the Recorder are requested to read carefully his two articles, and mine, and compare the three with the facts of our history, and I am sure that their decision would be, that he has not truly answered or disproved a sentence

In as few words as practicable, I shall notice some of the errors of his productions, intending to answer no more abortions within the next three months; but as the Recorder has formerly published many articles against the Democratic party. I shall claim the right to fire the last political gun. I do not approve of such articles in our religious family paper. But if any one or all of the opponents of Democracy wish to discuss the subject through the columns of the Tribune, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post; New York Sun, Albany Argus, or any other political or secular paper, they can be

accommodated with a competitor. A Democracy is where political power exists in the people, or emanates from them. When our National, and the first of our State Constitutions, were adopted, we had just emerged from a Colonial state of dependence on a monarchy. At that time the principles of Democracy were precisely the same as now; and in the formation of the two great National parties, after that period, the Democratic party it has continued to hold down to the present veloped now than in the commencement; as I of our officers now elective, were appointed by essor in his effort at deception. a Council of Appointment, or otherwise. And Article V. of Amendments to the Constitu-

electors at a subsequent election; and there had a trial; he may be innocent; we are to violently opposed by the Federalists; but ad presume that he is innocent. For there is a vocated and voted for by the united Democracy, rule of law, that "every man is to be presumed and adopted in In other States, the Right of to be innocent, until he is PROVED to be guilty." Suffrage has been extended more recently, and Yet in violation of this rule of law, and the The article published in the Recorder of Jan. always through the influence of the Democratic lifth Article of the Amendments to the Con-

a commencement of political discussions, to be In our highly favored country, the sovereign hung P continued, but barely to inform the readers of power emanates from the people. Our State Legislatures have exactly such powers as are he is so partial to the African, and so prejudicimparted to them. They cannot go beyond ed against the Caucasian, especially if he be a yet survive. Otherwise, the casual readers of their constitutional limits. Congress has cer- Democrat, and such is his peculiar political tain powers conferred on it by the Constitution. vision, that he cannot see the rights of the lat-Those powers are enumerated. They are limit- ter, in the plainest Articles of the Constitution. ed by Article 10, in the following words: "The but fancies he sees a negro everywhere, even enth-day Baptist churches. As a specimen of the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the In conclusion, I was a state of the Constitution, and prohibited by it to the Inconclusion, I was a state of the Constitution. former articles, read the following words, in a States, are reserved to the States respectively, resolution passed by the North-Western As- or to the people." D. E. M. errs in supposing that powers conferred on Congress or State called Republicans, the Democratic party, is Legislatures, by Constitutions, cannot be restored to the people by Congress or the State to bleed. Legislatures. Legislatures frequently refer to 2d. Ev by his vote, commits an act which ought to the people for their decision laws that the forexclude him from membership in that body mer have constitutional power to pass themselves. Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, "in all cases whatsoever," within and over the Dis- in opposition to our opponents. trict of Columbia, limited to ten miles square: but in the Territories it is merely the land-agent whether in peace or in war, our country has day is not Christianity, I referred to an article of the land-lords. It has the delegated power been sustained triumphantly by the Democratic by S. S. G., in the Recorder of June 12, 1856. of making all needful rules and regulations re- party, though opposed in all cases by our op-Although I have the greatest respect for S. S. specting the territory or other property of the ponents. United States, and here its authority ends for the powers not delegated to it are reserved prosperity, within and without, the Democratic to the people, who are, de facto et de jure, the party is always triumphant. sovereigns.

doctrine of universal brotherhood; and makes ly. His views were these: When legislating no exclusive distinction on account of races or public buildings, and other property of the color; and does not object to the intermarriage United States, located within the limits of the clare; exaggerated those committed by the of the white and black races; and regards it District, he regarded the whole Union as his border-ruffians; and fabricated many others as his duty to oppose both slavery and the Fu- constituents, and voted according to the inter- for the northern and eastern markets. Our gitive Slave Law, as far as possible consistent ests of the nation; but when legislating in re- opponents were like the green-eyed monster gard to the municipal laws of the District, he jealousy. "which makes the meat on which it asked himself. "Who are my constituents?" ther. D. E. M. goes still farther; for, soon He answered, "The few inhabitants of the Disafter the Fugitive Slave Law was passed by trict." And he declared that he would not Congress, he came out with a flaming article in vote for the abolition of slavery there, without such a decision from a majority of those immediately interested. What squatter sovereignty! for poor D. E. M. to shed crocodile

> After misquoting or mutilating and misapplying certain articles of the Constitution, D. E. M. winds up that part of the subject in the following words: "H. B. C. is welcome, then, to all he may gain by fleeing behind the unconstitutional humbug of squatter sovereignty."

All he has said in regard to the efforts of the sas, is so entirely unfounded that I shall not

I shall now notice his mis-quoting and misapplying of certain sections of the Constitution. and then "leave him alone in his glory."

He says, " To the word and the testimony. Article V. of Amendments to the Constitution: No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." This quotation is followed by him with the following comments: "This article most unequivocally prohibits slavery. Language could not be tempted a refutation of mine of Jan. 1st. The more explicit. But if it prohibits slavery, it prohibits it somewhere, and as our state-rights Democrats deny that it applies to the States, it must of necessity apply to the territories. It then prohibits samebody from establishing slavery in the territories of the United States. Whom does it prohibit? It prohibits everybody. Whoever, then, has the right to legist late for the territories, holds that right under this constitutional inhibition. It is the flaming sword of the cherubim, raised by our fathers to guard the tree of liberty in all our territories. It is not a question, then, for either the ELEC-TORS of a territory or for Congress to decide, whether slavery shall be excluded from or established in the territories." The last sentence above quoted completely refutes and annihilates all that D. E. M. has written, or can write, in vindication of any act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the Territories, including what he calls the Jeffersonian Ordinance, and the Missouri Compromise. And if Congress had no constitutional right to establish slavery, or exclude it from the Territories, Congress did exactly right in repealing the Compromise Act of

endeavor to excel all creation, and one other started with precisely the same principles that person, in mis-quoting and mis-applying written language: the reader is requested to read care day; though, in some respects, more fully de- fully his Vth Article of Amendments to the Constitution, and his remarks thereon, and shall in a few words show. For instance, in compare them with the genuine Vth Article. our own State, (New York,) the Elective and its obvious meaning, and then compare Franchise and the Right of Suffrage were quite the 11th and 12th verses of Psalm xcl. with limited until our Constitution was amended by their quotation in Matthew iv. 6, and Luke iv. a Constitutional Convention in 1821, and adopt. 10 and 11, and then decide whether D. E. M. ed by the people. Previous to that time many has, or has not, beaten his thustrious prede

The great difficulty with D. E.M. is that

In conclusion, I will mention a few things that should not be forgotten:

1st. Contrary to the predictions of the mis triumphant, peace prevails, and Kansas ceases

2d. Every constitutional and legislative improvement that has been made within the last half century, in the several States and in the Nation, has been made by Democratic votes, 3d. In all our difficulties with foreign powers,

4th. When our country enjoys peace and

5th. Slavery has never been established on The venerable ex-President J. Q. Adams pre- any soil north of 36.30 since Missouri was adsented to the House of Representatives so mitted into the Union as a State and probamany petitions for the abolition of slavery in bly never will be; but freedom has been estabthe District of Columbia, that the abolitionists lished south of that line—D. E. M. to the con-

6th. In the last Presidential campaign, diffi former writings, I find some difference in their For when the proper time arrived for him to culties in Kansas were the soul and body, the vitality and aliment of modern Republicanism

7th. To maintain their temporary existence,

Lastly. Kansas will probably soon be admitted as a Free State, by our Democratic Administration; the present organization of our opponents will be abandoned; their presome future trouble may arise, we shall again see our opponents fighting against our country under some new and inappropriate name.

P. S.—After leaving the preceding article in our P. O., on the 26th of February, I received the Recorder of that date, containing the remarks of D. E. M. under the caption of "Democracy—Ignorance and Intelligence."

will briefly notice. In the first place, he undertakes the graceless task of sustaining the charge of ignorance against the Democratic party. I have not room now to follow him in comparisons; but will barely say, that the Constitution is the guide to the Democrat in political matters, as the New Testament is to others. And it is to be presumed, that no cate that he does.

He next charges the Democrats with being opposed to the Maine Law. They are. He hen congratulates himself that there are but very few Democrats in the Seventh day Baptist churches, and hopes that the time is near at hand when they will all be excluded; and when "Sabbatarianism, Maine-law-ism, and Abolitionism, will be synonymous terms!" thinks that when the denomination comes fully up-or rather down-to his standard, it will truly be the salt of the earth! But he is again mistaken. For instead of salt, it would be saltpetre. But on learning his mistake, he may congratulate himself that saltpetre is better than "salt that has lost its savor." For when he goes into actual service as a Corporal under Capt. Beecher, of the Independent, he will find it a valuable article in the manufacture of powder to use in his Sharpe's rifles, in fighting against the Constitution, and against our coun-

In conclusion, I will say, that the leaders of the Democratic party, and the party generally. though decidedly opposed to the Maine Law, and the fanatical movements of the radical Abolitionists, are, and always have been, in favor of temperance, and the abolition of slaverv. but in favor of both, only in a legitimate way. The temperance cause was progressing steadily and surely until some of its professed friends took ultra grounds, and made a political hobby of it. The Maine Law was passed in several States; the experiment failed; and in the last political campaign, the Maine Law was carefully left out of the issue by our op- to one of the teachers, he said, "Shall I put of a man living on a wild common at the out. When these new States were twenty years State where the Maine Law originated,) gave having no hope." He closed his little memo- describing her as being most strangely altered, ern, He did not conceal the fact that he was no person could vote, even for a State Senator, tion reads as follows: "No person shall be a large majority for Col. Fremont, and elected random book, and went on to the next class, added, "You will find the lion become a lamb." a minister, but introduced the subject of reliables possessed of real estate to the value of held to answer for a capital or otherwise intwo hundred and fifty dollars. That Conven- famous crime, unless on a presentment or in that time Gov. Hamlin, in his annual message word was enough; "no hope." God's Spirit rough, whose language had been violent, and "Celestial City," who was abxious to take as tion contained one hundred and twenty-eight dictment of a grand jury, except in cases aris, to the Legislature, cautioned it against revive strove with that teacher's soul, until he found her conduct untained, lay on a bed of exceed many as possible along with him. When he members, a majority being Democrats. In ing in the land or naval forces, or in the militial ing the Maine Law, because at their recent a hope at the cross of Jesus. that Convention were the most prominent Fed, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for time of the adoption of the United States Containing the Chancellor, the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of stitution, slavery existed in all the States ex
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the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of stitution, slavery existed in the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of stitution. preme Court, except Judge Yates, who was a life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any cept one. Jefferson and other early Democrats tution. The student went to his room, and change Her child had picked up the text book like to retire, but will wait for family worship. Democrat, and who was not a member of the criminal case, to be a witness against himself, up with God. The expression, and carried it home as it a lawful spoil of choice." The family were all called to

Thou, to whom all are known, From the cradle to the grave-Save. O save. From the world's temptations From tribulations: From that fierce anguish Wherein we languish; From that torpor deep Wherein we lie asleep, Heavy as death, cold as the grave; Save. O save. When the soul, growing clearer,

Sees God no nearer; When the soul, mounting higher To God comes no nigher; But the arch-fiend Pride Mounts at her side, Foiling her high emprise Sealing her eagle-eyes, And, when she fain would some Makes idols to adore: Changing the pure emotion

To a skin-deep sense Of her own eloquence: Strong to deceive, strong to enslave-Save. O save. From the ingrain'd fashion

Of this earthly nature,

That mars thy creature: From grief that is but passion: From mirth that is but feigning; From tears that bring no healing; From wild and weak complaining Thine old strength revealing Save, O save.

From doubt, where all is double: Where wise men are not strong Where comfort turns to trouble: Where just men suffer wrong: Where sorrow treads on joy: Where sweet things sooner cloy.

Where faiths are built on dust: Where love is half mistrust. Hungry, and barren, and sharp as the sea; O set us free.

O let the false dream fly Where our sick souls do lie Tossing continually. O where thy voice doth come Let all doubts be dumb: Let all words be mild: And strifes be reconciled: All pains beguil'd; Light bring no blindness; Love no unkindness: Knowledge no ruin; Fear no undoing,

GOOD SOLDIERS OF JESUS CHRIST.

[Matthew Arnold.

The following extract from a communication

Save, O save.

sent name will become obsolete; and when in the Protestant Churchman, indicates that among our Episcopal brethren are some who go out into "the highways and hedges," and watch for souls as those that must give ac-

"A case has lately come to my knowledge. that article are some two or three points which ten to an intimate friend, without the least idea.

