

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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NOTES OF A VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—No. 7.

From letters of Dr. J. D. B. STILLMAN to his friends in New York. SACRAMENTO CITY, Nov. 19th.

... I will say a few words about this city. When I passed through here in September, there were not more than half a dozen wooden buildings in the city, with a population of five thousand men. There are now several hundred buildings; yet the great majority of the inhabitants sleep upon the ground, under tents already impregnated with water, and the weather as cold as November at home. The population is much increased, and the place is thronged with miners, who are driven from the mines for want of provisions, which it is difficult to carry, on account of the bad state of the roads. The rains came earlier than usual, and caught them unprepared. As a consequence, thousands will be compelled to leave the mines, and crowd the towns. Building material cannot be obtained fast enough to construct shelters from the storm; many are preparing to winter in their tents, by covering them over with pitch. Thousands will try to winter it through, by living on the supplies already there, and the cattle they have driven across the Plains. Under such circumstances, there must be a great amount of sickness and suffering this winter. There has been so little grass in the valley during the recent dry season, that cattle have died, by thousands, after having crossed the Sierra, many falling by the road, others lying in groups around a pond or sluse, where they had gone for water, and were too weak to get away; and, now that the roads are miry, wagons are often abandoned in the road. Men come down for provisions for companies, and are unable to return. There is good order here, and but little depression of spirits. All who are settled are getting rich; but, alas! for the unfortunate! You have heard of the "battle of life"—it is a reality here. The fallen are trampled into the earth, and the poor wounded are left to the tender mercies of the earth and sky. No longer ago than last night, I saw a man lying on the ground, unknown, unconscious, uncared for, and dying. To-day, some one, with more humanity than the rest, will have a hole dug for him; some one will furnish an old blanket; he will be rolled up, buried, and his friends, who may be as anxious as any, will never know what has become of him. Money, money, is the all-absorbing passion, and men are here, who would hang their heads at home at the mention of their heartless avarice.

We board at the City Hotel, and pay \$24 per week, until our arrangements are complete at the Hospital. We are causing to be erected a building 55 by 35 ft., one and a half stories, with a main hall through, an apothecary's office, consulting room, private wards for eight persons, and dining room, on the first floor, and a main ward on the second floor. These are to be furnished better than any apartments in the city. For the private wards, we shall charge \$20 per day, and for the common ward, which will accommodate forty persons, our charge will be \$10 per day. For the building, we expect to pay \$900 per month, and line it ourselves, which we shall do with muslin and paper—the mode of doing things in this country. We employ a cook at \$250 per month, apothecary at \$300.

I know that many will inquire my opinion of California. I have thus far said but little, even here. It is not an unpleasant country; and for a residence, with the comforts which one could bring with him from the States, few places would be more desirable than a choice location on the banks of the Sacramento. The greatest drawback is the long dry season. The rains have been frequent since the first of the month, and grass is growing finely. The weather is cool, but we have not yet felt the want of fire. For several days it has been very pleasant, and the roads are quite passable. The spring is said to make a perfect flower-garden of the whole country. Yet there are few who intend to make this country a permanent residence. Many are sending or going for their families, and the society here will be much improved.

So far as making money here is concerned, it is easily done by those who are calculated for it. It will be made just as it is in New York and elsewhere, taking the relative prices of labor as a basis—it may be 75 cents there, it will be \$10 here. Too large expectations, and too little knowledge of what they had to encounter, has caused so much disappointment and misfortune. It requires a great degree of determined perseverance, under the most trying circumstances, to ensure success; and then one must have health. Those not thus qualified have succeeded by a fortunate stroke, and the persevering and healthy have failed. One of our passengers, a young man of great refinement, and of a most excellent family in New York, asked me the other day if we could furnish him with employment in the Hospital in any capacity. He had brought out goods, but for want of energy, had allowed the season to pass, looking for fortune to come to him—but such things do not happen in this country. A most melancholy instance of the weakness of some young men, when the restraints and support of friends are removed, occurred last evening. A well-dressed young man was seen, very drunk, lying on the ground; and a couple of boys, who were with us, took him to a shelter, and medical aid was rendered him; but he died, and was buried. No

one knew him. He had an ounce of gold in his pocket, a note-book, and a Bible. To-day he was recognized, by these relics, as a young man from Binghamton, N. Y.—the pride of the village, noble, generous, and gifted. He drank, gambled his money away, and drank deeper to drown his trouble. The friends, who had claimed his effects as his administrators, showed his Bible here-to-night. It was a minion edition, with gilt edge and tucks. In one place was a beautiful card, on which was written, "Remember your friend and—". In another, was a card, worked with worsted, and mounted with silk ribbon, such as we see in ladies' books as ornaments—the motto was, "A sister's prayers go with you." It affected me to tears. What can be expected of such young men, of whom there are too many here, but intemperance and suicide? If you have a friend who is anxious to come to California, and he be not a man of stern virtue, he had better stay at home. There will be an immense amount of gold dug next season, without a doubt, and there will be many going home, discouraged and destitute. A few will go home with higher virtue, and characters formed in the "refiner's fire;" but far the greater number will return, with gold perhaps, but with morals and manners ruined, with habits and feelings that will make them poor members of society. The risk is too great for the reward. I can think of but very few men whom I would advise to come to California.

SACRAMENTO CITY, December 23d. We are now in our new Hospital. It is, without doubt, the finest building in California. We have just opened, and are not yet complete in our arrangements. It cost, when turned into our hands, \$15,000, and still it is no better than a building which, at home, could be erected for \$1,000. We pay a rent of \$1,500 per month! It is furnished inside with bleached muslin, except the main ward, which is a garret, with half windows. Our private wards are very neat, even for home—the white muslin walls and ceiling doing well for plastered walls; there are no bed-rooms in all California so nice. We have spent about \$2,000, and have not the furniture for a country tavern. To give you an idea of the prices of such things here, I will mention a few items: No. 2 cook-stove, \$140; small air-tight stove for hall, \$70; pipe for the latter, \$90; dining-table, roughly made of Oregon boards, \$50; kitchen do., \$12; crockery, \$125; cots, \$20 each—for pillows, I cut up the tick that I brought out with me, and made a dozen myself, stuffing them with hair from an old mattress;—Chinese spreads, per dozen, \$96; boards, for shelving, from \$8 to \$15 each; nails, 25 cents per pound; scales for drug store, \$50; druggist for hall and rooms, \$2 per yard; chairs \$5 each. We bought two sofas from the Bark Croton for \$35, and were offered, before we got home again, more money for one of them; and so on.

One thing we had to encourage us in our new enterprise; it was, that we should be doing some good. The public, at home, have no conception of the amount of suffering in the neighborhood of this city. Hundreds are encamped in tents through the rains and storms, scantily supplied with food and covering. Many were driven from the mines for want of a supply of food, and are begging for employment for their subsistence. These are overland men, chiefly ignorant and improvident. Yesterday there were twenty-five deaths. Many of them were of the best families, and wealthy at home; here, "none so poor as to do their homage." One of our patients is a noted gambler, whose father is one of the wealthiest men in Kentucky. He has had fever, and was taken with bleeding at the lungs. He was sick in a miserable bunk, surrounded by the companions of his craft, smoking and drinking. His physician, finding that he must die, advised his removal to our Hospital—he will probably die with us. The climate is not bad, however, not worse than "the valley of the Mississippi;" but the sickness springs from exposure and imprudence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 11, 1850. ... We are witnesses of another great set in the drama of California adventures. Perhaps, before this reaches you, you will be informed of the calamitous flood that is now spreading destruction and death through the valley. Sometimes I laugh, and sometimes I weep, at the strangeness of our situation. We are all—about forty of us—in the upper story of our Hospital; Dr. Morse and myself writing; Dr. Higgins of Kentucky reading *Raphael*; the cook preparing something for breakfast; others—two or three—quartered with us, talking in an under tone; some asleep, and a few patients raving in delirium; a lone woman, sick and destitute, curled up in one corner of the room, who lost her husband on the Plains, and supported herself in a tent, by the assistance of a few friends, until water drove her out. She was brought here, with six others, night before last; some are dying on the floor, and two, having died, are wrapped in blankets, and sunk in the dead-room below, where the water is now four feet deep. Dr. Morse pours some brandy into his ink, to give spirit to his letter; and another bottle stands on the table, from which I pour—to quiet the apprehension which mine may awaken—*laudanum*; then we all laugh, and go on as before.

The water is still rising. Tents, houses, boxes, barrels, horses, mules, cattle, are sweeping by with the swollen torrent, that has now spread itself out into a vast sea, extending farther than the eye can reach. There are but few two-story houses; and as the water rose, which it did at the rate of six inches an hour, men were compelled to get outside. To-day there is no first-floor uncovered in the city. But for the vessels in the river, there is no telling what awful scenes would have been witnessed. They are now all crowded with people. Oh, God! what a night was that of the 9th

of January. A warm wind from the southeast, with rain, melted the snow on the Sierra, and the river during the day rose rapidly, and about night began to overflow the levee. We took warning, and cleared our first-floor as fast as we could, (fortunately, our second is a spacious one,) and about 12 o'clock, everything was off the floor that could be injured by water. As the water has risen, we have continued to bring up things, so that we have as yet sustained no great loss, except in the bleached muslin linings and curtains in our nice wards. When our lower story was inaccessible, they would come to us through the upper windows—men begging to be taken in, or bringing some valuables to be kept for them. We would take only the sick, and no sick man was refused. To-day we went out with a boat to find some bedding, but in vain, and came back with a little fuel, of which we had been deprived. All sorts of means are in use to get about—baker's troughs, rafts, and india-rubber beds. To-day the sound of gongs and bells is not heard—the yelling of some man on a roof, or the howling of a dog from the place of his retreat, or the boisterous revelry of the men in boats, who find all they desire to drink floating about them, makes the scene awfully sickening. We see only one or two lights in the second city of California. * * * I think the worst is now over, though the water is gaining on us. The wind may rise, and the waves tear us in pieces—this is my greatest fear. We are in an ocean of water, and a strong wind may make it awful. The Senator carried down the Bay all that it could, and we are in hopes of aid from below, in time.

