



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 16, 1857.

Editors: JAMES A. BROWN & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.)

The Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society have appointed Geo. B. Uter a Special Agent to settle all accounts due the Society at the close of its current fiscal year, June 4, 1857.

THE PROSPECT.

Upon many churches of our own, and as well as of other denominations, the Lord has of late poured out the spirit of revival. It is a question which ought not to be treated lightly, what will be the result to the several churches interested?

Let our teachings be such, that they who are baptized shall, in the act, give the response of a good conscience to God. Then, trusting the love of God, they will experience the peace of pardon. Then, remembering Christ, they will consider themselves buried with him, and rise up, they will find themselves "delivered from the power of darkness, and translated into the kingdom of his dear Son."

But who shall care for these babes? Who shall watch over them, to instruct them in the Scriptures, to tenderly reprove them when they do wrong, to encourage them in duty, to make them as useful as they are capable of being made to the church of Christ?

Among these young converts, we trust, will be found some, whose duty it will be to preach the kingdom of God. We have labored under a great destitution of ministerial gifts. Some of our oldest and best pastors will very soon be called hence. Within not many years past, we have had to mourn the decease of quite a number—some of them men in the prime of life.

But can we hope for the building up of the ministry, or for denominational good in any way, if, after this revival, our churches relapse into their old habits, and the spirit of worldliness pervading the denomination, threatening to destroy even those who seemed to be pillars; apostasies from the Sabbath for the sake of advantage; the wide-spread neglect of family prayer; a growing want of reverence for sacred things; certainly afforded no cheering prospect to those who loved Zion.

REVIVAL IN BOSTON.—Most of the religious press, and some of the daily papers, have accounts of a general revival in Boston and vicinity. A Boston merchant wrote on the 31st of March to a gentleman here as follows: "I wish you could have been in Park street church last Friday morning, to see the immense congregation gathered to hear Mr. Finney. In the pulpit with Mr. Finney and Mr. Stone were old Dr. Jenks, Dr. Anderson of the Board, Rev. Seth Bliss, and another clergyman. Large numbers of business men were there. Nothing but the presence of the Holy Spirit could produce such results. The people in the morning prayer-meetings seem very happy. I can discover a marked change in this respect within three months. Last December, and January, they seemed sad and anxious, and now very happy, and full of earnestness and joy."

BAPTISM, again—THE SPIRIT.

I was very much interested in the remarks of dear father Maxson on Baptism as the expression of our faith in the Lord, and thus as the condition and means of advance in piety. Baptism is the PROFESSION OF FAITH—to God, and before men. It is not only an act of obedience, but is such in conformity with a Wisdom which has commanded it as the language of the believing heart. Outward form is next to nothing, or worse than nothing, except as the acting out of truth and a right spirit.

The words of the baptismal formula might just as well be mumbled—as well be in Latin or Greek—as well not be used, as be used without meaning. If understood, the Christian form is well fitted to express the three great objects of our faith. We are baptized to the one Father, to our only Saviour and our Lord Jesus Christ his Son, and to the Holy Spirit with which He baptizes his people. Whoever is not so baptized, whatever the form of words, whether Hebrew, Dutch, or English, whether brief or full, does not perform the act of Christian baptism. When Paul found at Ephesus disciples who had been baptized without faith in that Holy Spirit which Jesus promises his people, he suffered them to be re-baptized.

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WESTERN EMIGRATION.

To the friends of the above object, I wish to say, I am not an indifferent observer of the late various communications published in the Sabbath Recorder upon that matter; nor am I conscious of indulging a particle of censoriousness when I say, that not one of them meets the necessities of our denominational interests! I have no doubt but the authors of those articles are principled Sabbath-keepers, and wish well to the denominational interests; but I much fear, that the greater part of emigrant Sabbath-keepers, like emigrants belonging to other denominations, are seeking first their own pecuniary interests, and, as an inevitable consequence, often find it incompatible with the best interests of the denomination; and I am fully convinced, that until other counsels prevail, and another spirit actuates our people, we cannot build up the Lord's cause by these movements.

You who think of moving, ponder the following facts. Since I came to Farmington, Illinois, more than fifty families of Sabbath-keepers have had a temporary residence here. Had they remained, we should now have had a congregation of more than three hundred persons; and with the mutual aid and concerted co-operation of the community, which they ought to have had, with their own common prudence and industry, every one might have had a home, and a sufficient income for family comfort, and most of them have been forehand-ed. Of those more than fifty families, only fifteen now remain, and one half of these are making calculations to remove next September. There is a sad prospect, that our light in this place will be put out. Have all these removals been beneficial to the cause of truth? Let the following facts speak for themselves. In this State, I know of at least a dozen places where Sabbath-keepers are located, (I mean Seventh-day Baptists;) in only four of those locations have regular weekly congregations ever been gathered; in only two is there now any church organization. In Minnesota, I am informed there are about thirty families, located in six different counties; the most in one place is four families; not one congregation. In Iowa, there are at least three settlements, hundreds of miles apart, only one congregation. In Nebraska, there are two settlements, and only two families in one place, more than a hundred miles apart. In Kansas, there are two or three locations pitched upon, more than a hundred miles apart.