I will briefly notice. In the first place, he up-But as the facts can be made known without revealing the name and residence of the writer. I take the liberty of making these extracts. They are as follows:

"'My Master has kindly blessed me with excellent health and strength to labor, for so plain in their language, and obvious in their | Sunday, hot as it was, I was strengthened to meaning, that "he that runs may" understand, preach twice in my church, teach two classes even if he has not yet learned to "read," es in Sunday school, walk over the mountains four pecially if he has ever heard both read once by and a half miles, preach again to an attentive congregation in a school-house, staid that night Democrat voted that does not understand both with a parishioner, found two members of the better than the productions of D. E. M. indi- family prepared, I trust, by divine grace, for confirmation. Next morning set out on my return home, visiting at every house as I passed. conversing and praying with them and leaving tracts. On my way, found another young disciple ready for baptism, and another head of a another seeking the kingdom of heaven, whom I promised to visit, about six miles off on the mountains, if possible, this week. I reached home about dark, having called on fifteen families. To-morrow. God willing, I must visit the sick, and two other families in a neighboring town, and the next day I shall go to another town. This will give you a pretty correct map of my life from week to week. I begin to see my labors have not been wholly unattended by the divine blessing; in places where I had hardly hoped the seed would find root, I rejoice to behold the young blade shoot up, and hope yet to be able to see the full corn in the ear. "The only comment which I have to make

on the foregoing is, that the writer is an aged nevs on foot, staff in hand, and that he lives upon a scanty income, with none of the luxuries, and but few of the comforts of life. and vet he never complains; but labors with cheerfulness, looking above for his reward."

IMPORTANCE OF ONE WORD.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler communicates the follow ing to the Christian Intelligencer:

Harlan Page once went through his Sunday school to take its spiritual census. Coming

to the missionary work by a single remark of whereunto I sent it." the Rev. Charles Simeon on the results hof Carey's work in India. du His mind began to stir under the new thought; then came the perusal of Brainard's Life, and Martyn's soul made, the judgment day alone can determine. Reader I have you never yet spoken one word for Christ? Have you never invited one sinner to the Saviour? Then I fear that though you may at last reach the New Jerusalem, you will tread those golden pavements wearing a starless crown. A single sentence may save a soul from perdition.

MISSIONS AND GEOGRAPHY.

Col. Rawlinson, one of the most eminent aning deserved tribute, on behalf of geography and civilization generally, at a reception given to Mr. Livingston in England, as reported by the News of the Churches:

"It was not, perhaps, generally known how which are ever returning to the same central much the science of geography was indebted point, so that the mind is not less busily applyto the missionary's exertions; but, if they examined the history either of Asia or Africa, they would find that, from the remotest ages purpose—the one makes the great artist or to the present day, all great discoveries had poet, the other the great man or action. And been made by missionaries. But it was not with purpose comes the grand secret of worldly alone geographical discoveries that had result success, which some men call will, but which it ed from the efforts of missionaries. Independ | would rather call earnestness. If I were asked, ently of their own grand and special functions, from my experience of life, to say what attrithere were other results which did not less claim bute most impressed the minds of others, or admiration than geographical discovery. He most commanded fortune, I should say earnesthimself had witnessed the reclaiming of an en ness. The wind at the reclaiming of an entransaction with the reclaiming of an entransaction and the reclaiming and the recl tire nation from barbarism within the last the deepest barbarianism twenty years ago, he was only expressing the unanimous feeling. not alone of this meeting, but of men of science the life of the distinguished man before them

EARLY BAPTISTS IN CONNECTICUT.

might be spared to complete the work which

he had so nobly and so auspiciously commenced."

The following anecdote of Rev. Dr. Strong is told in the "Memorials of the First Baptist -Church, Hartford, Connecticut:"

"When the Baptists began to hold public services, an over-zealous member of Dr. Strong's society called upon him, and asked him if he knew that John Bolles had 'started an opposition meeting.

'No,' said he, 'when-where? Why, at the old court-house.

O, yes, I know it, the doctor carelessly re plied; 'but it is not an opposition meeting. They are Baptists, to be sure, but they preach the same doctrine that I do. You had better go and hear them? Go!' said the man. 'I am a Presbyterian.

'So am I,' rejoined Dr. Strong, but that need not prevent us wishing them well. You

'No,' said the man, with energy, 'I shan't go near them. Dr. Strong, aint you going to do something about it? 'What?'

Stop it, can't you?'

'My friend,' said the doctor seriously, 'John Bolles is a good man, and will surely go to heaven. If you and I get there we shall meet him; and we had better, therefere cultivate a pleasant acquaintance with him here.'"

GREAT THINGS HANG ON LITTLE HINGES.

A few years ago a little boy had a present t was bound in red leather, and had his name written on it. One day, when he went to visit the lions at Lynn Mart, his little book fell out of his pocket. He was a very little boy, and much troubled at the loss of the book, for his name was written on it by his grandmother her-

year afterward, the Rev. R C , the upon the threshold of its gate. You must be clergyman of W , (a parish about eight found in Christ," or you will perish eternally ! miles from Lynn,) gave the following history of the lost book.

He said he had been sent for to see the wife ing suffering, patient and resigned space on the was invited to the supper-table, he introd

of my soul, came up to my pew, and simply, cient to bear, her, heavy, burden, of mult, and whispered (Eternity) in my ear with solemn present her clad in His own spotless righteenstenderness, and left me. But that word did ness before the throne of God, thus proving the not leave me : it drove me to the cross for sal- truth of that verse, "My word shall not return unto me void; it shall accomplish that It is said that Henry Martyn was first drawn which I please, and shall presper in the thing

HAVE A PURPOSE.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in his address on the was consecrated to his apostolic toils. How occasion of his installation as Lord Rector of many missionaries Martyn's biography has Glasgow University; endeavored to impress upon the minds of the students the value of a definite purpose in life, in the following admirathess meetings. This is writing egangual old

"Having once chosen that calling which then becomes your main object in life, cling to it firmly-bring to bear upon it all your energies, all the information you are elsewhere variously collecting. All men are not born with genius, but every man can acquire purpose, and purpose is the back-bone and marrow of genius—nay, I can scarcely distinguish one from the other. tiquarian scholars of the age, paid the follow- For what is genius? Is it not an impossioned predilection for some definite art or study to which the mind converges all its energies, each thought or image that is suggested by nature or learning, solitude or converse, being habitually and involuntarily added to those ideas ing than when it seems to be the most released from application. That is genius, and that is

"The earnest man wins way for himself; and twenty years through their efforts. He had earnestness and truth go together. Never seen a nation, if he might call that a nation, affect to be other than you are—either richer which consisted of from 30,000 to 40,000 family or wiser. Never be ashamed to say, "I do not lies—the Nestorian Christians—enveloped in know.' Men will then believe you when you say, I do know. Never be ashamed to and now, by the aid of a little band of Ameri- whether applied to time or money, it cannot can missionaries, he saw them taking their afford it - I cannot afford to waste an hour stand amongst the civilized nations of the in the idleness to which you invite me — I world. Their literature had revived, schools cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw were established throughout the country, a away. Once establish yourself and your mode journal was printed and published in their own of life as what they really are, and your foot is native Syriac language. And when he reflect on solid ground, whether for the gradual, step ed on that example, he could well understand onward, or for the sudden spring over a precithat in Southern Africa the same results might pice. From these maxims let me deduce anbe expected in God's own time. He knew that other—learn to say 'No' with decision': 'Yes' with caution—'No with decision whenever it resists temptation: 'Yes' with caution everywhere, in uttering the fervent hope, that whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely upon him. I have frequently seen in life a person preferred to a long list of applicants; for some important charge which lifts him at once into station and fortune, merely because he has this reputation. that when he says he knows a thing he knows it and when he says he will do a thing he will do it. Muse, gentlemen, over these maxims: you will find it easy enough to practice them, for when you have added them together the sum total looks very much like—a Scotchman."

THE CITIES OF REFUGE.

"Who have fled for refuge, to lay hold of the hope

In Exodus xxi. 13, God said he would appoint a place of refuge whither the slayer might flee. In Num. xxxv. 11, the Israelites were to do it. In Duet. iv. 41, we are told that Moses did it on this side of Jordan. In Deut. xix. 7. the Israelites were to do it on the other side of Jordan. In Josh. xx. 7, Joshua and the Israelites did it by Moses' command, received from God, thus reconciling these apparent contradictions; and fulfilling God's purposes.

The names of these cities were-1st. "Bezar," which signifies rock. 2d. "Ramoth." which signifies high ones.

3d. "Golan," which signifies great joy. "Keedesh," which signifies holiness. 5th. "Shechem," which signifies quietness.

Christ Jesus, shall have fellowship with the high ones, the holy, blessed, and glorious Trinty; they, and only they, are the persons who have occasion for great joy; they are the holiest people; they only know what true peace and quietness are; and they are those who shall be sure to find society—some with whom they can have fellowship and communion, both here

Dear reader, have you fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before you? Are you indeed within the city of refuge? If found The matter was almost forgetten, when, a without you must perish, even were your feet

ponents. Of a thousand facts to prove this, you down as having in hope in Christ?" The skirts of his parish, in notoriously bad charac younger than they now are, Mr. 15 , an agent one only will be mentioned now, that being teacher frankly replied. "No." "Then said ter. The message was brought to him by the for a Missionary Society, was riding lover this sufficient. Last fall the State of Maine, (the Mr. Page tenderly, "I will put you down as medical man who attended her, and who, after wide field, (and stepped for the night at a tax-Democrat, and who was not a member of the criminal case, to be a witness against himself, convention. Among the prominent Democratic members were Vice-President Daniel Droperty in the several States, as soon as practicable. One after another of the original property be taken for public use, without just of Democratic members were Vice-President Daniel Droperty be taken for public use, without just of Virginia and declared in favor of freedomic refers to private property, all the rest of the Right of Suffrage, and the Elective, Franchise, were cloquently adjocated by the apoyrenment. Democrates and others, and carried life significant of the significan New York, March 19, 1857.

Editors-GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. JAMES BAILEY. WM B. MAXSON N. V HULI, A B. BURDICK, GEO. R. WHEELER, T E BABCOCK M. ALLEN, LUCIUS CRANDALL,

British Correspondent-JAMES A. BEGG.

Our Accounts-Close of the Volume

We are now on the last quarter of the thirteenth volu the Sabbath Recorder. About one half of our subscribers (man) thanks to them) have already paid for the volume. The other half are indebted to us in sums which probably sppear small to each of them, but which in the aggregate make a large sum not easily advanced. Bills have been sent to those who owe us so that none need be ignorant of the state of their accounts. is carnestly requested, that those who have received bills will at once forward the amount due, and save us the mortificatio of dunning and being dunned. Money may be remitted by mai

CHURCH BUSINESS.

We are not satisfied with the way in which church business is too often managed. In the first place, sufficient interest is not felt in it by the whole church. Very few, compared with the whole number of members, attend the business meetings. This is wrong: for though some things which are done on such occasions, are not of so much importance but what a few car attend to them, and give them a direction which will satisfy all: there are, on the other hand, some things which call for the united wisdom of the whole body. Questions, the decision of which involves a good deal of responsibility, do not unfrequently arise, and the determination of them by the small number who attend, is not always accomplished in such a way as to give satisfaction to the absent ones. These almost always take it upon themselves to whisper their discontent to one another, till in the end the spirit of faction is rife, and the peace of the church is destroyed. Loads of censure are heaped upon that portion of the church who fold interest enough in its business to look after the management of it, notwithstanding they may have done the best that was possible under the circumstances. But in reality, the absent ones should take the blame upon themselves; for, but for their absence, the business might have taken an entirely different

In the next place, we see no reason why the female members should not attend the be meetings of the church. Even if they do not actively participate in the proceedings, the concern which they have in Zion's welfare, should make them interested spectators. We do not see, however, by what principle they are exempted from taking an active part. If it is a Scripture principle, it is one which we have not yet clearly discovered. And how often do questions arise, in the settlement of which females have quite as deep interest as the male members! For instance, in choosing a pastor why should not the sisters give their voice a to what sort of a man they are to have for their spiritual guide and counsellor? So also in the reception and dismission of members reason shows that they should be consulted. In such matters, the Gospel requires unanimity. No one should be received into the fellowship of a church, to the just grief of any of its members. But how shall this be prevented always, if the female members are not consulted? Or if this difficulty is precluded by receiving members into the church at some other time than a church meeting, it still remains in cases of rejection, or excommunication. And though the unanimity principle be dispensed with in such cases, who desires to see members cut off from fellowship by the vote of a bare majority and that majority of male members only. and that again not a majority of the whole number of male members, but of the scanty few who can be brought together at church meeting? It not very seldom happens, that, out of a church consisting of a hundred members, not more than twelve can be brought together for business. Suppose a member on trial for some offense involving his continuance in fellowship. The day comes for the final disposal of the case: and when the question is put to vote. seven give their voices for his rejection, and six to retain him. Less than one fourteenth part of the whole church must shoulder the responsibility of a case of such vast importance. Is this right? You who habitually neglect the church meetings, think of this.

