BDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOMAS B. BROWN

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

TERMS-\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VI. -NO. 32.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 24, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 292

The Sabbath Recorder.

SECRET SOCIETIES. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

In asking an explanation of the 5th Reso lution of the General Conference, (which you did me the favor to publish in the Recorder of Oct. 4,) my object was simply to obtain a solution of what to me was an enigma, and not to enter into a discussion of the merits of that resolution, or a general defense of Secret Societies. Nor do I now intend to enter into such discussion or defense-having no wish for such notoriety, had I the necessary ability to discuss the subject with your correspondent, "A Member of the Conference." Yet perhaps it is due your correspondent in courtesy, inasmuch as my question called out his somewhat lengthy articles on the subject, that I should either express my satisfaction with his answer, or my reasons for not being satisfied. That I am not satisfied with the answer, might naturally be presumed from a candid perusal, by a disinterested person, of the articles of your correspondent, from the fact that the question at issue is not touched, but

a sort of collateral issue made in its room.

In order that we may understand the

question, I will here re-state it, together with the resolution of the Conference calling it out, viz: "That this Conference is conscientiously of the opinion, that Secret So. cieties are necessarily—in their organization fundamentally, and in their influence practically-adverse to Christianity." Now, among the Societies here mentioned is one known as the Order of the Sons of Temperance, who put forth the following declaration of their object and principles :- "A society formed to shield us from the evils of intemsickness, and elevate our characters as men -governed by, and operating through, the great principles of temperance, benevolence and brotherly love. Question-How this Society must be necessarily-in its organiza tion fundamentally, and in its influence practically-adverse to Christianity? The an swer to this question (if intended as an answer at all) by your correspondent, is from the provision of secrecy in such Society. Now, in order to make the answer applicable to the question, it should first be estab lished that the provision of secrecy enters into, and is in fact the fundamental principle of the Society. This he has not attempted to do. but rather infers it from the hame which the opponents of our "Order" have been pleased to give it-a name about as definite in its meaning as the name of Whig or Democratic, as applied to political parties of the present time. That the Order of the Sons of Temperance have a rule requiring secrecy in regard to some of their transactions, I will freely admit; but that the Society is organized for the purpose of keeping a secret, or for secret purposes, I deny; the object being what is set forth above, and

Having said all I wish to on this point, I will proceed to notice the second article of your correspondent, which seems to contain the most important objections to the Socie-

In the first place, he defines a Secret Society thus: "The provision by which any Society separates itself from community at large, and meets exclusively by itself, is what constitutes it a Secret Society!" If | ings, established pass-words, and placed sen- | pursues a very extraordinary train of reasonthis definition is correct, then the Banking, Insurance, and Railroad Associations, are Secret Societies, for they all adopt this provision to its fullest extent; likewise Bible and Missionary Societies, although they may have no constitutional provision to that effect, do virtually adopt it, when they do not allow any but members to vote or transact business in their meetings—all of which, a Member

In order to define his position farther, your correspondent goes on to say :-- The is the fact, that while he is thus denouncing laws of the Commonwealth are forbidden. thing, abstractly and specifically, which the idea of secrecy, as always arising from If traveling on Sunday is lawful in this I take upon me to say is adverse to evil principles, he intimates that he made State, which no one denies, any attempt ar-Christianity, in such an organization, is the certain inquiries of me, with the covert in- bitrarily to impede it must be unlawful. arrangement adopted to secure the secret meetings." Now, if he means as he says, falling into it so readily. And, farther than gatekeepers and conductors appointed by he has lost all of his labor in his subsequent this, while many have had their curiosity law to attend them. The Pennsylvania open to all who wish it. But if they have tentions. not sufficient interest in the object of the Society to become members, they are as in He thinks we should judge Secret Societies transacts business in which he is not allowed to Christians of the present day, and hold them own them. They do so for their private present number is 44, including daughters of at a great expense, and will be a great bless. fit to tell him what they teel disposed to Quakers. The principles of the former and be redressed. Circumstances may have and Philip. It is highly commended by the Weber and Ogden fork, all of which we extend the latter are the same, or nearly so, as the given them a monopoly; but if so, they can

secret from? Not me, for I know all about it. Nor is it kept secret from any one who feels enough interest in the object of our Order to become a member. Your correspondent manifests very plainly, that he has no interest in the object of our organization, when he says he cares not what we do, or how much valuable knowledge we may possess, if there is any secret connected with it, it is all adverse to Christianity. He thinks that for a Society to meet and transact business secretly, or, in other words, in a room convenient for its use, shutting the door after them, and not permitting any one to enter who has no interest or business there, faith of society. Let me ask him if it is not a greater violation of the common confidence of society for him, or any other person, to judge that a portion of his covenant brethren are doing evil, simply because he does not choose to know what they do, as there is nothing to hinder him but his own will.

"A Member of the Conference" thinks that nothing but distrust or design against society would prompt to such a course, (that is, of secrecy,) and that "the thought of secrecy would never enter the mind, but for the existence of evil principles or agencies some where;" and then immediately refers to the instructions of our Saviour to his disciples, admitting that he taught them to do good in secret-to give alms, to admonish a brother, and to pray, in secret. Now, either our Saviour bad designs against society, when he taught his disciples the doctrine of secrecy, or "A Member of the Conference' does not reason correctly. Again, where was the existence of evil principle when the thought of secrecy entered the mind of our Saviour?

But, says your correspondent, this speci of secrecy was designed for individuals as nuch, and not at all for societies; or, in other words, it is proper and Christian-like for one individual to do good, pray, and give alms in secret, but if three or four should associate themselves together for such pur poses, then it would become adverse to Christianity. To some, this kind of reasoning may appear correct, but to me it seems the reverse of sound reason.

Again, he says, "The whole plan of or ganizing a Society, on the plan of secrecy, for benevolent purposes, is adverse to Christianity-for Christianity is designed to accomplish this, in its highest sense; but it has, as a system, no provision of secrecy; nasmuch, therefore, as secrecy is hold noocssary to accomplish those objects, in so much t is condemnatory of and adverse to Christianity." Now, unless I am very much mistaken, this course of reasoning would prove destructive to all the benevolent organizations of the day; for they all have some thing which is held necessary to their sucin consequence of which but few, perhaps, ever dreamed that they were adverse to

disciples, who, after the crucifixion of our lings deemed arbitrary. Saviour, met in a room by themselves, with closed doors, for fear of the Jews: and also that the Company is supreme; that the State that of the early Christians, who met in the has no more right to interfere in the transacdens and caves of the earth; and of the Dis- tions of the Directors than in the business of senters, who, in order to secure secret meet- any private firm; and, to sustain these views, tinels to give them the signal if any were ing. It is a subject of regret that there disposed to interrupt them in their meetings, should be any among us ready to advocate of the Conference," were all wrong-all ad- | -a power so continually abused. verse to Christianity.

argument against secrecy. I am almost in- suggests, it has expressly reserved to itself us to judge others by their fruits; and the are the rights of the people. not, judge not him that eateth, for God hath of the 19th of February, 1849, the road is accented him." And another thing, which declared to be a public highway, and any night be considered conclusive on this point, enactments by the Company contrary to the tention of drawing me into a snare which he The bridges and railroads owned exclusively had laid, and congratulates himself on my by the State are all open on Sundays, with

One word in regard to his argument on the practical influence of Secret Societies. done in the dark ages, by some Society callages. The extract from the Rev. Mr. The true intent of the laws giving corpo-Smith was an impostor goes to prove that are but trusts for the public good. Ignorthe Rev. Sidney Smith is a Mormon, because ance on this subject has led to fatal results. he happens to bear the same name.

thinks they are as honorable as thieves, and of private speculation, and ruin has followed. have some regard to virtue. I am glad he | The same principles apply to all these public is so charitable to his covenant brethren who corporations. happen to belong to some one of these "Secret Societies." Let me assure "A who are interested in this question of Sunday Member of the Conference," that the mem- travel. Those of other States have a right bers of one of the so-called Secret Societies, by common consent and common law to the have no fears on the subject. Armed with use of our highways. Are they to be stopped the consciousness of right, they look forward | twenty-four hours on their journey, and no to the day when, notwithstanding the denun- one to be accountable for the damage? Is is a violation of the common confidence and ciations of Conference, the opposition of this outrage to be committed, and no one to rum-sellers and rum-drinkers, they expect call in question its legality? As well might to see one common brotherhood of the Sons the citizens of Philadelphia or Harrisburg of Temperance covering the land as the put chains across the streets, and arbitrarily waters do the great deep. That the evil prohibit any one from passing through them. which "A Member of the Conference" thinks he sees overshadowing the Order of of this Commonwealth would feel any obthe Sons of Temperance exists only in the jection to riding in the cars on Sunday, if jaundiced mind of prejudice, or the diseased they had occasion to do so; but this is not imagination of the monomaniac, is known to a question of majorities, it is one of indi-ONE OF THE INITIATED.

THE SUNDAY STRUGGLE IN PENNSYLNANIA.

o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-Public Ledger, (Philadelphia,) of the 10th inst., you will find, that the good people of that State are beginning to wake up to the effort of the Sunday sticklers to ride "rough shod" over the rights and the feelings of the the Supreme Court, they now individually attempt to manufacture a sacredness for it, by appeal to the constituted authorities. The public, discovering these attempts at ecclesiastical domination, are beginning to rebel; and it may not be long before we find the war rife among the followers of Constantine themselves. It is high time that they should wake up to the encroachments of ecclesiasti-

From the Public Ledger

mind of man in bondage.

cal power, and strangle that tyranny in the

cradle. May the Majesty of Heaven come,

and turn and overturn, until He confound

all the crafty inventions of men, and sweep

away the refuges of lies which hold the

The resolution of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to suspend Sunday travel over the line of their road, in the inconvenience that is likely to result to travel, and in the loss of revenue to the Company and to the State, which seems a propable consequence, is awakening a good deal of feeling in oposition, both from the public and the duly protect the interests of their stockholdstockholders. The following communicacation has reference to the matter, and cess, not found in the system of Christianity, speaks a language not to be misunderstood. To the Editers of the Public Ledger :

The public are much indebted to you for He would have us believe, that a good your remarks on the stoppage of Sunday cause is a sufficient safeguard against all traveling on the Pennsylvania Railroad. or injury to be adverse to Christianity. This stockholders are opposed to the measure. seems to be the doctrine he would teach, and but they were prevented from expressing yet he has before him the example of the their dissent at the late meeting by proceed-

An evening paper has expressed the idea

So far from the State having nothing to highest price. Perhaps, after all, he is not serious in his do with the road, as your cotemporary

articles; for, as "One of the Initiated," I deeply excited to know which of the "wise Railroad is not private property, belonging mistaken, we are unanimous in the convictake it upon me to say, that they have no men of the East" had been enlightening the to the stockholders; a public trust that has tion of the Scriptural account Eastern States the past year. If Elder mented Armstrong understood this well. such arrangement or provision in the Order has resorted to the anti-Christian and "monhas resorted to the anti-Christian and "mon- clusive benefit, but for that of the community of the Sons of Temperance. On the con- strous" idea of secrecy - withholding his at large; hence all become copartners in the have reached, simply as a protest against place, he will do a great work, and will be trary, the time, place, and hour of their name from the public, we are bound to bemeetings, are published, and the room is lieve, (according to his doctrine,) with evil in- made for the advantage of all. This is the lievers." law of right and of common sense: and in Virginia it has been decided, in the case of the Roanoke Railroad, that neither the Company nor individuals had any right to all other Societies, not permitted to take a of the present day by the light of the past; take any measure to prevent the use of the has been established at Walthamstow, Engpart in the business of the Society. But the sa if there was nothing to judge them by road as a public highway. Owning the lo- land, under a committee of ladies, of which Trois is a policy in the control of the Con- now, but to go back and dig up something comotives and the cars does not change the Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Freeman are the honorprinciple of the case, nor impair the rights ary secretaries. In ten years that the school

Color to the second of the sec

Easton's letter has no more bearing upon the rate privileges to companies ought to be question at issue, than the fact that Joe carefully investigated and understood. They Bank Directors, mistaking the nature of Your correspondent, after all thinks that their trusts, have often allowed the funds these Associations are not wholly evil; he under their control to be applied to objects

It is not only the inhabitants of this State My belief is, that not one-tenth of the people vidual rights. Those who wish to travel on Sunday have a right to the use of this road be they many or few. If the time should arrive when no one desires to travel on that day, it will then be soon enough to inquire From the following article, cut from the into the propriety of discontinuing the cars; that period has not yet come; our most estimable citizens, from all classes of society, as occasions arise, are found in the Sunday cars; and herein we have demonstration of the general opinion of the people.

Persons employed in various occupations citizens of that commonwealth. Failing to for miles up the Susquehanna have their have the sacredness of Sunday sustained by families living in the neighborhood of Har risburg; others go to their devotions at that place, because none of their churches are to be found in the country. Such have hereto influencing private corporations to proclaim fore had the accommodation of two packets and insist upon its holiness, and thus ac- and two lines of stages on Sunday. I deny complish by stealth what they have so often the right of the Pennsylvania Railroad Comand so signally failed to achieve by an open pany to create a monopoly which in effect lrives other public conveyances off the road without furnishing a substitute. I deny their right to appropriate the money of the stockholders to promote any sectarian object, or for any other purpose than to make the road what the law contemplated, a public highway, to be used like other highways in the Commonwealth on every day in the week.

