

The Sabbath Recorder.

EDITED BY WM. B. MAXSON.

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WHOLE NO. 826.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Our Father.

Our Father, Maker, Lord of all—
Which art in heaven above;
Before whom hosts of angels fall,
Help us thy hallowed name to call,
Our Father, God of love.

"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done,
On earth as 'tis in heaven;"
O, may thy people all be one,
In Jesus, thy beloved Son,
Whose life for sin was given.

"Give us this day, our daily bread,"
Our numerous debts forgive;
As we, when by thy Spirit led,
Forgive the wrong that's done or said,
That we in peace may live.

Leave us not in temptation's hour,
Deliver us from ill;
For thine's the kingdom, thine the power,
Thine be the glory evermore,
Through endless ages still. DUNICE.

Milton, Wis., March, 1860.

Speech of Hon. D. E. Maxson,

OF ALLEGANY, ON THE PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL, BEFORE

THE ASSEMBLY AT ALBANY, MARCH 14, 1860.

Mr. Chairman.—In advocating the passage

of the bill now before the committee of the

whole, I shall base my argument on a propo-

sition as old as jurisprudence, and as immu-

table as the nature of man.

A proposition not arrived at by the process

of reasoning, but which lies at the foundation

of all correct reasoning on this subject, and is

pre-eminently among the great first truths which

the unbiased intellect of man has arrived at

by quick intuition, in all ages, and which by

common consent has been made the corner-

stones of our government.

Our men of '76 declared it to be self-evident,

"That all men are created equal, and endowed

with their Creator with certain inalienable rights,

among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit

of happiness." They did not stultify them-

selves by stopping to demonstrate axioms; nor

shall I.

I start then with the axiomatic proposition:

1st. That personal liberty is the natural

and inalienable birthright of every human

being.

When the person having this liberty enters

society, his liberty takes this limit, and this

only: that he do not exercise it so as to in-

fringe upon the equal liberty of his fellow.

This great natural right of man has been

recognized in all ages by the best commen-

tators on law, but by none in more explicit

terms than by Blackstone, the best jurist of England.

In his commentaries on the English law, page 89,

he says: "The absolute rights of man, consid-

ered as a free agent, endowed with discern-

ment to know good from evil, and with power

of choosing those measures which appear to

him the most desirable; are usually summed up

in one general appellation, and denominated

the natural liberty of mankind. This natural

liberty," he continues, "consists properly in

acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint

or control, unless by the law of nature, being

a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the

gifts of God to man at his creation, when he

endowed him with free will."

This is the true foundation of personal lib-

erty. It is based on the nature of man.

Deny this and man is an anomaly, an inexplic-

able mystery.

When God endowed man with a free will,

his personal liberty became an inevitable con-

sequence.

Even the great scheme of the Divine gov-

ernment, God has not thought best to inter-

fere with the exercise of this faculty, but has

left man in his free use.

Much less has God in instituting human

governments, empowered them to meddle with

these sacred rights, but on the contrary.

2d. Human governments are only compacts

of individuals, for the express purpose of

making more sure their natural rights, and

deriving all their just power from the laws of

nature, in which these rights are founded.

The current doctrine that man surrenders a

part of his natural rights on entering society,

is both a legal and political absurdity, based

on an entire misconception of the true function

of government, and of the legitimate sphere of

law. When a man gives up a part of his

rights, he is made less capable of defending

those which remain, and consequently more

burdensome to the government. Let a man

have the use of both his hands, and the enjoy-

ment of all his rights, and he will need less

the assistance of others, and we shall need

much less government than we now have.

A clearer perception of the wide difference

between natural rights and conventional priv-

ileges, will banish many legal absurdities.

In defending my second proposition, that

governments are instituted among men for the

sole object of protecting men in the enjoyment

of their natural and hence inalienable rights,

I shall resort to no doubtful disputation or far-

fetched authority, but shall go directly to those

fundamental ideas which underlie all govern-

ments, and those well accredited authorities,

whose splendid talents have moulded jurispru-

dence into a science, and given it character on

two continents.

When those heroic leaders of revolution,

whose names are household words, and whose

memories will live until the last spark of lib-

erty shall expire, had enunciated the sublime

axiom of personal liberty, and declared human

rights to be equal and inalienable; they said,

"to secure these rights governments are insti-

tuted among men," and then proceeded to or-

ganize our government on this basis, and for

this object.

I might safely rest my case on this evidence

before a jury of live men, capable of appreciat-

ing facts and weighing evidence not deeply

covered with the dust of ages; but as this tes-

timony is only eighty-four years old, let us sum-

mons a witness on whose locks a hundred win-

ters have left their hoary marks, and thence

travel backwards until lost in antiquity, and

we shall find the same testimony to the objects

of civil governments.

The true character of law is graphically set

forth by one of the greatest scholars of his

times. Paul says:

"The law is not made for a righteous man,

but for the lawless and disobedient, for the

ungodly and for sinners, for murderers of

fathers, and murderers of mothers, for man-

slayers, for menstealers, for perjured persons,

and if there be any other thing contrary to

sound doctrine."—1 Tim. i, 9, 10.

It is to prevent "menstealing," one of the

heinous crimes above enumerated, that this

bill is proposed, and hence its legality cannot

be questioned.