Another thing we have to complain of. is the neglect of churches, on receiving members by letter or certificate, to promptly inform the sister church from which such members have We have spoken of this before, and we bring the thing up again, because confusion grows out of it. Want of exactness in the statistics of the denomination is not the only tronble arising. Suppose a case. From the church at A. goes a brother, taking with him a certificate of his standing. He lives a year or two in the bounds of the church at B.: then goes to the church at C., and after some time, writes to do well to call to mind the fact that we are of it. Still, there is a great and precious truth the church at A., requesting a letter, that he laboring in God's vineyard, in the way he has often underlying this mode of speaking. The may unite with the church where he now is. his original certificate having been lost, or mislaid. One of the members, however, declares that he feels a strong conviction, bordering there: still he does not feel entirely certain. No official notice has been received of the fact. exclusion was unjust; and not caring to make land, and that there is a machine in operation the power of "the law of the spirit of life." at C.; achieves his object by purming the course | Christ is doing great things. The facilities of fect into one?"

cial notice by the clerk, whenever a certificate is received from another church? T. B. B.

THE WORK OF THE CHURCH-WILL IT SUCCEED! We answer, The prospect of a successful i sue is before us. We are encouraged to believe this. because it is promised. Had there been no promises of God to this effect, the church would not have labored on so long, nor would there be a sufficient stimulus to persevere now. All who have ever thrown their energies into and carried out their labors in the cause of Christ, have based their hope of success on the divine promises. There has been, and still is. a constant fulfillment of those promises in the experience of the church of God, and their entire verification urges on the servants of the Lord in their toils and self-denving labors. The promises in reference to the building up and extension and universal triumph and glory of Christ's kingdom, are made in connection with the labors of the church. The prophets. previous to the coming of Christ, had their commission and the assurance of success at the same time. The first disciples who were actively engaged in the diffusion of the doctrines the Saviour taught, were inspired with hope, because the word of one who could not lie guarantied unto them a favorable result. With what power were they armed, when from the lips of a risen Saviour, just about to ascend to want of former influences and associations. glory, they were commissioned to preach the They are among strangers. The embarrass gospel to the whole world, with the positive ments of their new position, and the influence promise of his divine presence. The same pro- of new temptations, are often severely felt mise stands out in all its freshness and certainty | They often long for a return of those influences before the church of God, inspiring its minis- of which they are now bereft. Among the ters to labor, in season and out of season, at influences employed by every well-regulated home and abroad; and all true Christians, who | Christian family, to develop and train the mind, sigh for the world's renovation, to pray and is the Christian newspaper. I think I speak labor too without ceasing. Weak as the church safely when I say, that there is not a really inis in herself, yet the worm Jacob shall thresh telligent and thoroughly disciplined Christian the mountains, and "a little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation." We may well be encouraged to pray and toil this work. To a family of this kind, how weland suffer for Zion's sake, for we are assured come a visitor is the "family" paper. How by a promise-making and a promise-fulfilling seriously, then, is the loss of this felt, when chil-God, that "as soon as Zion travailed, she dren are taken from home, placed in the midst brought forth her children," and the final issue of her anxieties should be that all flesh shall come to worship before the Lord, and all na- dren come into contact with many new and tions and tongues shall come and see his glory. sometimes strangely erroneous views, which What a glorious prospect stretches out before from the specious and confident manner in the church of Christ, as couched in the pro- which they are presented, either captivate or mises of God, scattered with a liberal hand. and by the impulses of a generous heart—such a heart as Divinity alone possesses-over the sacred page. We might be discouraged in our attempts to impress men's minds with the truth. and to bring them to repentance, had we not full conviction of the truth of revelation, and faith in its gracious declarations. The human heart is so bad-so opposed to God and to those truths which strike at the pride and corruption of our depraved nature—that we should

success embrace a satisfactory reward to the Saviour for his sufferings, as stated in the 55th chapter of Isaiah, 10th and 11th verses. The Saviour cannot lose his reward, and as his suf- thing is sought with more avidity than the wellferings were great, the reward must correspond. hope in the enterprise, is, the instrumentality comed by their associates, and ere it is half is of divine appointment. It would most cer- read, a dozen have spoken for "the next tainly be absurd and criminal to suppose that God would ordain means for an especial object. purpose designed, when used aright and in faith. If ministers in succession are raised up, and churches planted and increased, and thus the all according to a divine plan, we may be sure nection with the performance of an imperative the object will be carried out, and the work accomplished. The great idea presented to the duty to your children, as the one suggested minds of those men who were pioneers in the above? enterprise, was the world's evangelization. This idea has been retained, in all ages and in the most corrupt days of the church, and in the darkest times there have been some noble souls tality which made satan tremble. When we

have no hope, were it not for the divine pro-

mises, assuring us that his word shall not re-

who is able to perform, and unchangeable in

fully labor on, for we cannot labor in vain.

ceed. any attempt to be restored, in face of what he which will dash it to atoms, and that his time When will the reader be added to that number supposes to be insuperable difficulties; feeling is short. We may be sure, when satan is so in whom is answered the prayer, "I in them.

above supposed. Now it is possible that such the church, too, at the present day, for carrycases may be of rare occurrence; possibly the ing on the work, are favorable indications. In like has never happened in our denomination. dividuals of Christian character and talent are Yet the thing may happen; and why should casting into the treasury of the Lord for the it not be effectually precluded, by the adoption, purpose of sending the gospel abroad and cirand rigid enforcement, of a rule requiring offi- culating the Bible in every land. Schools for giving proper instruction and improving pious young men designed for the ministry, at home and abroad, are raised and sustained by the liberal contributions of the church. These with all of their imperfections and misapplications, will help to overturn the sophistries of infidels, defend the gospel in the face of gainsayers and opposers, and push on the gospe car in distant lands. New fields for Christian labor are opening, inviting the onward course of the missionary and colporteur, and indicat ing the mighty progress of the gospel. False religions are giving way, and old Babylon is disjointed and enfeebled, and resorting to schemes to keep her standing, which may ultimately help her downfall. All these call upon the church to lift up her head, and with untiring zeal to prosecute her work, as her labor wil not be in vain in the Lord. GEO. R. WHEELER.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE CHILDREN AT Some months since, the writer took occasion to suggest, through the columns of the Recorder. to parents sending their children from home to school, the propriety of furnishing them with their family newspaper. My observations for some years past have led me to feel a deep interest in this matter. Children who have been well trained at home feel, when at school, the family in the country, where the family paper is not regarded as an indispensable agent in of strangers, and surroundered by the new re lations of a crowded school. Also, your chilentangle them. Perhaps books, pamphlets, or papers, are gratuitously furnished them in support of these new theories, and so their minds may be corrupted and drawn from the truth Besides, in a company of students, such as may be found at most of our Academies, there will often be found persons of depraved habitspersons who, though young in years, may be old in vice. These are often in possession of vile and obscene books, which they silly circu late among those whom they draw into their company. If, however, our children are fur nished with good reading from home, and by turn unto him void, and that he will pour out those whom they love, and they know that i his Spirit on all flesh. But with those pro- is furnished for their good, their chances to be mises at hand, and proceeding from a being beguiled by vicious reading are greatly diminished. This also keeps thoughts of home before his character, we may well cheerfully and faith- the mind, and constantly suggests trains of re flection which guard against evil. Besides, a All these promises center in Christ Jesus, and better plan could scarcely be devised for bene have reference to the great work he has wrought | fiting their associates, for the reason, that news out by his sufferings and death, and will as papers are so eagerly sought after in such comsurely be fulfilled as he has suffered for a guilty munities. Besides the vicious class referred to and ruined world. Moreover, these promises of above, there is a far larger class of students in our Academies and Colleges who have a keen relish for intellectual food, and by them, for the employment of their leisure moments, no conducted nowspaper. The paper, then, sent Another consideration, inspiring us with to your son or daughter, is watched and welchance." What a chance is here, not only to please, but also to profit. These persons, reand yet not make those means efficient for the member, are the ones who in a few years are to take their turn in giving thoughts to the world. But the thoughts that they give out must be such as they have received. In what Christian standard raised and sustained and way, then, can you so cheaply furnish thought should you fear to look the legitimate deduc -imperishable and saving thought-in con-

"GETTING RELIGION."

N. V. HULL.

This expression may often be used in a false sense, as though the nervous or mesmeric or had a right to expect a courteous reply. But Legislature of New York on the 9th of March: who have remembered the divine command of sympathetic excitement which often accompalas you seem disposed to treat both myself and a risen Saviour, and employed an instrumen- nies the beginnings of religion, were the reli- the question disrespectfully, I must avail myself ed States have decided, by the concurring meetings have been held for some time daily gion itself; whereas it may exist without true of other means "to receive enlightenment upon are discouraged by things around us, we shall piety, and godliness may be with little or none the question propounded." appointed, and therefore must eventually suc- believer does receive something from beyond prosperity of our country for a few years past slavery from them, and which decision has in at Beirut, Syria, Jan. 11. His death had believer does receive something from beyond prosperity of our country for a few years pass himself. There is a "partaking of the divine has led to immense investments in railroads seriously impaired the constitutional rights of his valuable life might be spared to finish the The last remark we shall offer is, that pre- nature," a "sealing with the promised Holy and other public works, and created a spirit of sent indications foretell a glorious triumph. Spirit," a having "Christ formed within us," speculation everywhere. All over the country. even on confidence, that the brother in question We have referred, in a former article, to the a "dwelling in God and He in us," a "commun- but more particularly at the West, people are That a joint committee of three members of the united with the church at B., while he lived achievements of the past. We will now glance ion with God," without which our religion is running headlong into debt, in confident expect- Senate and four members of the Assembly. be at the present. It is true, we have to deplore but elementary and imperfect. This is the ation that real estate will continue to rise the existence of many errors, much formality blessing of being dead as to natural self, and and that their fortunes will be made thereby however, and such is the negligence of our and worldly glare, in the church; yet the having Christ live in us, to quicken with his But the more cautious and far-seeing think churches on this point, that none is expected. church is doing a great work in the earth. The divine life all our susceptibilities and powers. they discover signs of a coming storm, which The fual conclusion is to give the brother a numerous societies formed, and the activities It is seldom or never received in the commence- will make it necessary to shorten sail. One of certificate of the standing he had at the time and enterprises entered into, have roused up ment of our religious life, but is the reward to our cotemporaries, after enumerating some of he left. After some time, it comes to light, the devil and his agents, who are plying their a self-crucifixion and deeper faith, even as pardon the dangers ahead, gives the following sensible a new turn. It was the custom first to "surthat the brother was received into the church arts and schemes, to escape the ruin in pros. and hope are the fruits of our first turning to advice :at B., and for some misdemeanor was after pect. That subtle and decided foe of God and God. Few understand this. Our religion is wards excluded. But he fancying that his man sees that his kingdom is tottering in every too generally shallow. Our legalism knows not of our outstanding obligations as speedily and parishioners with a view to their pastors; and in the Territory of Nebraska. Nebraska is

LAYING ON OF HANDS

a few things to sav.

In the first place, I' take exceptions to the in the days of our ancient fathers," &c. My confessed ignorance has for many years hung as a leaden weight upon my spirit. I never an article for the press, (though of our own factory, and teach them to hew out their severpaper I am equally with my critic an "editorial contributor,") without feeling keenly my insufficiency. When, then, so sarcastic a remark as the one above is made of me, by one whose learning and piety have so long been both an honor and a blessing to our denomination. I feel that it is too severe. It may be, however, that something of which I am not aware has escaped me, which has made the correction necessary. If so, please point it out. and I will make an earnest effort to reform.

But brother M. cannot but be aware, that the South. According to this decision, conthere are those of equal learning and piety, curred in by the five members of the Court who take views quite opposed to these. It from the slaveholding States, a slave is proper have an opinion upon the text differing from be taken wherever in our country his master is. However, I do not propose to patent my that other property is protected. Helping a

views, nor do I propose to regard a brother as slave to take himself off will be legal stealing, a heretic or a schismatic who rejects them.

Third. I had for many years supposed that est penalties. Until a new set of Judges in there was no uniformity of views or practice in the Supreme Court shall reverse the decision, our denomination on the "laying on of hands," slavery will have things its own way, go where Since my recollection, a very large share of it pleases, and hold up its head as a thing prothe churches have discontinued it. Nor did tected by the Constitution of the United States. those continuing the practice regard it in the Nothing has occurred in the progress of slavery the communion table. light of a positive institution, but as a sort of agressions which so clearly demonstrates the social arrangement, to which persons might necessity of a revolution in our Government. conform, or might not, as they thought best. Nor had I at this time a thought of producing cial Advertiser, a paper never charged with a change in this matter, disturbing thereby the being ultra, shows how the matter is regarded quiet of our people. It was brother M. who introduced the subject, as he had an undoubted right to. When his article appeared, I read upon the question. After duly considering it, I concluded to offer the thoughts that I did. knowing full well at what disadvantage they prerogative to prohibit Human Slavery within would appear, with not only his well-digested their territories; that they could declare, and thoughts against mine, but also the weight of carry out their declaration, that a slave brought his name. Still, I did not dream of giving of-

Fourth. Brother M.'s talk of creating stitution by surrendering fugitive slaves, and "division" in the denomination pains me. I the requirements of good brotherhood by pubhad certainly thought that we had long since agreed to differ upon this subject without divid- it at his own risk. They believed they had ing, and think the action of the General Con- just as much constitutional right to say, You ference upon that article in our expose referring | shall not bring your slaves into our State.' as to this subject justifies this conclusion. I cer- they had to say, 'We will return your slaves tainly do not ask, upon this subject, that a brother shall discontinue the use of "laying on of hands," in order that I may walk with him; Constitution requires not only that she shall American Baptist Home Mission Society; and and I hope that no one will require the practice return the fugitive slave who seeks refuge in she has further directed that a legacy of \$1,500 of me, in order to Christian cordiality and fell her territory, but that if a slaveholder brings to her brother, Dr. Cone, should be also paid lowship. If brother M. thinks my view of the position of our people is incorrect, let him look over the records of the Conference for several so many horses or oxen. sessions past, and satisfy himself. When brother M. speaks of "a persistent course of de- extent of the decision, and we do not think we fiance." I cannot comprehend him. Surely, I never thought of defying any one. I believe, however, in my conscience, that the "laying on of hands" is not an ordinance of the gospel. and as such I cannot practice it. I do not say, that at the request of another I would not impose hands upon him, upon the principle of his desire to follow an "ancient custom." N. V. HULL.