Not only is the action taken by them in itself injurious and illegal, but they go out of their way to set a precedent in the case. With the single exception of the Reading Railroad, which was built to transport coa and on which an interval of Sunday travel i desirable to enable them to do this success fully, not one of the railroads in this State which connect important points, is closed on Sunday. The Philadelphia and Balti more and the York and Susquehanna Roads the railroads to New York and to Harris the Pennsylvania Railroad Company assume to dictate law and morality to this community, and enforce their decrees at the expense of the public, in defiance of common usage? cs conservators of a public trust? Do they ers, when they close one link in our chain of western roads on Sunday, while the rival route from Baltimore is open on that day?

The argument with regard to needful rest to conductors is one of dollars and cents only. A small amount of extra pay will, at any time, procure extra conductors for that day, and leave those who are said to be opevil, and any measure to prevent imposition | Some of the Directors and many of the pressed at leisure. The number of persons at present required as engineers and conductors is supposed not to be so numerous as those employed in the same distance at turnpike gates. The Directors of turnpike roads has as much right to close them to the public on Sunday, as this Company has to the letter:stop the trains on the Pennsylvania Rail-

In England, men of known benevolence have devoted their efforts to having all the railroads open on Sunday, and additional cars, at low rates, furnished for the benefit These measures, according to "A Member an extension of the power of Corporations of those who work during the rest of the Denmark, accompanied by Peter Hanson, week, and who cannot afford to pay the and will start in about a week, passing

holders of the Pennsylvania Railroad have George B. Wallace, Job Smith, H. W clined to think he is not, from the fact that the right to revoke the privileges granted, at their command ample and luxurious Church, Joseph W. Johnson, Joseph W. he takes such unscriptural ground in judging if they should be abused. It is interesting means of recreation and travel on all days Young, and Jacob Gates, will go with the societies termed secret. The Scriptures teach to ascertain what has been granted and what of the week-have they no sympathy for the mission to England, to co-operate with Prelaborer and artisan who enjoy none of these sident Orson Pratt. Elder John Forsgreen of the Conference thinks, is adverse to Christ- Apostle Paul says, "Let him that eateth By the act of incorporation, and also that conveniences, and to whom Sunday is the will go out at the same time with the mission only respite from severe and incessant labor? to Sweden. For wise purposes, Elder P.

> CONFIRMATION OF THE SCRIPTURES.—Lieut. Lynch, in his Narrative of the United States Expedition to the Dead Sea, says:

"We entered upon this sea with conflict ng opinions. One of the party was skeptical, and another, I think, a professed unbeliever of the Mosaic account. After twentytwo days' close investigation, if I am not I record with diffidence the conclusions we

SIONARIES.—An institution for this purpose

A FEW SHORT YEARS. A few short years—and then What changes time hath wrought!

So strange they seem, we scarce can deem The world, our life, ourselves are aught But one long fitful dream The clouds that fly Across the sky, Waves tossed upon the sea Before a glass, Our fitting emblem

A few short years—and then Where are the hopes that shone Where youth with flowers enwreathed the hour And earth had but one music tone Of joy for us and ours? The rainbow's hues, The morning's dews, The blossoms of a day,

More stable are than they. A few short years—and then Where is the ad'mant chain That passion wrought, and madly thought Nor time nor change could ever strain Till life's last strife was fought? A rope of sand, A goss'mer band;

The filmy threads at e'en

The spider weaves

The trembling sheen

Of water seen

Amongst the leaves A firmer bond had been A few short years—and then Where is Ambition's pile, That rose so high against the sky. O'ershadowing all around the whi With its proud boast might vie? A shadow's shade, A card-house made By children for their play;

The air-blown bells

May vaunt a surer stay.

That folly swells

A few short years—and then Where is the mighty grief That wrung the heart with torture's art, And made it feel that its relief Time's hand could ne'er impart? A stream that's burst And done its worst Then left the heaven more clear; A night-mare dread The morning fled, Those sorrows now appear.

A few short years—and then The smiles and tears of other years passion's joys and sorrow's pains, To day they seem Which memory scarce can trace-But seals they 're set Shall time nor yet

Eternity efface!

EPISTLE FROM THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The St. Louis Republican has a pamphlet opy of the "Second General Epistle" interest to the members of the Church. The fine and it is stated that they have not only. enough for themselves, but for their brethren on the way until the next harvest. They Is such a course a faithful discharge of duty Utah, sixty miles to the south of Salt Lake she glanged round calmly at the crowd of City, at which place settlements had been another place for location. The Council House baths, at the Waring House, an exprogress of erection. They had devised a Lake Valley, fulfilling in this respect the covenants in the Temple, that " all the Saints whole plan is in process of execution.

As showing the extent to which efforts at proselytism are to be carried, we quote from

"All the apostles now in the valley have had missions assigned them. Eld. John Taylor, accompanied by Curtis E. Bolton and John Peck, goes to France; Elder Lorenzo Snow goes to Italy, accompanied by Joseph Toronto: Elder Erastus Snow to through the States. Elder Franklin D The Directors and the controlling stock- Richards, accompanied by John S. Higbee, P. Pratt's mission to the Western Islands will be deferred until spring.

"Elder Orsan Pratt is doing a great work in England, and the cause of truth is advancing rapidly in all her home dominions. and the rejoicing of the Saints there, causes Satan to how, for he is compelled to be subject to the power of the highest. Elder Woodruff is located at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and has been comforting and instructing the Saints in Canada and the Woodruff now will gather up all the Saints | Hence, when times looked dark for the in his vicinity, and come with them to this opening the way for a visit to those nations | vals ?" He understood that the Lord openwho have eyes and ears, and are crying to ed not only the heart in revivals, but also the Elders of Israel, come, tell us of the Education for the Daughters of Mis- things of God, for we have heard that God

is with you." The letter also says:—

" Brother Parley P. Pratt is opening a new road through the range of mountains, from to support them. Every church will have the Weber to this place, which is already so its offering, both of men and money, for the ference, after all, is that this Society, called a Secret Society. Suppose we adopt the public nor the has existed, 130 children have been received, far advanced that this Fall's emigration will service of the Lord. [Jour. of Missions, same principle in judging the New England law require that the stockholders should some of whom are now missionaries. The take a part or that the Society has not seen responsible for the acts of their Puritan benefit, and if the public suffer inconvenifathers in burning witches and banishing ence thereby, it is a grievance that ought to Upolu, and grand-daugaters of Drs. Carey with the bridges in the valley, over the sert is very felicitiously expressed in the following the principles of the p secret? Why the pass-word, and the private principles of the Secret Societies of the private principles of the Secret Societies of the private principles of the private pri greatly facilitate the progress of travelers."

A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman speaks of Salt Lake City as follows:

" The city of the Great Salt Lake is situated lat. 40 deg. 45 min. 44 sec., long. 111 deg. 26 min. 34 sec.; altitude 4,300 feet 11ty is 20 miles from the Great Salt Lake, and 35 from the Utau. It is divided into 19 wards, each ward into 9 blocks, each block into 8 lots containing 1-1-4 acres each. The streets are 120 feet wide, running to the cardinal points of the compass, one on each ward line and two each way crossing each ward. It contains about 4,000, inhabitants-the whole valley about 6.000. There is a Bishop and a Marshal in each ward, the Bishop acting as Justice of the Peace. They claim jurisdiction over emigrants, who have bad a number of suits before them. The Courts take the statements of parties and witnesses without an oath, and seem disposed to do justice. In this they have been of eminent service to several emigrants. I have heard of no appeal from the decision of the Bishops. The organization of their judiciary allows an appeal from the Bishop to the Council of Twelve, from the twelve to the Presidency, (three in number,) and from the Presidency to the whole body of the people. Their land system is based on the free-soil system, They neither sell nor allow others to sell it. Every man can have us much as he can occupy by paying for the survey and recording. The record constitutes his title of occupancy, and that is all the title he has. This and his improvement he can sellnothing more.

SLAVE AUCTION IN ST. LOUIS. From the People's Organ, of Dec. 21.

The steps of the Court-House were crowded yesterday morning to witness the sale of a fine-looking drove of human beings. The critters, after having their mouths examined like horses, and their limbs pulled about, to test their soundness, were put up to be knocked down by the hammer. Competition was very brisk, and the lot realized good prices. A girl, Caroline, attracted our attention and interest, from the anxiety she displayed during the bidding for her flesh and blood, bone and sinews. As the price rose to \$400, a hopeful, meaning smile gradually spread over her dusky, goodnatured face, (the last lot, a boy, had only brought some \$455 or so.) The bidding, confined to two persons, rose to \$430. She became restless, continually glancing from one to the other of her would-be purchasers -her predilections for one had evidently been formed-' \$470, say the five '-called the auctioneer; a pause ensued of suspense to her; the one she had hoped to serve hesiissued by the Church of the Latter-Day tated. 'Going at \$480-going-who'll say Saints, at the Salt Lake Valley, to "the the \$500?" He still hesitated; the hopeful Saints scattered throughout the earth." It look had gone from her features, and was is a detail of the condition of the Society at replaced by something akin to a feverish home and abroad, and in general embraces dread-still she looked in his face, wishing every thing that may be supposed to be of she might dare to urge him on. He nodded, *\$500 for this fine likely girl; fifteen years A nod from his opponent brought her up to \$505. From this moment, she seemed to have cast aside all hope; it was a matter of have decided on forming a town or city at | perfect indifference to her, which might buy Brownsville, forty miles to the north, and at her; at least all outward signs had fled, and heads looking on her, as on some jack in made. Sand Pitch Valley is designated as the box, shown publicly and gratuitously. We grew sick of the scene as the auctioneer proclaimed \$510 had been bid, and we turntensive stone house and granary, were all in ed to force our way through the crowd, but we were fast wedged. 'Going-fair warnplan for raising a perpetual fund, to assist ing-going; the key fell on the book, and the "poor Saints" to emigrate to the Salt the auctioneer bent forward to enter the amount of sale—the girl looked also at the sum she fetched in the flesh market, but

who were obliged to leave Nauvoo should never moved a muscle, except, perhaps, a be located at some gathering place." The slight brightening was observable in the eye and in the parting of the lips, as if in pride that she had sold for so much 'Caroline, you and the boys go home,' exclaimed some one near; the crowd oped to let them pass, and we escaped. Home? Father of all, what a mockery of that endearing term; the home of the stranger.

MISSIONS AND REVIVALS.

ends but with death.

perhaps, the trader—a home where bondage

The pioneer of Foreign Missions in Amerca, Samuel J. Mills, began to feel the desire to be a missionary when, after nearly three years of distressing anxiety, he felt the renewing power of the Holy Ghost. This spirit was communicated to others of his companions in college, during a revival of religion. It was deepened and confirmed by a season of fasting and prayer. It was still further communicated in a little meeting of brethren, who, kneeling before God. asked him to teach them their duty. These young men, thus impressed, asked counsel of venerable ministers, and they also asked God, and the spirit of missions kindled up in their souls. Thus it commenced in a work of grace, and has been fostered by prayer to God, and revivals of religion; and thus it has continued. Look at churches when revived, and you will find an increased interest in the cause of missions. They pray more, and they contribute more. The laare the signs of the times in respect to revithe purse; and as men are made to feel more of the blessedness of the Gospel, they are more anxious to send it to the destitute.

Let there be powerful revivals of pure

and undefiled religion all over our land, and there will be no want of missionaries, or funds

BRAUTIFUL METARHOR.—The comparison

"Here in the body pent, Absent from Heaven I roam; to be will all the Yet nightly pitch my moving tent

A day's march nearer home!" and a review of the course war odies

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 24, 1850.

ANOTHER EVIL TO BE CORRECTED

In glancing, last week, at some of the forms in which the sacredness of the Sabbath is violated, we noticed two-the habit of perusing newspapers and other unprofitable works, and that of social visiting. We wish, in this number, to call attention to another evil, which not unfrequently occurs-neglecting to assemble together for the worship of God. We do not now allude to those who, living in the vicinity of a church, neglect its appointed meetings, so much as to those who dwell in some remote neighborhood, yet pass their Sabbaths without assembling for prayer. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name," says the Lord, "there am I in the midst of them." This number, and some times more, will be found occasionally dwelling in the same neighborhood, or so near to one another that with a little effort they might meet together and pass an hour or two, very profitably, in prayer, reading the Scriptures, and mutual exhortation. Yet they will let Sabbath after Sabbath pass—and that for months, if not years—without so much as once assembling for such purposes. Is this right? Certainly not. The Jews were expressly commanded to meet in "holy convocation." We admit that this command is not repeated in the New Testament. But Sabbatarians, we trust, are not the ones to captiously insist, that every Old Testament injunction must be repeated in the New otherwise it cannot be binding. Let Sunday people take that ground; as for us, we ought to stick to our own principles. The command was once given, and was so evidently founded in the nature of things, that every unprejudiced mind must admit, that it binds all to whom the word of God comes. That the Sabbath was intended to be the means of advancing God's people in the divine life, and so preparing them for the everlasting Sabbath, we all know. Is it not duty, then, to make such use of it as will most effectually contribute to this result? And is not the assembling of themselves together one of the divinely-appointed means for preparing the saints for the future life? And does it not behave them to use this means "so much the more as they see the day approaching ?" ** These questions admit of but one answer.