I thus justify the conclusion that govern-

ment has for its object the protection of the

natural rights of man, and that law is the

expression of immutable justice defending the

right and prohibiting the wrong.

I now proceed to state and defend the corol-

lary to this my second proposition, viz:

Whatever enactment trenches on the natu-

ral rights of man, is no law, and imposes no

obligation.

As this brings me to the consideration of

the "higher law" doctrine, it is proper that I

should remark, for the benefit of my highly

esteemed friend, the honorable member from

Saratoga, that this doctrine is as old as jus-

tisprudence, and long before William H. Sew-

ard had an existence, or our government had

a foundation, the world's best lawyers and state-

men had asserted it.

It is no "new fangled notion"—no newly-

grown plant "in the hot-bed of fanaticism."

The only wonder is, that the "hot-bed of fan-

aticism" has produced a man bold enough to

deny it, or rash enough to dash his brains out

against it. Let me quote the "musty books,"

not because the "higher law" doctrine does

not appeal to the consciousness of every sane

man; not because every man of common sense

does not know that God is greater than man,

and hence, his law is as much higher than

man's law, as he is greater—because the

"musty books" have more weight with some

men than all else on earth or in heaven. To

the "fathers" then let us repair.

Fortescue says: "All laws derive their force

from the law of nature; and those which do

not are accounted no laws."—Jac. Whig Dic.

Blackstone says: "The law of nature being

coeval with mankind, and dictated by God

himself, is, of course, superior in obligation to

any other.

"It is binding over all the globe, in all

countries and at all times. No human laws

are of any validity, if contrary to this, and

such of them as are valid, derive all their force

and all their authority mediately or immedi-

ately from this original."—Black, p. 27.

Lord Chief Justice Hobart says: "Even an

act of parliament made against natural justice,

is void in itself, for *jura naturæ sunt immutabi-*

lilia, et leges legum. The laws of nature are

immutable, and are the laws of laws."—Black,

p. 27, note 3.

Blackstone, speaking of murder says:

"Upon these two foundations, the law of

nature, and the law of revelation, depend all

human laws. To instance the case of murder,

this is expressly forbidden by the Divine, and

demonstrably by the natural law; and from

these prohibitions arise the true unlawfulness

of the crime.

"These human laws that annex a punishment

to it, do not at all increase its moral guilt, or

superadd any fresh obligation to abstain from

its perpetration. Nay, if any human law

should allow or enjoin us to commit it, we are

bound to transgress that human law."—Black,

p. 28.

Well, enough, if this be fanaticism, may my

lower law friend exclaim: "In what hot-bed

of fanaticism was this Blackstone hatched?"

But beware, for this doctrine is in the books.

Lord Chief Justice Hobart and Sir William

Blackstone were "lawyers."

It was by their ability as lawyers, that they

put this whole doctrine of the "higher law"

in a nutshell, for the benefit of us "laymen;"

and I may add, that it was the advocacy of

this same doctrine that gave their names im-

mortality.

Our noble Seward was not the first of

American statesmen to enunciate this self-ev-

ident, higher law truth. The venerable John

Quincy Adams said:

"The law of nature is antecedent and para-

mount to all human governments. Every in-

dividual of the human race comes into the

world with rights, which, if the whole aggre-

gate of human power were concentrated in one

arm, it could not take away."

Is there a lower law man who hears me

now, that would exchange any honor which

the advocacy of that miserable relic of French

Atheism may give him, for the fame which

hovers around the venerable head of the old

man eloquent, as he hurled his last glittering

shaft at the sun of all villanies, and then in

contentment sank to his seat and shut his eyes

upon the last of earth."

But I have higher authority than all these

to prove the nullity of human enactments

which conflict with the immutable laws of

nature and of revelation.

Peter and John were forbidden by law to

preach Christ any more. When the high priests

asked them, "Did we not straitly command

you that ye should not teach in His name, and

behold, ye have filled Jerusalem with your

doctrine?" Then Peter and the other apostles

utter this higher law, in very few words: "We

ought to obey God rather than man."—Acts

v, 28, 29.

They were shut up in prison, but the prison

could not hold them. The higher power shook

open the door, fastened with "lower law"

bolts, and let them out.

When the most powerful monarch of anti-

quity commanded the Hebrew children to rise

up at the sound of music and worship the great

image he had set up, they made this sublime

reply:

"O, Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to

answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our

God whom we serve, is able to deliver us from

the burning fiery furnace, and will deliver us

out of thine hand, O king. But if not, be

it known unto thee, O king, that we will not

serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image

which thou has set up."—Dan. iii, 16, 17, 18.

There was the true metal. Fire could not

hurt such men as those; for as they believed

mental claim of property in man, we find that

long list of cruel enactments constituting the

black code of the South; a code worse than

that of Draco, in its infernal atrocity; but all

necessary and indispensable to the thing itself,

the stupendous lie of human chattelship.

Man's highest and most sacred right, is the

right to be what God made him—a man. If

this be swept away, not a solitary right re-

mains; for it is clear, if humanity is abrogated,

human rights cease to exist.

Thus, it is manifest, that slavery, striking at

humanity itself, towers high above all other

crimes, and stands a solitary horror.

It denies and strikes down, not one only,

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, April 19, 1860.

EDITED BY WM. B. MAXSON.

We have in another column an article from B. Clarke; the object of which seems to be to show that Adam died physically and literally, the same day in which he partook of the forbidden fruit.