As I have said above, I have not set out to censure any one; but it is evident from these facts, that we are wasting our strength as a people by these unconcerted, desultory movements. I have no hope of their being better, without concert and denominational co-operation. I have recently read private letters from Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. The following is a sample of the facts as they exist. One brother, who left here last September, would have gone to Kansas but for fear of its border ruffianism. I advised him to go to South Nebraska, on the Nemahaw river, which he did. Last fall he wrote back, "I have a good claim; good land, good water, good wood, good stone, good coal," &c., &c. This spring he writes, "Since I came here, fifty or sixty claims have been taken (all by first-day people;) there is one wood claim left." What necessarily follows? Suppose more families go there; they will be dissatisfied, with the location, and will scatter off to seek better opportunities; and this result must continually follow, without concerted, co-operative effort. It is very common for the Seventh-day Baptists to be reproached with settling in poor districts of country. I now see plainly how it occurs. Without concert of action, such locations are the only ones that admit of gathering any considerable body of them together. For a part in concerted co-operative aid societies

for Sabbath-keepers, I am willing to make any sacrifice in my power, that might be necessary, to place a body of faithful, God-fearing men together; but I shall never be a party to such desultory, strength-wasting movements as are now going on. I cannot feel a moment's resignation to the prospect of remaining where I am, when all church associations and privileges are gone. Physical debility forbids my indulging a moment's thought of removing northward. It is my solemn conviction, that border-ruffianism will continue to harass the free-state settlers in Kansas, during the continuance of the present national administration, which, if no other evil accompanied, must eat out all piety from the hearts of those mingling in it. I have therefore been much exercised in mind, of late, to know what can be done to keep alive and strengthen what remains in this vicinity, and gather some of our unsettled, floating brethren; and after much prayer and reflection to make the following proposal:

It was not my object, in coming to the West, to acquire property; but by the blessing of God on my family exertions, I have acquired good titles to three hundred and sixty acres of land, lying in one body. Nearly the whole of it is underlaid with as good bituminous coal as is to be found in the United States, in a four-foot vein. I have had 5,000 bushels mined during the past season, at a cost of three cents per bushel. On the same tract are good beds of clay, sand, limestone, and sandstone, furnishing inexhaustible supplies of building materials, and when new, or afterwards manured, very productive. It likewise contains never-failing springs, of sufficient capacity to furnish water for a large-sized steam engine. Within a radius of one mile from this, are more than a thousand acres of land for sale, in lots of 160 acres, 80 acres, and 40 acres, on easy terms. It is situated one mile from the Savannah and Jacksonville railroad, now in progress of construction, affording steam communication with New York, New Orleans, and Pittsburg. I now offer all my estate at a farmer's fair market price, to any number of persons, Sabbath-keepers, who will legally incorporate as a manufacturing company, and raise not less than ten thousand dollars over and above the purchase of the estate, to be laid out in the erection of machinery and shops for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. I will invest one third of the purchase money in such company's stock; but should a community be gathered, I wish to devote the remainder of my life to preaching the word of God. I am confident that this part of our common country offers as great inducements to such an enterprise as any on earth. We are central to the great West, with railroad communications to every part of it. The whole West is more rapidly populating and accumulating wealth than at any former period of its history, and thus affords one of the best of markets for all kinds of fabrics. The demand for all kinds of mechanical and agricultural implements is unlimited, and the consumption of mercantile fabrics is beyond computation. Produce for family consumption is always less than in the Eastern markets, so much as to make the merchant's profits, commission, and freight. Here we have no border-ruffianism, being protected by as mild and just laws as can be found in any State in the Union. Sabbath-keepers are by the Constitution exempted from Sunday laws; and since I have been here, the legislature altered the law for school meetings from the seventh to the second day of the week, to suit our people's convenience; and I may add, we now have a free school system in operation, providing good pay for school teachers, and education free to all the children of the State. The requisite capital could be raised in moderate stock shares, bearing dividends from rents and sale of town lots, and the company might agree to take their own bonds, if they give any, or stock certificates, for township lots. Any persons interested may address me on the subject, including stamps for answers.

FARMINGTON, ILLINOIS. SAMUEL DAVISON.

LAYING ON OF HANDS.

Neander, in his "History of the Christian Religion and Church during the first three Centuries," says:—"The imposition of hands was the usual sign of religious consecration, borrowed from the Jews, which was used in different cases as the sign of consecration, as well to the common calling of a Christian in general, as to its particular branches. When the apostles or the pastors of the church laid their hands on the head of the baptized person, they called upon the Lord to bestow his blessing on the rite they had now completed, and prayed that he would suffer (i. e. cause) all which this rite signified to be fulfilled in the person now baptized; that he would consecrate him, with his Spirit, for his Christian profession, and shed his Spirit upon him. This was the closing rite, inseparably united with the old act of baptism; all here had reference to the same principal matter, without which no man can be a Christian, i. e. the birth into a new life proceeding from God, the baptism of the Spirit, which was symbolical represented by the baptism of water."