Objection .- " But we are not a regularlyorganized church, and have no minister to lead us in our exercises." And, pray, what difference does that make? Is the presence of Christ limited to a church organization Cannot two or three be assembled in his. name, unless they are first set apart as a church? Such popish notions, we hope do not exist among us. We are assembled in his name, when we are assembled for the pur pose of advancing ourselves in the divine he will not fail to be in our midst, for that his promise. And if he is in our midst, du united prayers cannot fail of receiving ar answer, for that is also his promise. two of you shall agree as touching any thin that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven." Because if God will not hear our prayers and bless us for our own sake, he will for the sake o Him who is in our midst. See Matt. 18 19, 20.

Is it right that Sabbath-keepers shoul afford no more evidence of their regard for the holy day, than simply to lay aside their work? Is this all the testimony they car bear to the community around them? This is something, to be sure, but it is not enough Their neighbors may observe that they are not at their usual business on that day, but as there are so many different causes which may bring about its occasional suspension, the true cause may be overlooked. But le these same Sabbath-keepers assemble for wor. ship, let it be known that they do so, and it will very soon be understood that they regard the day as holy to the Lord. The testimony will be understood, and felt, by the whole community. Unless they afford this testimony, they come very short of their duty.

Is it right to lay themselves under a temptation to profane the day by social visiting? This is almost sure to be the result, if they his longing eyes to a fairer field for his weakness of our nature, that the exercises of the Sabbath require to be varied, otherwise we become weary. Ordinary social visiting, which is resorted to merely for our entertainment, is wrong. Yet to spend all the day in the house may put such a restraint upon our social feelings, that we shall find ourselves unable to bear it. We are under a constant temptation to break over it. No man should tie himself to such a rigid course as will be sure to defeat its own end. The holy convocation is a wise provision of the Author of our nature, that the social feeling may be gratified, on the Sabbath, in a way perfectly consistent with his glory and our spiritual good. When people have thus assembled and improved the time, such variety and an older, cultivated country. The chilis given to the exercises of the day, as in a great measure takes away the temptation to profane it, and leaves us without excuse.

Here it may be asked, 'What is the man mother, the calls which are made on every to do who is entirely alone on the Sabbath? hand for their labor, and the openings which There are no Sabbath-keepers within reach, daily invite the exercise of all the varied nor is there any church open, where he may talents they possess; and the necessary part worship. But first we would ask, how came they have, and must have, in the formation he to be in such a situation? Did he volun- of society in their adopted localities, sharpens tarily thrust himself out of her ociety of his their intellects and encourages their efforts. brethren, or was it done in compliance with These are the things which give so much

merely on a money-making scheme, without | multiply, and replenish the earth." any providential necessity for doing so, it | Every arrangement of divine Providence may be pretty safely concluded, that the is admirably adapted to promote the same devel has had a considerable hand in it. We end. Sceptics and infidels may amuse themadvise our brethren never to banish them- selves with their geological fatuities to acselves from the society of Sabbath-keeping count for the variations upon the surface and Christians, unless some clearly-marked pro- in the bosom of the earth, but "the pure in vidence make it their duty. Better stay at heart shall see God " in all these works and

We know not how extensive the evil is, against which we have protested, but there is reason to fear that it is quite too common. nor the operation of his hands," (Psalm 28: In the name of the Lord of the Sabbath, we 5,) and it would surely be as inexcusable in call for reformation. If there are but two his servants at the present day to be unmind- of the Magazine contains an article in re-Sabbath-keepers in a neighborhood, let them | ful of such as now involve in themselves all come together on the Sabbath for prayer and the great interests of society. What a conference. Two are enough to claim the variety, and what an ample supply, of costly promise of the Saviour. Let them bring their materials, adapted to the use and comfort of and the "zeal of an apostate." To sustain families if they have any No matter man, are placed within reachable distance of whether they have a minister to lead them, the labor and industry of society, in almost garbled, and a coloring given to the whole or not. They can pray, and that is more than many a minister can do. Their perseverance in this course may be the means of raising a church.

WESTERN ENIGRATION

Since the publication of my series of letters from Illinois, I have received many let- States has visited the western country, the ters from persons in various parts of our widely-extended country, requesting information from the Atlantic coast? One solution of it on'a variety of matters; and within a few is invariably presented to his mind: The months past I have had quite a number of solicitations to furnish another series of articles for the Sabbath Recorder respecting these things. With your permission, I propose to comply with these requests, although States, been placed where the Great Valley treats the end of the sentence as if not writsame things that I did before.

States, of all denominations. Many worthy persons not only regret the loss of estimable ed to bid adieu to their right-hand men, as they leave the churches where they were born and nurtured in the things of the kingdom of God. Whether it alleviates their from the lot of man, partly from the state of human society, and partly from the appointments of Providence. It is unavoidthe United States, that its necessary expansion requires the extension of its settlements to make room for its own growth. And the fluctuation of human affairs, together with a natural restlessness common to men of ardent temperaments, will often induce persons, who seem to be the very pillars of society, to break up their connections and business to seize upon the promising prospects opening to every settler of a new country. It seems to be a wise and merciful arrangement of divine Providence, that this desire of change should not be confined to one class of men. He who has said, "Ye are the salt of the earth," has so arranged things, that men calculated to exert a controlling influence upon the manners and customs of genius and industry, among a people who do, for generations yet unborn. will welcome him as a coadjutor in their schemes of settlement and improvement. Hence the formation of society in these new countries is not left to the caprices of inexperienced youth, nor to the morbid despond- to lowa and unsettled parts of this State; habits of dissatisfied idlers, but all the wisdom of worthy and aged men, at the head of three autumnal months, I believe there was large families, all the the thrift that attends not a day but what their white canvass covsuccessful industry, with the excitement in- ered wagons were seen stretching over the a Christian, then, however great his impercombine to give a vigorous tone to the spirit of western society, and a buoyancy to the hopes of every settler, that makes him soon conveyance. Ye landless men at the East, forget the trials, losses, and disappointments the first question for you to decide is, not incident to his removal from refined society, dren of the new settler feel inspired with prospects for the old age of father and

no control? If the latter, he may expect romance to their communications. So long ed chiefly of such as had been, or would late divine requirements, and at the same God's blessing to rest upon his earnest efforts as these things continue, their correspond. have been, isolated from our churches, had time be a Christian." Now, what I most to deny himself the gratification of the social ence and their intercourse will induce hun- not an effort been made to raise the standard feeling, and to improve the time in his closet. dreds and thousands of emigrants from family here, but those who had already emicharge to bear us up, is presumptuously to stopping or staying this swelling tide of solemnly believe it was the will of our tempt God; and he that does it, does it only population, would be as vain as an attempt heavenly Father that I should come here, at the instigation of the devil. It might be to turn or stay the progress of the seasons of well for those who run away from the so- the year. These things act as cause and think this is the case with our brethren gen- to Christianity? ciety of their brethren, in expectation that effect, and are as uncontrollable to human erally. God will keep them, and then find them- effort as the influences of the heavens upon selves pressed so hard with temptation to the earth. They are, without doubt, desgratify their social feelings in a sinful way, tined by the Great Ruler of the world to that they cannot withstand, to consider fulfill, as a decree, the injunction given to whether Satan, rather than God, has not led man, when he first gave him authority over them into such a situation. If they went the lower creation, and said, "Be fruitful,

home, and die poor, than have the soul grow ways of his Providence. The ancient prophets of the Lord charged it as an inexcusable sin upon the wicked men of old, "because they regard not the works of the Lord, providing a home for exiles and emigrants Mr. Noel says:from the oppressed countries of Europe. question is almost always forced upon him, fact I hope to adduce in a separate volume." tled, and become the residence of a free and enterprising people. Had the sterile hills of New New England, or the arid sandplains of the middle and southern Atlantic The policy or impolicy of encouraging old ocean's shore—had the east and the west have been settled but by force of the most grinding oppression, or despotic control. neighbors and valuable members of their But, as it is, distance, and an almost impereastern settlers, until they have built up their towns and cities, with artisans, manufacturers, and merchants, gathered a large population, and created a commerce that needed a supply and an outlet for its capital and turned into fruitful fields, the passes of the tates of his conscience as enlightened by mountains are threaded with roads; and the the Word of God. steam carriage and the steamboat pass the traveler, the merchant and his wares, the emigrant and his effects, from the Atlantic able to a swelling population, like that of to the Mississippi, with a rapidity unthoughtof in former days. The vast agricultural productions of the western States, to say but little of the minerals exhumed from their bosom, are as indispensable to the prosperity of our nation, and the commerce of the world, as the artistic and manufacturing productions of the East. It is manifest, then, that as certainly as an increasing market creates an increasing demand for these western productions, there will be increasing inducements for emigrants to come and occupy the lands integrity of purpose in thus charging me. that yet lie vacant, awaiting and inviting their tillage, with promises of ample reward to the hand of labor and skill. The hand of the Lord has made this great valley, and his blessing has given it a fertility unsurpassed

these circumstances make it certain that emigrants will continue to come, as they now one of the main traveled roads, for emigrant wagons from the eastern and middle States whether the West will ever be settled, but whether you and your children shall be among the proprietors of this virgin soil. new cheerfulness and joy at the brightening tending to crowd it farther west. My Christian brethren, it is not an open question mous with the term "violation?" in the rewhether our people shall emigrate; it is de. solution, then you have not at all defined the cided; they do emigrate; and while the resolution. Now, dear brother, why do you others, it will continue so. Some will emigrate; and unless colony churches are the resolution, when a fair inference from gathered for them, they will scatter among others, and their influence be lost to the de- what I charged upon it? nomination, and in many instances to the cause of truth itself. There are many,

and I am happy in my lot. I never felt S. D.

BAPTIST NOEL A VICTIM OF SECTARIANISM.

sectarians in America and elsewhere felt for point of excellence. him;" to which Mr. Noel replied, "Of that I am fully aware-my aim is not popularity, but truth."

The prophetic intimation of Mr. Mahan seems to have been very speedily and literally fulfilled. The Evangelical Magazine one of the oldest and most widely circulated religious periodicals of England, has come down upon Mr. Noel with a fierceness and unfairness which would be more appropriate to the organ of a political cabal than o evangelical protestantism. A recent number view of Mr. Noel's book on Baptism, i which he is not only spoken of in disparag every part of the habitable globe, and es-subject which is calculated only to mislead pecially in this great country! Here labor and prejudice the reader. As an illustration and industry are honorably rewarded, both of the reviewer's fairness, the English corin the eastern and western States. In this respondent of the Independent gives the we see the wisdom and goodness of God, following. In stating the plan of his work,

When an intelligent resident of the eastern word baptism means immersion, and that to "I assume, in the following Essay, that the baptize is to immerse; the evidence of which

This (says the correspondent) is clear and express enough; and it will hardly be begreat Creator designed they should be set- lieved - and in Christian charity almost ought not to be believed-that the reviewer has quoted the above sentence down to the word "immerse," stops at the semicolon, I may run the risk of writing some of the now stretches abroad its fat and unctuous ten; and, more than this, Mr. Noel having soil, and all these fertile countries spread thus very plainly stated that no proof or argument in favor of immersion would be western emigration, has often forced itself of the Alleghanies been just vice versa of offered in his Essay, the reviewer has the upon the attention of good men in the older what they now are, in respect to surface, hardihood to affirm, that this "is the very formation, and soil-the west would never point in question, and which the volume proposes to discuss in order to prove."

In view of such facts, and of Mr. Noel's remark that he expected such-not merely from the powerful establishment which he abandoned, but from those who at first applauded him for doing so-how great and regret or not, it is wise to remember, that products. Now the forests are leveled; and man who did not hesitate to follow the dic-

TO GERRIT SMITH.