Now we are quite willing our friend shall have it his own way. We would however remark that the word generation has different significations in the Scriptures.

We are not only willing to be corrected, but would esteem it a favor to be put right when we are wrong; but we see no good reason for changing our opinion upon the point in question, from what we have formerly expressed.

We have just received a letter from T. P. Burdick requesting an explanation to some things we have said. First, he asks how we can reconcile the following: "Adam died spiritually, that is, that the very day and hour that he disobeyed God, he became dead in trespass and sin."

Again T. P. B. says, "Your answer to my second question does not answer it at all; for if I read Paul aright, he had a desire to depart, and a desire to be with Christ, which was far better than departing, or dying."

We have not so much difficulty in explaining our remarks in accordance with Paul's words, as we find in accounting for the strange inter-

pretation he has given the Apostle's words. It should be borne in mind that Paul was a prisoner at Rome when he wrote this epistle to the Philippians, and he knew not how he was to be disposed of;—whether he was to suffer as a martyr, or be released, and set at liberty to resume his evangelical labors.

We have also received a communication from R. W. J., addressed to Eld. W. B. Maxson in particular, and to the subscribers of the Recorder in general.

In regard to this, we say frankly to the writer, that we perused it carefully, and came to the conclusion, that on account of personalities with which our readers generally could have no interest, that it was not best to publish it in extenso, and we have not sufficient reasons now to lead us to think otherwise.

Near the close of the letter we have the following: "Please define the terms, ceremonial law and ceremonial observances."

FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The forty fourth anniversary of the Female Auxiliary Bible Society was celebrated Thursday last at the American Bible House.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Our legislators seem to be waking up now they are about to adjourn, and rush through everything that comes before them.

CONGRESS.—There has been some excitement in Congress the past week. In a debate in the House on the slavery question a difficulty arose between Mr. Pryor of Virginia and Potter of Wisconsin, in consequence of which the former challenged the latter to fight a duel.

use. This seems to end that difficulty for the present. There was but little else of interest transpired, with the exception of the discussion on the admission of Kansas into the Union, which finally passed the House by a vote of 134 to 73.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

First Principles of the Oracles of God.

Nothing in this whole world is more cruel, or hard-hearted than religious bigotry, or prejudice. And often the more seriously and earnestly a man believes his favorite dogmas, the more implacable is he in opposing those who call them in question.

What has been more misapprehended than the Gospel of Christ? When our Lord first explained to his disciples his own death and resurrection from the grave, he did it by appealing to the things written by the prophets concerning the Son of man; and yet they understood none of these things, they were hidden from them.

There are two words in the English language, which it is of the first importance to understand in this matter. These words are discovery and revelation. They are sometimes confounded in common parlance, but no two words in the English language are more radically distinct.

The whole world confesses to an apostasy from the primitive faith. The Reformed, alias the Protestant churches, profess to have discovered the errors of that apostasy, and to have reformed.

We believe as the apostles testified, that Christ once appeared in the flesh, and by the one sacrifice of himself, made atonement for the sins of many.

pecting until his enemies be made his footstool. (Heb. x. 13.) We believe that his office in the heavens is wholly priestly. So the Apostle teaches (Heb. vii., viii., ix.) that if he had continued on the earth, he would not have been a priest; that when he comes again he will be a priest no longer.

Here we are at issue with the whole world; believer and unbeliever alike reject the personal reign of Christ upon the earth. The papist claims that he reigns by and in his vice-gerent, the pope.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

The True Object of Human Existence;

An Oration delivered at a Public session of the Ophiolite Society of Milton Academy, March 29th, 1860, by A. HERBERT LEWIS.

It is not my purpose on the present occasion to canvass the merits, or demerits of the course of life pursued by the "sensualist," and tending as it does to a plan of existence, even below that of the brute.

The evidences that we are physically degenerate, intellectually feeble, and morally degraded, meet us on every hand. The baneful effect resulting from these causes we often sadly realize.

The greater the power of ambitious intellect, the more unfeelingly it treads on human hearts and human rights, and the more fiercely it pursues its unhallowed aims, if unchecked by the "moral powers."

ed is to know ourselves; and knowing, govern and direct aright.

The intellect is both the inventive and executive power in man; hence, by an enfeebled intellect little can be accomplished, while from that properly developed and strengthened, comes all those inventions and improvements, which tend to benefit and enlighten our race.

The third and last is likewise the most important point; for as the physical is the foundation, the mental, the inventive, and the executive power, so the moral is the moulding and governing influence.

From whence come all those virtues which adorn the human character, and make living desirable? Again, I repeat that of the three objects named, the development and improvement of the "moral faculties" is the great desideratum.

In conclusion, then, I remark that physical, mental and moral improvement—a glorious trinity—in the very nature and fitness of things, constitute the true object of human existence.

Letters from Palestine—No. 60.

Dear Bro. Maxson,—Your editorial of Jan. 12th leads me to say that I have never contemplated the support of our converts, nor have I ever thought of the "five thousand dollars," till I saw it in the Recorder.

You will bear in mind that this Hana, [Yehanna or John] is the young man who professed a change of heart under my ministry, and was baptized by me in May last.

Very truly yours, in the service of the Gospel, W. M. JONES.