This idea of Christian consecration is a prominent one in the apostolic epistles. The whole of the sixth chapter of Romans presents it as an essential accompaniment of Christian baptism. So also 1 Cor. 6: 11—"And such were some of you—(i. e. vile sinners)—but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified"—See likewise Hebrews 10: 22, and Eph. 5: 26. Now, as much as of old, we need whatever was by divine authority associated with consecration; and whatever the apostles of Jesus Christ so associated, may, with faith, prayer, and devotion, contribute to that truly Christian sanctification which our Lord implored on behalf of all his people. (John 17: 17,) and which Paul prayed for on behalf of the Thessalonian church, (1 Thessalonians 5: 23.) Without any have been accustomed to do it without faith, better let it alone; but then the same is true of Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

BOARD MEETINGS.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society held a quarterly meeting at New Market, N. J., on Fourth-day, April 8th, which was well attended.

The Treasurer presented a quarterly report, showing that he had received \$505 27, and paid out \$755 49, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1176 25.

The Corresponding Secretary reported the receipt of sixteen letters, including one or more from each missionary in the employ of the Board.

The letters from our missionaries in China show that they are earnestly engaged in their mission work, and at the last date had not suffered any inconvenience in consequence of the disturbances at Canton. They had just received the Board's last remittance of \$1000, which seems to have come to hand very timely.

The subject of Western Missions occupied considerable attention, several letters having been received in relation to it. Eld. Hiram W. Babcock's appointment as a missionary at Burr Oak Prairie was extended another year. Eld. Lewis A. Davis was appointed a missionary at Welton, Iowa, for one year, on condition that the appointment is approved by the Executive Committee of the North-Western Association. The following resolution, adopted by the Board in 1851, but never carried out, was called up, viz: "Resolved, That in view of the need of information respecting the circumstances of our Sabbath-keeping brethren in the Western States, the Board think it desirable to appoint a discreet and experienced minister, whose duty it shall be to visit those sections, with a view to preaching among the people, advising with them, and obtaining information as to their condition and the best mode of aiding them; and whose duty it shall also be, to act as an agent of the Society, wherever openings shall invite or the Board direct." After consultation upon the subject, it was agreed, that this resolution expresses the present sentiment of the Board, and that measures ought to be taken to carry it out. The names of several ministering brethren were agreed upon as suitable candidates for such a mission, and a Committee was authorized to correspond with them in the order of their nomination, and send out the first who accepts.

A letter was received from the church at Green Hill, (South Kingston,) R. I., in relation to missionary labor there. It was voted to appropriate \$100 to aid that church in sustaining a minister for one year. The Treasurer of the Society proposed to resign his office in consequence of changes in his pecuniary affairs which had recently taken place; but the Board thought such a course not advisable, and therefore voted not to accept the resignation. Adjourned to meet at Plainfield, N. J., on the second Fourth-day in July, 1857.

THAT QUEER TEMPERANCE BILL.

Supposing that bill should pass, I would suggest that each licensed drinker wear a collar so labeled as to indicate the kind of liquor he may drink, and the price of the license, something like the following:

- Licensed drinker No. 1, fee \$5, champagne and other wines.
Licensed drinker No. 2, fee \$1 50, brandy.
Licensed drinker No. 3, fee \$1, whiskey.
Licensed drinker No. 4, fee 75c, porter, ale, and cider.
Licensed drinker No. 5, fee 50c, lager beer and currant wine.

Let these collars be worn outside the cravat, or around the hat, or be suspended over the breast. It will save much trouble in the prosecutions that may follow. That section which requires a married woman to obtain the written consent of her husband before procuring a license, is outrageous, and I trust the women of New York will so broomstick their husbands that they will permit them to use their license half the time until the law is so altered as to give equal liberty to the married women to drink and get drunk as to their husbands. Where are the Woman's Rights women in the Empire State? Will they not come to the rescue?

Another suggestion; that these licensed drinkers be permitted to taste the liquor before they buy a drink, so that they may be certain that it is the kind they are licensed by law to drink; and farther, that when any one of them becomes so drunk that he forgets what kind belongs to him, that it shall be the duty of any person who can read to tell him what the law permits.

Once more; that "gross intoxication" be interpreted to mean, dead drunk and in the gutter.

Lastly, that clergymen and members of the press be required to drink nothing but the best cognac brandy and champagne, and that at least one deacon in each church be permitted to drink at least once a week a glass of methagin or ginger pop.

Thus, although not a resident of the Empire State, I have taken the liberty of making a few suggestions, which I trust the savans at Albany will duly consider.

MANUFACTURE OF CONVERTS.

The Montreal Miner (Roman Catholic organ) has an article entreating subscription to the funds of a society for the salvation of infidel infants. It states that the agents of the society have baptized 329,388 infants, of whom 247,041 are already dead and gone to heaven. For twenty souls, according to the report of the missionaries, four children can be saved; for 1,000 francs, 4,000 children.