Very careful did I intend to be, not to misrepresent " the Anti-Sectarian Convention. And yet you say I did grossly misrepresent it. If I were conscious that I did thus, then, verily, repentance rather than justification would become me. But I fail to see that I did, in commenting upon the third resolution of that Convention, at all misrepresent it; and yet I doubt not your I endeavored to show the absurdity of a

sentiment which I thought was couched both in the third resolution and in the Address. The sentiment is exactly that which you by any part of the earth. To talk, then, avow in your communication to me of Dec. about whether people shall emigrate to the 21st, viz., "that a man may violate divine whether the rain shall fall and the sun shine requirements, and at the same time be society, are just as likely to feel the inspira- as freely, and the sun shines as brightly, as thus: That it is not pertinent to ask contion of a western emigrant's hopes, as the on any part of the earth; and the earth cerning the candidate for church memberitself is richer beyond all comparison than ship, whether he honor or violate Christian requirements, but simply whether he be a Christian. From which I infer, that the candidate may be a Christian, although he Few eastern people have any just idea of at the same time violate Christian requirethe extent to which western emigration is ments. In my first communication, I er deavored to show this inference to be logical one, and I still believe it to be an inency of disappointed men, nor to the vagrant and I was truly astonished to see the multi- position of the resolution at once obviates tudes that were making their way by this the necessity, on my part, to discuss the mode of travel to those parts. During the matter farther. You say the resolution variably attending successful enterprise, prairie. Forty wagons have been seen to fections, he must be admitted to be a church pass a single point in one day. This, of member. From this I infer, and I think fairly, that a person may be a Christian with great imperfections. Then, if you use the term "imperfection" as synonymous with "violation," as used in the resolution, you have admitted in your exposition exactly what I inferred from the resolution. But if you do net use the term "imperfection" as synonythus charge me with grossly misrepresenting

some providence of God, over which he had ardency to western society, and a seeming now. The church at Farmington is gather. You say that you "believe a man may vio- be recovered.

the expectation that He will give his angels part of the world can show. To think of Lord was opportune, it was here. I most person can be a Christian while at the same time he is violating divine requirements? If at all, to what extent may he violate divine

> I will most cheerfully retract my gratuit ous intimation that the Convention was made to Rev. Baptist W. Noel, which we publish that the denomination of Christians to which ed a few weeks ago, he speaks of having you belong "are believers in Bible poli-"remarked to him, that his position as a tics," and I pray that all denominations o Baptist would diminish the interest which Christians may soon attain to that enviable

Yours in candid inquiry after the truth, D. E. M.

ALFRED ACADEMY, Jan. 12th, 1850

CHURCH ACTION ON SECRET SOCIETIES. The 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, believing it to be their duty, when they see evil coming upon the land, to raise a warning voice, and believing that Secret Societies are in their nature opposed to the peace and well-being, both of church and state, did, nearly three years past, warn their members against connection with the same; and now that the General Conference has declared its opinion in the matter, condemning said Secret Societies, and as said 1st Church of Alfred would unite its influence with the General Conference for more effectually opposing this menacing evil, have in church meeting unanimously passed the folowing resolution:-

o its fellowship no adhering member of a Secret Society,

The above is published by order of the N. V. HULL, Pastor.

MISSIONARY LABOR IN CHINA.-Writing from Canton, under date of Sept., 27, Rev. Mr. Williams says that they had found various interruptions to their work. Some wners of their houses objected to the holding of religious services. The bad feeling The expectation thus raised we have now between the local government and the Portuguese and English, and the increase of the opium trade, in spite of the Imperial decrees, renders the prospect dark. He re

"It is an encouraging reflection, amidst so nuch that is disheartening, that the Gospel fortably settled at Sacramento City, where, is finding its way into the country, and that in company with Dr. Morse of Brooklyn, he the God of the Gospel is also the ruler of has opened an extensive hospital for the accommerce; and that all the ramifications of commodation of disabled miners. the plans of men in the pursuit of gain are a part of his wonder-working scheme to redeem the world. After what we have seen of the wrath of man praising God, we need not despair for the future

GROWTH OF CATHOLICISM.—The first Ca tholic Church in New York City, (the second in the State,) was opened in 1796; the eightteenth and nineteenth were opened in 1849 The Truth-Teller' estimates the present Catholic population of this city at 100,000: The Catholic Almanac for 1850 says there are now in the United States, 3 Archbishops, the gallant master of the bark Sarah, who 24 Bishops, 1,081 Priests, and 1,076 Church- rescued the crew and passengers of the es an increase of 1 Bishop and 105 Priests ship Caleb Grimshaw, is now in New-York, within the past year. Of these Priests, 52 where he is the recipient of much attention. were ordained in the United States. If The authorities have presented him with

Union is estimated at 1,473,350, or if Upper man-like conduct. California and New Mexico be included, at 1,523,350. The rapid and vast accessions to the Catholic strength in this country are due mainly to immigration.

Compliments worth having. Almost all of the religious papers, says the Protestant Churchman, have heralded the interesting fact, that a reverend divine in Newark, on Thanksgiving Day, received in lieu of a turkey two full-grown eagles! But New Jersey must yield the palm in such sport to our own city. We have it on good authority, that a learned and able divine of the Pres. has been conferred on forty-one persons in byterian Church received on New Year's the United States during the past year. At day one hundred of the same birds, eagles, in this rate, says the Presbyterian, the evil will a neat bag-some would call it a souvenir- soon cure itself. as a gift frem eight or ten persons in his

To the above we may add, says the New York Recorder, that the Rev. J. R. Ken- rent benevolent societies, amounted in the drick, pastor of the First Baptist Church in year 1849 to over \$5,200. The sum of Charleston, S. C., on turning over his break- \$1,700 was contributed to the Home Mission fast plate, Jan. 1, found under it the hand- Society. some sum of \$250.

duced in the Assembly of New York by Mr. of Scio, and Amity, and the Seventh day Smith, in relation to restricting the sale of Baptists of Amity, took place on Fifth day, spirituous liquors in this State, provides that the 20th of December. Sermon by Revi it shall not be lawful to sell spirituous Mr. Hammond; dedicatory remarks and liquors, wines, strong beer, or any other in- prayer by Eld. Rowse Babcock. Took Com. ton toxicating drinks, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. It is to be applied equally to the towns, villages and cities of this State. (Every person violating the law shall pay a fine of \$20 and costs of prosecution for each and every offense; and for each and every offense after having been convict- in such cases was ever very definitely fixed. ed, shall be imprisoned in the County jail not Our own opinion is, that the first person of your exposition makes it to mean exactly less than thirty days nor more than ninety days. It provides, also, that it will be lawful for any man to prosecute violators of the law, and on the conviction, they are to be sent himself, especially if he attaches to him

DISSOLUTION OF A CHURCH.—The Congregational Church in Christie-street, Newardently desire, both on behalf of myself and York, having been compelled to sell their He will no doubt receive strength for the ex-eastern countries to the western settlements, grated, or were designing to do so before this point, is that you will teach us the to dissolve, and met for that purpose, on the traordinary rigidness to which he is called. until their lands are all possessed and culti- we had made any effort to gather a church reasons of this belief. I doubt not your evening of January 12, at the house of the But if the former, what business had he to vated, towns and cities built up, manufactory pastor. After appropriate religious exercount the cost before he undertook it? To thoroughfare for commerce thronged with Society to gather together the scattered of were I made acquainted with them. Will against the Church as paid, inclusive of the scattered of salaries of former pastors, and expenses to you, and perhaps they would be so to me, cises, the Trustees reported all claims throw ourselves from the pinnacle, under as busy and prosperous a population as any the flock and unite them in the work of the you inform those anxious to know, how a salaries of former pastors, and expenses of lawsnits for the same. They were then of lawsuits for the same. They were then discharged from farther service, and a preamble and resolutions were adopted and entered on the church minutes, setting forth more contented in any place in my life. I requirements without invalidating his claim the causes which have made the alienation of their property necessary, and the regrets felt at separating from their pastor and from one another, by reason of their inability to sustain public worship any longer without a up in part of pro-slavery voters, and voters church edifice where the Gospel might be In President Mahan's account of his visit for a warrior. I am happy to be informed, preached to the poor. Their records and other documents were ordered to be deposited in an iron box made and labeled for the purpose, and to be lodged in a suitable place for safe keeping. The church organization was then declared to be dissolved, having been in existence since the 14th of Feb., 1832, when it was organized as a Presbyterian Church by a commission from the Third Presbytery of New-York.

> MEETING OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY. -The Annual meeting of the Colonization Society of the United States was held at Washington, Monday, January 14th, every part of the building being densely crowded. Hon. Henry Clay presided, who opened the meeting in a brief speech, setting forth the objects and prospects of the Society. The Annual Report was presented, read, and adopted. From this report it appears, that the past year has been one of great prosperity for the Society. Its receipts have reached the large sum of fifty-five thousand dollars; while its expenditures, owing to pressing and unlooked-for_demands, have exceeded that sum, leaving a debt of twelve thousand dollars to be provided for. During the past year four hundred emigrants have been sent to Liberia, and as many more willbe sent in the course of the next six weeks. "Resolved, That this Church will receive There are more applications by persons desiring to emigrate than can be attended to. The present exigencies of the Society require the raising of above forty thousand dollars. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Scott, Bethune, and Gurley.

> > CALIFORNIA LETTERS .- In noticing, several months ago, the departure for California of our friend Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN, we intimated that the readers of the Recorder might octhe means of fulfilling; and we intend to commence, next week, the publication of extracts from his letters, giving incidents of his voyage to California, and his travels there. Meanwhile, it may be interesting to the Doctor's friends to learn, that he is com-

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—We learn from private sources, says the Boston Traveler, that the religious interest in Newburyport, continues. Report says that several hundred persons are at the present time specially interested in religious matters, and that a hundred or more are reckoned among the recent converts, of whom a number are aged persons, and some thirty are young men.

Honor to the Humane.—Captain Cook California and New Mexico be included, the the freedom of the city, and the merchants Catholic Priests are 1,141, and the churches are getting up a suitable testimonial of their 1,153. The Catholic population of the appreciation of his magnanimous and sea-

PRINTERS' FESTIVAL .- The Printers of New-York held a grand Festival on the evening of Jan. 17, being the 144th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the patriot, philosopher, and printer. It came off at Niblo's Assembly Rooms; consisting, in the first part, of music, odes, and addresses; and, in the second part, of a sumptuous supper, followed by toasts, letters short speeches, &c.

LITERARY DEGREES.—Some one has estimated that the degree of Doctor in Divinity

A Good Example.—The New Haven (Ct.) Journal says that the contributions of of the Center Church in that city to the diffe-

TO restaire DEDICATION.—The Dedication of the New THE LICENSE QUESTION.—The bill intro- Meeting-House built by the first-day people:

> To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder Permit me to inquire, whether it is proper, or consistent with editorial etiquet, for a correspondent to use the plural pronound "we" in his communications? Consistency.

the pronoun is the better form for a correspondent to use when he wishes it to repreentitled to receive one-half the fine that may communication a signature which can only stand for one person.

Tribune.

more will

ix weeks.

rsons de-

tended to.

ciety re-

the ac-

nouncement was correct that a pardon had been granted. Friday morning being the time appointed by the charter for the meeting of the new

double are contentained whether the a

outh, and immediately withdrew.

nade a speech. phrase not in use since the time of James II.

tion, and was conducted back to jail by the He bears the name of an uncle, who was she first second of the representatives from George on the representatives from George of the Roard of the Ro

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

Relic of Martin Luther .- A day or

two since, says a writer for the Tribune, we

had the pleasure of examining a most inter-

great reformer, was married. It is of gold,

volved in political disturbances.

Evangelist has letters from Rev. Asa Mahan,

who has been several months in England.

Under date of London, Nov. 30, he says :-

to learn, that there is now in progress a very

interesting revival in the church under the

care of Bro. Stevenson, in connection with a

series of meetings which I have been hold-

ing with him for some time past. It is safe

to say, I suppose, that something over a

hundred hopeful conversions are already

in this city, in Bro. Stevenson's chapel."

State Church is supposed to represent not

more than one-fourth of the moral power of

the community. The clergy are making

great efforts to increase their power by ob-

taining the control of the education of the

people; while in fact they have but 1047

parochial schools, and the non-parochial and

other schools are 3995. The Free Church,

has voted, 19 to 9, in favor of the parochial

schools, and government grants; the United

Presbyterians are in favor of schools not

WILBUR FISK, D.D.—The Ladies' Lite-

fortunate than he, had been to 'the academy.'

some instruction how to study Latin. | That

homeless youth, who took his first lesson in

Latin at the age of twenty from a girl much

younger, than himself, has occupied for

twenty years and more, an important posi-

tion in the literary institutions of the coun-

by her pupil in the cause of education?"

ACCIDENT ON THE SABBATH-FOUR LIVES

LOST.—The Boston Post says that three

lads, named Barnabas Churchill, Jr., 16

years of age, Charles Bates, aged 15 years,

and another named Leach, son of Capt. P.

through the ice; the others went to his as-

sistance but also fell in. Mr. Asa Gook and

Mr. George Raymond went to their relief.

when they also broke through the ice, and

sad to relate, all were drowned except

young Leach, whom Mr. Cook contrived to

MAYOR OF PITTSBURG INAUGURATED, AND

and a worthy man.

under sectarian management.

In Senate. SECOND-DAY, Jan. 14. Mr. Webster presented several memorials esting relic, being nothing less than the very numerously signed, asking Congress wedding-ring with which Martin Luther, the for increased facilities for regular and frequent intercourse by mail, between the Atcuriously wrought, being broad and flat on Committee on Post Offices. lantic Ports and San Francisco. Referred to

in the center. On the inside is this inscrip-Mr. Webster also presented a memorial, tion, in German: "Dr. Martin Luther, Cacontaining many hundred signatures, asking therine von Boren, June 13, 15\$5." The Congress to take measures for the construcinscription is considerably obscured by tion of a Railroad from the Missouri River wearing. The ring was brought to this to San Francisco.

country by Charles Luther, a lineal descend-Mr. Douglass submitted a resolution that ant of the reformer, who has abundant proof the Committee on the District of Columbia of its authenticity and of his own, in the be instructed to inquire into the expediency certificates of the magistrates of the City of of retroceding to the State of Maryland that Magdelburgh, in Prussia, where he forportion of said District which is not embraced merly resided, and of former Ministers of in the corporate limits of the City of Wash-Prussia, through whose hands it has passed. It was once the property of an ancestor of the present King of Prussia, and by him was restored to the family. The present King has offered 3,000 thalers or about \$1,800 for it, an offer which was refused by its present possessor, who was last Summer

forced to emigrate on account of being in-REVIVALS IN ENGLAND.—The Oberline

The joint resolution, suspending for a time the act limiting the expenses of collect- They did not find Sir John Franklin, and on ing the revenues from Customs, was taken account of ice were forced to leave. up and after remarks by various individuals "You and your readers will be interested subject was laid over. and several unimportant amendments, the

House of Representatives.