Sunday 13th. * * * The water has not risen or fallen since the 11th. Yesterday we found it necessary to bury the dead. I spoke a whole-boat that was passing, and, for \$40, we got the use of it, and deposited the three bodies on board. Mr. Mulford, who is staying with us and watching the sick, Mr. Cannon the druggist, and myself, with two sailors, started for an island we had discovered with a glass from our window. We could get no coffins, but dug a large grave at the foot of an oak. The two white men, we placed side by side, in blankets, and the black man at the foot. We found a natural branching root which intersected the pit in both directions. This we erected at the head, and covered the mound with the soft green sod. It was a beautiful day. The meadow-larks and blackbirds were flying about us in great numbers, and along the shores wild geese were feeding on the young grass. It was about a mile from Sutter's Fort.

To-day, two more poor emaciated remains have been deposited below. The weather is cooler, and the water, to-night, is falling a little. The vessels are all crowded with people, and the land in the vicinity of the Fort is crowded with tents, dogs, and cattle. There has been no loss of human life, that I have yet heard of, though it seemed unavoidable. When there are no women or children to provide for, men manage very well to look out for themselves. But cattle have perished in immense numbers.

On my return from visiting a sick man on board the *Phenix*, I found one of the patients, a man who came in yesterday, furiously insane. He had got the idea that some one was dealing foul with him, and was determined not to stay. As we sat down to table, he broke a pane of glass, and called out to a boat to take him to the bark "*Mossaw*," and he would pay them fifty dollars, but they had no time. I went to him to find some solution for so sudden a paroxysm. He had seen the dead carried out, and the dying, and became melancholy, and finally insane. I talked sympathizingly with him, and won his confidence. He said, after looking in my face for a long time, that I had an honest face, and he wished he could put confidence in me, but there were strange things going on in this house. He spoke of his wife and children in Hudson—said he would never see them again—he was sure that he was to die. As I turned from him, he took my hand in both of his, and begged me, as I had a wife I loved, to be his friend. He would end his own life, but in that case the insurance on it would be forfeited, and his wife would thus lose the benefit of all that was valuable in him. He begged me for a cup of tea, with some poisonous drug in it. He pressed my hand to his lips, and wept bitterly. I have seen the most melancholy cases of insanity here, and have seen the poor unfortunate tied hand and foot, and carried out of town, and left on a heap of brush to perish. My watch is about up. It is two hours past midnight. I have given my new friend half a grain of morphia, and he is quiet.

January 14th.—My portfolio arrived this afternoon by the last trip of the *India-rubber* boat. The water has begun to fall. * * * I have been reading passages of your last letter to our monomaniac. What fond memories they woke in his sinking soul! He wept, he pressed my hands, and hung upon my neck. He is an altered man. He has found one who can sympathize with his misfortune; and from a suicide, he is converted into a happy, contented man. How he implored me, last night, as I had a wife I loved, to drug him to death, and so give his wife the benefit of his life insurance; he would do it himself, but then his insurance would be lost. I pointed him to-day to the glowing sky; his soul caught a ray of hope. I told him of a season of plenty coming. "Stillman," he would say, "you have an honest face, but oh, my God!" and then he would bury his face in his hands. He is poor, and we take him without hope of reward, except the gratification of doing good.

To those who have no loved ones at home, the life here is not unpleasant. It does not differ much from that of soldiers in active service; without their discipline and experience, we "go it blind." One would hardly believe it possible, that men

could do and dare so much as the Californians do, from wet, cold, hunger, and sickness. Our home-cramped mind do not know how much they can endure.

January 23d.—The water has left our floor, though it still surrounds the house. We found four barrels of pork, one of beef, and a case of wine, left on our premises for us to take care of, worth about \$300.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 25th. * * * I have not yet seen the season of flowers in California; but I think I can hazard this opinion of the country, so far as I have seen it, that it has but one redeeming feature. The summers are fiercely hot by day, from the want of moisture to take up the excess of free heat, and the whole valley is as glowing as a brick-kiln—so dry and hot, that the very lizards and insects cannot be found, except on the streams; and from June to November, there is no green thing on the plains to be seen—(except the *ya-wee*), as you humbly look inward and downward.) In the mean time, pestilence is walking abroad, and wasting at noon-day. Men insist that this climate is not so very unhealthy, and I have been myself persuaded so; but observation and bitter experience have satisfied me to the contrary. Of the 20,000, who came over the Plains, and traversed almost the breadth of the continent, through every exposure of hunger, fatigue, and climate, and crossed the Sierra with sane strong and hearts resolute, one-tenth, it is estimated, have found graves in this valley. The natives themselves are sinking away before a pestilence for which they know no remedy. I have seen them shaking with an ague fit, in real Anglo-Saxon style, and have traveled over very many of their depopulated towns. The coast is equally unpleasant; the temperature varying from 20° to 40° each day, from noon till four o'clock P. M., when cold fogs sweep with a strong wind through every crack and cranny of your tentment. When at length the blue haze that is spread perpetually between you and the mountains you would look upon, it comes in earnest. Winter is begun; it is rain, mud, and a little sunshining, but mud you will always have in plenty—if it is not always on hand, it will pretty surely be found on foot. At length the whole vast valley is inundated with the swollen and bloated river, sweeping, in its drunken riot, every thing in its course, until it converts the prairie into an ocean. Such is the valley of the Sacramento; San Joaquin is no better; and even the charming little valley of San Jose is said to be inundated. It would seem that in the maidenhood of the world, this State of California had sold its virtue for gold. It is a great place to get money, if one keeps his health, is judicious and industrious; but woe to him who falls sick by the way! * * *

Our city is almost deserted. Business is at a complete stand, and will remain so until the roads again open, when the business to be done will be enormous. The sick, who have the means, have chiefly left for "dry diggings." Pine lumber will be cheap for firewood here, before fall. There is no calculating for these markets. Lumber has fallen from \$800 to less than \$100 per thousand this winter. The knowing ones will buy what must be sold, and somebody loses. Iron boats, if taken to a proper market, will always be in demand. The Novelty Association sold their little eleven-foot boat for \$150, just before the flood, and then \$500 could not buy it. I could have sold 100 of them at that price. The most of the boats are sacrificed at San Francisco. They are too small for the passage up the bay, and are sold to get rid of them. Boats, to come out here and be the most generally useful, should not be less than 14 feet long. That memorable boat that was owned by the New England Company, and bore us through so many adventures by sea, and through the rapids of the Sacramento—never was there so admirable a boat. Over the ocean's wave and river's snag, she triumphed—bruised, battered, yet unbroken. We at last sold her for some jaded oxen—*Spot, Bright, Brandy, Polk and Dallas, Lion, Dave, Bill*, and some more. I had a hand in driving them, too; gee, Bill—haw, Dave, &c.; but I could not beat the poor beasts that had survived the journey over the Plains; and "Old Bright," if the flood has spared him, feels a heap of gratitude for the defense I made on his behalf, when a nautical man in our company belabored him unmercifully for *inability* to clamber up the steep bank of the Yuba with him on his back, and a wagon at his heels, and for the *ability* which he used, as any sensible creature would have done, to throw the son of Neptune into his own element.

A GRAMMARIAN'S FANCY.—Dr. Willis, an old grammarian, who wrote upwards of a hundred years ago, in noticing the significant roots of the English language, gives various examples. The words formed upon it, always denote strength, analogous to the Latin *sto*, as stand, stay, staff, stop, stout, steady, stake, stamp, stately, &c. Words beginning with *str*, intimate violent force and energy, as strive, struggle, stripe, strike, stress, struggle, stride, strip, &c. The *imp* implies forcible motion, as throw, throbb, thrum, thraldom, &c. *Wr*, obliquity or distortion, as wry, wrack, wrest, wreath, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrangle, wrath, &c. *Sw*, silent agitation or lateral motion, as sway, swing, swerve, swim, sweep, &c. *Sl*, a gentle fall or less observable motion, as slide, slip, sly, slit, slow, slack, sink. *Sp*, dissipation or expansion, as spread, sprout, sprinkle, spit, spill, spring. Terminations in *sh*, indicate something acting nimbly and sharply, as crash, dash, gash, rash, flash, lash, slash. Terminations in *ush*, something acting more obtusely and dully, as crush, brush, hush, bluish, gush. The most that can be argued from some specimens, we imagine, is this, that the analogies of sound have had some influence on the formation of words.

THE WANING MOON.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

I've watched too late; the moon is near:
One look at God's broad, silent sky;
Oh, hopes and wishes vainly dear,
How in your very strength ye die!

Even while your glow is on the cheek,
And scarce the high parent began,
The heart grows faint, the hand grows weak,
The task of life is left undone!

See, where, upon the horizon's brim,
Lies the still cloud in gloomy bars,
The waning moon, all pale and dim,
Sails up amid the eternal stars.

Late in a flood of tender light,
She floated through the ethereal blue,
A softer sun, that shone all night,
Upon the gathering beads of dew.

And still thou wanes, pallid moon;
The encroaching shadow grows apace;
Heaven's everlasting watches soon
Shall see thee blotted from thy place!

Oh, Night! the horizon's crownless queen!
Well may thy sad, expiring ray,
Be shed on those whose eyes have seen
Hope's glorious visions fade away.

Shine then for forms that once were bright,
Far sages in the mind's eclipse,
For those whose words were spells of might,
But falter now on stammering lips.

In thy decaying beam there lies
Fall many a grave on hill and plain,
Of those who closed their dying eyes
In grief that they had lived in vain.

Another night, and thou art gone,
The spheres of heaven shall cease to shine,
All restless in the glittering throng
Whose lustre late was quenched in thine.

Yet soon a new and tender light
From out thy darkened orb shall beam,
And broaden till it shade all night
On glistering dew and glimmering stream.