A report of the Romish Society for the Propagation of the Faith, published a few years since, dwelt at length and with much satisfaction upon this branch of the Society's operations, and exposed the method in which the pious work of saving infants was effected in some countries. It appeared that the largest number of "salvations" was effected by women, who were duly empowered by the church to go about in the pretended capacity of physicians or nurses, especially for sick children. On obtaining access to the little ones, their first and chief object was to baptize them, which was done as soon as an opportunity was afforded of doing it secretly. Various ingenious devices were employed in order to conceal the act. Among others that of carrying in the hand a bouquet of flowers, in which was concealed a small syringe filled with water. Holding this to the child's face, as if to amuse it, the pious operator would secretly eject from the syringe a few drops of water upon its forehead, at the same time mentally repeating the baptismal formula, and the child was forthwith reckoned among the children of the church, and an heir of salvation!

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At its meeting on the 7th inst, a vote was passed by a majority of the members in attendance, appointing the present officers of the Board for the fiscal year to commence in June next. Your General Agent has had under consideration that vote, and has found some difficulty in deciding whether to accept the appointment thus tendered to him. Perhaps he ought to indicate to the Board the nature of this difficulty.

Nearly three years ago, your Agent became aware, that some things connected with the discharge of his official duties were not satisfactory to certain prominent members of the Board. Soon after learning of the existence of dissatisfaction, and the alleged grounds of it, he asked an investigation, with a view to its removal or its justification. A thorough investigation was had, which resulted in the complete vindication of the Agent. At that time, your Agent was inclined to retire from the position he was occupying, but to every member of the Board of Managers which might result from differences of opinion among its members. [But this inclination was waived in deference to the wishes of a large majority of the members of the Board, who expressed a hope, that inasmuch as the alleged grounds of dissatisfaction had been shown to be imaginary, the dissatisfaction itself would cease. This hope has not been fulfilled. The dissatisfaction which, at first ground-ed on supposed reasons, only changed to a personal dissatisfaction, more difficult than any other to remove, and quite as embarrassing as any other to the successful prosecution of plans for the enlarged usefulness of the Society.

In such circumstances, it has been a question of serious consideration with your Agent, whether he ought to continue in his present position. The Publishing Society occupies an important place among the benevolent enterprises of the denomination—it is a sort of nucleus around which those enterprises cluster. Its affairs ought to be conducted by some one, as General Agent, who enjoys the sympathy and cooperation, not only of the brethren generally, but of every member of the Board of Managers. It were better to change the sacred interests which center in the Society, by the continuance of an arrangement in which prominent members of the Board occupy a position antagonistic to the business agent and representative of the Society.

After carefully considering the whole subject, with a sincere desire, as he hopes, to do that which will do the long run by most advantage to all parties and interests concerned, your Agent has concluded to decline the re-appointment tendered to him, and at the close of his present engagement, on the 4th of June next, to retire from the position which he has occupied during the past thirteen years.

In announcing this conclusion, your Agent desires to express his gratitude for that degree of cooperation, in years past, which has resulted in the establishment of the denominational publishing institution in the city of New York upon a firm and lasting foundation, and which enables him, on retiring, to leave in the hands of the Board a list of subscribers for the denominational paper more than doubled during his connection with it—a subscription towards a denominational Publishing House which encourages the hope that, with union of effort on the part of the Board, it may ere long be built—and a prospect, which, according to the estimate of the Society's Auditors, considerably exceeds in value all liabilities, including those for membership. Your Agent desires also to express his undiminished interest in the object for which the Publishing Society was organized, and his readiness to do all in his power to promote that object, especially by aiding his successor, whoever he may be, to enter intelligently, and free from any unnecessary embarrassment, upon the discharge of the arduous duties of the office. Respectfully, Geo. B. UTER.

A motion was made by H. H. Baker to accept the above letter, and after remarks by several members of the Board the motion was adopted.

David Dunn moved that a Committee of two be appointed to negotiate with Bro. E. G. Champlin for his services as General Agent of the Society, and obtain his terms; and in case of failure with him, to negotiate with some other competent person, and call a special meeting of the Board, to report to it their proceedings. The motion was adopted, and Lucius Crandall and Thomas B. Stillman were appointed that committee.

The Committee on Rooms, appointed at the last meeting of the Board, reported that they had obtained the refusal of the rooms at present occupied by the Society. It was by vote decided to keep those rooms for the ensuing year, and the President was instructed to sign the necessary papers.

Resolved, That we appoint Geo. B. Uter a Special Agent of this Board to settle all accounts of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society due at the close of the current volume of the Sabbath Recorder, June 4, 1857; and that, in doing this business, he be authorized to make any such disposal of said accounts, by sale or compromise, or otherwise, as he may deem for the interest of the Society.

Resolved, That we request Geo. B. Uter to make out a new mail and account book at the close of the present volume of the Sabbath Recorder, showing what is due for past volumes to the end of the thirteenth, as well as what has been paid in advance towards the fourteenth volume, and that moneys received at the Society's office from subscribers owing the establishment at the end of volume thirteen, be applied, as in former years, to pay first what is due, and be accounted for to the Special Agent.