Jerusalem, March 15th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder.—Will you permit me to say, that it is my humble opinion that our first parents died and returned to dust the same day that they sinned, according to 1 Pet. iii. 8, 9, and Psa. xc. 2, 3, 4.

Peter says, "Beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day." The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, etc.

Now it is evident that this xth Psalm alludes to the formation of the world, and to the sin and judgment of our first parents, and that "generation and generation," or that no one generation would continue over one thousand years, [which is one day with the Lord], unless they, (like Enoch), should be translated.

The threat of God is—"In the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die." "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Now shall we alter this sentence, and say, "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt feel condemned, or die a spiritual death?"

In the same day of the Lord, or in the same thousand years, in which Adam sinned, he died,—returned to dust, from which he was taken. Although he was to "eat of the earth in sorrow all the [natural] days of his life."

For the Sabbath Recorder. Milton Academy.

This Institution lately closed a prosperous term of school. The last week was occupied in the examination of classes by both the oral and written methods.

two follow of the col... The edi... W. Brown... "We a... ton Acad... The chap... most wr... The Ophi... its succ... lectual a... Academy... "There... offered for... oration... orations... far less... on such... Prof. J. L... and the... good sing... dispersed... morrow... each other... "The M... sition in... never so... management... and devo... ness and... its success... We clip... leading... "This A... among the... structure... thorough... thinking... Normal Cla... one hund... schools... A fitting... colleges... close of... four year... diploma of... ending in... hundred stu... largest num... academy... act depart... cal, of the... the natur... of musical... experienced... The pros... encourage... large patron... Academy... position am... Milton, W... From M... we have... confirming... mon, owing... nations of... 5,000 men... "Advised... is a strong... war with... The "Am... arrived at... Degraded... upon a cam... Valdez, w... with a loss... Two more... taken to Y... The order... city of Mex... fact of c... worse yon... The bomb... by the destr... The steam... Vera Cruz... —The Mari... loaded with... Robberies... and round... The town... band of ou... Rojas, and... After... were subject... rages. The... valuable... Juarez, B... cesses... A consti... va, with 850... cores, where... on the morn... fused adm... sum of mon... fused, when... director's h... were about... the foreign... dispersed th... The Ophi... eign capita... denied, and... for all mem... have not com... as yet, but... close... The policy... the Europ... upon the Me... lippo, and i... France, the... Belgium, a... From Tons... tion to Orie... and that... been hang... failure of M... with great r... Jon Barne... ference of... at Amboy... the young... present, and... of the Hig... he is by in... the latter D... more mod... doubt on th... consent to r... other appoi... dream, or... sort. The O... Old Bristan... visit Utah... they had... doctrines of... misanthrop...

two following, as giving an appreciative view of the condition of the Academy. The editor of the Wisconsin Chief, Thurlow W. Brown, says in his last issue: "We attended the closing exercises at Milton Academy on the evening of March 29th. The chapel was filled to its utmost, and the most wrapt attention given until a late hour. The Orophilian Society may well feel proud of its success in affording a rich and varied intellectual entertainment for the friends of the Academy. "There were five competitors for the prize offered for the best written and best spoken oration. All did well—pleasingly well. The orations were well written, and declaimed with far less of that artificial manner than is usual on such occasions. Prof. W. C. Whitford, Prof. J. L. Pickard, the State Superintendent, and the writer, made brief remarks. With good singing and good feeling, the audience dispersed, and left the school to gather on the morning; and the students, faculty, and friends to have a family shake of the hand, and bid each other a family good bye. "The Milton Academy is taking a high position in the confidence of the people. It was never so prosperous as now, and yet, under the management of Prof. Whitford and his able and devoted assistants, its promise of usefulness and distinction is still brighter for the future. "We shall be most happy to chronicle its success, if it deserves it."

We clip the following from the Gazette, the leading paper in Rock Co., Wis.: "This Academy occupies a foremost position among the institutions of the State. Its instruction in all the departments is liberal and thorough, preparing the students to become thinking and working members of society. The Normal Class has furnished, in the past year, one hundred successful teachers for our public schools. A goodly number of young men are fitting themselves for the Junior year in our colleges. Several students graduate at the close of the next term, having completed the four years' course, and bearing with them the diplomas of the institution. During the year ending with the Winter term, nearly three hundred students have been in attendance, the largest number reported, I believe, by any academy or college in the State. The different departments, the normal, the mathematical, of the ancient and modern languages, of the natural sciences, of English literature, and of musical instruction, are filled by able and experienced teachers. "The prospects for the coming year are very encouraging; and with its excellent situation, large patronage, and increased facilities, this Academy will continue to sustain a prominent position among the other schools of the West. Milton, Wis., April 9th, 1860. c."

General Intelligence.