COLPORTAGE IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

Two students of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, have been engaged recently in colporteur labors in the Northern part of the State. The destitution of portions of Northern New-York, as shown by the report which these colporteurs make, is equal to that of the Valley of the Mississippi. An extract from this report cannot fail to enlist the sympathy and interest of the reader:—

By far the most interesting portion of our field lay in the more destitute and secluded districts. We met the people of one of these remote districts in their school-house, one Sunday evening. It was well filled, and the people appeared much interested in our remarks. On the following day, we went among them with our books. You can hardly conceive the cordiality with which we were received. Having taken dinner at a poor man's house, we asked him what he should pay him. Looking up, as if surprised, he replied, "Come and board with me for a week, and you shall be free." Men left their work, and came in from the fields as they saw us coming, to examine our books. We could seldom leave a house without stopping at least two hours. Each, furnished with a book, seemed intent upon devouring its contents before we left the house. Thus, surrounded by a hungry family, we have sat an hour in silence, with nothing to interrupt the stillness but the busy lips of children, and the hasty turn of a leaf. At length the father would say, "We want your books; but I have no money." It was no small satisfaction, under such circumstances, for us to return a volume, to feed the hungry mind. Returning through the neighborhood the next day, the people anxiously inquired what had been our success, and invoked God's blessing upon us.

Such are the days that cheer the heart of the colporteur, and fill him with enthusiasm in the discharge of his duty. But each day is by no means equally replete with interest. Yet, though we have traveled all day over a dreary plain, sweltering beneath a burning sun, and finding but here and there a few scattered log-cabins, the homes of poverty and misery; and again have climbed rugged hills, where spiritual death seemed to reign unbroken, where there was no heart to buy a religious book, or taste to read one, and where few could even be persuaded to look at one; we never lay down at night, without feeling that we had been richly paid for the labors of the day. Here the heart-broken wife and mother opened to us all her grief; here the inquiring spirit would listen to our words with tender emotions; and here an unfortunate family, upon whom God had laid a heavy hand, seemed to be waiting for some one to administer a word of consolation. The satisfaction of relieving a burdened spirit, and thus preparing the way for the page of spiritual truth, was very great.

A part of our time was spent in searching out destitute families scattered among the hills and mountains, some of them at least five miles from any stated preaching. Although we found many of them were very poor and often ignorant, yet most of them were tender on the subject of religion, and we saw many bright examples of piety, to whom a religious book was indeed a luxury.

GOLDEN ENVELOPES.

A touching incident is related in the last number of the Christian Union, of a poor servant girl in England, who had attended the ragged schools and received spiritual, as well as intellectual benefit from them, and who, one evening, at the close of the school, put into the rector's hand, much to his surprise, a note containing a half-sovereign; i. e. a gold piece of the value of \$2. Her entire wages were only \$40 a year. She offered this as a thanksgiving-tribute to God for the blessing she had received from the schools, very modestly and beautifully remarking, that it was not much. "But, sir, I have wrapt it up in an earnest prayer, and with many tears." Here is indeed a most rare and beautiful envelop. Would that our offerings, as we lay them upon God's

altar, were more generally enclosed in such golden envelopes. "an earnest prayer, and many tears." Sweet child, thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just.

CONSCIENCE AND THE CROW-BAR.

The following incident in the history of a dying man, is used by Dr. Cheever, in his article on Retribution, as illustrative of the power of conscience and of memory:—

Persons drawing near to death not unfrequently remember the minutest incidents of childhood, or things of later life long utterly forgotten. And solemn and awful it is to see with what tenacity and power the minute recollections of guilt cling to the soul. I knew a rich old man dying, who suddenly sent to a poor widow the price of an iron crow-bar, of which he had defrauded her many years before. A mountain of iron lays not so heavy on the earth, as the remembrance of one sin on a guilty man's conscience, when nearing the passage into the eternal world. No human being beheld the transfer of that iron bar from the possession of that poor widow into the possession of that rich man. It might have been at first a simple act of borrowing, with the intention to return still deferred, till the iron bar become inventoried, as it were, as a fixture of the rich man's own. But conscience and the memory glide not over life so superficially as men might wish, in their selfish, careless disregard of what belongs to others. Conscience and the memory came to the dying man's bedside, and asked him what he would do now with the poor widow's crow-bar, and the soul was compelled to its decision. But if there be such minuteness of recollection, and such power of conscience in little things, in all schemes of fraud and injustice, planned in whatever apparent security. Security! There is an omnipresent conscience, and an all-recording memory, that constitute not only a security, but a certainty of retribution for your guilt, an assurance infallible for its knowledge and discovery; but there can be no possibility of security against it; there is an assurance infallible for its knowledge and discovery, in your own being; but there is no possibility of concealment, there is no such thing as success in guilt or an escape from its consequences. Even if you could keep it from the knowledge of others, you do not keep the key of your own memory; you are not the master of its possessions, to confine them or bid them forth at your will. You may shut the chest, in which you think to keep buried in the caves of memory your secret sins; you may lock it, and throw away the key; but conscience will wrench it open, and scatter its letters of shame to the eye of the universe. It may be a safe against all the ordinary fires of human investigation, and even providential discovery; but put it into the fires of conscience, and it shrivels like a scroll. Or if it were even possible that the fires of conscience could not touch it, then there are the fires of the Last Day.

ANECDOTE OF CHALMERS.

A person well known in Glasgow for superior talent and scientific attainments, but withal for a tinge of scepticism in religion, was met by an old companion hurrying to the Iron Church, while the bells were ringing for the afternoon service. "Come," said his friend, "and hear Chalmers." "I shall do no such thing," was the reply. "Do you think I would trouble myself to hear a madman?" "You had better judge for yourself by coming for once." And, taking his arm, they were both speedily seated in the densely crowded church. What was the astonishment of the sceptical gentleman, when the Doctor gave out for his text— "I am not mad, most noble Festus; but speak the words of truth and soberness." He felt that his false judgment of the preacher was rebuked, as it were, by a voice from heaven; and the sermon which he heard, the object of which was to fix the charge of madness where it ought to be fixed, on those who, believing in a future world, continue to live without God and without hope, while it was shown that truth and soberness were only with those who act according to their belief and profession of the gospel, was admirably fitted for deepening the impression made by the text, and for removing the flimsy arguments of "philosophy falsely so called." From that day forth, the gentleman became a constant hearer of Dr. Chalmers, a confirmed believer in the doctrine, and a steady performer of the duties of the Christian faith.

Occasionally happened, about this time, that Prof. Young, of the Greek chair in the University, a man of great learning and genius, of singular metaphysical acumen, was led to the Iron Church by his unbounded admiration of Dr. Chalmers, and nothing could more strongly mark the power of the preacher's eloquence, than the effect it produced upon that distinguished individual. His massive countenance at first became radiant with intellectual delight; then, as the Doctor warmed in his discourse, it swelled out under intense excitement. His lips, which "Peter's Letters" describe as having the firmness of a blacksmith's vice, were puffed out and drawn in with prodigious force and velocity, till at length, fully overpowered by the magic influence of the preacher, he threw his head backwards, his expansive chest heaved, till the termination of a thrilling paragraph, which afforded the congregation a momentary breathing time, allowed him to remove and clear his spectacles, in preparation for another burst of eloquence. [Church Magazine.]

A man's genius is always in the beginning, of life as much unknown to himself as to others; and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings in which those who have succeeded have found the admiration of mankind.

... we lay them upon God's

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 21, 1850.

CIVIL POWER IN THINGS SACRED.

Our readers have, no doubt, paid some attention to a document embodied in the proceedings of the late Peterboro Convention, as published in the Recorder of last week, purporting to be a "protest" against the resolution of that body which condemned civil penalties for the violation of the Sabbath. We have always entertained views different from those set forth in the protest, and notwithstanding the unpleasantness of disagreeing with a brother who loves the Sabbath as well as Mr. Morton does, we shall proceed to state them. We do so, however, more for the sake of eliciting farther inquiry, than with any view of disputation. If we are wrong on this point, it is high time that we were set right.

We hold— 1st. That the great purpose for which the Jews were separated from the rest of mankind, and constituted a peculiar nation, was that they might attend to the work of foreshadowing the Messiah. 2d. That God became their political Head—their King—in such a sense as He never did to any other nation. By the Shekinah, He resided among them, as a King dwells among his people. The Tabernacle was his palace; the Ark was his throne. Exod. 29: 43-46. 3d. That, as the atonement of Christ has respect to the moral law, so, in order to foreshadow him, two things were necessary—(1.) a lively and glowing representation of divine justice as calling for the death of the sinner, and (2.) a representation of the propitiatory sacrifice which satisfies divine justice. The first of these was given in the civil penalties which were inflicted for a breach of the Decalogue. The transgressor died without mercy, when convicted by two or three witnesses. The second was given by the sacrificial offerings of that dispensation, particularly by the bullock and goat of the sin-offering on the great day of atonement, when blood was sprinkled by the High-Priest upon the mercy-seat, beneath which the tables of the law were deposited. Lev. 16. 4th. That there was, therefore, a necessity for the infliction of civil penalties for breaches of the Decalogue among the Jews, which does not exist among any other people, and, from the nature of the case, can no longer exist, Christ having come and offered the great atonement. 5th. That God's having given the Jewish nation authority to punish breaches of the Decalogue, and that for a special purpose, which was fulfilled in the death of Christ, does not, by any means, prove that other nations have such authority. 6th. That if the fact that the Jewish nation was authorized, and expressly commanded, to punish with civil penalties the violation of the Decalogue, proves that other nations are authorized to do so, it also proves that they are authorized to inflict the same kind of penalties that the Jews did. Hence the Sabbath-breaker, the blasphemer, the idolater, the disobedient to parents, must all be put to death. 7th. That it is the province of civil governments, now, to punish men for such acts as are a violation of rights mutually equal. The murderer should be punished, because his neighbor has the same right to life as himself. The thief should be punished, because his neighbor has the same right to his property that he himself has. But the Sabbath-breaker invades the rights of no other person. His Sabbath-breaking does not hinder his neighbor from Sabbath-keeping. His idolatry does not hinder his neighbor from worshipping the true God.