SURPRISING.—Another minister in this city (says the Independent) was recently caught off his guard, and "surprised." Rev. Mr. Corbet, pastor of the Methodist Church in Cherry street, some evenings since, was suddenly "come down upon" by a multitude of men and women, who insisted on entering his house and having everything their own way in it. Among the freaks which were practiced upon this gentleman, they compelled him to receive on his bare right hand the infliction of five hundred dollars; while his wife, who was left off with one hundred, was almost covered down and smothered with furs and other apparel, which the marauders heaped upon her. Some speeches were made by these people, somewhat in apology for their sudden descent upon the house of a quiet citizen and minister of the Gospel, but "public sentiment will not fall to administer a merited rebuke."

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The next Anniversary of the American and Foreign Bible Society is to be held in Boston, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of May. This Society is now extensively engaged in the colportage work; and from 62 reports of the last two months, presented at the recent meeting of the Board, we gather the following results: 15,470 visits from house to house, for Bible readings and prayer, of which visits 4,626 were in households known to be without any part of the Bible; 909 persons were induced to attend church; 414 of the young were brought into Sunday school; 645 sermons preached and public addresses given; 1,190 prayer meetings and sessions of Sunday schools held; 435 visits to vessels and for seamen made; 185 hopeful conversions, and 87 persons baptized.

CHINESE REBELLION.—A member of the Ningpo Baptist church, (says the Watchman and Reflector), serving as a soldier in the Imperial army before Ningpo, while on a furlough a short time since, reported that the rebels had evacuated the place; proclamations were found on the walls full of fair promises to the people, who were exhorted to renounce idolatry and to worship God. Remains of broken idols testify that the iconoclastic character of this party is unabated. The streets were strewn with pieces of red silk, containing the following: "Truly Heaven has decreed to us the pacification of the Empire." These were freely given by the insurgents to all who applied for them. One of them attached to the door of a house secured the inmates from molestation.

SUNDAY CARS IN BROOKLYN.—The question whether the cars shall run on Sunday in Brooklyn is not yet settled. The Common Council removed the restriction, and authorized their running. But the directors, at a subsequent meeting, voted, eight to four, not to take advantage of the permission to run given by the Common Council. It is understood that four of the eight persons who voted against the measure did so because they thought it would not pay.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. and Mrs. McCartee and Mrs. Nevins of the Ningpo mission, China, and the Rev. Mr. Wight and lady of the Shanghai mission, all in connection with the Presbyterian Board, arrived at New York recently, after a passage of ninety-eight days. They return for the purpose of recuperating impaired health. Dr. McCartee has been in the field about fourteen years, having been one of the pioneer laborers of the Board.

The Protestant clergy receive, on an average, more than the Roman Catholic. The parish priests of a large city receive about three hundred dollars; those of the second class receive two hundred and fifty dollars; those of a country church one hundred and seventy dollars; and these last form the immense majority of the forty thousand members of the secular clergy of France.

Of Dr. Bushnell's visit to California, the Pacific says, that "through its means a great impetus has been added to the cause of higher education," and adds, that "plans, large, liberal, and catholic, have been matured for the building up in this State, in a beautiful location, of a university, which shall be to this coast what Harvard and Yale are in the history of the Eastern States."

About one hundred members of the congregation over which Rev. F. B. Doo is pastor, in Lancaster, Mass., met at his house on Wednesday evening, 4th ult, and after a lively social interview, interspersed with singing, words of sympathy and attachment were expressed, and the same proved to be sincere by leaving in the hands of the pastor a sum of money amounting to about one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, M. C., from Penn., whose name was recently mentioned in connection with a position in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, as appears from a sketch of the early history of the Episcopal Church at Clarkston, Gloucester, published in the Camden West Jerseyman, was pastor of that church from 1855 to 1846.

The Watchman and Reflector says that the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, has been invited by a large meeting of pastors and delegates from churches in Boston and its vicinity, to hold the next annual meeting of the same in that city.

Rev. L. M. Pease, the noted Five Points missionary, has retired from his work, in consequence of failing health, induced by too assiduous devotion to his labors. It is estimated that during the seven years of his mission five thousand children have been reclaimed from vice and vagrancy.

The congregation worshipping on Madison Square, New York, have added \$1,500 to the salary of Rev. Dr. Adams, making it \$5,000 per annum. It is stated that the sales of papers in this church have amounted to \$100,000.

The Unitarians of this country support one domestic missionary, the Rev. Mr. Nutt, in Kansas, and one foreign missionary, the Rev. Mr. Dall, at Calcutta.

THE SUPREMACY OF LEGISLATURE in sermons on decision is de also are taking of agitation; set in Ohio; Legislature Slavery will in any form or short. This other resolute identifying its party, has led the people of nations, the object of colored men and to carry by making it slave in this from service. the Committee

KANSAS STATE W. Dietter of Kansas in appeared at their ball-bor charge of H those officers on account fected by the As they are July of his victed. The posted by ti poll is to be ly half the pr four polls ar hamlets. A been appoint are at least i

DEATH IN female singer the Philadel evening, Ma the curtain lo take part, w from heart d and in a few conternation "behind the blage before awful visitat the program and the oper plans that per says: Progress of a stage, being act, when th the lobbies stage, while transacted b

The allied shells of mus ing to little as a small Ellis, the w estimated its advances \$70 of the East be almost has already \$200.