FROM MEXICO.—By the way of Savannah we have advices from Vera Cruz to April 1st, confirming the raising of the siege by Miramon, owing to the want of provisions and munitions of war. He had lost 2,000 men out of 5,000 men. The loss to the city was trifling. "Advices from the city of Mexico state there is a strong feeling in that city in favor of a war with the United States. "The American Minister, Mr. McLane, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th. Degelardo had gone to Tampico, to enter upon a campaign. "Valdez, with 2,500 men, had been defeated, with a loss of 1,500. "Two more prizes have been captured and taken to Vera Cruz. "The order banishing all Americans from the city of Mexico has been published. No political faction can claim supremacy, and confusion reigned supreme. "The bombardment of Vera Cruz was attended by the destruction of considerable property. "The steamer Indianapolis entered the harbor of Vera Cruz on the 23d ultimo, with two prizes—the Maria Concepcion and the Arrogante, loaded with provisions for Miramon. "Robberies were of every day occurrence in and around the city of Mexico. "The town of Tuel had been visited by a band of outlaws, under the command of one Rojas and one hundred and sixty men murdered. After murdering the men, the women were subjected to the grossest insults and outrages. The town was plundered of everything valuable. Rojas was formerly an officer under Juarez, but was declared an outlaw for his excesses. "A constitutional guerrilla chief named Vilalva, with 850 men visited the village of Miramora, where was established a cotton factory, on the morning of the 20th ult., and being refused admittance to the factory, demanded a sum of money of the director. This was refused, when Vilalva threw a noose over the director's head, and together with his officers were about to drag the director away, when the foreign operatives ran to the rescue, and dispersed the Mexicans with great slaughter. "The Clergy are coming down upon the foreign capitalists in a manner entirely unprecedented, and are drawing bills upon the people for all manner of large sums of money. They have not commenced enforcing these demands as yet, but will as soon as the foreign mails close. "The policy to be pursued towards Mexico by the European powers seems to be to establish upon the Mexican throne a son of Louis Philippe, the King of Prussia, and the King of Belgium are engineering the project. "From Tebanquepec we learn that the expedition to Oajaca, under Cobos, had been defeated, and that Cobos and his brother had both been hanged. At Minatlan the news of the failure of Miramon at Vera Cruz was received with great rejoicing.

convincing the wretched women of Utah as to the "seducing spirits." Should young Joe Smith take the lead of the Dissenters, it is not improbable that he may succeed in completely overthrowing Brigham Young. As the Dissenters are the more civilized, and have some regard for Christian practices, this result is desirable. [Cin. Times, 7th.]

THE NEW POLICE LAW.—The passage of the Amended Metropolitan Police bill, and the appointment under it of a new Board of Commissioners have created quite an excitement in the Police Department. The new law destroys Deputy Superintendent Carpenter's prospects of becoming General Superintendent. It upsets all the calculations of several others who were ambitious of promotion; it brings Gen. Pillsbury into power again, and, in fact, places all the members of the Department at the mercy of the new Commissioners. Altogether, it is a queer law, and most likely, will endure only until the next Legislature meets.

There is not anything permanent any longer in this State in matters of government. Our State Constitution has become a nullity. We are in a constant state of revolution, and all our institutions are exposed to change or destruction at the pleasure of the political wire-pullers who now control the business of legislation. How the new police law will work we cannot say, but we are satisfied that it has been concocted to serve a temporary purpose. It is not intended by its framers to be enduring; and this fact only shows the reckless manner in which corrupt and unscrupulous men, when they have the power, will trifle with the highest interests of society, to advance their own personal interests.

The new Police Commission is not properly constituted. When a change was decided upon, new men of high standing in the community ought to have been selected. Governor Morgan has not shown much respect for the city to which he belongs, in the choice which he has made. Mr. John G. Bergen is an estimable citizen of Kings county, and Brooklyn could not have a better representative in the Police Board. But who is to represent New York city? Mr. Bowen is not a resident of this city, and Mr. Pillsbury, against whom we have no personal objection, is an importation from Albany.

Let our citizens look at this matter fairly, and ask themselves if they believe justice has been done to the city in which they have so much pride. Surely New York could furnish citizens of character and influence worthy of being entrusted with the direction of its police affairs. The unkindest cut of all is, that the new appointments come from a man who is a New Yorker—whose wealth has been accumulated here, and towards whom his fellow-citizens have evinced the most kindly and liberal feeling. In a word, the Amended Metropolitan Police bill is a more shameless outrage upon our Municipal rights than was the law which it supersedes. [N. Y. Sun.]

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE NEAR ROCHESTER.—The mysterious case of poisoning in the Pettengill family, at Adams' Basin, near Rochester, begins to be developed. Science shows that strychnine was put into the cough medicine taken by Mr. Pettengill in very large quantities. The bottle containing this medicine was given by the magistrate to an eminent chemist. He has subjected the contents to a careful analysis, and ascertained that it contains strychnine in quantities that would result in death to any one taking an ordinary dose, but for immediate antidotes. He has also analyzed some of the mixture prepared by the same druggist, and from the same receipt that he made this by Mr. Pettengill, and he found it harmless. As Mr. Pettengill had taken the medicine from the same bottle without being ill, the conclusion is irresistible that the strychnine was put in while it was in the house, and after he had taken more than one dose from the bottle. As to the manner in which the strychnine was introduced, and by whom, the courts will, we presume, consider in due time. An important point has been gained in showing that poison was administered in quantities and under circumstances which can leave no doubt of wicked intent.