The joint resolution relative to expense known to have occurred. Under the labors the subject was disposed of for the present expelled, whereupon 60 of the students left of collecting the revenue, was taken up, and Three of the leaders in this movement were of Bro. Finney, also, in Houghton, a village by the adoption of a resolution, that instead of the College, leaving only 15. It is said that of great interest and power is in progress. collecting the same in the Act of March 3, their three companions who had been conthe sum appropriated for the expenses of before the 60 left, they forcibly released The region all around is being moved. Bro. 1849, a sum equal to that expended in meet- fined. Finney is expecting next Sabbath to coming the revenue of the fiscal year ending mence labors in Birmingham, where a wide June 30, 1848, exclusive of the expenses for door is open before him. He has preached storage, cartage, drayage and labor in that four discourses of great interest and power year, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated for the service of the year ending June 30, 1850, together with such sums in addi-STATE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—This insti- tion, as may be received for cartage, draytution does not seem to be in a flourishing age, labor and storage.

condition. At Dundee, out of 5204 sittings A resolution, requesting the President to owned by the town in five churches, only individuals had been removed from office 1098 were let, leaving nearly four-fifths un- since the 4th day of March last, was disoccupied, the rents amounting to only £283, cussed till the hour of adjournment. while the expenditure is about £3000. The

Balloting, unsuccessfully, for door-keeper. In Senate. Fourth-DAY, Jan. 16.

Gov. Seward presented a memorial from

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the boundaries of Texas, and made a speech on killed and 18 taken prisoners.

Mr. Foote called up his bill to organize Territorial Governments for California, New Mexico and Deseret, and to erect the Disrary Repository, for January, has an inter-trict of Jacinto into a Slave State, and esting sketch of the Life of Wilbur Fisk, de- made a speech. Referred to the Judiciary scribing the difficulties which he encountered | Committee.

in his early endeavars to procure an educa-Mr. Butler reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with amendment, the bill in relation to the recapture of fugitive slaves, "I once knew a young man, who, without and it was made the special order for Second property, or parents, or other friends to help day of this week.

him, at the age of twenty, walked four Mr. Hamlin submitted resolutions of inmiles one stormy night, to borrow a Latin quiry in regard to the barbarous treatment grammar, and the next night, after having of American seamen in Japan, and in refeclosed a school he was teaching, walked five rence to our commercial relations with the miles to obtain from a young lady, who, more Independent Oriental Nations.

Still occupied in an unsuccessful attempt to elect a door-keeper.

FIFTH-DAY, Jun. 10. The only subject before the Senate was Mr. Clemens' resolution of inquiry as to acts try, having educated thousands. Does not of the present Administration, relative to the that girl, who readily stopped her spinning- formation of a Constitution for California wheel to teach him Latin, deserve a part of and her application for admission into the the reward for the good that has been done Union. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was adopted, and the Senate adjourned over to Second-day of the present

House of Representatives. The House was occupied in another fruitless attempt to elect a door-keeper.

The House spent the day in fooling about from them while asleep. Leach, were skating on Saturday afternoon the election of a door-keeper, as usual, and on a pond in Plymouth, when one broke with the usual no result.

Postmasters and Newspapers.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Sir,-The Postmaster General, after care ful consideration of the question as to the lift upon the ice. Mr. Cook was 28 years right of Postmasters that have the privilege old, and leaves a family. He was a printer, of franking to frank letters to publishers of newspapers, covering money for subscriptions on the names of subscribers, has desuch letters, and his agency will be presumed as the "street preacher," had actually been from the fact that he franks them. As no Postmaster has any authority to frank these communications but when he is such an agent, it is proper to regard him as acting in that capacity when he so conducts, until information is received to the contrary. In doing this business the Postmaster must be regarded as entirely the agent of the publisher, and and seventy-nine cents. not of the Department.

it had not reached Pittsburg, and some Very respectfully, &c., FITZ HENRY WARREN. H. Fuller, Esq., Editor Mirror, N. Y.

SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES -Hen. Howell Cobb is in the 35th year of council and the inauguration of the Mayor, his age. He is the son of Col. John A. Cobb, they assembled, and the sheriff brought the formerly of Greenville, North Carolina, Mayor into the council chamber from the and was born at Cherry Hill, Jefferson the 155 pews sold is \$7,358. One pew rent. recently. jail, to be thangurated, when he was greet- county, Georgia, Sept. 7th, 1815. His mo- ed for \$152. ed with immense cheering by his friends as- ther was the daughter of the late Thomas sembled in the lobby. Rootes, of Fredericksburg, Va. He graduby Judge Patton, who a few months ago in 1834. He married in 1835 Mary Ann, passed sentence upon him. The Judge a daughter of Col. Zach. Lamar, of Milledge- term of six years. mede some remarks on administering the ville, Ga., and has had six sons, of whom only three survive. He was admitted to the Mr. Barker, after having been sworn in, bar in 1836, and in the following year elected Solicitor General of his native State. He hafter the speech, he handed in a list of his has served in Congress six years, having residents were suffering from sickness of one Victoria as Her Most Sacred Majesty, a

around a moment and rubbing one of his awning, broke through it, and landed upon a pile of California boots lying upon the sidewalk, his fall being so broken that he was not hurt in the least.

DISCOVERY OF A NORTHWEST PASSAGE.-A letter in the Courier and Enquirer, dated ington; and also into the expediency of so Mazatlan, Nov. 23, states that the British amending the charter of the said City of frigate Amphytrie, sloop-of-war Hecate, and Washington as to authorize the Corporation the Royal Thames yacht, club schooner thereof to exercise the powers of legislation Nancy Dawson, arrived on the 19th inst. usually exercised by the regularly organized from the Northern Ocean. The writer Territories of the United States, under their affirms that they have discovered a north-Probably the aggregate amount received is Mr. Clemens introduced a joint resolution having gone one degree and a half farther proposing an amendment to the Constitution north than any vessel had previously been. directing the election of Senators by the He also says that they discovered a new

DIFFICULTY IN GEORGETOWN COLLEGE. A very serions difficulty has occurred in the Georgetown College. It appears that a The whole day was spent in discussing Foreign Professor has been tyranizing over the Rules for the House reported by a Com- the students for some time, and enforcing the most humiliating and demoralizing practices. The students held a meeting and passed a series of condemnatory resolutions.

SUMMARY.

The Adams Co. (Penn.) prison, at Gettysburgh, was discovered to be on fire at 3 o'clock A. M., on the 7th inst., and the interior of the building was burned out before

Jamaica papers, received by the Cheromittee. The question of its reception was The Haytien schooner Charite was captured years there. near Aux Cayes. A sloop and six boats were taken and sunk, with 25 of their crew

> ish, 1 Danish, 1 Russian, 3 Hawaiian, 1 them. Swedish, 2 Norwegian, 2 Oldenburg, 18 Hamburg, 2 New Granadian 1 Mexican, 1

Millions of pigeons have been filling the woods for miles around Franklin, Tenn., for several weeks past. They have a roost sevegame by the meal-bags full.

One argument in favor of a Mint in California is that the local coining establishments make a coin which is almost a fac simile of the Government mintage, while it is considerably more alloyed. The pieces join him in Turkey. cannot be distinguished from the Government issue, except by close examination.

Another robbery of gold dust to the value yet obtained. On the Isthmus, at Gorgona, man was also seriously injured. another robbery took place. The dust amounted to \$9,000 in value, and was the House of Representatives. Sixth-day, Jan. 18. property of two laboring men. It was stolen

> It is said that there are, in the Sixth Ward of New York, 95 houses of ill-fame, containing 350 inmates or boarders; 35 houses in which thieves, watch-stuffers, and suspicious persons, make their homes; 17 shops for selling lottery policies, and 398 liquor stores, of which 131 are without license. Such is the record of the Police.

In Wall-street, New York, one day last week, a great and pleasant excitement was created by the appearance of Capt. Cook of the Bark Sarah, the heroic preserver of cided that, when the Postmaster is agent for the lives of the passengers of the Caleb the publisher, he has the power to frank Grimshaw. Scrip, shares, and bank hours were forgotten, and every body crowded to of Bavaria, on the 14th Dec., the important greet the brave old tar.

> Prosper M. Wetmore's accounts with the Government, as Navy Agent, have been balanced, and the amount of his defalcation is ascertained to be one hundred and eightyone thousand six hundred and five dollars at Buffalo, with a capital of \$150,000. Hen-

A firm in Boston, engaged in the boot and shoe trade, sent several months since a quantity of high-top, coarse-grained boots to California, which cost them from \$24 to \$30 per dozen. They recently received a bill of sale of the boots, which brought from ninety to one hundred dollars a pair.

The Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, rented its news last week. The annual rent for

In Boston, on the 14th inst., Louis Ostinelli, a son of Signor Ostinelli, who had been on trial for sending threatening letters, was sentenced to the State Prison for the

The Hong-Kong Register, of Oct. 29. savs that fever of a malignant type had broken out at Shanghai, and a great number of the ed, by an order in council, to pray for Queen

LOFTY TUMBLING.—One day last week a The London United States Gazette has

four persons were engaged in the robbery, years, have been the result. and that one of the parties, having a qualm of conscience, has returned his share of the

from June 1 to Dec. 31 is almost 3,000,000, lishing a college within its bounds. A to which must be added the amount brought building has been erected, and subscriptions by the passengers of the various steamers, to the amount of \$5,000 made. supposed to be nearly equal to as much more. not far from six millions of dollars.

ized under the general banking law, and the according to their subjects. Bank of Monroe will be wound up by trustees appointed for the purpose.

The St. Louis newspapers of the 29th December, record seven cases of shooting, or stabbing, with more or less fatal results; and one of attempted abduction of a little girl. The Union, which chronicles these seven n the course of forty-eight hours.

We learn from the Republican, that they are turning out new muskets at the Springfield Armory at the rate of 1500 per month, besides rapidly changing the flint lock muskets in the arsenal to percussion locks, and city has contributed during the past year, ger than at any previous period in the histo-child. ry of the establishment.

the fire could be arrested. Isaac Mussel- sunk at Dresden, on the 17th inst., by comman and John Toner, both insane, were the ing in collision with another boat. Loss trionly persons confined in the prison, and they fling and no one injured. The steamer Benfell victims to the flames, all efforts to save jamin Loder will commence her trips on the them proving abortive, so rapid was the pro- Seneca Lake, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad.

Drury, the culprit, under arrest for sending kee, give a report that the forces of the Do- the torpedo to Mr. Warner's house, in Newminican Republic have invaded the territo- York, attempted to bribe one of the Judges ry of the empire of Hayti, and that the Do- by sending him \$200. The whole matter itizens of New-York for the abolition of minican fleet had bombarded and destroyed was laid before the Grand Jury, and if his Slavery in the District of Columbia, and some Haytien towns and villages. The other crimes do not send him to Sing-Sing, moved its reference to the Judiciary Com- town of L'Anse a Pitre was reduced to ashes. this will probably give him a gratuitous ten

We learn from the Journal of Commerce, that the physicians in this city practicing the Homeopathic system of therapeutics, have The total number of vessels which arrived resolved to establish a school for the educaat San Francisco from April 2 to Dec. 1, tion of young men. The present Medical 1849, was 276-of which 174 were Ameri- Schools are both allopathic, yet many young can, 34 English, 10 French, 16 Chilian, 1 men who design to adopt the system of Hah-Belgian, 1, Bremen, 2 Portuguese, 2 Span- neman, are constantly in attendance upon

Mr. Seaman was scalded to death in the bath at French's Hotel, N. V., a few days Italian, 7 Brazilian, 2 Equadorian. The to-since. He probably found the water too cold, tal number of clearances from the United and let on the hot stream, which suddenly States for California, during the year 1849, relaxed his system, and he fainted. During the syncope the hot water continued to come in, and the result was fatal.

The first coffee-house opened in England was kept by a barber, who thereupon was ral miles in extent in the edge of Hickman presented by the inquest of St. Dustan's in county, and with a torch and club the peo- the West, for making and selling a liquor ple sally forth at night and bring home their called coffee, as a great nuisance, and prejudicial to the neighborhood.

The English papers state that Kossuth's furniture has been sold by auction at Pesth. The plainness of it was remarkable. His family have been liberated, and they intend to Jersey, 42 a 45c. for Northern.

On the morning of the 7th inst. a tornado occurred three miles back of Natchez, which Ohio, 10 a 18c. for State, Orange County 19 a 23c. blew down the dwelling, gin house, and neof \$5,000 has taken place on one of the Pa- gro houses on the plantation of Mr. McCulcific steamers, and no clue to the metal is len, who was instantly killed. A negro wo-

> Mr. F. A. Rockwell, of Ridgefield, Conn. has invented a decidedly cute little clasp designed to secure the clothes to the bedstead, and thus prevent the 'young 'uns' from taking cold during these winter nights.