The rema South Caro Cemetery, b the spot after 1845, some place, abou some 30000 subscr to the the

General Intelligence.

European News.

News from Europe to March 28th has been received. A telegraphic dispatch received at Liverpool...

Advises from Constantinople state that civil war is raging in Persia.

The first division of the Spanish fleet to invade Mexico was to sail for Havana about the 28th ult.

It was reported that England had ceded to France Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena.

It was stated via Berlin, that Russia had again refused to admit the British Consuls to the Black Sea until the allied evacuation had been completed.

The Turkish Government has decreed a registration and censorship of the press in the French mode.

The Spanish Government contemplates the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States.

The Journal des Debats gives the details of the reported British difficulty in Japan, on the 11th of December.

After having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nangasaki, but was refused admission by the Governor.

The Chicago Democratic Press has intelligence of the massacre of white settlers at Spirit Lake, Iowa.

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SUMMARY.

We have no doubt, (says the Washington Star of March 21st.) that there is positive information in this city that Brigham Young and his crew have burned the United States archives, court records, &c., in Utah territory; that they have demanded the appointment of one of two schedules of federal officers, both headed by Brigham Young for Governor, with the avowed of the purpose of driving any other out of the territory by force of arms.

The Southern Advocate complains that constant efforts are made to impress the public with the idea that the Methodist Episcopal Church South is engaged in the Bible revision movement, while the contrary is true.

Several of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church South have been recently robbed. Bishops Andrew and Pierce have had their pockets picked and money taken from them.

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Mr. Nathaniel Willis, who has been in the editorial harness for the long period of fifty-four years, has recently sold his paper, the Youth's Companion, and is now an associate editor, instead of sole conductor, of that journal.

The Congregational church at Mount Vernon, Iowa, consisting of sixteen members, are destitute of a place of worship, and have rented the church of the Covenanters, being first required to pledge themselves, however, that no pro-slavery minister should preach his peculiar sentiments from the pulpit, and that no musical instrument should be used.

Mr. Peter Bayne, educated at the Royal Academy, Inverness, has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Hugh Miller, as editor of the Witness. Mr. Bayne is author of a very able work, "The Christian Life," and was for some time editor of a paper in Glasgow, the Commonwealth, which he conducted with marked success.

St. Louis has elected the Charter ticket of the Gradual Emancipation party by about 1,500 majority over that of the "National Democrats" or regular Pro-Slavery party, while the "American" party was completely broken up by the Emancipation issue, and at least half its members voted the Emancipation ticket, along with the great body of the naturalized Germans.

In anticipation that the administration will dispense with Brigham Young as governor of Utah, the legislature has fixed the capital of the territory at Fillmore City, a distance of several hundred miles from Salt Lake City, so that his successor would be distant from the population, and thus enable Young to remain virtually the acting governor, whoever may hold the commission.

Near Gardner, Me., recently, a son of Mr. Walter Stuart courted on his play sled upon a weak place on a pond, and went under. An alarm was immediately raised, and a hole was cut some fifty feet below where he went in. He floated back to the first hole in the ice, feet foremost, and a young man seized him by his clothes, and drew him out, and though apparently lifeless, animation was restored.

The Washington correspondent of the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter says that Mr. Pierce has saved one-half of his salary during his Presidential term, and therefore retires worth \$50,000.

The Christian Secretary learns that the Baptist church at Cross river, N. Y., is blessed with a revival, and over twenty persons give pleasing evidence of conversion.

A number of spacious buildings are about to be added to the University of Virginia, and another hotel for students is to be built on the grounds of the institution.

An accident occurred on the railroad between Charlestown and Columbia, on Saturday night. Five freight-cars were wrecked, and the engineer and firemen were killed.

The Governor and Council of the state of Maine have appointed Neal Dow Commissioner to attend the Agricultural Fair to be held in the city of Paris in June next.

Isaiah Rynders, the famous leader of the Empire Club, has received the appointment of U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of New York.

The sale of the Delaware Trust lands on the 23d of June, will take place at Osawkee, Kansas, instead of Leocompton.

The whole number of persons killed at the late railroad accident in Canada was nine-three.

Rats are getting so scarce in Paris that the price of kid gloves has gone up to five francs a pair.

MARRIED. In Hopkinton, R. I., March 15th, by Id. D. Coon, Mr. W. F. Felling to Miss ISABELLA FLEMING, all of Westbury, R. I.

In Friendship, N. Y., April 9th, by Eld. B. F. Robbins, Mr. MARTIN V. BURDICK to Miss CAROLINE B. AYERS, both of Wirt.

DEED. In North Stonington, Ct., 22d ultimo, of pulmonary disease, Lucy, daughter of Alfred and Mary N. Clark, in the 4th year of her age. She was a member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton.

Lost lamb, there is a stray fold; Where innocence is safe forever; These chilling frosts and wintry cold; Find entrance never.