Some of the inferences, which Bro. Morton has made the eighth resolution responsible for, do not appear to us to be well founded. He says, "According to that resolution, the Jews, God's peculiar people, who were restrained from Sabbath-breaking by civil enactments, had, for fifteen hundred years, neither liberty of conscience, nor freedom of religion." We suggest, that as God dwelt among that people, as a king among his subjects, there was always opportunity to consult Him, and obtain his decision with regard to such acts as might be supposed to be violations of the law. Hence the final decision was always marked by infallibility. There was no possibility of there being any mistake. The man who was found gathering sticks on the Sabbath day, (Num. 15: 32,) was shut up in ward, in order that the final decision of God might be obtained upon his case. The rulers seem to have been in doubt—not whether the Sabbath breaker should be put to death, for that had been commanded already, (Exod. 31: 15,) but, whether his conduct could be construed as an actual and willful breach of the law. And who does not see, that there are likely to arise thousands of cases, in which it would be difficult for fallible men to decide whether they were breaches of the law of the Sabbath or not? Some would have one opinion, and some another; and, in the absence of a divine oracle, such as the Israelites had in the tabernacle, (Exod. 29: 42,) and in the absence of inspired prophets to pronounce an infallible decision, we hold that it would be impossible for the civil magistrate to exercise a coercive power, without infringing upon liberty of conscience. If we had among us inspired prophets, as the Israelites had, or if we had a tabernacle of witness to resort to,

and obtain an infallible decision, the case would be different. But these we have not. And when a civil magistrate undertakes to compel us to keep holy what he thinks is the Sabbath-day, we cannot help thinking that he is a fallible mortal like ourselves, and that, on that very account, he invades our liberty of conscience. When we are sure that God commands, we count it no invasion; for we acknowledge him as Lord of the conscience. Mr. Morton says, "The Decalogue was in no part—in no sense—Jewish." If he means, by this, that the duties it enjoins are binding alike upon all men, and not upon the Jews merely, we fully agree with him. But we hold that, besides the moral obligation under which the Jews were held to the Decalogue, in common with all the rest of mankind, they were held under a peculiar, covenant obligation. The Ten Commandments are expressly called "the tables of the covenant." Heb. 9: 4. They were the basis of that covenant which God entered into with the Israelites, when He brought them under a pledge to give strict adherence to that system of religion which He was about to enjoin upon them by Moses, and which He then proceeded to enjoin in the Levitical law. Because they were the basis of that covenant, penalties, to be inflicted by the civil magistrate, were annexed; and as the covenant has "waxed old and vanished away," the penalties have vanished with it. The moral obligation of the Decalogue still remains; but we hold that we are under no such covenant obligation to it as the Jews were. We acknowledge no other covenant obligation to it, except what is imposed upon us in that "new and better covenant," confirmed by the blood of Christ, which guarantees no authority to the civil magistrate to enforce its duties.

We are no better "prepared," than Bro. Morton, "to say to the civil magistrate, Lay aside your Bible, and learn your sphere of action from the light of nature." We believe that the Bible is a very important help to the civil magistrate. But we believe that the Bible, properly understood, inculcates the great principle for which we contend, viz., that the rights of men, in civil government, are mutually equal. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," is a principle just as applicable in government affairs, as in private intercourse. But we leave the subject here, for the present, hoping that if we are wrong we may be set right.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHAPEL IN SHANGHAI.

The members of our denomination are aware, that our missionaries have, for more than a year past, been preaching to the Chinese, "in their own language, the wonderful works of God." The place where they hold their Sabbath exercises, is a room in their own house, which, though large enough to accommodate all who attend, is in such a secluded part of the city, that the prospect of gathering in any considerable number of hearers, is by no means flattering. Good policy requires that a more eligible place be secured, if possible. A very desirable lot is offered for sale, and our missionaries are anxious to secure it, and to be furnished with the means of erecting upon it, at as early a day as practicable, a good substantial chapel. The Board cordially approves the plan, and the Corresponding Secretary has encouraged Bro. Carpenter to secure the lot, if he can do so at a reasonable price, of which there appears to be no doubt. It is estimated that the lot can be bought, and a comfortable chapel built, for about thirty-five hundred dollars. If it were judged best to put up a more commodious edifice, five thousand dollars, it is supposed, would cover the entire expense. It will be recollected, that a Circular appeared in the Recorder of Jan. 10, proposing to raise the requisite amount, by subscription, in sums of fifty and one hundred dollars each. One brother pledged himself to be one of ten to raise the sum of \$500 to purchase the lot, and one of thirty to raise the sum of three thousand dollars to build the chapel, or one of fifty to raise \$5,000 for the same purpose. As yet only one other brother has responded to the appeal. That our brethren may understand that we are in earnest, and mean not to abandon the project till it is carried through, I now make another appeal to those of our denomination whom God has constituted stewards of his bounty, and entreat them to ponder prayerfully, whether they can make a safer and better investment of their money, than by contributing to place our China mission upon a more enlarged and permanent footing. I would suggest, that each pastor in our denomination immediately set about seeing what can be accomplished in the church to which he ministers, and let the whole matter be carried through as quickly as possible. Where there is no pastor or regular minister, let some leading brother, who has the cause of missions at heart, undertake it. I would farther suggest, as there may be some churches which do not contain members who are able to give so large a sum as fifty dollars, that they allow their pastor to pledge the amount in his own name, and then proceed to raise the amount in smaller subscriptions. I transcribe the resolution adopted by the Board at its last quarterly meeting, and hope that we shall be able to announce, before long, that the subscription is entirely filled:—

"Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to open a subscription to raise \$3,500, to purchase a lot and build a Chapel in Shanghai, in sums of \$50 each." THOS. B. BROWN, Cor. Sec.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Copied from the Sabbath Recorder from a Lecture delivered at Shiloh, N. J., Feb. 13, 1850.

The sixth commandment says, "Thou shalt not kill," and is evidently intended to guard human life against violence—to render it a sacred thing, which is not to be touched but by Him whose gift it is, and who has a right to resume it at his pleasure. It is justly understood to forbid suicide, and for this plain reason, that we have not absolute power over our own life, but are bound to employ it for the ends for which it was bestowed, till the gift is resumed by the giver. We know of no circumstances that will justify self-murder. Neither disgust of life, which can only exist in an ungrateful mind; nor severe affliction, which, coming from the hands of the Deity, it is our duty to bear with patience; nor the apprehension of evil, which may not befall us, and to which, if it come, we are bound to submit without a murmur—can be plead in justification of suicide. We are not to commit violence against the image of God, in the persons of our fellow men, nor in our own person. We are not to rob the society to which we belong, or any part of it, of the service which any of its members might do it, neither are we to rob it of what we might do. We are not to send our fellow man prematurely out of the world, neither are we to send ourselves out, but we are bound to wait with patience all the days of our appointed time. The great prohibition in this command is murder. As to the manner in which it is committed, whether a person do it himself, or employ another; whether he do it by force, or fraud, or color of justice; accusing falsely, or taking any undue advantage; these make but little difference in the guilt, farther than that the most artful and studied way is generally the worst. Not only the outward act of murder is prohibited, but all the causes which lead to it. If a person does not directly design the death of another, yet if he designedly does what he knows or suspects may probably occasion it, he is, in proportion to such knowledge, guilty. 'Nay, if he is only negligent in matters which may affect human life, or meddles with them when he has cause to think that he understands them not, he is far from innocent.

The spirit of the precept I have quoted, plainly interdicts all callings, occupations, and practices, which are injurious to the health or safety of the community, or which may tend to shorten the lives of individuals, such as the manufacture or sale of articles of food or beverage, which we have reason to believe will be abused to the hurt or death of our fellow creatures. In like manner, all incompetent practice of the medical art, all competing trials of speed in steamboats, all pugilistic combats, and whatever goes to wound, cripple, or maim the body, and thus endanger life, comes fairly within the range of this sixth commandment. You will all, probably, agree with me in saying, that, to contribute in any manner toward taking away the life of a fellow creature, immediately, is criminal; and, is it not criminal to contribute, willfully and knowingly, to the shortening of it? Is it no violation of the spirit of that law which prohibits suicide, to shorten the period of our lives by indulging in an unnatural and depraved appetite? Shall the man who voluntarily makes use of a beverage which, in many instances, renders a great part of his life not only useless to himself, but worse than useless, both to himself and to the society in which he lives, be called innocent? Or, shall that man be held guiltless, who, with a knowledge of the effects which they produce, continue the occupation of making or vending alcoholic liquors, to be used as a beverage by his fellows? That these liquors, when used as a daily drink, do shorten the lives of those who thus use them, admits not of dispute. The testimony of hundreds of the most learned and able physicians and physiologists of the age, abundantly prove that fact, and the point is as firmly settled as any other physiological question that depends upon the same kind of evidence, viz. the experience and observation of practical physicians. Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, after thirty years of medical practice, observation, and experience, gives the following opinion:—"Let ten young men begin, at twenty years of age, to use but one glass of only two ounces a day, and never increase the quantity, nine out of ten of these men will shorten life, on an average, more than ten years." We might produce the testimony of hundreds of the most enlightened medical men of the present day to the same effect. But let us take the half of this number for moderate drinking, and say farther, that drunkenness shortens life fifteen years. Suppose that there are in the United States twenty-five moderate drinkers to one drunkard, and that there are three hundred thousand drunkards; alcohol would cut off more than forty millions of years of human life, equal to twenty years each of two millions of men. And this, in ordinary times, without any special sickness, and under the operation of only the ordinary causes of mortality. In seasons of special sickness, and prevalent epidemics, the number might be greatly increased. Intemperance of any kind, but especially in the use of distilled liquors, has been, it is stated, a more productive cause of cholera than any other, and indeed than all others. Reports from India, Moscow, St. Petersburg in Russia, London, Paris, Canada, and different parts of the United States, corroborate the assertion, that this disease fastens its deadly grasp on the class of men who use intoxicating liquors. When such facts are taken into consideration, it must be evident to all who are acquainted with them, that the number of deaths occasioned by the drinking of such liquor must be exceedingly great. Men, therefore, who, with a knowledge of these facts, continue to drink it, to sell it, to manufacture it, or rent buildings for the sale of it, are guilty of aiding in the destruction of their fellow men. They are, undoubtedly, guilty of a flagrant violation of the spirit of this sixth article of the Decalogue, which says, "Thou shalt do no murder." They, certainly, are not guiltless, if, as I have previously endeavored to show, the command

not to take away our own life, binds us to avoid, not only direct suicide, but every thing that has a tendency to bring our own lives, or the lives of our fellow men, to an untimely close.