The amount of Lumber surveyed at Bangor in the season of 1849, was 160,418,806 Hemlock, &c., 2,262,757 feet.

Mr. Joseph Clegg, just arrived from California, reports the stories about immense quantities of gold being found on Col. Fremont's placer to be greatly exaggerated, and mont's placer to be greatly exaggerated, and | Wm. B. Marson, W. C. Kenyon, Darwin E. Maxson, states that Fremont is doing no better busi- Lucius Crandall, H. W. Stillman, A. L. Burdick, Sam' ness than the other diggers.

In the sitting of the Legislative Chamber question of the emancipation of the Jews was carried by 91 against 40. Two Roman Catholic priests were among the minority.

The "Hollister Bank." under the General Banking Law, is about to be established ry Wager, Esq., of Utica, President; and R, H. Sherman, Cashier. There are at present twice as meny Pro-David Wells, Watson,

testant churches as Roman Catholic in the city of St. Louis. Twenty years ago there was but one Protestant church in the place. The report of the German Emigration Society, says that the total emigration in 1849

was 55,740; in 1848, 52,620; in 1847, 70,735. David P. Curtis and Paul Clark, Preston, The applicants for relief have been fewer Orlando Holcomb, There arrived at this port on the 11th inst. from various ports in Europe, 3,301 emigrant

passengers,-making a total, since 1st Jan, of 7,404; being an average of 673 per day, President Taylor has dismissed the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, Don Carlos D'Es-

pana, for his connection with the Rey affair. The English clergy are now command-

Lord's Prayer in his evening devotions.

glazier was employed in putting a pane of reasons for "boldly announcing that the quest clamtion of the 21st ult. re-modeling and glass in a front window of the fourth story tion of abandoning Canada, as a British Col- lowering the rates of postage throughout the of a building in Chatham street opposite the ony, has been the most absorbing topic (with kingdom of Prussia. The postage for a and 28th days of February next, for the purpose of conhold and fell out. A crowd rushed to the in which we are apt to place firm reliance, fixed at 1d. for a distance of 10 leagues; at

There has recently been discovered in elbows, deliberately walked up stairs to Depot Master at West Townsend, who was plumbago. The most celebrated mine of On Saturday evening, Mr. Ralph Warren, Essex county, N. J., a valuable mine of so atrociously robbed of \$450, on Thursday this description, hitherto known, is that at night, found a package on the step of his Burrowdale, England described by Dr. door, which contained just one-quarter of the Ure; and as but little has yet been found in money stolen from him. It is supposed that this country, heavy importations, for many

The Presbytery of Brazos, in Texas, has located a college at Huntsville, Walk county, naming it Austin College. The Presbytery The amount of California gold received of Fayetteville, N. C., is engaged in estab-

M. Verbeyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world, has just died at Brussels at an advanced age. The charters of the Bank of Utica, the He had founded a very curious establish-Bank of Monroe at Rochester, the Bank of ment, consisting of a house of several stories, continent, but on account of ice could not Auburn, and the Bank of Ithaca, expired on and as high as a church, and disposed so as approach nearer than fifteen miles to land. the 1st inst. The Bank of Utica has organ to contain about 300,000 volumes arranged

A memorial has been sent to Washington, praying that the nomination of Walter C. Maloney, as Marshal of the Southern District | pable and experienced. The route being the shortest of Florida, be not confirmed, on the specific ground that he has excluded slave labor in the service of the United States.

The British and Foreign Bible Society redifferent cases of broils in which fire arms ceived a check a few weeks ago from the were used, says that it has mentioned only London Missionary Society, for £250 (near a portion of the outrages that occurred with- \$1500.) This sum was remitted as the first payment of the native Christians of Tahiti, for copies of the Sacred Scriptures furnished

An Indianapolis writer says, in the Central Christian Herald, that the church in that making a few carbines. The number of for benevolent objects, \$3,600-an average. men employed there by Government is lar- of \$10 to each member, man, woman and

Dr. Geo. Upfold was consecrated Bishop A small steamer, plying on the Seneca of the Episcopal Church, Indiana, at Indian-Lake, between Geneva and Jefferson, was apolis, on the morning of Sunday the 15th ult. Several Bishops from adjoining States were present.

> state that a private letter had just been received from Madagascar, which contradicted No. 7—Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main the previous report of the death of the Queen At Rome, an unfortunate parrot, an-

> nounced by one of the Papal spies as having uttered seditious cries, was arrested by the police, and, without a hearing, executed on No. 10-The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. A new method of regaining the hearing has been invented by Dr. Yearsley. Cot-

ton is passed down to the membrana tym pani, and the hearing returns. The forged drafts of Mr. B, F. Brown, the House of Representatives, are said to amount | pages.

o \$50,000. American ploughs and plough-irons are nw exported to England. The number of paupers in England and

Vales is 1.068.000. There are 1,538 German newspapers published in Europe.

The Jews in Galicia are turning agricul-

The Boston Chronotype has been disconinued for want of support.

New York Markets-Jan. 21. Ashes-Pearls \$6 06; Pots 6 56 a 6 69. Flour and Meal-Flour ranges from 5 00 to 5 62 for

State, Michigan, and pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 00. Grain-In Wheat not much is doing; prices as last week. Corn 60 a 621c. Rye 62c. Oats 39 a 41c. for

Provisions--Pork, 8 50 for old and 9 12 for new Prime; 10 75 for old and 11 75 for new Mess. Beef 6 00 a 6 12, and 8 50 a 8 75. Butter, 7 a 11c. for

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 20th, 1849. Mos, son of Oliver Wilcox, aged 6 years In Brookfield. Dec. 25th, Mr. George Reynolds.

Dec. 29th. Mrs. CATHARINE WEAVER, widow of the late Peter Weaver, aged 73 years: In Leonardsville, Madison Co., N. Y. Dec. 31st, Mrs. ALMIRA BRAND, consort of Mr. Samuel Brand, aged 33

In Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., on the 8th inst. Mrs. HANNAH CLARKE, widow of the late Joseph Clarke, feet. Of this the green Lumber consisted of aged 68 years. Mrs. Clarke was an exemplary member Pine 74,176,591 feet, Spruce 23,619,349 ft.; of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, and has left a number of children, and a large circle of relatives, to lament her death.

> LETTERS Wm. M. Fahnestock, J. A. Field, I. E. Culver, F. C Morgan, W. G. Quibell, T. A. Maxson, I. D. Titsworth Fahnestock, Wm. L. Fisher.

RECEIPTS

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-Stanton Clark, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52 Geo. G. Crandall. Amos L. Burdick. S. Fahnestock, Gettysburg, Pa. F. C. Morgan, Springfield, Mass M. T. Davis, Shiloh, N. J. Mrs. C. Crandall, Alfred. Paul Clark, Preston, 2 00

" 6 " 52 | " 6 " 52 6 4 26 The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing
Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:

Climate, Growth, &c., of our own Country; and the united labors of two such distinguished men will make this work one of the most complete and valuable to

 200

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Medical Notice.

that he is located in Watson, N. Y., one mile east from Beach's Landing. Believing that there are vegetable remedies adapted to the cure of all diseases, he con-sequently uses no other. Calls attended to without JANUARY, 1850. [32m3.]

Missionary Society—Executive Board.

GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

Theater, when by some accident he lost his the Cabinet,) and we learn, from authority letter weighing less than half an ounce is sidering what are the import and obligations of the Sabspot expecting to behold his mangled and that it has been all but determined to give up 2d. for 20 leagues; and at 3d. for any dissons of other States as well as this.

ELI S. BAILEY, Brookfield. WILLIAM B. MAXSON, Leonardsville. CHRISTOPHER CHESTER, Verona. SAMUEL B. CRANDALL, Brookfield. JOSHUA CLARKE, Newport, N. Y. NATHAN V. HULL, Alfred. JAMES H. COCHRAN, Berlin JAMES BAILEY, Little Genesee. GERRIT SMITH, Peterboro. THOMAS B. BROWN, New York. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, New York GEORGE B. UTTER, New York. J. W. MORTON, New York. LUCIUS CRANDALL, Plainfield, N. J. W. M. FAHNESTOCK, Bordentown, N. J.

Mail Line between Boston and New York.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK via Stonington and Provi dence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars o baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Fraand Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M. or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. These every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for passen. gers are commodious and comfortable—the officers caand most direct between Boston and New York, pass ing lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The COMMODORE will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonis ton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For passage, berths, staterooms or freight, application may be made to the agents on the wharf, and at the office, 10 Battery-place.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz:-

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the

Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the No. 4-The Sabbath and Lord's Day-A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. The Mauritius papers of the 24th of Aug. batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.

points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a feit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue.

4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition.

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. The Society has also published the following works,

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First absconding candidate for Doorkeeper of the Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten-

net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Anneal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, n an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one emittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 pruce-st., New York.

Scientific and Practical Agriculture. TIENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S. E., of Edinburgh, the celebrated author of the "Book of the FARM," and PROF. NORTON, of Yale College, New Haven, are preparing for the Press, a Book to be entitled, -AGRICULTURE—SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

It will embrace every subject of importance connectwork will be arranged under four distinct heads, reprewith Autumn. The following are among the subjects to be treated of in the first and second seasons, including the Introductory, viz:

INITIATION.—On the best of the existing Methods for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Practical Husbandry the Difficulties to be encountered in learning practical husbandry, and on the Means of overcoming them; the ifferent kinds of farming; the persons required to conof science most applicable to Agriculture: the Instituhe evils attending the neglect of landowners and others to learn Practical Agriculture; on observing the details and recording the facts of farming by the Agricultural

PRACTICE-WINTER.-On the treatment of farmnorses in Winter; the treatment of the farmer's saddle he steading; threshing and winnowing of grain; on the orming of dunghills and composts in Winter; on the construction of liquid-manure tanks and carts; sea-weed as manure; on gaulting or claying the soil.

PRACTICE-SPRING.-Summary of the field operations, and of the weather in Spring; on the advantages of having field-work always in a state of forwardness; on the calving of cows; the milking of cows; the rearing of calves. On the sowing of spring wheat; on illing up the land; on the sowing of beans, and peas, and tares. On the transplanting of turnip bulbs for producing seed. On the rolling of land. On the sowing of oats, lucerne, and sainfoin. On the lambing of ewes. On cross-ploughing land, and ribbing land for the seedfurrow. On the sowing of grass-seeds and barley. On the turning of daughills. On the planting of potatoes. On paring and baring the surface. On the farrowing of

sows; the hatching of fowls, &c. The Work will also embrace many important opera-tions not included in the ordinary routine of farming, such as "Judging of Land," "Stocking of a Farm, "Improvement of the Soil," &c., &c. The contributions by Prof. Norton will add greatly to

the value of the book, by adapting it to the Soil, \$5 00 | the American farmer, ever issued from the press. The work will be comprised in about 18 Nos. of 80 5 00 pages each, with a steel engraving in every number; besides which it will contain more than 600 wood engravings in the highest style of the art. It will be handsomely printed on fine paper, and sold at 25 cents a number, or \$4 in advance for the eighteen numbers.

> already published in Edinburgh, and the Americans edition will be printed from the stereotype plates imported for that purpose.
>
> Booksellers and Dealers in Periodicals will be furnished on liberal terms.

No. 79 Fulton-st., Matrance 54 Gold-st.

The First Number will be issued in the month of January, and the work will be completed in about one—method to inform the friends of Medical Reform, year. The first volume, written by Mr. Stephens, in

Postmasters and others remitting the money for three copies at the above prices, will receive a fourth copy gratis. Remittances will be at the risk of the Publish-

Miscellaneous.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE—SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

From the Philadalphia Bulletin.

The institution, during last year, has been gradually extending its operations of usefulness, and successively bringing into operation the different parts of the plan of organization. The various parts of the plan were adopted provisionally, and it is gratifying to be able to state, that experience, thus far, has indicated no important changes to be necessary. The institution contemplates effecting with the funds at its disposal the following objects:-

, 1. The publication of original works, consisting of positive additions to knowledge. 2. The institution of original researches. 3. The publication of reports on the pro-

gress of knowledge. 4. The formation of a library, museum,

city of Washington.

The greater portion of the income is at present devoted to the erection of the building, and that to be applied to the active operations of the institution is comparatively small.