TO N. V. H.

Judging from the letter, and the apparent spirit, of your note addressed to me in the Recorder of the 12th inst., I should conclude you to any gentleman from either of the Slave contract matrimony. felt somewhat pressed by the question I pro- States, and where they may be seen; for the pounded. I shall not, therefore, urge a reply right of property involves these rights. And to it. Should you ever condescend to show wherein I have misrepresented you, I shall be ready to apologize, if "in a sufficiently sound state of mind to receive enlightenment." Or tions of your views on the subject of "laying on of hands" in the face, or as they might tion as a debater" and writer for the "press,'

A Note of Warning.—The unprecedented torial government instituted by it can exclude

rapidly as possible, and at all events not in- now we learn that, "last but not least," the crease it. Let us buy less, and pay our debts ancient and honorable fraternity of editors are as fast as we can turn our property without coming in for participation in this "peculiar" ruinous sacrifices. Let us plant more and till but beneficent "justitution." it important also to be received by the brethren busy, and increasingly so, that the church of and Thou in me, that they may be made per- better; let us put off expensive building and all other outlay that does not promise quick Times was recently the subject of a surprise has complied with their request.

thing, and paying as we go Let us run up having made a descent upon him and his family In the Recorder of last week, W. B. M. has no store-bills, but endure some privation, forego but alleviating the attack with "accompanying a review of my article of Feb. 19th, on the some indulgence, rather than flounder on in token." These "tokens" were three hundred "laying on of hands." On this review I have harrassing debt. Let us unitedly resolve, in and thirty dollars in cash, and the deed of a spite of all-ingulfing speculation and contagi- lot of land, worth five hundred more, this last ous luxury. that we will owe less a year hence a gift of the senior proprietor of the paper, as than we do now, and avoid the mistake of "a reward for services rendered and sacrifices remarks of my venerable brother, when he counting as realized wealth promises to pay borne." The "fifty" accompanied their hand says. "It is to be regretted, that brother N. that are imperfectly secured and may never be some presentation with a friendly note. This V. H., or some other wise man, had not lived fulfilled. Let us feel that a hundred dollars per is certainly a dash of "sunny side." It would annum actually made by the sweat of our brows not be strange if the editorial fraternity should are better than a thousand won by hazardous in view of such examples, begin to pluck me speculations which tempt to extravagance and courage in regard to their lot. dissuade from honest work. Let us send our attempt to form or deliver a sermon, or write youth into the field, the shop, the mine, the al paths to competence by manful exertion By thus at once increasing the proportion of producers, and diminishing that of useless consumers, we may yet avert the storm that now rumbles in the distance. We may at the worst save ourselves severally from its worst devastations; but, unless there be some decided change n this direction, a crash seems to us inevitable."

THE SUPREME COURT ON SLAVERY.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case, is rousing the people of the Second. As to my interpretation of Heb. North to a sense of their condition in relation 6: 1. 2. I am aware that I differ from my ex- to slavery. They now see that slavery is not cal, disjointed, pedantic, powerful, brilliant cellent brother W. B. M.; also from Dr. Dod- a local, but a national institution—that the humorous, witty, explosive, redundant, English dridge, and many other good and learned men. North has something to do with it as well as may, to be sure, seem like temerity in me to ty under the Constitution, and of course may those with whom brother M. agrees; but so it pleases, and must be protected in the same way and subject those convicted of it to the sever-The following extract from the N. Y. Commerby the more conservative portion of our citi-

States have all along believed themselves to that of Civil Engineering and Scientific Mepossess, are denied and can no longer be recog- chanics. The donor signifies his intention to nized. They have supposed that it was their should thereby be freed from bondage, especially when they met the requirements of the Conlicly announcing that any slaveholder bringing his slave or slaves into their territory would do if they escape into our State. According to the decision now made, all this has been wrong. \$5,000 to the American and Foreign Bible New York has no such power. The Federal (Baptist) Society, and an equal amount to the into any of her cities or towns a whole retinue to the Bible Society, in the event of his deof slaves, she shall protect him in his owner-cease before the execution of the will. The ship of them, as she would in the ownership of will is dated "1845," and remains as originally

"Unless we have mistaken the tenor and have, any of the following consequences may result from it. A. B., from Louisiana, may bring his family to New York City, with as many slaves to wait upon them as he chooses. He may stay with them a month, a year, or five years, so long as he is always about to return: or he may himself pass to and fro, retaining his residence is Louisiana. C. D. may also come from South Carolina, under similar circumstances, and with a similar retinue, and the number of slaves settled in the city, and to the Hebrews is never clandestine, but always be protected and otherwise treated as property, witnessed by at least ten persons, and that the may be indefinitely increased. Then A. B. marriage document must be signed by two may sell a part of his slaves to C. D. Or, C. persons of character, and unconnected with the D. and himself disagreeing about the price, he parties by marriage. Moreover, the priest may advertise that he has such slaves for sale satisfies himself of the right of the parties to if under the decision it may still be within the vears old. Within the first thirty years it sent Constitutional power of the State to prohibit out twelve ministers of the Gospel; within the her own citizens from buying and selling slaves last twenty-five years it has produced twenty-(which may be doubted so far as any practical one, making thirty-three in all; the far greater assertion of such power is concerned,) yet under part of whom are alive and ministering in the that decision slaveholders in transitu might thus convert this Empire City into a slave-mart."

No doubt some of the Northern States will affect ordination, it might secure your "reputa- give expression to their loathing of the connection with slavery in which the Supreme Court's thirty persons, and in the evening, in the preif it did not establish mine as a "critic." But decision places them. But whether any of them enough of this, although I follow your example. will be found ready to rebell remains to be My question was put in good faith, and I seen. The following was introduced in the

" Whereas. The Supreme Court of the Unitopinion of the five members of that court from two persons have been converted, and others he slaveholding States, that slavery may be are inquiring. The seed of truth is being extended into the territories of the United sown in tears, and is taking manifest root. States, and that neither Congress nor a territhe free citizens of this State.

"Therefore, Resolved, (if the Senate concur appointed to consider and report what measures (if any) the legislature of this State ought to adopt to protect the constitutional rights of her citizens against the serious and alarming graphical Sketches of their respective authors. doctrines of the aforesaid decision."

prise" fashionable ladies in their fashionable "Let us each resolve to reduce the amount parlors; then the practice was taken up by

returns, until we can do so owing no man any- visitation, some fifty "warmly attached friends

Curious SERMON -A writer in the Boston Christian Register criticises a recent sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Cox, in this comical way, and not inaptly :-

"It seemed to me like a sermon that might be represented as a railroad car that had been thrown from the track under a high rate of speed, smashed in pieces, and then gathered up in fragments, just in those chance relations into which accident had thrown them. The materials of a complete and beautiful car were there. (with the exception of the brakes,) but they were hauled out of the mass, and put together very much like those cattle that Dr. Todd tells the children about, as the inhabitants of a chance world. The sermon was learned, poeti-Greek, Latin, and Dr. Coxy."

Dr. Cox on the Baptist. The Baptist papers are roundly censuring the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., of the New School Presbyterian Church, for an offensive reference to the Baptists in a recently published letter of his. The following is the phrase:-

"Thus says Rome, with its papal organization of apostolic unity-much more apostolic. thus the Churchman, who knows not whose assumptions and organizations they are that cause divisions and offenses, contrary to the doctrines which we have learned of the Holv Ghost, with the order to avoid them; thus all our immersers, whose water-cure establishments make hydropathy and packing the only way for

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Mr. Charles Hendrie, of Burlington, has donated \$15,000 to the Iowa College, for the ultimate purpose of establishing and endowing a school in that institute similar to the "Lawrence Scientific School in Harvard University." of which the late Abbott Lawrence was the "Now there is no concealing the fact that munificent founder. The first professorship to add others, as the institution requires and his means allow

The Independent says that Mr. Alexander Stuart, of this city, a few days since purchased the house of worship formerly belonging to the Baptist church in Madison street, near Governeur, for which he paid the sum of \$10,000. and gave it to the Presbytery of New York for the use of the German Presbyterians in the south-eastern section of the city. Mr. Stuart is a member of the church on Fifth avenue, of which Dr. J. W. Alexander is pastor, at whose suggestion he made and transferred this purchase.

Miss Amelia M. Cone. lately deceased, left

The Catholics are about to build a Cathedral at Montreal, to surpass in size and magnificence any edifice of the kind on the continent. It is to be modeled after St. Peter's at Rome, is to be 350 by 175 feet, with a dome 300 feet high. It is proposed to complete it in twelve years, at a cost of over a million of dollars, to be collected by an annual tax from every Catholic. man, woman and child, in the diocese.

A Jewish Rabbi writes to the New York Commercial. that the marriage ceremony among

The Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church in this city (the Rev. Dr. Krebs') is not yet sixty Presbyterian Church.

The pastor of the First Baptist church in New Haven gave the hand of fellowship, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22d, to more than sence of a crowded and attentive assembly, baptized eleven persons, making forty baptized into that church within a few weeks past.

On board the Receiving Ship Ohio, Charlestown Navy Yard, there has been of late a spirit of unusual religious inquiry. Evening

The Rev. Eli Smith, D. D., one of the veteran missionaries of the American Board, died Bible in the Arabic language.

The Rev. H. C. Fish is preparing a new volume of Pulpit Eloquence, containing Discourse, from eminent living Ministers in German French, English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish and American Churches, accompanied with Bio-

The reinforcements to the Lutheran Mission in India; consisting of Rev. Messrs. Heise, Supprise. —The current of surprises is taking Snyder, Unangst and Long, with their wives, are expected to sail from this country about the first of April next Y laures 100

> The Rev. George W. Watson has entered upon his duties as missionary at Omaha City, thus supplied with its first Episcopal missionary.

> The first Baptist church in Providence have invited the Rev. Dr. Wayland to perform min-

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We have European news to Feb. 28th.

culty between Persia and Great Britain were progressing, but the treaty had not been signed The proposed Convention specifies that Great Britain shall enjoy equal commercial privileges interior of Persia and at ports on the Persian Gulf. Persia refuses to permit Consuls to reside at ports on the Caspian Sea, inasmuch as her treaties with Russia forbid it. Great Britain shall have the right to form an establishment on the Island of Karak, and another at Ormur, and the Persians shall evacuate Herat, and the British give up Bushire.

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The debate in Parliament on Lord Derby's motion censuring the Government for the Chinese war, had been resumed, and resulted in a division: 110 voted for the motion and 146 against it, the majority for the Government in a full house being only 36.

The dates from Hong Kong are to Jan. 15. Affairs in China are reported unchanged.

Private letters from Hong. Kong state that a numerous Chinese fleet had attacked the tired in good order under the forts at Canton. Admiral Seymour had disembarked the English

The fleet belonging to the Chinese Rebels had formed a junction with that of the Imperialists at Whampoa.

that the Emperor of China had just placed in a state of siege the five forts (ports?) of the Empire open to Europeans.

The Europeans on board the steamer Thistle. being dismantled.

The Government of Hong Kong had increased the police force, and were taking precautionary measures against incendiarism.

Railroad Accident in Canada-Sixty Lives Lost.

One of the most destructive railroad accidents which it has been our lot to record, occurred last week on the Great Western Railroad in Canada, at the point where it crosses the Desiardines Canal, between Toronto and Hamilton. A local train Test Toronto at 4.10 p. m., Thursday, and was due at Hamilton at 5.40 p. m. Just before the train came to the bridge, it is supposed that the axle of the locomotive tender falling heavily, parted the string-pieces,

bers about twenty. As far as we can yet learn, | tanks have been thoroughly cleansed." every one in the first car was killed; those who were not crushed being drowned by the water. dead, and most of the others were fearfully

most prominent men in Canada. He was a native of Pennsylvania, from which State he went, a poor boy, to Canada, where he had amassed great wealth. He lived in splendid style at Clifton. He was a man in the prime of life, and possessed of great energy and enterprise. Mr. Z. made much of his fortune as a contractor on the Great Western Railway. He was the President of the Zimmerman Bank. With the great enterprise about Suspension Bridge and Clifton, and indeed in all Canada West, he was identified. He was married during the last year.