ANTI-SLAVERY PETITIONS.

The subject of Slavery is now prominently before the people and the Congress of the United States. Everywhere the question is being discussed, whether the cruel and arbitrary laws to reclaim alleged fugitives from Slavery shall be enforced—whether Slavery and the slave-trade shall be abolished in the District of Columbia—and whether Slavery shall be excluded from the New Territories? This is the time for the Friends of Freedom to be on the alert, and make known their opinions and their wishes. They ought now to speak out—in their school districts and town gatherings—through their local papers and by their petitions—in favor of the dumb and down-trodden slaves. The Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society are bestirring themselves to make the most of the present exigency. They have prepared, and caused to be circulated throughout the country, forms of Petition upon the subjects most prominent before the nation. These Petitions ought to receive the signature of every friend of the slave, and be forwarded to Congress in such numbers that their influence will be felt. We copy them below, and hope that in each neighborhood to which they come some one will be found ready to canvass for signatures.

Petitions. To Secure to alleged Fugitives the Right of Trial by Jury.

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens and electors of the State of _____, residing in _____, in the county of _____, respectfully request that provision be made by law, that whenever a person shall be arrested as a fugitive slave, in any State other than that in which he is alleged to be held to service, he shall not be delivered to the claimant or his agent except on the finding of a Jury that he is the slave of the claimant.

For the Repeal of all Laws enacted or adopted by Congress for the support of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens and electors of the State of _____, residing in _____, in the county of _____, respectfully pray for the repeal of all laws and parts of laws adopted or enacted by Congress, by which Slavery or the slave-trade is authorized or sanctioned in the City of Washington or the District of Columbia; and that, in the event of their non-repeal, the seat of the National Government may be removed to some more suitable location.

Against the Admission of more Slave States into the Union.

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens and electors of the State of _____, residing in _____, in the county of _____, respectfully pray that no State be hereafter admitted into the Union, unless the Constitution of such State shall expressly prohibit the existence of Slavery within its limits.

For the Establishment and Protection of Freedom in the Territories of the United States.

To the Congress of the United States: The undersigned, citizens and electors of the State of _____, residing in _____, in the county of _____, respectfully pray that Slavery and the slave-trade may be expressly prohibited by act of Congress in all the Territories of the United States.

SCENE AT A BETHEL CHAPEL.

At the "Floating Church of our Saviour," moored on the East River side of New York, a solemn and impressive scene occurred on a recent Sunday. It seems that Capt. David Cook, of the bark Sarah, and Capt. Hoxie, of the ill-fated Caleb Grimshaw, met there, and sat beside each other on the same seat. It is usual for the officiating Chaplain to read the notes requesting prayers for God's protection and preservation of sailors bound to sea, and of those just returned in safety, desiring to thank God in his sanctuary for His merciful guardianship and interposition in their behalf, in preserving them from the dangers to which they have been exposed on their last voyage. Among these latter, read on this occasion, was one to the following effect:—

"Capt. Wm. Hoxie, of the ship Caleb Grimshaw, on behalf of himself, wife, and child, and his passengers, officers, and crew, desires to return thanks to Almighty God, in His house, for His merciful interposition in rescuing them from an awful death, after many of them had been eleven days exposed to conflagration on their burning ship at sea." The Chaplain, Rev. R. C. C. Parker, then delivered a discourse, suited to the occasion, from the text, "The voice of the Lord is upon the waters." As the circumstances connected with the burning of the Grimshaw, and the saving of the passengers by the Sarah, were portrayed, the excitement of the congregation, a large part of whom were seamen, became intense. There was scarcely a dry eye in the house during the delivery of the latter part of the discourse, and the preacher was himself so affected that several times his utterance seemed to be choked. After the benediction, it was proposed that a Bible be presented, in the name of the congregation, to each one of the officers and crew of the bark Sarah, and contributions for the object were accordingly deposited in a box appropriated to such purposes. Then, by request, Mr. Brains, the consignee of the Sarah, and Capt. Hoxie, conducted Capt. Cook to the door of the Church, where all, on retiring, had an opportunity to take him by the hand, and express to him their thanks for his noble conduct.

NEW MODE OF CATCHING SLAVES.—A letter to the editor of the "True Wesleyan," says that on the last Sunday in February, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named Mayhew, gave out an appointment to preach near Antrim, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and a large concourse assembled to hear him. After the sermon, he deliberately walked from the stand to the outskirts of the congregation, and laid hold of a colored sister in the church, who had a child of her own in her arms, and proceeded to draw a rope from his pocket, to tie her, claiming at the same time that she was a fugitive slave of one of his neighbors, and saying that he was sent after her, and took this plan to find her, in order to secure the reward of \$75 offered for her. Upon remonstrance by some of the bystanders, he played the bravo, by displaying sundry revolvers and bowie knives from his pockets, and stated, that if any one would dare to interfere, they would feel the effects of them; then he deliberately put her in his buggy, tied her, and drove off. The woman is a widow, who has resided in the country for several years.

Congress is just now importuned by the South to pass more stringent laws for the reclaiming of fugitive slaves; and distinguished statesmen have gone so far as to assert, that it is the duty of every good citizen to aid in the work. Contemplate the business, as it is exhibited in the above paragraph, and determine what course you will pursue.

REPRISALS BY VIRGINIA.—Gov. Floyd, of Va., has recently sent a message to the Legislature of that State on occasion of the refusal of the Governor of Ohio to surrender a free negro charged with a criminal offense—that offense being, as we believe, the incitement of slaves to obtain freedom in the natural way. Gov. F. goes for reprisals on the States which offend in this way. He says:—

"I am of the opinion, that a system of taxation under the License Law can be so arranged as to transfer entirely the trade from those States, which have trampled under foot the Constitution of the United States, to those which are still willing to abide by its compromises and recognize our rights under it. This would be a peaceful and efficient remedy, doubly recommended to us, because it is under our own exclusive control, and the work of our own authorities. We now tax a tin pedlar ten dollars a year, while a clock pedlar has to pay fifty. The vendors of all articles manufactured in the recalcitrant States could be taxed one hundred per cent., and the vendor be required to show where the articles were made. Pains and penalties could be easily attached to any evasion of the law, which would ensure the due enforcement of it. The details could be made to embrace live stock and the products of the soil."

REVIVAL AT LITTLE COMPTON, R. I.—Rev. R. Donkersley writes to the editor of Zion's Herald, an interesting account of what he calls one of the most powerful revivals of religion which for many years has been witnessed by any of the New England churches. He says:—

"So far as we can ascertain from the reports of the pastors of the Congregational and Methodist churches, there have been nearly if not quite 200 conversions. The population of Little Compton is about 1,400 souls. These churches may perhaps claim the oversight of 900 of the entire population, the eastern part of the town being under other pastoral care. Of this 900, about 200 already belonged to the churches in question, so that the conversions are about two-sevenths of the entire non-professing part of the inhabitants! There is scarcely a family in the western part of the town in which this gracious influence has not been seen and felt. During our recent visit we rambled from house to house; and into whatever house we entered, we met with the cheering intelligence that parents, sons, or daughters, had become 'reconciled to God.'"

"VAIN AMUSEMENTS," &c.—The following resolution was passed by a Convention recently held at Beloit, Wis. It is as timely as it is strong. Do the churches by whose representatives it was adopted, keep free from its censures, by keeping free from the "fairs" which have been so popular in some sections?

"Resolved, That we regard the attendance of members of our churches at dancing parties, theaters, or circuses, or their engaging in lotteries or other games of chance, as immoralities, and manifest violations of our covenant, which forbids us to engage in 'vain amusements,' and requires us to 'renounce the ways of sin.'"

INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES IN KENTUCKY.—At a late meeting of the Chickasaw Presbytery, Ky., a committee previously appointed made a report on the religious instruction of the colored population. The report indicates a higher sense of obligation on this subject, than is to be found in some of the slave States. It says that the slaves are "entitled" to religious instruction. That they need it, is thus asserted, "The majority of them have the most stupid and debasing views (we had almost said no views) of moral duties and religious obligation." The writers of the report say, "We wish the slaves to have what we believe to be the most scriptural character of religious instruction, and the most edifying forms of religious worship, and we feel bound to give it to them."

PUSEYISTIC MUMMERY.—The English Church and State Gazette says, that in Margaret-street Chapel, London, a very respectable species of mummery took place at a midnight service on Christmas eve. "A procession, we understand, of the congregation, paraded round the chapel; as midnight struck on the clock, a gas star suddenly shot forth, on which all the people knelt down and sang, 'Hail, Star of Bethlehem!'"

EMIGRATION OF CANADIANS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Rev. Arthur Chiquiquy, the great Canadian Apostle of Temperance, having recently been on a tour through the United States, has addressed a letter to the Melanges Religieuses, in which he says:—

"I do not exaggerate, when I say, that there are no less than 200,000 Canadians in the United States; and unless efficient means are taken to stop this frightful emigration, before ten years two hundred thousand more of our compatriots will have carried to the American Union their arms, their intelligence, and their hearts. It is no part of my present plan to examine the causes of this deplorable emigration; but it must be always true, that when a people, en masse, quit a country, it is because that unfortunate country is struck with some hideous plague—is devoured by some cancer. God has placed in the heart of man a love for his country, and when a man turns his back upon his country, and with the eye moistened by tears bids it an eternal adieu, it is because something essential has been wanting to him in that country. It is because he has wanted bread, room, or just liberties. I leave others to say which of the three has been deficient in Canada. All that I can assure is, that in the United States these three essential elements of the life of nations are to be found in abundance."