THE MYSTERY OF THE STAKE.—The Vicksburg Sun contains the following facts in relation to the burning of a negro man at Mr. Woolfolk's plantation on Deer Creek. It seems that the negro thus summarily dealt with was a vicious, self-willed fellow, and becoming offended at a woman (black) on the same plantation, walked up to her as she was working in the field and deliberately plunged his knife into her heart. Upon perpetrating this bloody deed he fled to the woods, not, however, before giving several other negroes to understand that their time would come next, and after them two white men living hard by. Dogs were put on his track, and after a chase of several hours, he was captured, though not without a desperate struggle—the pursuers being put up to all they knew to take him alive. Having secretly bound him, they took him back to the plantation to consider what was best to do in his case. Several highly respectable gentlemen were present at the council, who concluded that the severest punishment possible should be inflicted upon the black desperado, who had for so trivial a cause taken life, as it might be the means of repressing at once any similar ebullition of passion on the part of other desperate negroes in the neighborhood. They decided to burn him at the stake, which was done in the presence of all the negroes on that and several of the adjoining plantations, all of whom seemed terrified out of their wits on viewing so awful a scene. The spirit of the doomed negro never was subdued. He died cursing his judges—his last words being that he would "take vengeance on them when they met each other in h—l."

MURDER AND MYSTERY.—The particulars of a most horrible outrage and murder, which occurred near Ottumwa, Iowa, are agitating the people along the line of the railroad from Burlington to Ottumwa. It appears that two strange men, with a young woman of very interesting appearance, arrived at Ottumwa in a double wagon. The men pretended that the young woman was a sister, but while stopping at the hotel over night, it became evident from their actions that they were her seducers, and she their miserable victim. The body of the young woman was found in the Des Moines river, dead, and bearing evidence of having been foully murdered, her skull being broken in and finger-marks being visible upon her throat. The men were missing, and there is no doubt that they murdered her in order to get rid of their ruined victim. It was afterwards discovered that she had been murdered in a field, about a mile from Ottumwa, by a board covered with blood and human hair being found there, as well as pools of blood on the ground. They no doubt murdered her there, and then conveyed the body to the river and cast it into the stream. It seems that the young woman answered to the name of Dora—that from conversation at Ottumwa it is probable that she was from Rockford, Illinois. She was of fair complexion, good looking, and

about 18 or 19 years of age, and would probably weigh 140 pounds—her hands indicating that she had not been accustomed to much labor. One of the men gave his name reluctantly as Moore.

BUTAL MURDER AT ALBANY.—Another brutal murder, growing out of the late strike of the maulers of Albany, was perpetrated on the night of the 12th inst. The victim was a mauler, named Michael Burke, an employee of the Eagle Foundry. The murderer is a "striker," named Terrence Leary. Leary seized Burke as he was returning home from his work, and inflicted four stabs—one in the temple, one in the eye, one in the shoulder, and the last and fatal one in the heart. When the officers attempted to arrest Leary he drew a knife upon them, and it became necessary to call several persons to their assistance before the desperado could be overpowered. Leary is now in jail. This is the fifth outrage noticed by the Albany papers growing out of the maulers' strike in that city.

THE LARGEST PRINTING-PRESS IN THE WORLD.—At the printing-house of the Appletons in New York, is a press made expressly for Webster's Spelling-Book, which prints both sides at once. As this is the only press of its kind in existence, so Webster's "Speller" is the only book requiring a press so rapid, and on which a single book is being printed without interruption from January to December. The sale of Webster's "Speller" amounts to more than one million per annum, and more have been sold than there are people in the United States. Such a book is manifestly the growth of many years; and, planted in our schools, it bears abundantly the fruits of progress and civilization.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM.—In the reign of George III., the entire Catholic population of England and Scotland was 60,000; in 1821 it had gone up to 700,000; in 1842 to 2,300,000; in the next three years nearly a million were added; and now there are four millions of Catholics in Great Britain—a number equal to all who spoke the English language but a short time ago. According to the Catholic Directory, there are now in Great Britain 958 places of worship, against 680 ten years ago; in the same period the clergy have increased from 998 to 1230; and the religious houses from 62 to 160.

SUMMARY.

Foreign news to the 1st has been received. The excitement in Switzerland on the annexation of Savoy was apparently increasing. Troops were mustering and the tone assumed by the Federal Council was bold and defiant. It is said that Prussia disapproves of the cessation, though she has not formally protested, and promises that Swiss rights will be protected. The Papal Government had sent a protest to the entire diplomatic corps against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia. France is preparing to put an army of 250,000 men into campaigning order. The army in Rome will not leave until replaced by an Italian one. The treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco is reported to have been signed at Tetuan on the 24th ult.

Mr. Charles Brewer, of Pittsburg, in his will, just published, bequeaths to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and to the department for the insane of the same institution \$1,000. He gives \$10,000 in trust to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of fuel to the worthy poor; \$5,000, in trust, for the advancement of the moral condition of the seamen of the port of Philadelphia; \$4,000 to Sunday-schools. A further bequest of \$2,500, to be applied to the acclimating of colored emigrants in Liberia. The bequests in all amount to \$100,000, of which about half goes to public institutions.

The operatives in the Harmony Mill at Cohoes, N. Y., to the number of twelve hundred, have struck for an advance of wages, and operations in the establishment are for the present suspended. The explanation of the movement is said to be in the fact that the Company, during the "panic times," made a reduction in the wages of the operatives, which was cheerfully submitted to on condition that the prices should be restored when times improved, and that now, when business is as successful as ever before, they refuse to make the promised advance.