Wesley, Keep, & James for \$270,000. of which manner.

\$900; making a total of \$439,200, or \$10,800 less than the United States Government was to give for it.

Doings in the Senate.—The Senate of the United States has been in session since Mr. Arrangements for the settlement of the diffi- Buchanan's inauguration, until last Sabbath, when it adjourned. But little business appears with the most favored nations, and that British London, by Mr. Dallas, was ratified by a vote mode of transmitting money. In Great Britain Consuls may reside at several stations in the of thirty-two to fifteen, one more than the re- no order is issued for over £5; in Canada ment of Samuel Medray, the veteran editor of per cent. Ohio, as Governor of Minnesota Territory. J. P. Anderson was confirmed as Governor of Washington Territory. Mr. Cameron, the Senator from Pennsylvania, was confirmed in his seat. The cases of Messrs. Fitch and Bright. the Indiana Senators, were laid over.

Massachusetts on Freedom in Kansas.— Massachusetts House of Representatives, has submitted a series of resolutions for provisional English squadron, and that it subsequently re- aid to the Free-State men of Kansas. These resolutions place in the hands of three Compunishment." troops and burned the greater part of the missioners, to be appointed for that purpose, a thousand shares of the stock of the Western Railroad, now belonging to the State, and of the value of about \$100,000. Should Border-A Paris dispatch in the Morning Post says authorized to sell this stock and to appropriate that letters dated Lasco, January 10, state the proceeds of it, or so much as may be necessary, toward the relief of Free-State men stripped of their property and driven from their homes. If the Commissioners shall see fit, they may also provide for the sustentation of the in all eleven persons, had been treacherously legal rights of the free settlers in the Courts of murdered by the native passengers. The the Territory and of the United States against steamer was carried off and abandoned after wrongs and injuries inflicted upon them under color of the authority of the pretended Legislature, or by the abuse or unwarranted exercise of judicial or ministerial authority, created by the act of Congress organizing the Territory. The Commission thus created and empowered is to continue in existence for eighteen months.

ing from Washington, on the 1st inst, says:—

"The great wholesale poisoning case excites much interest here. The National, the largest Hotel in the city, being overrun with rats. the proprietors undertook a general slaughter by says: "One of the novelties in Iowa City, the poisoning them with strychnine. They took capital of the future Empire State of the West. broke, throwing it off the track, and its heavy the poison, and then took to the nearest water, is a Sunday school in a railroad car. It is of ing remittances to this office, are respectfully wheels cut off the ties of the bridge as it ad | which was in the cistern tanks and wells about | recent origin, and numbers about fifty scholars. | requested not to have their letters registered vanced till the whole weight of engine and the house, where they tumbled in and died of The railroad depot being about three-fourths of if they do, we cannot consent to take the risk and pitched headlong into the canal below, by pumps, did not expose the condition of things sprung up around it, the school accommodates registered letters are the ones most generally taking along the baggage car and two passentill by its daily use some hundred or more of children who are remote from any other school. lost, and when they are lost, no satisfaction is ger cars. The engine and tender crushed at the boarders were suddenly taken sick, doctors | Efforts are being made to interest all denomi- given by the Post Office Department." once through the ice. The baggage car strik- were called, and a health officer sent for, who nations in the enterprise. An additional car, ing the corner of the tender in the act of fall- was not long in discerning the cause. On re- it is thought, will be required in the Spring." ing was thrown to one side, and fell some ten moving the covering to the big cistern it preyards from the engine. The first passenger car sented the most sickening sight ever seen. It rushed after, and, turning as it descended, fell was literally packed with the dead bodies of on its roof, breaking partly through the ice, poisoned rats. Mr. Lenox. from our State. and was crushed to atoms: while the last car | was a guest at the house at the time, was taken fell endways on the ice, and remained in that sick, started for home, and died on the way. No other deaths have been heard of, but many The loss of life was of course frightful. of the boarders are still very sick. Mr. Bu-There were ninety passengers on the train, and chanan was also stopping at the house, and has the list of those who have escaped only num- not yet fully recovered from its effects. The

JUDGE LORING BEFORE THE MASSACHUSETTS which nearly filled the car. About thirty were | LEGISLATURE.-Judge Loring is again before in the last car, of whom ten were taken out the Legislature of Massachusetts on a petition mutilated. The conductor, Mr. Barrett, the to that body for his removal from office, on the deputy superintendent of the line, Mr. Muir, ground that, though a Massachusetts Judge, These five denominations number 325 clergyand Mr. Jessop, one of the auditors, who were he continues to hold the office of slave-catching men in the two cities. There are 60 stationed The express messenger, Mr. —, Mr. Rich two years ago declaring these offices to be in the above places, and quite a large number of recovered. ardson, a conductor on the road, and the mail compatible. The subject having been referred local ministers. conductor, were with the baggage man. The to a Committee, Judge Loring has put in an latter jumped over the baggage he had piled answer or remonstrance, in which he admits tried it, that a mow of English hay can be above the mouth of the Farmington river, slight injury, while the three others went down, making the two offices incompatible is unconbut, miraculously enough, were not much hurt. stitutional, so far as it undertakes to impose ed mow or stack, 700 cubic feet for a tun. Of rards, and its length a couple of miles or more. The engineer and fireman went under the ice removal from office as a penalty. Supposing a mow that has stood through the Winter, it with the locomotive, and were of course killed. this to be so, still the right remains with the will take 800 cubic feet of the top for a tun, Over sixty bodies had been recovered at last Governor to remove on address of the Legisla- for about one-third of the depth; and 700 feet accounts, and several others were supposed to ture. Two years ago the Governor, upon being for the next third; and 600 feet for the bottom so addressed, declined to remove on the ground of the mow that is twelve or fifteen feet deep. Among the killed by this accident was Rev. that Judge Loring had had no notice that his A. Boker, Rev. Dr. Heiss, E. W. Green, Don- holding the office of slave-catching Commissionald Stuart, and several other persons well er simultaneously with his Judgeship of Probate through Madison, is completed to within a few known in Canada. Mr. Samuel Zimmerman, was esteemed by the people of the Commonof Clifton, was also killed. He was one of the wealth a sufficient cause for his removal. That to reach by the 10th of April, thus connecting notice he has now had for two years.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The last act of Secretary Dobbin, before retiring from office, was to transmit orders to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn to fit out at once the United States steamers Niagara and Mississippi to proceed to England to assist in laying down the Submarine Telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland. These are the two finest ships in largest steam vessel of war in the world. She The Brick Church Property.—The proberty bounded by Beekman, Nassan, and by Beekman, Beekman, Nassan, and by Beekman, Beekman perty bounded by Beekman, Nassau, and also two ships of the same character—the two ble through route to Boston. spruce Streets, and Park Row, New York, commonly known as the Brick Church property, was sold at auction one day last week.

This property, originally granted to the Engineer of the middle of the Atlantic, when the middle of the Atlantic, when the made agrees the Plains. Many this is warmly proceed upon the President. lish Presbyterian Church by the Corporation, gether to the middle of the Atlantic, when the in 1766, subject to a right of reentry in case it two English suips will the American for Newfoundland. There will should ever be appropriated to "private secular doubtless be a generous rivalry between the starved to death, and others had eaten their uses," remained in possession of the grantees officers of the two navies to see which portion until last May, when it was sold to Messrs. of the cable shall be laid in the most perfect A band of some fifty vocalists—gentlemen

dismissed by Judge Roosevelt, on the ground that the Court could not interfere until the that the Court could not interfere until the property should actually be appropriated to private scenar. user, Negotiations were the content of the donations for the content of the sale of the sale of the property, as a site for the sale of the sale of the sale of the late Attorney, General, and got through the turning for the sale of the late Attorney, General, and got through the sale of the late Attorney, General of the States, who can be contained as a second of the States, who can be contained as a second of the States, who can be contained as a second of the States, who can be contained as a second of the sale of the late Attorney, General of States, who can be contained of the sale of the sale of the late Attorney, General of States, who can be contained on the sale of the sale of

SUMMARY.

to have been done, and that mostly of a routine lion were lost by mail robberies, fire, or other dling the whole establishment. character. The treaty recently negotiated at causes—a sufficient proof of the safety of this quired two-thirds. The Sandwich Islands treaty orders are issued for £25. Every Post Office was laid on the table, which is considered Canada only the larger office; while in Canada only the larger offices, or about oneequivalent to rejecting it. A good many ap- eighth of the whole number, are authorized to pointments by the President have been ratified draw money-orders. The charges for issuing by the Senate, among which is the appoint orders are on a scale equal to one-half of one

"It is an understood thing," says Zion's Herald, "that the next General (Methodist) Conference will change the General Rule on slavery, and clearly forbid all slaveholding. It was a part of the triumph of the anti-slavery party in the last General Conference, that antislavery men were elected editors, and such must be the termination, even as soon as 1860. The Committee on Federal Relations in the We intend to hold the Church to this expectation. We shall be satisfied with nothing else. This, and this only, is the 'right ground.' And nobody is going to secede on account of it. If they do, theirs will be the guilt and theirs the

The Brick Church property in New York about which so much has been said in connec tion with the Post Office, was last week sold Ruffian proceedings similar to those of last \$439.100, or \$10,900 less than President year be again renewed, the Commissioners are Pierce agreed to pay for the whole of it. The auctioneer announced that \$450,000 had been offered f r the whole, but the sale of the best lot at private sale for \$100,000 precluded the acceptance of this offer. The Times newspaper takes the choice lot; the rest go to merchants and insurance offices. We presume a uniform, stately and beautiful edifice will be erected, covering the entire property.

Arrangements are now being made to extend the manufacture of Franklinite iron in New Jersey. This ore is peculiar in its combination, and by reference to scientific works it will be seen that it is nowhere found except in Sussex County, in that State. It is shown by analyat the end of which period its authority is to sis to be composed of iron, manganese and zinc, in chemical combination. The zinc is driven THE RAT POISONING AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON. duum is then put into a small blast furnace, acuse, N. Y., carrying off its victims very sud- popular form. -The editor of the Cleveland Plaindealer, writ- about twenty feet high, and run down into pig denly. The doctors do not understand it, and and the pig metal for \$40.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Examiner

A farmer in Illinois, on the Grand Prairie where wood is not to be had, and where coal is worth thirty cents a bushel, and corn the same, got out of fuel while the roads were so bad that he could not haul coal, and in the emergency of the case, tried burning corn in the ear in his stove in place of coal, and found that it not only succeeded, but that it was ac- in Chicago, on Tuesday evening, was presented tually cheaper to burn corn than coal, and that it not only makes a hotter fire but a cleaner

The New York Observer publishes a list, from which we learn that there are 96 Episcopal, 101 Presbyterian, 44 Dutch Reformed, 54 Baptist, and 34 Congregational Churches in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, miles of Prairie du Chien, which it is expected the Great Lakes with the Mississippi at a point considerably higher than any previous connection by railroad. Two first-class steamboats will leave Prairie du Chien daily, on the arrival of the evening and morning cars respective-

At a meeting of the New Haven and the New London and Stonington Railroads, held at Saybrook, it was voted to merge the two companies under the name of the New Haven. our Navy for the purpose. The Niagara is the New London and Stonington Railroad Company, and to build the Stonington connection at is a screw propeller, while the Mississippi is the once. For this purpose, \$225,000 have been most powerful paddle-wheel steamer in our already subscribed. The road will cost \$300,-

> perilous ever made across the Plains. Many Indians on the route were either frozen or own children.

and ladies-from Massachusetts, have been in New York during the past week, discoursing winning the wager. sum the city received one-fourth, and the church | Troops are to cross the Plains this Spring to delighted audiences in the choicest sacred the remainder. Proceedings were subsequent for the protection of the overland emigrants melodies of "days lang syne." Their costume y commenced in the Supreme Court to test bound for California and Oregon. Orders is in keeping with the ancient but good old the validity of the sale, but the complaint was have been issued for the 4th infantry, now tunes of yore, some of their dresses having been

The practice of remitting small amounts and women, among the most respected citizens to commence running the 5th of May, Th through the medium of Post Office money of Wilseyville, in that county, marched in a steamships Ariel and Vanderbilt will be the orders has been in vogue in Great Britain for body to a rum grocery, which had been recent pioneers.

The Herkimer county (N. Y.) papers state

a long period, and in Canada, we are told. ly opened without license in that village, and Over \$50,000,000 are annually transmitted to the hurt of the citizens thereof, and broke through the British Post Offices by means of open casks and demolished bottles, producing money-orders, and not two dollars in the mil- a general flow of spirits, and thoroughly rid

> The Galt (C. W.) Reporter tells this story 'On Wednesday last, a little girl about seven years old, the daughter of Mr. James Gay was standing in the middle of the road opposite his residence, when a person came driving along at a rapid rate in a sleigh. A dog, seeing the child just in the track, jumped forward, and in an instant dragged the child out of the way, allowing the team to pass it without in-

The Medical World says there is a mule in Church now in process of erection, possession of a farmer residing near Ballingoss, Ireland, which has been employed in the transit of ammunition. &c., to Vinegar Hill, since 1798. There is a saying at the South, that a white mule lives longer than any other mule. Some years ago one of that color on Col. Middleton's estate, in South Carolina, was rising of eighty years old, and still at work.