PUBLICATIONS.

before the world for upwards of a year. It crued in interest, together with such porcopies of the first volume were disposed of in part, serve to defray the expense of the of it. for the benefit of the authors.

in the press. It comprises memoirs on a valinterest sufficient to make up the sum of riety of subjects, as Astronomy, by Prof. \$250,000, was invested in Treasury Notes; Walker; Physical Geography, by Mr. Ellet; and in order that the institution might Voltaic Electricity, by Prof. Secchi; Chem- not be a loser by a possible depreciaistry, by Dr. Hare; Geography, by Prof. tion of these notes, the contracts for the Gibbes; Natural History, by Prof. Agassiz; building were made payable in these at par and the ancient monuments of the Aborigi- value, or in specie, at the option of the Re-

RESEARCHES.

expedition to Chili, and has caused tobe com- operations to the present time is \$199,157 21, puted, published, and distributed to Astrone- the whole of which has been made from the mers, a set of occultations of fixed stars dur- accruing interest on the fund and the sale ing the year 1850, for the scientific explor- of \$50,000 of notes above mentioned. ing parties and others. It has supplied magnetic instruments to the Mexican boundary more than half of the building, carrying on institution statistics of railroad and canal ex- only been diminished by less than \$10,000. plorations, measurements of hights, geological sections, &c. It has sent letters to different individuals and various historical so- DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES IN THE CHINA SEAS. cieties, asking them to assist in collecting information on the ancient monuments of North America. It has assisted explorers unusual activity on the part of our ships-offor the specimens brought home by them, formidable fleet of 50 large piratical junks, and in purchasing collections made in other parts of the United States, and has estabblished an extended system of meteorological observations, reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, now comprehending 150 stations, from which returns are regularly received, and which, by the acts of the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, with observations made at the military posts command of Chui-a-poo, the murderer of

Instruments are likewise to be furnished for officers of the telegraph lines, from which returns once a day are to be transmitted to the Institution, and it has aided its own observers to supply themselves with instruments by having a large number constructed two dockyards, full of naval stores, were

REPORTS ON THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE. The first part of a report on Forest Trees of America will be published in a few months, illustrated by original drawings from Nature. It is divested of technicalities, so as to adapt it to popular as well as scientific use. It

will contain all the recent discoveries, with much original matter. It is by Professor A. Grey, of Cambridge, Mass.

A report on Meteorological Instruments, their Use and Construction, by Professor Guyot, is ready for the press. It will be sent gratuitously to all the meteorological observers of the Institution.

A report on Recent Discoveries of Asreport on Agricultural Chemistry, by Dr. Lewis C. Beck, of N. J.

MUSEUM.

The portion of the building devoted to this department is yet unfinished, and but little advancement has been made. It is the design of the institution to procure special right seemed now hors du combat; numbers elucidate a particular subject of inquiry, be ing preferable to amassing a heterogeneou essemblage of miscellaneous articles of mere curiosity, while our ret ro.

APPARATUS.

the Chemical Department of the University accomplished they returned on board.

of Pennsylvania. It contains also a suite of instruments for the illustration of the laws of light and heat. Some have been received from Europe, and a very fine set of Apparatus for Pneumatical experiments has been furnished to order from Boston. A desciptive catalogue of all the collections of this character will be issued for the use of visitors. It is proposed hereafter, when the between San Francisco, and Sacramento by six months' operation, applied to the was selling last week for 12 1-2 cents, is

A series of lectures will be delivered in the Smithsonian building, commencing on the 16th of January, to be continued at intervals during the session of Congress. The lecture-room in the east wing has been much enlarged, and rendered more suitable in its arrangements for the accommodation of the audience. A number of gentlemen distinguished for their attainments in literature collection of apparatus, and a gallery of and science, have accepted the invitation of the Secretary to visit Washington to deliver 5. The delivery of public lectures in the two, three or more lectures each.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

\$515,169. The interest which had accrued on the same up to 1st July, 1846, was \$242, 129, making in all \$757,258.

The first volume of contributions has been on the building the \$242,129 which had ac- for a year to come. building. To carry out this plan, the The second volume of contributions is now \$242,000, with the addition of accrued The institution has assisted Lieut. Gilliss rise in government securities. The whole rocuring instruments to be used in his expenditure since the commencement of

From this it appears that after paying for survey. It has in preparation a circular to the operations of the Institution, collecting be issued to engineers and other suitable a library and philosophical apparatus, the persons, requesting them to transmit to the sum originally intrusted to the Regents has

From the Hong Kong Register of Oct. 29.

The past month has been marked by an History and Botany, by subscribing waters. We mentioned in our last, that a under the command of a notorious piratechief named Shap-'ng-tsai, had been discovered in a bay called Tien-pakh, on the west coast, by her Majesty's steamer Media. Five junks were destroyed on the occasion by the boats of the Media, after which the fleet appears to have divided itself, one squadron consisting of about 25 large junks, under and naval stations, will probably comprise Captain Da Costa, proceeding up the north east coast; the other, under Shap-'ng-tsai

himself, proceeding to the southward. The northern squadron has been totally destroyed. Twenty-three large junks, averaging 500 tons each, mounting from 12 to 18 guns, three new junks on the stocks, and in a very superior manner, and selling them totally destroyed by the shot and shell of the Fury on the 2d of October, in an inlet called 'Pirates' Cove,' about fifty miles to the northward of Hong Kong, and out of 1,800 men who manned them, 400 have been killed, and the rest dispersed without resource.

Flushed by this splendid success, a second expedition, consisting of the Columbine, Fury, and Hon Co's steamer Phlegethon,

The Columbine first had a fight with a large piratical junk, which was blown up by city are twelve other mills. the pirates, after a sharp cannonading, just as boats from the Columbine were boarding. The crew, supposed to be 90 in number,

Afterward the Fury had an engagement with sixteen junks, with the following remight be seen jumping from the stern of the

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From letters received by the last steamer. A year ago, there might have been 500 inhabitants in San Francisco. There are now. at a low calculation, upward of 20,000.

The steamboat Senator, which formerly heat for one horse power of steam. run on Long Island Sound, is now running

regular trips from San Francisco to Stock- ing houses by this apparatus is that of wind- week's work." ton. The Sacramento, a small boat, has ing up a weight, (like the winding up of a commenced running to the Pueblo San Jose. There is also a tri-weekly stage to the same may be as easily graduated and regulated of the California trade to the commerce of half-a-dollar per mile.

in San Francisco, except that lodgings may be had at a cheaper rate. Houses are fitted up now, ship-fashion, with state-rooms, each of which contains four berths. In this way The whole amount of the Smithsonian be- an ordinary room will lodge twenty or thirty quest received into the U. S. Treasury was persons. The cost of lodging in this style is \$6 per week. Boarding of a plain kind, may be had at \$14 and \$16 per week, but at The Regents were authorized to expend No probability of much reduction in prices,

has been distributed to learned societies in all tions of interest on the original bequest as since the previous steamer. The carpenters parts of the world, and to the principal li-might remain unexpended in any year. They have had a strike at San Francisco as well braries, colleges, and other institutions in concluded, however, to limit the whole ex- as in Sacramento City, and gained their our country. The volume has been received penditure on the building and the grounds point. Waiters get \$150 per month. Many with much approbation, and all of the learn- to a sum not exceeding \$250,000; and in or- persons have come down from the mines, ed societies, as far as have been heard from, der that this might not exhaust the accrued seeking employment for the winter. Several have signified their intention of exchanging interest, it was resolved that this expendisuicides have been committed, through diswith the institution. To enable individuals ture should not be made at once, but in the appointment and despondency. Physicians to supply themselves with those volumes, it course of five years, and that in the mean- who are connected with the hospitals say is proposed hereafter to print an edition to time the sum of \$242,000, authorized to be that they have frequent cases of lunacy under be sold at a low price, barely sufficient to re- expended on the building, should be invested their charge, some caused by the sudden acpay the cost of paper and press work. The so as to yield an interest which might, cumulation of gold, and others by the lack

BAD NEWS FOR THE RATS.

nes of this country, by Mr. Squier, and other gents. Up to this time, only \$50,000 of these that by making four battues a year Paris ary the number will have reached 600,000. notes have been expended. They have thus will be rid of these destructive vermin. Grenada is composed of twenty-five Proving drinkers:" "Every moderate drinker could shandon the interest has abandon the interest has a second to be abandon to be ab been made to yield a constant interest, beSeveral plans of destruction were made use ces; each Province is entitled to one or abandon the intoxicating cup if he would—
every inebriate mould if he could in the control of the could in the side increasing in value on account of the of by the different brigades of sewermen; more Senators, and some two or three Rebut that which was found to be most suc. presentatives. The Congress meets at cessful was the placing of a large leather Bogota on the 1st of March in every year; of the colony of Hollanders settled at a place to order, without extra charge.

> the grey Norwegian breed, except from 500 high office is Joseph H. Lopez. The Viceto 600 black or English rats. Two of these President is chosen in the same manner and animals were put aside by the men as for the same space of time. Rufing Cuervo a curiosity, to be presented to the collection is the present incumbent of the Vice-Presiof animals at the Jardin des Plantes. From dency, and his term will expire in 1851 the extremity of the tail to the tip of the Hissalary is \$4,000 per annum. Each Senanose these two rats measured 51 centimetres, tor and Representative receives \$6 per (nearly 20 inches English.) Their eyes are diem for the term of two or three months, red, like those of white mice, and their coats the usual period of the session of Congress. are as black and glossy as the silk on a hat. The mileage is equal to about \$6 per mile. The ferocity of these animals is such that The Secretaries of the Departments are one of the Norway rats was literally de. paid the sum of \$3,000 per annum. The voured in ten minutes by the two English population of the City of Bogota is estimated rats above-mentioned.

The animals after their capture were all taken to the Ils des Ravageurs, where they were killed and skinned, an operation that was not performed without much danger.

THE LOWELL MANUFACTORIES.

The Factories extend in a continuous line 'ng-tsai and the remainder of the pirate Falls to the junction of the Merrimack and and are in debt £18,000. There are 13,000 Concord Rivers, a mile in length of mills paupers actually starving. and machinery. On the opposite side of the

Merrimack Manufacturing Co., employs 2050 hands, producing 345,000 yards of cot- NADEL.-John B. Klein of New York has tronomy, by Dr. B. A. Gould of Cambridge, perished in the explosion: of the boarders, 180,000 yards sheeting and shirting; Lowell as assignee of the inventor. This gun has an officer and a marine were killed, the Co., 800 hands, manufacturing 6,500 yards been used with extraordinary effect by the of Middlebury, Ct., during the past year out carpeting, and 95,000 yards cotton cloth Prussian army against the Danes; and in of a population of 770 persons. The ages weekly; Middlesex Co., 1750 hands, 18,967 the Grand Duchy of Baden and in Dresden. of the deceased were as follows: 84, 57, 90, yards cassimere and 2,334 yards broadcloth; It can fire ten shots in a minute, and carries 78, 77, and 84. Average age, 78\frac{1}{3}. Aggresult: At 10 30 A. M. the steamer returned Suffolk mills, 500 hands, 100,000 yards drill- a ball with effect 800 yards, needs no prim gate age, 470 years. As far as the appropriations of the year their fire, and the first shell set one of their ing; Tremont mills, 500 hands, 120,000 yards ing powder or cap. The igniting material As far as the appropriations of the year their fire, and the first shell set one of their ing; Tremont mills, 500 hands, 120,000 yards ing powder or cap. The igniting material affairs of New York city are administered, ly engaged in collecting, arranging and opened from the furthermost junks, and hands, 260,000 yards sheeting and shirting; trigger forcing a needle into the cartridge. It is said that the markets, which ought to ly engaged in collecting, arranging and opened from the furthermost junks, and hands, 260,000 yards sheeting and shirting; trigger forcing a neotice flucture of the library. A another row on the right, which also comBoott mills, 1100 hands, 220,000 yards drill. There is an air chamber behind the cartridge bring in a large revenue, cost the city catalogue of all the books in the principal limenced a rapid fire. Matters proceeded in ing, shirting and printed cloth; Massachu the expansion of which assists in projecting \$50,000 a year. braries of the United States is in progress, this style until 11 30, when more of the junks setts mills, 1,500 hands, 475,000 yards sheet. the ball, and causes it to be carried to so as well as the libraries of Congress, Departtook fire from the shell which exploded ining, and drilling; Lowell Bleachery, 320 great a distance. No priming is required, ments, &c., in Washington City. Much in-board, and the exertions of the pirates be-hands, dyeing 2,000,000 yards and bleaching it is therefore not affected by wet weather; linen will shortly be introduced into the formation has also been accumulated relations on the first time, sensibly diverse to the libraries in the United States, the minished. Within ten minutes two large to their volumes the state of their links blow up with fearful effect on the links number of their volumes, the state of their junks blew up, with fearful effect on their three and two-tenths yards of cloth. The ridge, and then push the breech-pin forward, dition of that could be a second to the country of the co catalogues, the general rules for their gov- neighbors as well as themselves, and these wages of the operatives are paid once a ere succeeded by three others in rapid month. The average pay of females is \$2 succession. A shell now entered one of the per week, clear of board; men, 80 cents per largest from the foremost 68 pounder, and day. Each corporation has boarding houses she almost immediately followed her prede- to accommodate their own employees. The cessors; another also proved to be on fire, population of Lowell at present is 35,000.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

still remaining junks, against whom the grape told with fatal effect. Such as established the transfer of the Union, from her works of art, be located, for a term not exceeding one to the value of 30,000,000 francs, were rewas still kept up from those on the left of Paine, Esq., discovered and practically test- whereas such as are furnished with foreign night. the creek. By two P. M. the firing on the ed an almost expenseless mode of decom- passports will be free to quit the country im-Collections in this department are to be part of the Chinese had ceased. A party of posing water and reducing it to the gaseous mediately. The Poles who have embraced arranged as a Museum of Physical Instru-marines was dispatched on shore, under state. By the simple operation of a very the Mahomedan faith are, according to the ments to exhibit the progress made in this cover of the boats, to examine and destroy small machine, without galvanic batteries, sense of treaties, screened from expulsion; line of workmanship, and to furnish models the various houses, and to prevent the de- or the consumption of metals or acids, and but they are to be withdrawn from the to workmen in our country for their conscient of the enemy, who were watching on only the application of less than 1-300th struction. The munificent donation of Dr. the summits of the various hills which surpart of one horse power, Mr. Paine pronear the focus of their recent intrigues might Here has been received and partly arranged round this beautiful and well-chosen site, duces 200 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and be dangerous to Austria. Syria is proposed comprising the apparatus collected and used while others of the force were busily en. 100 feet of oxygen gas per hour. This for the former, whereas the latter will be emby him for the illustration of the lectures in gaged firing the yet remaining junks; this quantity of these gases, the actual cost of ployed according to their capacities, either which is less than one cent, furnishes as much civil or military, nearer Constantinople.