SINGULAR EFFECT OF MUSIC UPON MARTIN LUTHER.—D'Aubigné, in his History of the Reformation, gives the following narration concerning the effects of music upon Luther. The incident took place while he was in a convent. He was himself a good musician, and exceedingly fond of the art:—

"One day, overcome with sadness, he shut himself in his cell; and, for several days and nights he suffered no one to approach him. One of his friends, Lucas Edeberger, uneasy about him, took with him some young boys, choral singers, and went and knocked at the door of his cell. No one opened or answered. Edeberger broke open the door, and found Luther stretched upon the floor, without any signs of life. His friend tried in vain to recall his senses. Then the choristers began to sing a sweet hymn. Their clear voices acted like a charm upon the poor monk, to whom music had always been a source of delight, and by degrees his consciousness returned."

FAITHFULNESS REWARDED.—When the Cholera was raging in St. Louis, Bishop Hawks, of Christ Church, was noted for his faithfulness in attending upon the sick and dying. His parishioners, being desirous of furnishing some abiding testimonial of their admiration and esteem for his self-denying labors, have sent him a purse containing about three thousand dollars, which, they say, was "contributed with the view to aid in procuring a suitable residence for yourself, and one who, seeming to be endued with more than her wonted strength in those days of trouble, by her works of charity and love, and the exhibition of her Christian faith, has approved herself to be indeed 'an help meet' for you."

RETURN OF MISSIONARY FAMILIES.—The ship Montreal, from the Sandwich Islands, arrived at New Bedford last week, bringing, as passengers, Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Rev. Wm. Richards, and two daughters, Mr. Paris and two children, Mr. C. B. Andrews, the eldest son and daughter of Mr. Clark, eldest son of Mr. Hitchcock, eldest son of Mr. Alexander, also the two eldest daughters of Mrs. Chamberlain.

PERSECUTION FOR PRINTING THE NEW TESTAMENT.—A statement appeared a few weeks since, that nine thousand copies of the New Testament, printed at Florence, had been seized by officers of the Government. The case has been recently tried, and the Accused, a paper of Lausanne, states that Mr. Binelli, the printer, is condemned to pay a fine of fifty crowns, (or dollars,) and the copies seized are confiscated, notwithstanding an eloquent defense pronounced by Counsellor Marri.

METHODIST CHAPELS IN ENGLAND.—The Wesleyan Times states that the gross value of the chapel property in England amounts to near eighty millions of money, all of which is made over to the Wesleyan Conference; and, what is of great importance to the Conference, they are not liable for any of the enormous debts owing on the chapels.

HONOR TO OHIO.—A law has passed the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, and will pass the Senate, it is said, making it a penal offense in any person to interfere for the purpose of affording any aid in the arrest, or detection, or surrender of fugitive slaves.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. John V. N. Talmage, and his wife sailed from this port, last week, in the ship Tartar, for Amoy, China, under the care of the American Board. They received their instructions from Rev. Dr. Anderson, Secretary of the Board, on the previous Sunday evening.

TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON.—The Hudson River is again open to Albany. It closed on the 26th of December, and opened on the 9th of March, making 73 days that navigation was interrupted. Most of the boats are already in motion—among them the Isaac Newton and Oregon, which form a line not surpassed, for regularity, elegance, or comfort, by any line of steamers running from New-York.

Eld. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL requests his correspondents to address him at Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

In Senate. SECOND-DAY, March 11. After disposing of routine business, the President's California Message was taken up, and Wm. H. Seward, of New York, having the floor, addressed the Senate. Upon his individual judgment, and as an instructed representative of the State of New York, Mr. Seward was in favor of the immediate and unconditional admission of California. He reviewed the objections which had been raised to her admission, and showed that they were not sufficient to justify rejection. He then set forth his reasons for believing that California ought to be admitted. The increase of population in the United States, he thought, would give us two hundred millions in one hundred years, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The unity of this empire seemed to him vastly important; but there is no probability of its being secured if California is rejected, for in that case she will have every inducement to organize as an independent State, with a government of her own. In relation to the claim, that the admission of California shall be attended by a compromise of the slavery question, Mr. Seward was very decided; he was opposed to any such compromise, in any and every form which had been proposed. Legislative compromises were all radically wrong, involving a surrender of the exercise of judgment, and the right to reconsider in future the decisions of the present; a mere usurpation, as to future legislators. What was he to give up in this compromise? Some portion of human rights, some portion of liberty in one region, for liberty in another region. But California brings gold as well as freedom. He was, then, to surrender some portion of human freedom for the mixed consideration of liberty, gold, and power on the Pacific coast. But he was opposed to this compromise in particular, because of the inequality and incongruity of the interest to be compromised. California must come in, whether Slavery stands or falls in the District of Columbia, New Mexico, California, or even in the Slave States. Mr. Seward concluded by expressing his confidence, that the Union is in no danger from the consummation of the measure proposed.

House of Representatives. A resolution was introduced to appropriate \$3,000 for the purchase of food and ammunition for the suffering Sioux Indians on St. Peter's River. The resolutions of New York, declaring that the General Government ought to relieve itself from slavery and the slave-trade, were presented. The California Message then came up. Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, made a pro-slavery speech, and was followed by Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, on the other side.

In Senate. THIRD-DAY, March 12. The Senate had under consideration a resolution referring all the Slavery resolutions and compromises to a Select Committee. Nothing done towards selecting the Committee.

Mr. Turney made a speech upon Mr. Clay's Compromise Resolutions, taking extreme southern ground.

House of Representatives. The Report of the Commissioner of Patents was taken under consideration, and a vote passed to print 50,000 copies of the mechanical portion, and 100,000 copies of the agricultural portion.

The Slavery question was then discussed by Messrs. Gorman of Indiana, Brown of Mississippi, Butler of Connecticut, and others.

In Senate. FOURTH-DAY, March 13. Mr. Foote's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Slavery question was under consideration all day, and remarks upon it were made by several Senators.

House of Representatives. A Memorial of the Senators and Representatives of California, with an authentic copy of the Constitution of that State, was presented by Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, and laid on the table.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill to establish an additional District Court in the eastern part of Texas, and asked to have it put on its passage, contending that its immediate adoption was absolutely essential to the administration of justice in Texas, &c. This scheme looked very harmless at first; but some of the Anti-Slavery men consider it a cunning scheme to obtain indirectly the sanction of Congress to the extension of the jurisdiction of Texas and Slavery considerably beyond the proper limits of that already large State. The bill was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

In Senate. FIFTH-DAY, March 14. Mr. Seward presented petitions from citizens of New York, asking for the passage of a law granting fugitive slaves a trial by jury. A motion to table the question of their reception was lost, 14 to 27.

Mr. Douglass concluded a speech he began yesterday, and declared himself in favor of the admission of California, independent of all other questions.

Mr. Foote's motion for a Select Committee was taken up, and Mr. Cass concluded his speech, mainly in reply to Mr. Calhoun.

House of Representatives. The House had the California question under consideration, as usual, and was addressed by Mr. Hebard, of Vermont, and Mr. Morse, of Louisiana—the former in defense of Freedom, and the latter of Slavery. Mr. Morse declared himself in favor of dissolution unless Congress will consent to establish Slavery on so much of the territory of the United States as lies South of 36° 30'.

In Senate. SIXTH-DAY, March 15. Mr. Chase presented a memorial in relation to the establishment of a line of telegraph across the Continent, and through Behring's Straits, to connect with Europe. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill for the survey of a route for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. All papers in relation to this enterprise were referred to the same Committee.

The census bill was taken up, but before any action was had upon it, the Senate adjourned over to Second-day.

House of Representatives. The House spent most of the day on private bills. The only one of general interest passed, was that to refund the fine of four hundred dollars, with interest from 1800, imposed on Dr. Thomas Cooper (deceased) under the Sedition Law.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.—The following act was passed during the session of the last Legislature in Wisconsin. A similar law was passed by the New-York Legislature in March, '48. Its provisions are highly important, and, in the course of years, will work a material change in the rights of property and the credit system:—

Sec. 1. The real estate, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, of any female now married, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, but shall be her sole and separate property, as if she were a single female.

Sec. 2. The real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of marriage, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband, nor be liable for his debts, and shall continue her sole and separate property.

Sec. 3. Any married female may receive by inheritance, or by gift, grant, devise, or bequest, from any person other than her husband, and hold to her sole and separate use, and convey and devise, real and personal property, and any interest or estate therein, and the rents, issues, and profits, in the same manner and with like effect, as if she were unmarried, and the same shall not be subject to the disposal of her husband nor be liable for his debts.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA.—The Legislature of Ohio, last month, passed the following resolution in favor of the acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia by the United States, which the Senate has referred to its Committee on Foreign Relations:—

Whereas, the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the Coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society, are now organized into an independent Republic, and have been acknowledged as such by England and France; and whereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and whereas, intelligent colored men in the United States are unwilling to emigrate to Liberia until its Independence shall be acknowledged by the United States; therefore, Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use their influence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Liberia; that they also be requested to use all honorable means to induce the free blacks of the United States to emigrate to that country.

PREMIUMS ON CALIFORNIA TICKETS.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that persons purchasing tickets by the steamers for California, at second-hand, cannot go through with them. "I saw yesterday a man at the office of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, who had purchased and paid a large premium for a ticket sold to a party who was prevented from going out, and he was told (as has been all others who applied there for information) that he would be stopped at Panama. The party was told that the number of his ticket would be sent on to the agent at Panama, and the holder not allowed to go on board the ship unless he could prove himself to be the original purchaser. This plan has been adopted by the Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, to prevent the imposition practiced upon persons by charging a premium for tickets, and also put a stop to ticket-speculations. Persons wishing therefore to go safely should, avoid buying second-hand tickets unless they are transferred on the books of the company with their consent, which I understand is never withheld where the original purchaser cannot go, and wishes, for that reason, to dispose of his ticket—but such transfer is not made at all if one dollar of premium is received by the seller in any shape or way."

TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST ON THE ICE.—The Dutch journals relate the following terrible accident from the giving way of ice in Holland.—Some days since, some of the inhabitants of Haaren, in the eastern part of Hanoverian Freisland, amounting to twenty-five, went on the river Ems, with a view of diverting themselves by skating. The river at this part is rather broad. They had scarcely commenced their diversion, when part of the ice gave way, and five of them disappeared; the others hastened to their assistance, when they unfortunately met the same fate. The whole of the bodies were afterwards recovered, quite dead.