The passenger cars upon the street Railroads in Philadelphia, are by the recent decisions of the Court, subject to a taxation of \$30 each. The Fifth and Sixth street Companies paid on the 10th \$1,128 40 as the license on 40 cars, and the other roads are paying in the same proportion. The Railroad Companies are by law, compelled to pave, and keep in repair, the streets through which their tracks extend, to the acceptance of the Highway department. It is the intention of the department, to enforce the ordinance, requiring the streets to be repaired from curb to curb.

Wm. Smith, an English weaver, residing in Philadelphia, has for a long time been dissipated, and has employed himself chiefly in smashing his looms and threatening to kill his wife. He went home near midnight, put a pistol to the neck of the woman, and fired, the ball passing into her mouth; then he tried to shoot himself, but failed, because his skull was so thick that the bullet glanced off. Though badly hurt, the wife will probably recover.

The City of Pittsburg was enveloped in utter darkness about seven o'clock on Monday morning of last week. It is stated that just before the phenomenon occurred a painful stillness pervaded the city, rendering sounds at a distance plainly audible. The whole thing lasted but a few moments, but when it passed away, all seemed more or less relieved; some doubtless apprehending that the end of the world had really come.

The Boston Post says the cranberry fever still rages at Cape Cod, and the people there have entered into their spring work of cranberry planting. Nearly every piece of marsh, swamp or upland which can be made available for its culture, have been secured by capitalists, and are now being speedily transformed into rich and valuable cranberry meadows.

The Nantucket Mirror says that thirty years ago there were eight ropewalks in operation in that place, giving employment to between two and three hundred men. Now, only a part of one of these is standing, in which are two persons, one 75, the other 85 years of age, employed in making fishing lines.

The United States Grand Jury on Friday morning of last week, brought in an indictment against Hicks, alias Johnson, the supposed murderer of Capt. Burr and the brothers Watts, on the oyster sloop E. A. Johnson. The indictment charges him with piracy and robbery on the high seas. In the event of conviction the punishment is death.

A strange bird, of a grayish plumage, three feet in height, with wings about two feet across, powerful claws, and a long peaked bill, was captured at South Boston, recently, the circumstance of its seizure being almost as singular as the bird itself. In flying into a window it struck a beam and fell stunned to the floor. A man in Muskegon, Wisconsin, became so mortified from having both feet frozen during a fit of intoxication, that he resolved to put an end to his existence by starving himself, a result at last achieved he was likely to achieve, as no one appeared to enter any protest against this somewhat novel mode of suicide.

The number of banks and branches on the 1st of January, throughout the United States, according to the Treasury department, was 1562; the capital paid in was \$421,880,000; and the amount of specie on hand \$83,994,000. The resources of these banks, including notes, loans, securities and real estate, is stated at nearly one billion dollars, and their liabilities \$531,000,000.

Recent arrivals represent that the excitement at San Francisco and other parts of California, in regard to the silver ore discoveries at Washoe, Mono Lake, and Walker Lake, in Western Utah, still continue, and thousands of adventurers were migrating to the diggings.

A woman in England has recently been convicted of stealing a little girl of six years old, from the house of her parents. The missing child was not found till nearly a year after she was taken away. The motive for this act seems to have been to secure the child's services as a beggar.

In a letter from the Rev. H. Bingham of Apia, he says that a mail sent from Honolulu was entrusted to natives on a remote part of the island. They supposing that its contents were food, actually ate up a quantity of letters and newspapers, including stray copies of the Friend and Polynesian.

During the past year 128 have been employed in this city in delivering and collecting letters, and their aggregate compensation has amounted to \$93,652. There are also some incidental expenses connected with the service, amounting to \$3,364, making the whole \$97,016.

The editor of an Ohio paper says their town presents quite a lively appearance this spring. The "fence" has been taken away from around the place, and about half the inhabitants have "escaped" to Iowa, and the balance too poor to get away. This must be a good place for newspaper enterprise.

100 for white Western. Corn is dull at 73c. for mixed Western; 75c. for yellow. Oats are dull at 38c. for Northern, Pennsylvania, and Jersey; 40c. for Southern and Western.

LETTERS. Wm. E. Davis, D. E. Lewis, A. H. Lewis, W. B. Gillette, R. W. Jones, Eben Hurley, Nancy E. Pettibone, David Burdick, B. W. Millard, (you're right about the Place) A. B. Crandall, S. S. Smith, S. Bailey, Alanson Crandall, Jas. Stillman, J. A. Degg, T. P. Burdick, E. Beebe, N. H. Randolph, D. E. Maxson, J. Clark, N. V. Hull, E. G. Champlin, Peleg S. Cottrill.

RECEIPTS. 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 RECORDER: Wm. C. Davis, Sullivan, Ind., \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 7 Ches. Clarke, Berlin, Wis., 2 00 16 62 Seeley Tomlinson, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 16 62 R. W. Jones, Fayette Springs, Pa., 1 00 16 26 Leven Hurley, Weldon, Iowa, 2 00 16 48 Stephen R. Smith, Socio, 2 00 16 52 Chas. Willbur, Fortville, 2 00 16 52 S. B. Main, Coates, 1 00 16 62 Alanson Crandall, Dorville, R. I., 2 00 16 62 Dea. S. Kenyon, " 2 00 16 52 H. P. Saunders, Alfred Center, 2 00 16 52 John Forsythe, Pratt, Ohio, 1 00 17 12 Peleg S. Cottrill, Newkensk, Va., 50 17 53

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: J. P. Dye, Richmond, " \$2 50 Peleg S. Cottrill, Hawnknet, Va., 50 37

MARRIAGES.