Far from the sphere of doubt and gloom, The folding arms of love are round these; With flowers of everlasting bloom Have angels crowned thee.

Sweet perished bud of promise rare, Through cloud-rites in the gloom impending, Streams light to comfort our despair, The darkness ending.

Safe from the troubles that molest, Earth's pilgrim toward the most blest, On Our Lucy's lying.

March 24th, of puerperal fever, LUCY JANE, daughter of Job and Prudence Vanhorn, and wife of Isaac Newton Looftoro. The deceased was in her eighth year, and had been several years a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, and manifested her Christian character to the end of her short career.

From the time she was first taken with the fever of which she died, she was solemnly impressed with the conviction that it would be unto death, and that her departure was at hand, and so expressed herself to all her attending friends. For some time there was a peculiar light, between a love and a life, and this light attended her to the end of her short career.

At the factory of Messrs. Carpenter, in Foxborough, (Mass.) more than ten thousand bonnets a day are made and thrown into the market. For more than twenty miles round about the people are engaged in the work, and they have agents all over the world collecting materials and disposing of their manufactures.

Dr. Startin writes to the Medical Times, that pitting from small pox can be prevented by applying acetum cantharidis, or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel-hair brush, to the apex of each pustule of the disease, until blistering is evidenced.

A dispatch dated Watertown, N. Y., Monday, April 6, 1857, says: The dwelling-house of Mr. Grimshaw, near Cape Vincent, was destroyed by fire early on Saturday morning, and Mr. Grimshaw, wife and six children perished in the flames.

A dispatch dated Oswego, Monday, April 6, 1857, says: A fire yesterday morning in the suburbs of this city, destroyed the dwelling occupied by a French family, named Pleonta. Three children, the oldest 17 years of age, were burnt to death.

Letters received at Pittsburgh from Iowa report that a settlement of twenty families near the head-waters of the Des Moines River had been broken up and nearly all the settlers murdered by the Indians. The story wants confirmation.

The Missouri Democrat of the 3d of April contains a call for a mass-meeting of the Democracy of St. Louis, and all others there "who are in favor of encouraging white labor in Missouri and in that city."

The Kansas National Committee are considering the propriety of bringing their operations to a close, in view of the fact that little or nothing is now contributed to sustain them, from a prevalent impression that the worst is over.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has granted to Elihu Burritt the use of its Hall, for the delivery of a discourse touching "A Plan of Brotherly Copartnership of the North and South for the Peaceful Extinction of Slavery."

From the records of the Pension Bureau, it appears that the land warrants issued since the first law was passed will call for fifty-eight millions of acres. The acts passed since 1847 have granted more than fifty millions of this amount.

Nine Artesian wells have been sunk for various establishments in New York, at an expense of \$50,000, which furnish 1430 gallons of water per minute. The price for the same quantity of the Croton, annually, would be \$70,000.

President Buchanan seems to have a penchant for bachelors. The new collector and the new surveyor of the port of New York are both, like himself, confirmed bachelors, and both men of wealth, says an exchange paper.

A dispatch dated Boston, Friday, April 10, 1857, says: In the House to-day the resolutions granting \$100,000 to aid the Free State settlers of Kansas, were ordered to a third reading by 206 Yeas to 103 Nays.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the New York Senate a record of the criminal statistics of the State. The convictions during the year were 11,824; of which 2,806 were of the following description:

Rev. Dr. Adler, a distinguished Jewish Rabbi, from Abzey in Baden, has recently taken up his residence in New York, and preaches to a congregation on Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth Avenues.

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New York Markets—April 13, 1857.