THE GOLD FUROR IN IOWA.—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette thinks the California emigration from that State for the present year will more than double that of last year. It says that at least one hundred will go from that town alone, and from two to three hundred from the county. Several of the most skillful and substantial mechanics of Burlington are among the number preparing to leave. The Gazette adds: One reason, probably, why the furor prevails among us to such an extent, is that with scarcely an exception all who left last Spring—about 100—have written back encouragingly.

BATHS FOR THE POOR.—Mr. Joseph Hambro, a Jew banker of London, who lately died, left by his will 800,000 rix dollars (570,000*l.*) to the City of Copenhagen, his native place, for the establishment of charitable institutions, but subject to the condition that his son, Mr. Charles Hambro, at present chief of the bank, should enjoy the interest of the capital during his life. Mr. Charles Hambro, a short time ago, proposed to the municipality of Copenhagen to give up the life interest, provided that it would undertake to build two bath and washhouses for the poor, as in England. The municipality has just accepted the offer.

A LIBERTY-LOVING LEGISLATURE.—On the 25th ult., when the consideration of the Constitutional Convention was before the Michigan House, Julius Movius, a Christian Jew, moved to strike out from the clause specifying who shall be entitled to vote for Delegates, the words "person entitled to vote at that election," and insert "Every free male inhabitant, of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in this State six months next preceding said election, and who is an actual resident of the State on that day;" which, on motion of Mr. Britain, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 47 to 16.

DEPOPULATION BY CHOLERA.—The Natchez Free Trader, of the 17th ult., announces the entire depopulation of the thriving village of Trinity, in Louisiana, about thirty miles distant from Natchez, by the ravages of Cholera. There were ten or twelve physicians called to the place, but they were hardly able to save one patient. A Mr. Snyder had 25 or 30 boarders, all of whom died, that did not leave the place. Mr. Snyder staid and took care of them until the last one died, then descended to the mouth of Red River, and he too died on the steamer Cincinnati, going to Natchez.

A CELESTIAL STRANGER.—Capt. Perkins, recently arrived from Porto Cabello, reports that on Feb. 12, in lat. 14° 40' and lon. 64° 58', at 8 o'clock, P. M., he observed a luminous appearance in the heavens resembling a large ball of fire, about ten feet in diameter. It appeared in the West, moving eastward, rather slowly, and was in sight a little more than a minute. It appeared to travel about ten degrees high, and during its continuance the heavens were illumined with a brightness nearly equal to that of noon-day. When disappearing it broke into a thousand fragments. [Tribune.]

SUDDEN DEATH AND SINGULAR CAUSE.—About one year ago, a small boy less than eight years of age, while sitting in church during divine service, was taken out of a seat where he was in company with boys of his age, and placed in another seat, as he had, probably been giggling or whispering. In reseatting him, the sexton "choked him down" upon the seat so as to injure his spine. His neck has, for the past year been growing crooked, and at times he has had fits of strangulation in his throat, which have frequently nearly carried him off. He has often been almost unable to breathe. A few mornings since, in one of these fits he was strangled to death. [Albany Knickerbocker.]

PEACE MOVEMENTS.—A meeting of the Massachusetts Peace Society was held in Boston one evening last week, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Peace Congress to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in August next; Gov. Briggs presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Stone, Brooks, and Allen, and by Messrs. Blanchard, Walker, Greole, and Burritt. Charles Sumner and John Tappan were appointed delegates at large from the State to the proposed Peace Congress of Nations. A series of resolutions was adopted, expressing gratification in the result of the Congress at Paris, and responding to the call for that proposed in Germany; recommending the appointment (additional) of one delegate from each Congressional District, and of delegates from the colleges, cities, and great religious bodies. Deacon Græle made an extremely happy allusion to the good omen of the fact, that the chair was held by the commander-in-chief of the military forces of Massachusetts; and Mr. Burritt fired a broadside of statistics, summing up a calculation that but one cent (the world over) was now appropriated for missionary purposes for every five dollars expended for purposes of war, by the terse climax, "MILLIONS FOR WAR, BUT MITES FOR THE MESSIAH!" [Independent.]

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT A CAMP MEETING.—A correspondent of the Western Watchman, giving an account of the meeting of the Black River Association, Missouri, which was held in camp, says:—"The Association closed its business on Monday evening; and the brethren intended to protract the meeting several days, had it not been for the great calamity that followed. Towards morning, the people were suddenly awakened by the alarm of fire, which caught in one of the camps, from a candle left burning. The wind was high; and so far had the fire advanced before any one awoke, that in ten minutes a row of camps, one hundred and twenty feet long, were in flames. Two negro girls, belonging to brother William Williams, were burnt to death in his camp before they could be rescued! The property consumed in the fire has been estimated at about \$1,300. Many lost all their clothing."

The Long Island Railroad Company has failed, and a Receiver of the road and all the assets of the Company has been appointed. In February of this year, a debt of \$150,000 came due, and the Company being unable to pay it, made a mortgage of the road to the amount of \$500,000, to secure the entire debt of the Company, and under this mortgage issued bonds, due in 1870, in exchange for outstanding bonds. One bond-holder declined exchanging thus, sued the Company, recovered judgment, and was determined to carry the matter on to a forced sale. Hence the appointment of a Receiver for the purpose of protecting the rights of all creditors.

Dr. Mott, of New York, in order to remove a large tumor from the inside of a man's nose, cut the flesh from the eye to the mouth, dissected the flesh from the bone, and laid it on the other side of the face, when he saw out a piece of the bone, and removed the tumor. The patient is doing well, and the face will be but slightly disfigured by the operation.

Three persons were lately convicted in New York of highway robbery, in which but eighty cents were obtained. They were sentenced to 10 years and 6 months, 10 years and 4 months, and 10 years and 2 months, imprisonment, respectively, making in the aggregate 31 years!—or nearly one year's imprisonment for every two and a half cents!

M. Verbeyst, the most celebrated book collector in Europe, or perhaps in the world, has just died at Brussels, at an advanced age. He had founded a very curious establishment, consisting of a house of several stories, and as high as a church, and disposed so as to contain about 300,000 volumes, arranged according to their subjects.

SUMMARY.

A very fine lot of American bacon has just been received by Messrs. Stewart & Cockburn, of Harrington at Liverpool, says the Mercury. The bacon is what is called by the trade "long middles," very handsomely cut, without the hams, and entirely free from bone. Two of the sides weigh about 200 weight each, and the quality is equal to any English-fed bacon. It has been inspected by several persons in the trade, who pronounce it to be the finest American bacon ever imported.

A correspondent of the Lowell Advertiser, writing from Washington, states that Mr. Nathaniel Greene, after eighteen years' service as Postmaster of Boston, has within a few days closed his account of millions with the Post-Office Department, and upon a final settlement received a check for \$700, and the thanks of the head of the Department for the faithful discharge of his duties and prompt settlement of his accounts.

According to the circular of T. H. Benton, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the sum of \$17,027 88 has been apportioned to the counties of Iowa for the year 1850, out of the permanent school fund of the State. This sum is nearly two-thirds larger than that distributed last year.

A letter from Dr. Chaney, of Boston, written sixty-eight years ago, states that all the printers in Boston had not type enough to print an edition of the Bible; and if they had, the needful paper could not be procured without sending to Europe.

The County of Monroe, in this State, has taxable property to the amount of \$15,187,190, as returned by the Assessors, and it is confidently believed that is far below the real wealth of the County.

The value of trees imported from France in the ship Versailles, which arrived at Boston on the 25th, was \$4,414. We shall probably have some good pears, &c., by-and-by, from these foreign stocks.

The Boston Traveler says, the amount of duties paid on foreign merchandise by the British steamer Niagara, which arrived at that port, Jan. 26, 1850, was a trifle over \$200,000, more by \$50,000 than has ever been paid by any of her predecessors.

The New Haven Courier says that the farmers in that vicinity are now shoving off their stock of potatoes at 37¢ cents per bushel, with a downward tendency. The stock of potatoes in the country is said to be very large, and the price will probably not range above 25 cents after spring sets in.

A few nights since, as the sexton of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Morningside, was attempting to eject two rowdies from the Church, he was severely stabbed by them. They were arrested and committed.

A copy of the first newspaper printed in Western New York, has been placed in the Reading Room of the Athenæum in Rochester. It is one of the first numbers of the "Ontario Gazette and Western Chronicle," dated October 23, 1796.

A new box for railroad car wheels has recently been invented, which promises to make a great saving in oil and power. The box requires no oil at all, and never heats. The power gained is so great that a car on which these boxes were used, loaded with iron, was moved easily by one man, which required six men to move with the old boxes.

Wm. Elton Fellows, of Oswego, a young man about 25 years of age, who was arrested at the Windmill affair, and transported to Van Dieman's land for political offences, has just returned with \$12,000 in gold dust. After being liberated from Her Majesty's Penal Colony, he went to Oregon and thence to California, where he met with a better vein of fortune's favors.

For every 1000 lbs. of green tea which are consumed in England or America, the consumers really eat more than half a pound of gypsum and indigo, put into it as coloring matter.

Tea is now successfully cultivated in Brazil, and large quantities, put up in boxes marked with Chinese characters, are now exported to Europe, and sold as Chinese tea.

A young lady afflicted with the spinal complaint in Cincinnati, was lately mesmerized, and suffered to remain in the mesmeric state two weeks.

Dr. Reese, of Ramapo, Rockland Co., a few days since, safely delivered an English woman of three children. This is the second time this threefold favor has been bestowed on the same lady.

Gen. Ebenezer Beach, the well-known flour merchant of Rochester, was found dead in his bed in that city on the morning of the 13th inst.

The Judiciary Committee of the Pennsylvania Senate has reported a bill appointing Commissioners to examine the transactions and conduct of the Bank of Susquehanna County.

It is a singular fact that in England the poor rates are lowest when the price of wheat is highest, and vice versa. This is the experience of the last fourteen years.

The February freshet has materially injured the navigation of the Hudson. Boats of heavy draft find the greatest difficulty in passing the Overhaul.