By Rev. W. B. Gillette, of Shiloh, N. J., March 22d, Mr. GEORGE H. AYARS, of Stone Creek, and Miss SARAH McPHERSON, of Canton, N. J. By the same, March 28th, Mr. CLAYTON A. F. RANDOLPH, of Shiloh, and Miss HARRIET GILES, of Roadstown, N. J. At the house of the bride's father, North Stonington, Conn., April 10th, by Eld. F. Beebe, Mr. BENJAMIN F. LANFORD, of Hopkinton, R. I., and Miss SARAH F. CLARKE, daughter of Mr. Alford Clarke, of the former place. In Alfred Center, N. Y., April 10th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. AMOS STEPHENS, of Andover, N. Y., and Mrs. LUCY A. DAVIS, of Socio, N. Y. In Hopkinton, R. I., April 12th, by Eld. J. Clark, Mr. G. H. COON and Miss PHEBE A. SAUNDERS, both of the above place. At the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. HENRY B. MAXWELL and Mrs. NANCY A. CORRY, both of Hopkinton. At the same time and place, and by the same, Mr. AVERY PECKHAM and Miss MARY J. HOLBERTON, both of Hopkinton.

DEATHS.

In Coloma, Wis., Feb. 15th, Mrs. SARAH E. DRAKE, wife of John Drake, in the 50th year of her age. She professed the religion of the Gospel in her youth. Some years subsequent to her marriage, she became convinced that it was her duty to keep the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment. During her residence in DeRuyter, N. Y., she connected herself with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of that place. In 1846, Mr. Drake removed to Albion, Wis. While residing there, Mrs. Drake joined the Sabbath-keeping Church of Albion. In 1852, Mr. Drake removed to Coloma, Wis. At that time the township of Coloma was almost entirely unsettled. Sister Drake was one of the number that constituted the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Coloma, and is the first of the number that has been called away by death. For eleven years she had suffered from a wasting disease of the lungs. A few days previous to her death she was taken with a violent inflammation of the lungs, which terminated life. When near her end, not being able to speak audibly, she expressed in faint whispers her feelings of thankfulness for the family; above all, praising the Lord who had preserved her friend. Conscious and self-possessed to the last, she peacefully fell asleep in Jesus. Her funeral was attended Feb. 18th, by a large concourse of people. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." H. W. U. In Potter Hill, R. I., April 2d, of an acute gangrene, Mrs. MARY POTTER, widow of the late Thomas W. Potter, in the 67th year of her age. She experienced a change of heart in early life, and some years afterwards with her companion united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hopkinton, to which she remained a worthy and esteemed member until called to the church triumphant. Of a mild and amiable disposition, a gentle and loving heart, susceptible of all the nobler impulses of our nature, enriched and ennobled by the abounding graces of the Spirit, the subject of this notice will long be remembered, with the warmest and affectionate regard. Through many weeks of intense suffering, she sweetly rested on the enduring promises of a covenant-keeping God; and though life seemed pleasant and desirable, she calmly passed down into "that valley of the shadow of death," fearing no evil; but anticipating a joyful meeting with her Saviour, and the loved one "gone before." "She is not dead, but sleepeth!" "For He give his beloved sleep." In Andover, N. Y., March 24th, of congestion of the lungs, NATHANIEL PERKINS, in the 72d year of his age. The deceased had been a professor of religion for many years; and for two or three of his last years was very much devoted, as he said, for his future home. He died in peace, leaving a widow and a number of children and friends to mourn their loss. Also, April 1st, inflammation of the lungs, LUSSETTA, daughter of the deceased, and wife of Geo. Rosebush, in the 34th year of her age. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Independence; faithful and true to her trust while living as mother and wife, and as a Christian. She was resigned to the will of her heavenly Father, and died much lamented by all who knew her. J. K. In Circleville, Ohio, April 1st, of typhoid fever, Mr. JAMES S. BRADY, son of Jesse Burdick, of Bridgeport, N. Y., aged 30 years. He submitted himself humbly and complacently to the dispensation of Providence, and died hoping for a happy life after death. Near Shiloh, N. J., March 27th, EUSTACE W., daughter of William McPheron, aged 10 years.

J. H. UTTER & CO. Power Press Job Printers, WESTERLY, R. I. The Farragansett Weekly. A Thirty-two Column Newspaper—the best advertising Medium in Southern Rhode Island—Indispensable to those who would keep posted on matters and news of local interest in the highest degree salutary. The public are cautioned to ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and take no other, as a host of spurious imitations upon which no reliance can be placed, are in the market. SAND'S SARSAPARILLA. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. No remedial agent has ever been produced that has proved more uniformly successful than this. How many unfortunate victims of Scrofula, acute without hope or cure, now joyfully testify their restoration to health, and ascribe their cure as justly due to the rare medicinal virtues and SURPRISING EFFICACY of this invaluable preparation. In all cases where the depraved condition of the blood is incited by Eruptions, Bleaches or Sores, its operation will be found in the highest degree salutary. The public are cautioned to ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and take no other, as a host of spurious imitations upon which no reliance can be placed, are in the market. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York. For sale also by Druggists generally.