🛌 ्रार्टेन्स्टीका कृति हुं admires करते कर्त पड 🔑 र्दे होति सन्ती

heat by combustion as 2,000 feet of the ordinary coal gas, and sufficient to supply light of Nov. 17, says: "All the necessaries of life equal to 300 common lamps for ten hours, have advanced within a few days past, and

clock,) once a day; and the heat produced

the river thirty-two feet above the high water vessels have nearly all of them gone to Calinel describes the Wacissa River as one of the natural curiosities almost peculiar to Florida. It takes its rise, like the Wakulla, in springs of tremendous volume, forming an immense basin with bold shores, from which neither by drouth or fresh, affording one and will produce from 30 to 50 bushels an steady, uniform, and unvarying current all acre. The market is now supplied to a con-A grand battue against the rats in the power can be obtained by means of the cathe year. Any conceivable amount of water siderable extent from Illinois. sewers of Paris, which are about 150 leagues nal in question, and it will not only be unin a recent Temperance address, made the in extent, commenced recently. The result failing but unvarying. The committee are following forcible declaration, which we

> at about 60,000 inhabitants. It is the Capital of the Republic.

Panama Star. AWFUL CATASTROPHE IN IRELAND .- En glish papers received by the last steamer, It is said that some demur has arisen on the state that on a recent Wednesday, from four part of two glovers of Grenoble, who had to five hundred paupers attended at the Kiloffered to take all the rat skins at the rate of rush union, in order to seek either admit-100 francs per 1,000, they having discovered tance to the work-house or out-door relief. a means of rendering them available in But alas! their supplications were fruitless, making gloves. It appears that they had and after spending the day (a most inclemcalculated on the number reaching 100,000, ent one) in a miserable state of suffering, and are now alarmed at the immense in- they were obliged, when evening came, to creasé in the number; but as they have en. return unrelieved to their homes, some of tered into a contract it must be fulfilled. It these being from eight to ten miles distant is said, however, that more advantageous from Kilrush. Within two miles of the propositions have been made by a Mr. John town there is a ferry, about 200 yards wide, to Thursday morning there had been 31 bodies recovered. Language fails to de- norant. sailed for the south-west in search of Shap- on the Merrimack River, from Pawtucket The guardians have neither funds nor credit,

FIRE-ARM, OR CELEBRATED PRUSSIAN ZUNDed it is ready to be fired.

Letters from Constantinople of Dec. 28, state that the following conclusions have been come to as regards the question of the refugees. As the internal dissensions of Austria, notwithstanding they have been apyear, in some distant province of Turkey, cently exported from Paris within a fort-

্রেক্তির ব্রত্তিক হৈছিল, ১৯৯১ ১ ব্রাক্তি শিক্ষা বৃত্তি হ

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY.

PRICES IN CALIFORNIA. The Placer Times or to warm an ordinary dwelling-house there is little prospect of their falling again twelve hours, including the requisite heat befere next summer. Flour is now \$50 the for the kitchens; or to supply the requisite barrel, and scarce at that; loaves of bread which could be bought for 6 cents in Newbuilding is completed, to permit portions of City. She is coining gold for her owners. lighting of houses, and recently the application is held at a dollar a pound; the apparatus to be used by persons making She carries about 150 passengers daily, at bility of these gases to the warming of veal 75 cents. During last week we were original researches in Physics or Chemistry, \$30; the meals, scantily provided, are \$2. houses has also been tested with perfectly somewhat "hurried up" by the election who are competent and skillful in their use. Her net profits are at least \$100,000 monthly. satisfactory results. A steam engine fur- printing, which gave our compositors an op-The McKim runs also to Sacramento, but is nace and a parlor stove, both adapted to the portunity of making something over a huna slower boat, and not so well patronized. burning of these gases, have been invented dred dollars each—a sum which probably Both of these vessels touch at Benicia. A and measures taken for securing patents was never before handed to a journeyman large steamer called the Capt. Sutter, makes thereof. The only actual expense of light- printer in this or any other country for a

> as the flame of a common gas-burner. No the world, the whaling business has fallen smoke whatever is produced, but a very off. The article of oil has steadily advanced There is no variation in the cost of living small quantity of steam, sufficient to supply in price for the last year, and upward. On bracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitthe requisite moisture to the atmosphere. the 1st of Jan. 1850, there were but 3,469 ations. During the Winter Term two hours each day Remarkable River.—The Florida Senthe United States, in first hands, a smaller ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their constitution of soils and tinel contains an account of the examination quantity than during any previous year since stituent elements, and the various modes of testing for by a committee of scientific gentlemen of the 1845. Sperm is firm at 118 a 119, and their presence. River Wacissa, in Florida, with a view of whale quick at 48. The whale fleet on the testing its capacity for a water-power for 1st of Jan. 1850, consisted of 510 ships and manufacturing purposes, and the practica- barks, 20 brigs, and 13 schooners, being a their various relations, the Rotation of Crops, Feeding most of the eating-houses it is \$20 and \$25. bility of connecting it with the St. Marks by diminution of 71 ships and 1 brig, and a Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For fura canal. They found water at the head of total of tonnage of 24,626 tons. These fornia with gold hunters. Bost. Tran.

Variety.

A company of manufacturers have recentit runs in a SSE direction in a deep and ly put up a castor oil mill in Cincinnati, tion of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces broad stream, about feurteen miles to a Ohio, and in order to encourage the growth thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher swamp, where most of it disappears through of the castor bean in that State, propose to a subterranean channel, by which it is dis- furnish all farmers wishing to cultivate them charged into the gulf. This river is said to with seed, and contract with them for all contain a greater volume of water than the they raise, at the market price. The pre-Potomac or James River, and like all rivers sent price is \$2 a bushel. The bean is planthaving a similar rise in Florida, it is affected ed and cultivated the same as Indian corn,

is said to be, the destruction of 250,000 rats, of opinion that more than ten times the wacommend to the special attention of young men who think they can safely tamper with intoxicating drinks, and to all who have not Piano, and Vocal Music. every inebriate would if he could!"

A letter from Rev. H. P. Scholte, pastor with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according sack, in which a large piece of mutton tal. and each Province has a Chamber of Depu-which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack, in which they call Pella, in Iowa, informs the sack and in Iowa, in animals are very fond—at the corner of each 300. The President is elected every four lish school during the entire year, and that Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Staanimals are very tond—at the corner of each years, and is ineligible afterward. He is their children are all becoming acquainted tionery, 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8.00; Use of Instruments, and their children are all becoming acquainted tionery, 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8.00; Use of Instruments, and their children are all becoming acquainted tionery, 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8.00; Use of Instruments, and their children are all becoming acquainted their children are all becoming the acquainted their children are all becoming acquainted their children are all becoming the acquainted their children are all becoming the acquainted their children are all their children are chosen by Electors, the same as in the with the English language. The name of The Union, in giving an account of the United States. His salary is \$12,000 per their town is after a place on the east of the \$12 00. affair, says: The 250,000 rats were all of annum. The present incumbent of this Jordon, in the Holy Land, to which the Christians fled from Jerusalem when it was

On the marriage of the second daughter of Baron Anslem von Rothschild, of Frankfort, with Baron Willy von Rothschild, of Naples, the sum of 1,000,000 florins (£83, 000) is said to have been presented to the ceremony was performed under a strict ob-

Typhoid fever is now said to be cured in a few days by the French physicians, in the follwing manner:-Every two minutes the patient swallows a small bit of ice, equal in quantity to a glass of water every hour. Every six hours a demi-layement of cold bath, at twenty-seven degrees of Reau Mus.

It is stated in the Journal of the American Temparence Union, that the millionare, the John Jacob Astor of Calcutta, a native and himself at the head of a temperance movement to stem that tide of drunkenness which has been introduced by Christian nations.

Warton, a rich leather dresser in London, over which a number of these starving creating at Barnsley, lately cut two leeches who is not alarmed at 1,000,000, more or tures were obliged to cross. Too many into pieces, and compelled her daughter to less, and it is thought that he will be the crowded into the boat, and she sunk on the swallow them, a surgeon having ordered passage, when about 40 men, women, and that they should be applied to the girl's children perished, five only being saved! Up stomach, without explaining the modus operandi, of which, it seems, the mother was ig-

> Gov. Fish in his annual message, says that out of 746 persons confined on Balckwell's Island at one time during the past year, up- the Battery. The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. on the charge of vagrancy, 220 were there Comstock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at PATENT IMPROVED SAFETY SLIDING-BREECH from the effect of "poverty, sickness, or destitution." Out of the whole number, 746, he remarks, "only three were lawfully im-

Not long ago, in Norfolk, Eng., contain-

ing 600 souls, a woman was appointed to the office of parish clerk, because there was not a fit man to be got who could read.

In the Island of Japan, it is said, a change

In the Island of Japan, it is said, a change

In the Island of Japan, it is said, a change

In the Island of Japan, it is said, a change

In the Island of Japan, it is said, a change Verona—Christopher Chester In the Island of Japan, it is said, a change

A correspondent of the Boston Times states that a couple of men have been arrested in Woonsocket, R. I., for highway. robbery.

Mayor Jones, of Philadelphia, hast lost his only daughter, six years old, who came to her death by swallowing a bit of ivory, which lodged in her throat. Kreosote, when applied to burns and

scalds, is said to be a perfect cure.

DeRuyter Institute.

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50 will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue forty-three consecutive weeks, ending the last Wednesday of June, including a recess of ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will be livided into three Terms:

The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks. December 5, of 15 " The Third,

March 20, of 14 ... Encouraged by the success of the School under its present Instructors, the friends of the Institute have made liberal additions to its library, cabinet, and ap paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating branches taught in the various departments. The Literary Department is as heretofore under the supervision of Rev. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Pre sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De

partment, especial attention is given to the lower English Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics to enter the advanced classes in College. The Department of Natural Science is conducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos ophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem istry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest With it is connected the Department of Agricultura

A course of lectures is given during the Term on Besides Globes. Maps, &c., for the illustration of

Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying ower has recently been added to the apparatus. During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology receive special attention, illustrated by excursions to lo calities where these sciences may be studied as seen in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is accessible to the students.

pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises in Engineering and Surveying.

Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten tion of a competent teacher. The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in operation during the Fall Term, and last half of the Winter Term. Particular attention to this is solicited from all who intend to teach district schools. The Female Department is under the care of Miss

SUSANNA M. COON, a graduate of Troy Female Sem inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the so cial relations of life, as in the substantial branches of learning and the higher refinements of education, Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on the

Information. Good board in private families from \$1 25 to \$1 50. ts from abroad should furnish their children with very little pocket money, as many temptations may

ment, \$2 00; in Agricultural Chemistry, including Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage extra, N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at

Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M. For further information address the President, J. R. rish, or Professor Gurdon Evans, DeRuyter, Madison

New-York, Elizabethtown, Somerville, Easton.

MENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—WIN-TER ARRANGEMENT-Commencing Thursday. youthful pair by Anson von Rothschild, the Somerville to White House (10 miles) is open for travel. head of the great Frankfort firm. The reducing the staging between the terminus of the Road servance of the older Jewish ritual, Baron by New Jersey Railroad, from the foot of Cortland st., steamboat RED JACKET, Pier No. 1 North River, and as per schedule below: Leave New York by N. J. R R. from foot of Cortland-st. at 9 A. M. and 41 o'clock o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, will leave White House at 31 A. M. (freight) at 6 20m. A. M. and 1 40m. M. and 1 50m. P. M; Somerville at 5 A. M. (freight) A. M (freight) at 7 A. M. and 21 P. M.; Plainfield at water is applied, and every second day a 53 A. M. (freight) at 7 25m. A. M. and 2 40m. P. M.; Westfield at 6½ A. M. (freight) 7¾ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7 A. M. (freight) at 8¼ A. M. and 12¾

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars at White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New heathen of the grossest kind, has put barre, and Mauch Chunk, Pa., and to Flemington, Lebanon, Clinton, Bricktown, Jugtown, New Germantown,

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The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK,

\$2,00 per year, payable in advance. \$2.50 per year will be charged when payment is delayed till the close of the year. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach.

All No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid except at the discretion of the publisher.

Communications orders, and remittances, should be directed, post paid, to

GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Spruce at., New York pardon of the Covernue.