A large sale of real estate belonging to Mrs. Baner and Miss Ann Jay, daughters of the late Chief Justice John Jay, took place at N. Y. Merchant's Exchange on Thursday. There were some 26 parcels, with buildings, on Broadway, Canal, Walker, Bond and Amity Streets. which brought altogether \$454,800. Some of these lots were parts of fifteen acres which Mr. Jay bought for \$500 per acre.

Near Troy, Bradford County, Pa., a woman annoved by the mysterious disappearance of her butter, worked strychnine into it. A few daya after, two children of a boarding-house of the borders were at last accounts in extreme of April. danger. The woman was immediately arrested and placed in Towarda jail.

A pine log weighing fourteen tons, was drawn the coming season, among them a hotel to cost from Bethlehem. N. H., to Littleton depot, from whence it was forwarded to Gilford. The event was celebrated by a procession of the lumbermen, followed by a long team of horses and oxeu. Hundreds gathered to see the show. and the novel affair was closed by a grand office in Boston every Tuesday.

A disease called for the sake of a name, off in small furnaces, and collected; the resi- brain fever, is very fatal in the vicinity of Syrwhite zinc oxide sells for about \$120 per tun, at the Reservation have died of it. In Madison and other counties, some of the most prominent citizens have been attacked and died in a

The Independent says: "Subscribers makcourse. The water being concealed and raised a mile from town, and a new settlement having of their safe conveyance, as, in our experience,

> Several months ago, a premium of \$250 was offered for the best tract on "The Family Relation as affected by Slavery." Thirty-five manuscripts were received, and the premium was awarded to one entitled "First Pure, then moval of the seat of government of Minnesota Peaceable," by C. K. Whipple, M. D., of Bos- Territory from St. Paul to St. Peter ton. The tract is to be offered to the American Tract Society for publication.

John B. Gough, at the close of his lecture in clearing off a debt. with a beautiful casket filled with gold coin, and a rich, elaborate vase, the whole cost of the testimonial being \$500. The presentation was made by Rev. Mr. Curtis, in behalf of 'two hundred ladies" of that city.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that nineteen persons have been arrested at places along the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who have stolen goods at various times from the freight cars, to the amount of on the hind platform, jumped off and escaped. Commissioner, notwithstanding a statute passed ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church in \$50,000. A large amount of goods has been

The Connecticut river at Windsor, during It is stated by those who have repeatedly the recent freshet, cut a new channel just up ready for delivery, and escaped with but the facts charged, but insists that the statute accurately estimated in tuns, by getting the through some of the finest farms in that seccubic contents, and allowing for a well-compact- tion. The width of this channel is some forty

In the New Jersey Assembly, March 11, the Bank Committee reported a bill to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy. At the same time two legal opinions surviving friends the assurance that their loss was his Courtlandt st. at 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 20 and 4 P. M. were presented that the Legislature does not gain. possess the right to repeal the charter.

E. B. Porter, of Memphis, Tenn., has donated 10,000 acres of Arkansas land to the Presbyterian college at Danville, Ky. The gift
is valued at \$50,000. The donor had previis valued at \$50,000. The donor had previed 10,000 acres of Arkansas land to the Presously given 10,000 acres of land in the same state to the Methodist Synodical college at La sinner has been made to feel and tremble at the in- lage below. Patients, even at this time, can bid

It has attained, within three months, a circulation of two thousand copies. There are thirty thousand Hebrews and ten synagogues in the State of California.

Gen. Scott's pay was settled during the

It is supposed that Moses Thompson and

wife, of Middleborough, are the oldest married couple in Massachusetts, being respectively 95

Mr. Vanderbilt has established a new line that on Saturday night last, about forty men of steamships between New York and Havre

> The Secretary of the Interior has decided that there is nothing in the laws of the United States, or the Territorial regulations, to pre vent:citizens of A frican blood from breempting public lands like other citizens.

The health of President Buchanan is repre sented as seriously impaired, and fears are expressed that the fate of General Harrison awaits him, unless he peremptorily refuses to listen to the solicitations of office-seekers.

Rev. Peter Parker, M. D., United States Commissioner in China, has just presented the American Board of Missions of Fuh Chau with five hundred dollars towards their Chines

The latest accounts from Walker represen 67c. for American Saxony Fleece. 11 11 his prospects as brightening, his forces having lately made their way up the San Jhan River, and taken one steamship and considerable

Congress has appropriated \$20,000 to renev the furniture of the Executive Mansion, and also \$11,000 for the repair of the public grounds in Washington.

The news from the Republic of St. Domingo 12.00 m. -Poughkeepsie Freight and Passenger, all shows that civil war prevails there. Baez, lately the President, has been taken captive by the opposing party, and will be banished.

In the libel suit between the proprietors o the New York Churchman and the Church Journal, just decided, the jury rendered a ver dict of six cents for the plaintiff.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad to be opened to Prairie du Chien; on the bank keeper fell suddenly ill and died, and several of the Upper Mississippi River, about the 10th

It is thought that several hundred buildings will be put up at St. Paul, Minnesota, during

one hundred thousand dollars.

The indications now are that there will be an immense emigration to Kansas this spring. Companies leave the Emigrant Aid Company's

Col. Fremont remains in New York, busily engaged in the preparation of the reports o his last three expeditions, for publication in a

ten Indians of that Territory, headed by Gen. Whitfield, formally paid their respects to the President on the 13th inst. The North Illinois University, of Henry

City, Ill., thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$2.200, contributed for the benefit of that Institution by friends in this city. The Buffalo Advocate communicates the in-

telligence that an interesting revival is now in progress in the Methodist churches of that

The funeral of Dr. Kane in Philadelphia March 12th, was a grand pageant in honor of the noble dead.

An act has been passed authorizing the re

Wm. Gunnison, of Newburyport, has given \$750 to the Baptist society in that city, to aid York.

Governor Minor, of Connecticut, has appointed Friday, the 10th of April, to be observed as day of "fasting, humiliation and prayer."

The number of postage stamps sold by our government last year amounted to 150,000,000.

In West Edmeston, N. Y. Feb. 10, 1857 by Eld . M Cottrell, Mr. Wm. H. Bundick, of Mystic, Ct. o Miss Elizabeth Stillman, of West Edmeston. Creek, Virginia, Feb. 19th, by Eld. P. Davis of the former place. Mr. John M. Sutton to Miss ELIZABETH

. RANDOLPH, both of the latter place.

In Philadelphia, Pa, Friday, Feb. 18th, FLORENCE

Hill, R. I., on the 8th of March, 1857, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. Charles N. Crandath, aged 25 11.00 A. M., and 3 10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7/30 and 11.00 A. M., and 3 10 and 4 30 P. M. The above enth-day Baptist Church of Hopkinton, and left to his Jersey Railgoad, which leave New York from foot of

Accidentally killed, on the 28th of February, 1857

son, of Tully, Onondaga Co., N. Y., the only surviva great loss in a worthy, upright, and much-loved citizen. By this dispensation of divine Providence, the landscape presents itself, embracing the beautiful vil-The Voice of Israel is the title of a weekly advocate of the Hebrews in San Francisco. parents a child on whom they had lavished all the affections and fondness of doting parents. In the loss of this their only remaining child, they have lost all he successful in meeting the research. they hold dear in time, and this dark and dreary world some one on whom to lean for support in their declining and infirm years, but find none-all are gone. closing hours of the late session of Congress. He has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances, The arrearages due the veteran, it is under- not only in this State, but also in other places where consigned his remains to the cold earth, in the midst of the sighs and groans of many weeping friends.

All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDERS

NH Langworthy, Westerly, RI \$2 00 to vol. 13 No. NJ Crandal, Ashaway, RI 2 00 14

New York Markets Harri 16, 1867. Askes-Pots \$7 75 a 7 81; Pearls 7 87 a 7 50 Flour and Meal-Flour 6 00 a 6,25 for common to for various grades of Illinois and Lows, 7 20 a 8 40 for extra Genesee. Rye, Flour 3 50 a 5 12. Corn

Meal 3 25 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat 1 63 for a lot of fine white Illinois. 1 50 a 1 64 for mixed Western, 1 70 a 1 80 for prime white. Bye 90 a 92c. for Jersey, 93 a 95c. for Northern. Barley 1 30 a 1 45. Outs 48 a 50c. for State, 51 a 54c. for Western. Corn 72 a 73c. for Western mixed, 71 a 74c, for new Jersey yellow, 72 a 80c; for new and old Southern yellow. White Beens, 1,75 a

Provisions -Pork 18 75 a 19 00 for prime, 24 00 for mess. Beef 10 00 a 11 00 for new prime, 12 00 a 13 00 for new country mess. Lard 144c. Butter 17 a 22c. for Ohio, 19 a 25c. for State. Cheese 12 a

Hay-90 a 95c. per 100 lbs. Leather-Oak 32 a 40c. for various grades: Hem lock 28 a 33c. Potatoes-2 50 a 2.75 for Western Reds. 2.75 25 for Mercers, 3, 00 a 3, 50 for Carters. Seeds-Clover 131 a 131c. Timothy 3 75 a 4 00 per bushel: Rough Flax 1 75 & 1 80 per bushel.

Wool—42 a 48c. for native and half Metino 56 a

a. chine Traveler's Agaidea and Thouse

TIME OF RAILROAD TRAINS LEAVING NEW YORK: HUDSON RIVER ROAD.-[Deput cor. Warren-al. 6.00 a. m.—Albany Express, Peckskill and Pough-

8.00 a. m.—Poughkeepsie Way Passenger and Mail chief stations. 11.15 a. m.—Through Express and Mail, chief stations.

3 30 p. m.—Albany and Troy Express, chief stations 4.00 p. m.—Sing Sing Passenger, all stations.

4.45 p m.—Poughkeepsie Passenger train. 5 30 p. m.—Peekskill Way Passenger, all stations. 6 45 p. m.-Emigrant Train, chief stations to Albany.

ERIE ROAD.—[Depot foot of Duane-st., N. River.] 6 30 a. m. Buffalo and Dunkirk Express, chief sta-

8.15 a. m.-Mail, all stations except four. 9.35 a.m.—Paterson Accommodation, from Jersey 12.00 m. —Chicago Express, chief stations.

1.00 p. m.—Paterson Accommodation, from Jersey 4.00 p. m.—Paterson Accommodation, from Jersey 4.00 p. m.—Express to Paterson, Accommodation to

Middletown.
4.30 p. m.—Night Express, Buffalo and Dunkirk. chief stations. 6.00 p. m - Paterson Accommodation, from Jersey

9.15 p. m.—Emigrant, nearly all stations. NEW JERSEY CENTRAL BOAD. -[Depot Pier No. 7.30 a. m.—To Easten and intermediate stations.

11 00 a. m. Somerville, all stations. (By N. Jersey R. R. to Elizabeth City) 3.10 p, m.—Easton, all stations. About forty persons from Kansas, including

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 ROCERS Late of Fulton Hotel.

Board Mertings.

THE next Quarterly Meetings of the Executive A Boards of the Seventh-day Buptist Missionary; Publishing, and Tract Societies, will be held at New. Market, N. J., on Fourth day, April 8th, commencing

Great American Route.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD to Chicago; St. Louis Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukie, and all places West and South-west, via New York and Erie, New York Central, and American Lake Shore and pleasantest route to the Great West. For hrough tickets and rates of freight apply at the Compe) Office, No 193 Broadway, corner of Day of New York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

Alfred Righland Water-Cure.

THIS establishment, for the cure of Chronic Disfacilities in this "Cure" for the successful treatment eases. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, &c., are not excelled in any establishment. Patier is will averthe benefit of skillful Homeopathic prescriptions-an ailvantage found in but few Water-Cures." Especial attention will be given to diseases commonly called surgical cases, such as Hip Diseases, White Swellings, Cancers, (in their early stages,) and Caries and Necro-

Connected with the establishment is a Dental Shop. Near Greenbrier Run, on Indian Fork of Buckeye where all calls in that profession will be attended to Alfred. Allegany Co. N. V.

Central Railroad of New Jurent. FREDERIKA, only child of Lucy M and the late Karl Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at. W. Peterselia, of North Carolina, aged 6 years and 10

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

by his clothes being caught by a revolving upright | Mountain Glen Water-Cure, Plainfield, New Jersey THIS retreat is now open for patients and boarders. pleasant and dry walks at all hours of the day, en-Dr. Utter flatters himself, that by the judicious application of hygenic principles, and an avoidance of

> be successful in meeting the reasonable expectations of those who come to his pleasant retreat in search of Terms, from seven to ten and one half dollars per, week for patients. Boarders, from five to seven dol-

lars. Examination fee three dollars, which is abated if patients remain longer than six weeks. Consults A tions, and advice by letter, five dollars. Address: has DR. A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

The Christian Review-Volume Twenty-two.

THIS Quarterly has been, and is, the only Baptier Periodical of its kind in the world During its this is warmly pressed upon the President.