Askes—Pots \$7 75; Pearls 7 50. Flour and Meal—Flour 5 50 a 5 60 for common to good State, 5 50 a 5 70 for Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, 7 00 a 8 25 for extra Genesee, 8 50 a 10 00 for No. 1, 10 00 a 11 00 for No. 2, 11 00 a 12 00 for No. 3, 12 00 a 13 00 for No. 4, 13 00 a 14 00 for No. 5, 14 00 a 15 00 for No. 6, 15 00 a 16 00 for No. 7, 16 00 a 17 00 for No. 8, 17 00 a 18 00 for No. 9, 18 00 a 19 00 for No. 10, 19 00 a 20 00 for No. 11, 20 00 a 21 00 for No. 12, 21 00 a 22 00 for No. 13, 22 00 a 23 00 for No. 14, 23 00 a 24 00 for No. 15, 24 00 a 25 00 for No. 16, 25 00 a 26 00 for No. 17, 26 00 a 27 00 for No. 18, 27 00 a 28 00 for No. 19, 28 00 a 29 00 for No. 20, 29 00 a 30 00 for No. 21, 30 00 a 31 00 for No. 22, 31 00 a 32 00 for No. 23, 32 00 a 33 00 for No. 24, 33 00 a 34 00 for No. 25, 34 00 a 35 00 for No. 26, 35 00 a 36 00 for No. 27, 36 00 a 37 00 for No. 28, 37 00 a 38 00 for No. 29, 38 00 a 39 00 for No. 30, 39 00 a 40 00 for No. 31, 40 00 a 41 00 for No. 32, 41 00 a 42 00 for No. 33, 42 00 a 43 00 for No. 34, 43 00 a 44 00 for No. 35, 44 00 a 45 00 for No. 36, 45 00 a 46 00 for No. 37, 46 00 a 47 00 for No. 38, 47 00 a 48 00 for No. 39, 48 00 a 49 00 for No. 40, 49 00 a 50 00 for No. 41, 50 00 a 51 00 for No. 42, 51 00 a 52 00 for No. 43, 52 00 a 53 00 for No. 44, 53 00 a 54 00 for No. 45, 54 00 a 55 00 for No. 46, 55 00 a 56 00 for No. 47, 56 00 a 57 00 for No. 48, 57 00 a 58 00 for No. 49, 58 00 a 59 00 for No. 50, 59 00 a 60 00 for No. 51, 60 00 a 61 00 for No. 52, 61 00 a 62 00 for No. 53, 62 00 a 63 00 for No. 54, 63 00 a 64 00 for No. 55, 64 00 a 65 00 for No. 56, 65 00 a 66 00 for No. 57, 66 00 a 67 00 for No. 58, 67 00 a 68 00 for No. 59, 68 00 a 69 00 for No. 60, 69 00 a 70 00 for No. 61, 70 00 a 71 00 for No. 62, 71 00 a 72 00 for No. 63, 72 00 a 73 00 for No. 64, 73 00 a 74 00 for No. 65, 74 00 a 75 00 for No. 66, 75 00 a 76 00 for No. 67, 76 00 a 77 00 for No. 68, 77 00 a 78 00 for No. 69, 78 00 a 79 00 for No. 70, 79 00 a 80 00 for No. 71, 80 00 a 81 00 for No. 72, 81 00 a 82 00 for No. 73, 82 00 a 83 00 for No. 74, 83 00 a 84 00 for No. 75, 84 00 a 85 00 for No. 76, 85 00 a 86 00 for No. 77, 86 00 a 87 00 for No. 78, 87 00 a 88 00 for No. 79, 88 00 a 89 00 for No. 80, 89 00 a 90 00 for No. 81, 90 00 a 91 00 for No. 82, 91 00 a 92 00 for No. 83, 92 00 a 93 00 for No. 84, 93 00 a 94 00 for No. 85, 94 00 a 95 00 for No. 86, 95 00 a 96 00 for No. 87, 96 00 a 97 00 for No. 88, 97 00 a 98 00 for No. 89, 98 00 a 99 00 for No. 90, 99 00 a 100 00 for No. 91, 100 00 a 101 00 for No. 92, 101 00 a 102 00 for No. 93, 102 00 a 103 00 for No. 94, 103 00 a 104 00 for No. 95, 104 00 a 105 00 for No. 96, 105 00 a 106 00 for No. 97, 106 00 a 107 00 for No. 98, 107 00 a 108 00 for No. 99, 108 00 a 109 00 for No. 100, 109 00 a 110 00 for No. 101, 110 00 a 111 00 for No. 102, 111 00 a 112 00 for No. 103, 112 00 a 113 00 for No. 104, 113 00 a 114 00 for No. 105, 114 00 a 115 00 for No. 106, 115 00 a 116 00 for No. 107, 116 00 a 117 00 for No. 108, 117 00 a 118 00 for No. 109, 118 00 a 119 00 for No. 110, 119 00 a 120 00 for No. 111, 120 00 a 121 00 for No. 112, 121 00 a 122 00 for No. 113, 122 00 a 123 00 for No. 114, 123 00 a 124 00 for No. 115, 124 00 a 125 00 for No. 116, 125 00 a 126 00 for No. 117, 126 00 a 127 00 for No. 118, 127 00 a 128 00 for No. 119, 128 00 a 129 00 for No. 120, 129 00 a 130 00 for No. 121, 130 00 a 131 00 for No. 122, 131 00 a 132 00 for No. 123, 132 00 a 133 00 for No. 124, 133 00 a 134 00 for No. 125, 134 00 a 135 00 for No. 126, 135 00 a 136 00 for No. 127, 136 00 a 137 00 for No. 128, 137 00 a 138 00 for No. 129, 138 00 a 139 00 for No. 130, 139 00 a 140 00 for No. 131, 140 00 a 141 00 for No. 132, 141 00 a 142 00 for No. 133, 142 00 a 143 00 for No. 134, 143 00 a 144 00 for No. 135, 144 00 a 145 00 for No. 136, 145 00 a 146 00 for No. 137, 146 00 a 147 00 for No. 138, 147 00 a 148 00 for No. 139, 148 00 a 149 00 for No. 140, 149 00 a 150 00 for No. 141, 150 00 a 151 00 for No. 142, 151 00 a 152 00 for No. 143, 152 00 a 153 00 for No. 144, 153 00 a 154 00 for No. 145, 154 00 a 155 00 for No. 146, 155 00 a 156 00 for No. 147, 156 00 a 157 00 for No. 148, 157 00 a 158 00 for No. 14