The Louisville Journal of the 24th ult, says that Tom B. Walker of that city made a bet that Tom B. Walker of that city made a bet that he could drink sixty glasses of lager bier from 6 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M., and he finished sixty-one glasses by 2 o'clock. the past, it will be filled with paid articles, contributed for its pages by the best writers of the Baptist and other denominations, in this country and in Europe.

These articles will consist of Literary, Scientific, Philipse. losuphical, and Theological Essays, Criticisma Essays, egeses, Historical and Biographical Shetches Com. maries of Literary and Theological Intelligence, No-tices and Reviews of New Publications. Each num-ber will contain 158 pages, octave. As heretology 1210

been of late a ury Ryaning sue time duly teo, and other Board, died Mic'death 'had' C'indulged that red to finial 'the

col to fines the

atorAt a general meeting of the National Kan see Committee, recently held in New York City Prof. E. Daniels was elected Agent of Emigration, and empowered to make the necessary arrangements, on behalf of the Committee, for facilitating the Emigration from the Free States to Kansas Territory for the ensuing season Prof. D. ia a Geologist by profession and has spent considerable time in various parts of the Territory, for the purpose of ascertaining its physical resources and condition. The information which he may from time to time lay before the public, can be regarded by those who design to make Kansas their future homes, and by the friends of Free Kansas generally as authentic and reliable. We especially commend attention to the accompanying Circular. H. B. HURD, Sec. Nat. Kansas Com

The Territory of Kansas extends from 37th to 40th deg north latitude, and from the state line of Missouri 800 miles westward; embracing an area of 112,000 square miles. It lies in the same belt as northern Kentucky and Virginia, and southern Indiana and Illinois.

The description which follows applies to the eastern portion of the Territory, extending 200 miles west from the eastern boundary. It is the portion which is now open for settlement.

SURFACE, SCENERY, &C.

The surface of the country rises from the deep valleys of the streams by a series of steps or terraces, stretches away in smooth slopes, and culminates in gently undulating uplands about 900 feet above the sea. Between each terrace are intervals, often several miles in breadth, smooth as if leveled by the roller, but inclined toward the valleys. Near the large streams the land is sometimes broken; but leaving the immediate banks, there is scarcely an acre of land where the surface is incapable of cultivation. It is one unbroken stretch of arable land, with a drainage so perfect that not a pond or swamp exists over its whole ex-

tent. The scenery, though less varied than in rugged and mountainous districts, is exceedingly picturesque of and beautiful; the swelling surface of the prairie dotted with island groves; lofty table lands overlooking great rivers belted with luxuriant forests, green bowery plains, and vales of quiet beauty, walled in by the eternal battlements of nature; bluffs and hills lifting their bold graceful outlines against the sky, everywhere delight the eye and redeem the landscape from monotony.

sandstones, clay, &c., belonging to the coal slightly inclined, and can be cheaply quarried on nearly every hillside, furnishing excellent stone for building or lime-burning.

Scarcely a square mile can be found where they do not come to the surface; the beds alternate with each other, so that sand, lime, and good clay for brick, can be procured almost everywhere.

Coal is also very generally distributed; it is a soft, free-burning, bituminous coal, generally quite free from sulphur, and already used extensively by blacksmiths. The seams thus far opened nowhere exceed three feet in thickness, but are sufficient to furnish fuel to the population for centuries. Iron occurs in several lo- per acre; rails from \$2 to \$3 per hundred: calities; saline springs occur on the upper sod fence from 30 to 40 cents per rod; stone tributaries of the Kansas, and also extensive fence 80 cents to one dollar per rod; hedge or to the southern portion of the territory of the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company; as the asparagus grows naturally on the side deposits of gypsum.

The soil of Kansas is equal to the best soils of Illinois and Iowa; it is quite uniform in composition, everywhere preserving the character of a rich heavy loan.

with an alluvial soil often 4 to 6 feet in depth. The higher terraces and uplands have the common prairie soil of the west; the subsoil is usually a stiff clay, in some localites mixed with gravel. Patches of sandy soil occur, but they are rare; lime is everywhere a prominent ingredient of the soil.

WATER, STREAMS, &C.

The principal streams are, the Missouri river. which is the boundary line for about 100 miles. from Nebraska to the mouth of the Kansas, and the Kansas, which with its tributaries waters the northern portion of the Territory: the Osage, Neosho and Arkansas river are navigable for small boats eight months in the year. Small streams are crossed every few miles, which carry off and distribute the surplus waters; they Tradesmen will find Kansas a profitable field sons wishing to invest. Any person, who is are clear except at the flood season, and furnish of adventure. The business is cash, with few citizen of the United States, or has filed notice everywhere abundant and excellent water for risks. The fruit and nursery business in all its of intention to become such, who is either the stock. Many of them dry up partially in summer, but still furnish pools of clear water in the deeper portions of their channels. Wells can be obtained by digging from 12 to 40 feet. even upon the highest lauds. The water is always hard, but sweet and excellent.

Water powers are found upon many of the streams but are not frequent. The coal, however will furnish a cheap motive power. THE BUCKSTEEN SHIT COLDMATERS

from that of the same latitude further east. Any farmer of ordinary capacity, having his The land offices of Kansas will be opened Its distance from the ocean gives us here the team and tools, and being on the ground by soon, but at what precise time it is impossible purely continental climate. Its atmosphere is the first of April, will be able to raise food to say. Three months are allowed for the payremarkably pure and dry. The amount of enough to keep his family through the winter, ment of pre-emptions after the offices are openrain, and snow that falls is smaller than in the till another harvest. The land is ready for the ed. The land is then offered at public auction. rain and snow that falls is smaller than in the till another harvest. The land is ready for the ed. The land is then offered at public auction, elect from their own number a Board of Manathis identity, the Poormaster took him to the western. Dearly williams, De shower. The temperature is generally mild in agricultural purposes during nine months of the pre-emptions. No man who has made and kept in London. This Board bays goods and ships long absent parent was alive and had returned winter, but an occasional cold spell occurs, of year.

s claim by a genuine residence need be in fear them to their territory, sells the furs for which The son, who was well-to-do in the world, im short duration. The winter is confined to its. The Missouri river is always open as early of losing it. The winter is confined to its. The Missouri river is always open as early of losing it. The winter is confined to its. proper months, rarely commencing before De as the 1st of March, and affords a cheap, com- others claims while necessarily absent for their the other business of the Company. The actu- home, where he still is, ... Instances of remnion cember, or extending into March. The heat fortable, and easy transit to Kansas. of knimmer is tempered by the breezes, which, rising and falling with the sun, render this a delightful season. April and May are the place where you start. In all cases, carry such rainy months. Frosts have never been known articles of necessity and convenience as you the first season of the Kansas river, and who, in less often does it happen that a man returns to the Kansas river, and who, in less often does it happen that a man returns to what was once his own property, and which its mouth, will be open for pre-emption in a profits of the Company's business, as a com- he left almost an unbroken wilderness, to find to be per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions the trous the reverse been known articles of necessity and convenience as you the flat the trous. to trouble the crops and to stray committee to

favorable to health. The experience of early pioneer standard. settlers also indicates a healthy climate. Cases | Carry also garden seeds, and fruit seeds of of billions lever and ague occur more frequently all kinds. Procure a hundred or two root than in older settled countries, but in most grafts, apple and pear, plum, cherry, peach the need of accurate local information. To who are usually younger members of respectable than in older seated countries, but in most graits, apple and pear, plum, cherry, peach the need of accurate local information. To who are usually younger members of respectable inghin over the head will: mike the principal in the seates of interested in another than the principal interested in another than the contrary, he is dell'and shall and stupid, pelting the need of accurate local information. The head will mike the symmetries and the seates accurate local information. The head will mike the symmetries of another than the contrary, he is dell'and shall and stupid, pelting the need of accurate local information. The head will mike the symmetries and the contrary has a section of the contrary, he is dell'and shall and stupid, pelting the need of accurate local information. The who are usually younger members of respectable inghin over the head will mike the symmetries and the contrary, he is dell'and a contrary to respect the inghin of sections in the contrary has a principal and the warm members of respectable in the contrary has a principal and the contrary to receive an annual shall be contrary to the contrary to the contrary of the contrar

The timber is mainly confined to the valleys but is occasionally dispersed over the uplands in groves and parks of rare beauty. It occurs in belts from a few rods to several miles in width, following the valleys to their termina

Oak, hickory, cottonwood, black walnut, ash. basswood, elm, locust, hackberry, coffee, and veamore, are the most common trees. Chest nút cedar, maple, buckeye, paw paw, persimmon, and pecan nut occur. The amount of timber has been greatly underrated by superficial observers; though not as abundant as could be wished, it will meet the wants of the country, if properly husbanded. Kansas better timbered than northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and when it is remember ed that coal will supply fuel, and the hedge and stone fencing and building material no fears need be entertained on account of the scarcity of timber. It would be difficult to find a point anywhere more than four mile from wood.

The soil and climate of Kansas are adapted to most of the grains, grasses and fruits raised in the north. Winter wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and all common garden products, pumpkins, squashes, and melons, have been tried, and sucprofitably cultivated, and the new Chinese sugar cane would probably be at home there.

Among fruits may be mentioned apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes currents and strawberries. The choice and tender varieties of these fruits may be grown a profitable branch of business. The dryness of the atmosphere ripens the fruit and concentrates its juices to the finest flavors.

A fine nutritious grass grows everywhere yielding, even on the dry prairies, two tons of hay per acre. Clover, timothy, and red-top grass do well where tried. The winters are short, and attended with so little snow that cattle are kept without fodder in many parts of Kansas. To those who wish to raise cattle, horses, and sheep for market, the best inducements are here offered.

Where is your market? is the anxious in Cleveland quiry of many of our eastern friends, who have Chicago not learned that during the early settlement of any new country the home demand created by teams of mules, horses, and oxen; at least one can raise for years to come.

COST OF OPENING FARMS, LIVING, &C. This will of course depend upon the location be of use. Breaking costs from \$2 50 to \$4 to 200 dollars per head.

called, is a favorite building material, and the interior. every man who can lay stone will find constant

greatly needed, and would be excellent invest- over estimate the difficulties, and suffer much ments. There is only one flouring mill in Kan- needless anxiety. The following hints as to branches will yield sure returns.

TIME FOR EMIGRATING.

you start after navigation opens, the better. choose to select it, if not already occupied, and If you go in March or April, you can secure a by residing upon it and improving it, secure claim, break some portion of it, and get in a the same at \$1 25 per acre. It is necessary few acres of corn, beans and potatoes. Plant only to make an actual residence on the land ing commences about the 15th of April, and to file a notice of intention to pre-empt the may be continued until the 1st of June. Corn same, and to be ready to make the payment planted on the sod yields from 30 to 40 bushels before the public sale, which will be advertised The climate of Kansas is somewhat different to the acre, or about half its yield on old land. for three months:

occur in March. October and November. Lowest in May and June. Present rate \$1.

ROUTES. Arrangements have been made with the following lines of transportation for the issuing of through tickets to Kansas, Emigrants at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular

Fall River route from Boston to New York. New York & Erie R. R., New York to Dun-Lake Shore R. R., from Buffalo and Dun-

kirk to Cleveland or Toledo. From Cleveland to St. Louis by the Cleve land, Columbus & Cincinnati, Bellefontaine & wealth.

Indiana, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh & Cleveland Terre Haute & Richmond, and Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroads. Persons wishing or matters treated of in this circular may be ad ment on Red River, which is said to number to do so can go through Columbus by the dressed to me at Chicago. Ill Columbus & Xenia R. R., and proceed from Terre Haute by the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. to St. Louis. From Toledo to St. Louis, by the Toledo,

Washburn & Western and Terre Haute and Alton Railroads, or via Michigan Southern and Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroads

individuals or companies. These tickets entitle had its origin in the grant to certain English berths on the Missouri river boats, and 100 after the grant by the same King of the charpounds of baggage to each person.

be carefully marked and checked through, one object, but the discovery of a north-west successfully. The grape culture promises to be The passage from Boston or New York ocenpies about a week, four or five days of it being spent on the Missouri steamers, which are mong the best boats on our waters.

Freight may be consigned with proper di-Louis, Mo.'

points :--

New York or Albany Buffalo or Dunkirk

Boston to Kansas (approximated)

new comers will very soon absorb every surplus can make a safe and easy transit across Iowa —men whose energy, influence with the In- but I have pointed to the manure heap—(the which seem likely to improve the condition of society, product. The California and Santa Fe routes or Missouri. The principal routes cross the dians, and experimental knowledge of the fur farmer's best bank)—and told them that the diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfrances pass through Kansas, and the mighty trade Mississippi at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, trade, gave them great advantages. Between secret all laid there. The sight was only such Chise the englaved. In its Literary and Intelligence that flows along them will be mainly sustained | Hannibal, Mo., and St. Louis. Either of these two companies a violent competition as might be in every garden. The rocks of this district consist of limestones, by her people. This trade requires 10,000 are good wagon routes, and the choice will be sprung up. It was to strengthen themselves About the first of November—as soon as a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that determined by the starting point. A loaded against the North American Fur Company that the frost has well blackened the Asparagus formation; they are usually horizontal or but third of these must be replaced annually. The team will make 25 miles per day, the distance the Hudson's Bay Company entered into an tops—I take a scythe, and mow all down close government purchases extensive supplies for from the farthest point named being about 400 arrangement with Lord Selkirk for establishing to the surface of the bed; let it lie a day or the western posts, which would naturally be miles. It is hardly safe to start before the a colony of Scotch Highlanders on the Red two; then set fire to the heap of stalks; burn procured in Kansas. The rapid influx of pop- 1st of May, as the teams must depend mainly River. Settlers were first sent out in 1813, it to ashes over the surface of the bed. ulation will take everything that remains. upon green feed. The expense is trifling, if pro- and others in subsequent years. But this set- I then go to my barn-yard; I take a load of The experience of farmers in other western vision is made for camping. In warm weather thement excited the jealousy of the Canadian clean, fresh stable manure, and add thereto states which have settled rapidly, warrants the this trip can be taken even by females, without company; they caused the murder of the Gov- half a bushel of hen-dung; turning over and expectation of a ready home market at high exposure to severe hardships. No difficulty ernor and several of the colonists, the expul mixing the whole together throughout. This prices, for everything that the Kansas farmer will be encountered in finding the route from sion of many more, and the almost ruin of the makes a pretty powerful compost. I apply any of the above starting points. Every party settlement. Nor was the Red River the only one such load to every twenty feet in length of should have a tent, cooking utensils, and abund- scene of hostilities. The companies mutually my asparagus beds, which are six feet wide. ant bedding. They can live in their wagons sacked and burned each other's posts, and many With a strong three-pronged spud or fork, I in great measure, but a few general facts may and tents after arriving in the territory, until a bloody fights occurred between their respective dig this dressing under. The whole is now left home is secured.

> set, 32 cents per rod, growing in five years to should stop at Wyandotte City or Quindaro, an efficient fence. Timber sells for from 25 to two new towns in close proximity with each is in sawing. Oak, black walnut, and cotton above the mouth of the Kansas. Col. Eldridge, Company. wood, are generally used. Brick will be cheap late proprietor of the Free State Hotel, will

LANDING POINTS IN KANSAS.

Grist and saw-mills and machine shope are quiring titles to lands in new States are apt to

sas. Factories and tanneries would pay well. Kansas lands may be of use to settlers, or perhead of a family, a widow, or a single man over 21 years of age, may enter upon 160 acres of If you conclude to go to Kansas, the sooner Government land, wherever he or she may

a claim by a genuine residence need be in fear families, or on business. The Indian reserva al collection of the furs is intrusted to a class after so long a separation are rare; and still tions are now open for settlement. The Shaw of men who are called partners, and who, in less often does it happen that a man returns have, unless very heavy or bulky. Carry township are of various ranks. The highest rank is that inhabitants, and to witness on every hand every

LOCAL INFORMATION, MAPS, &C.

To the emigrant and the capitalist alike, to number 300,000. Kansas holds out the most tempting induce. An Annual Council, composed of the Govments. Its magnificent physical resources, its ernor General, chief factors and chief traders, ty to the great river of the continent, its, pros. are brought the reports of the trade of each of pect of a speedy Railroad connection with the the districts, propositions for new enterprises Atlantic cities, and especially its 40,000 capa, and modifications of old ones; the proceedings ble, enterprising and intelligent people, guaran thereupon, and the reports from the districts. tee a sure and rapid growth. The school, the being forwarded to London for final orders. church, and the refined social circle, are already Under the act of Parliament extending the there to nurture, protect, and develop the jurisdiction of the Canadian Courts over those growth of a model commonwealth. There, if territories, some of the partners in the Fur anywhere in the West, life will be surrounded Company hold commissions as Justice of the with fine conditions, and enterprise and indus Peace, with authority to try minor offenses, try will reap a sure harvest of competence and and in graver cases to arrest the culprits and EDWARD DANIELS.

Agent of Emigration, Nat. Kan. Com.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

The attention lately directed toward that vast extent of North America under the jurisceived a new impulse in the appointment of a From St. Louis by Steamers or by Railroad Select Committee of the British House of Com-Jefferson City, and thence by steamers to mons to take this subject into consideration. The jurisdiction of the Hudson's Bay Company, Through tickets will be sold at the principal as respects different portions of their territory, -was another; and, following the precedent of other similar charters, the Christianization of the Indians was mentioned as a third.

An estimate of the expense of reaching the of New France—a claim against which the upon it by American fillibusters. Tribune. territory by these routes may be formed by Company had to struggle down to the British noticing the price of tickets from the following conquest of Canada. But though that conquest put an end to French competition, it led \$84.00 to a Canadian competition of a still more for-30 00 midable character. In 1783 a powerful rival Horticulturist, (Mr. Downing, we believe,) ny of Canada" This company, commonly says: known as the North-West Company, was prin-Persons wishing to go with their own teams cipally composed of native Canadian for traders ged me for the seed—thinking it a new sort employees These disorders attracted the at- for the winter. tention of Parliament. The North-West Com- In the spring, as early as possible, I turn the

The affairs of the new Company were sucwhen business is fairly started. Working cat- run a line of hacks daily from Wyandotte to cessfully managed. They extended their operof N. Y., will make regular trips from Quinda- a royal license for exclusive trade for twentyro to Lawrence three times a week, carrying one years from the 30th of May, 1838, in all makers, and cabinet makers, are in great de- points teams can be obtained for any part of ed in their charter. Under this grant, they mand, and will find abundant employment and the territory, and purchases of stores can be claimed Oregon as far south as the Columbia good prices. Every branch of common me made. Leavenworth City 25 miles higher up, River, and though the Oregon treaty restricted chanical labor can be profitably pursued. Ma- Atchison 10 miles beyond, Doniphan and Iowa their limits to Puget's Sound and the 49th sons and mechanics secure from \$2 50 to \$3 00 Point, connect with the Northern portion of parallel of north latitude, they retain under per day. Rough stone, or concrete, as it is the territory, and communicate by stage with that treaty possession of their cultivated lands and trading posts in Oregon, and other privileges, to obtain a release of which it has been bion, gives the following instance of romance No. 9 Spruce-st. New York. Persons not familiar with the method of ac proposed to pay them as much as a million of in real life. It says that in 1815 or '16, an dollars. Shortly after the date of the license enterprising man, possessed of some capital; above mentioned, the Russian American Fur removed to this section, which was then an Company, in consideration of an annual rent unbroken forest, and took up a considerable Adams. Charles lotter of 2,000 otter skins, granted to the Hudson's tract of land, a part of which is now included Alfred. Chas. D. Langworthy. Bay Company a lease for twenty years, renew- in the limits of our thriving village. Where Afred Center. N. V. Hull. able at the pleasure of the latter Company, of the Seminary now stands, he commenced his able at the pleasure of the latter Company, of that part of Russian America south of 58° of north latitude, except the Island of Sitks. The Hudson's Bay Company also hold the important Island of Vancouver, under a lease from the British Government for eleven years, terminable on giving a year's notice, and without notice in 1859, simultaneously with the termination of their license for the exclusive second husband several years and died. In the taken the fall of 1855, an old man, of most forlorn applicable in the commenced his character in the commenced his character in the commenced his character in the second husband several years and died. In the temporal taken in the part of Russian America.

The Hudson's Bay Company also hold the important Island of Vancouver, under a lease speared, leaving behind his wife and child. The portant Island of Vancouver, under a lease speared, leaving behind his wife and child. The portant Island of Vancouver, and with had been accidentally killed in Canada. His supposed widow re-married, lived, with her ladependence: I prove the language of the portant Island of Vancouver, and with had been accidentally killed in Canada. His supposed widow re-married, lived, with her latter the language of the commenced his commenced his clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose that the latter the latter commenced his clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose that the clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose that the clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose that the clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose that the clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose the clearing and built his humble cabin. After a suppose the clear that he clear the clear that the clear

have, unless very heavy or bulky. Carry sponsor and stagnant if to pieces; a few dishes, and stagnant if to pieces; a few dishes, and stagnant if to pieces; a few dishes, and whatever is waters, which we find in Kansas are conditions necessary for house keeping, judged by the favorable to health the wrong place. If a boy be directed, post paid, to class, called clerks, from which the vacancies

and rheumatic complaints generally experience freights up. the Missouri to Kansas are lent pamphlet by Dr. Webb, of Boston, and a staffent \$350 to \$400 a year. The furnage from 30 cts. to \$2 50 per hundred, according book on Kansas by the Rev. C. B. Boynton, collected by the Indians, who, throughout the publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale extent of the Company's territory, are supposed.

send them to Canada for trial. They also have No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition send them to Canada for trial. They also have Any communications relating to emigration dispute does not exceed \$1,000. The settlement on Red River, which is said to number . 16 pp. (In English, French, and German.) about ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, No. 11—Religious Liberty, Endangered by Legisla mostly half-breeds, is under the government of a Council, constituted under the authority of No. 12-Misuse of the ferm 'Sabbath." 8 pp the Company's charter, and exercising both judicial and legislative powers. An agricultural colony was commenced on Vancouver's diction of the Hudson's Bay Company has re- Island in 1848, but it does not appear to have made much progress. Except at these two points it has not been the policy of the Hudson's Bay Company to encourage colonization.

The subject has come before Parliament, in consequence of an application by the Company ticket offices on these routes, either to single rests upon very different titles. That Company for the renewal of their license, which expires ceed admirably. "Hemp and tobacco may be the holder to first class fare with meals and merchants by Charles II, in 1670—a few years the responsibility of that renewal, prefers to refer the whole subject to a select committeeters of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York including even the validity of the charter of Arrangements are being made for a similar and Carolina-of an exclusive privilege of 1670, which, in the course of the debate, was reduction over other routes, which will be an establishing trading factories in Hudson's Bay strongly attacked. The main objection taken nounced when completed. All baggage should and its tributary rivers. The fur trade was to the Company is, that it is an obstacle in the Stennet's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. way of colonization. The enthusiastic Mr. Roe- Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be buck seems to imagine that the settlement of had in a bound volume the country under the Company's jurisdiction may so modify its rigorous climate as to make of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them it the seat of a power able to counterbalance can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on At the date of the grant of this charter, the United States. Other speakers seemed to sending their address, with a remittance, to George rections to 'Care Simmons & Leadbeater, St. Hudson's Bay and its tributary waters were think that if not opened to colonization by claimed, like the Mississippi Valley, as a part Great Britain, colonization would be forced

To Raise Giant Asparagus.

A writer in one of the early volumes of the 24 00 was organized in a private partnership under tells how to grow common asparagus so that it the title of the "North American Fur Compa- will always rival any giant production. He Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It sims to pro-

Every one who has seen my beds has beg-

Persons wishing to go up the Kansas valley pany obtained legal opinions against the validity top of the bed over lightly, once more. Now, but finally, in 1821, the quarrel was arranged of the ocean, and loves salt water, I give it an be introduced from time to time in connection with the by the union of the two companies under the annual supply of its favorite condiment. I 30 dollars per thousand, one-half of which cost other, and located on the Missouri river, just old name and charter of the Hudson's Bay cover the surface of the bed about a quarter of rial—being for the years 1852-3-4—may be had bound, an inch thick with fine packing salt; it is not for the subscription price and the cost of binding.] too much. As the spring rains come down, it gradually dissolves. Everything else, pigweed, tle sell at from 80 to 100 dollars per yoke; Lawrence; fare three dollars. A steamer ations into Oregon, and undersold and drove purslane, all refuse to grow on the top of my The first terrace above the rivers is covered horses from 75 to 150 dollars; mules from 100 recently purchased by Thaddeus Hyatt, Esq., out the American fur traders. They obtained asparagus beds. But it would do your eyes good to see the strong, stout, tender stalks of the vegetable itself pushing through the surface Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon passengers at three dollars apiece. At these the North-western British territory not include early in the season. I do not at all stretch a as my hoe handle, and as tender and succulent as any I ever tasted. The same round of treatment is given to my bed every year.

The Orleans Republican, published at Altrade of North-west British America.

The stockholders of this sovereign Trading Company are British capitalists resident in pal streets, inquiring for the Poormaster. That Portylle. Albert B. Crandall Great Britain 239 in number, according to officer was pointed out, and the old man told Richbergh. John B. Cottrell. Albion. P. C. Burdick. the printed list of November, 1847—representhim that poverty had overtaken his old age. Section Ella Frinch him that poverty had overtaken him that poverty had been him that poverty had been him that poverty had been him that poverty him that poverty had been him that poverty had been him that pove cent. upward, and the shares command a preed here, and concluded by asking to be sent to sispheatown. J. B. Maxson mium of a hundred per cent. The stockholders the county house. After becoming astisfied of west Edmeston. E Maxson

> but then it is in the wrong place. If a boy be directed, post paid to have intellect he will get slong without the cane. Gro. B. Utter, No. 9 Sprace-st., New York. If, on the contrary, he is dull and stupid, pelt-

at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: Ne. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the ments. Its magnificent physical resources, its ernor General, chief factors and chief traders.

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