An earthquake was experienced at Coquimbo, in Chili, on the 20th of Nov. last, and considerable damage was done by the sea rushing in and destroying property.

Four persons, three girls and one boy, were lately drowned in Spoon River, Ill. The girls were aged 13, 15, and 18, respectively.

The Chinese say that the soul of a post goes into a grasshopper, because it sings till it starves.

The Twenty-Dollar Gold-Piece has made its appearance. It is about the size of a half-dollar.

Three steamships sailed from New-York, last week, with passengers for California. The Georgia carried 650, the Empire City 336, and the Cherokee 277, making 1,263 in all.

Nearly eight hundred thousand dollars in gold-dust was deposited in the Philadelphia Mint during last week.

A Free Soil Convention met at Providence, R. I., on the 13th inst., and nominated the following ticket:—

For Governor—Edward Harris.
For Lt. Governor—Benjamin R. Thurston.
For Secretary—Samuel R. Jackson.
For General Treasurer—Geo. H. Church.

The ship Tarrar, Capt. Webber, sailed from New-York for Canton last week. She is the first ship that has sailed from this port direct to China for nearly six months, most of the ships engaged in that trade, having taken freight for San Francisco.

The trial of Dr. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman is at hand. The Boston and New-York papers are making arrangements for full reports, and the details will doubtless be made sufficiently familiar to satisfy the most morbid appetite.

There was a sort of street fight at Washington, last week, between Senators Foote and Boreland, growing out of remarks made in debate. After a few blows, the parties were separated, and it is hoped the matter will go no farther.

The health of John C. Calhoun is again bad. A dispatch dated Washington, March 16, says that he is in so dangerous a condition, that his recovery is considered very doubtful.

The ship Argo recently went ashore on Mystic Point, twenty miles east of Fire Island. It was thought she would be got off after discharging her cargo.

On the 11th inst, the boiler of a locomotive on the Troy and Schenectady railroad burst, instantly killing the engineer, and dangerously wounding the fireman.

Rev. Porter Clay, pastor of the Baptist Church at Camden, Ark., died on the 17th ult. He was a brother of Henry Clay.

A woman in Chenango county lately had the delirium tremens from the excessive use of tobacco (smoking).

Eight millions of dollars are annually paid for freight on the cotton crop sent to Europe—that is \$5 per bale on 1,600,000 bales.

The New York Herald gives the names of fifty-eight lawyers in this city, supposed to be worth \$100,000.

Merrill Bingham, of Richmond, Ontario Co., offers 100 imported sheep (ewes and bucks) for sale.

New York Markets—March 18, 1850. Askes—Cottons have declined, and 300 lbs., including some Panama, sold at \$25. Pearls 57 and 59 1/2. Flour and Meal—Flour begins to come down the River; State, Michigan, and Western ranges from 4 7/8 to 5 3/8; pure Genesee 5 6/8 to 5 7/8. Rye Flour is in demand at 75. Meal 2 7/8 to 3 1/8.

Grain—Wheat, 1 05 a 1 10 for Ohio, 1 26 a 1 30 for Genesee. Corn, 53 a 54c. for mixed, 55 a 57c. for Northern and Jersey yellow. Rice is dull at 57 1/2. Barley 68 a 70c. Oats, 30 a 31c. for Southern, 34 a 37c. for Jersey, 40 a 43c. for Northern.

Provisions—Pork, 10 50 for Mess, 8 62 a 9 12 for Prime. Beef is firm; City Mess 10 00, Prime Mess 16 50 a 17 00. Butter, Ohio 7 1/2c. State 10 a 23c., the latter price being for a prime article. Cheese 7 a 8c. Beans—Is in demand. Sales 5,000 lbs. at 24c. Peas—Sales have been made of 4,000 lbs. at Western Live-Geece at 36c. cash.

Stocks—Closes is dull at 7 7/8c. for good lots. Sales 14 bids, ranged Timothy at 3 50 per bushel or 24 50 per tierce. Rough Flax is 1 75 and scarce.

Tallow—40,000 lbs. Prime sold in lots at 7c. cash. Wool—Saxony Fleec, extra fine, 42 a 48c. a lb. blood mixed 38 a 40c. a lb. and 3 blood do 36 a 38c.; common and 4 blood 33 a 35c.; No. 1 Wool, City Piled, 32 a 33c.; do. Country do. 34c.; Super Piled Wool, 35 a 37c.

MARRIED. In Genesee, N. Y., March 9, by Eld. Henry P. Green, Mr. ANSEL STANNARD to Miss EMMA T. POTTER, both of the above place.

In Genesee, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 23d of February, 1850, by Elias I. Maxson, Justice of the Peace, SAMUEL A. CHAMPLIN, of Alfred, N. Y., to OLIVE JANE CRANDALL, of the former place.

In Berlin, Marquette Co., Wis., on the 18th of August, 1849, by David R. Platts, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE WILCOX to Miss MARY L. BURDICK, all of Berlin.

In Hartsville, N. Y., Feb. 6th, 1850, by Eld. H. P. Burdick, Mr. HIRAM GUERNSEY to Miss JANE ARREBY, both of Ulster, Penn.

DIED. Near New Market, N. J., March 1st, after a lingering and painful illness, FELIX F. RANDOLPH, aged thirty-seven years. She had been for many years an exemplary member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in New Market, and during her last illness she gave striking evidences of the reality of that religion she had in early life professed. It may be said of her, that a truth, that her husband was set in order; her end was peaceful and happy.

At the same place, March 8th, HANNAH RANDOLPH, aged seventy-six years, aunt of the above. Many years since she was converted and baptized. After returning home, she joined the Church at New Market, and remained a worthy member until her death. For many years she has suffered under a heavy affliction, which she bore with Christian meekness, waiting patiently for the time of her departure to come.

In Verona, N. Y., February 13th, of inflammation on the lungs, JAMES, son of James and Charlott Williams, aged three months and fourteen days.

In Verona, N. Y., February 25th, of inflammation on the lungs, SALINA L., daughter of Reuben and Armina West, aged three weeks.

LETTERS. O. M. Lewis, W. B. Gillett, N. Gilbert, Elias I. Maxson, L. D. Titusworth, Christopher Chester, Henry P. Green, Daniel Con, Enoch Barnes, Benjamin Clark, J. F. Brown, Luke P. Babcock, H. P. Burdick, N. V. Hall, Datus E. Lewis.

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Jer. Dunham, David Benson, Rand. Dunn, Benben F. Randolph, J. M. Todd, Dardford, Wis., Datus E. Lewis, J. R. Davis, H. C. Hubbard, Daniel Clark, Edin Church, Westery, R. I., Isaac S. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J., John Bright, Shiloh, N. J., Geo. M. Frable, Scott, H. C. Hubbard, Elias I. Maxson, West Genesee, Orenzo Con, Joseph S. Crandall, Geo. Irish, Jr., Wenden Wither, Almond, C. W. Cornwell, Alfred, Nathan Truman, Edwin Burdick, Orville Williams, New London, Ben. Clark, Alben.

Notice.

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will take place in New York, on the evening of the 1st day of April next, at 7 o'clock. T. S. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

Medical Notice.

D. R. T. A. MAXSON, Botanic Physician, takes this method to inform the friends of Medical Reform, 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 consequently uses no other. Calls attended to without delay. [32nd St.] JANUARY, 1850.

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

In compliance with requests from various quarters the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christia Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 12 1/2 cents per copy. These new editions, of either edition, can now be supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1.50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 1/2 cents to \$1.00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Factory Establishment for Sale.

The subscriber will sell the well-known Establishment, called the Bethel Mill, situated in Hopkinton, R. I., consisting of the factory, 60 by 28 feet, two stories high, a half story high, and a good stone basement room under the whole building; a club-house, by 20 one and a half stories; a dye-house, 20 by 30, with water and a wash-box, &c.; a small smith-shop for repairing; three dwelling-houses, a barn, and about six acres of land. The buildings are mostly new, the factory and dye-house having been erected in 1846, when one was burnt in that year. A good water privilege of about five feet fall, with a sufficient reservoir to supply the mill through all the drought of summer, being 114 acres, 12 feet deep, averaging from 8 to 10 feet to the whole surface.

The present occupants run twenty looms on plaid linsey, and are entitled to its occupancy until the money loaned by them towards its erection (over 3,000 dollars) shall be paid, at a rent of about six hundred and eighty dollars per annum, or otherwise paid in money. It is pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, and help easily obtained. About half of the purchase money must be paid within the year, and the purchaser, if he chooses, can let the rest remain to be liquidated by the rent, which will take between six and seven years; will be a good investment for any one desirous of obtaining such an establishment, or who has money to loan. JACOB D. BABOOK, HOPKINTON, Feb. 25th, 1850. 383w.

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 the 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 Sabbath. 28 pp.
No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.
No. 5.—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp.
No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp.
No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition. 4 pp.
No. 10.—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 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, to which attention is invited:—

A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, by George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1794; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pages.

The Royal Law Contended for, by Edward Stennot. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.

Validation of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Correspondent of the Society of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

History of Romanism.

In a large octavo volume of 750 pages, printed in large type, on the finest paper, and embellished with more than fifty engravings, chiefly from Original Designs, and bound in muslin, extra gilt. Price \$3. THE HISTORY OF ROMANISM, from its earliest origin to the present time, by the Rev. John Dowling, D. D. A new and enlarged edition, with the Author's last additions, and a Supplement, containing a Sketch of the Life of Pope Pius IX., &c.

The best evidence of the intrinsic value of

Miscellaneous.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From the New Bedford Mercury of the 6th.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Capt. Benjamin F. Bourne, chief mate of the schooner John Allyn, (which sailed from this port on the 13th of February, 1849, for San Francisco,) from which we gather the following interesting particulars of his detention by the Indians at the Straits of Magellan, and subsequent escape from captivity.

The schooner John Allyn arrived at the Straits of Magellan on the 30th of April. On the following morning, at the request of Captain Brownell, who had seen a group of natives on the beach with a bullock, Mr. Bourne, accompanied by three men, armed, proceeded to the shore in a boat with a bag of bread, for the purpose of procuring a bullock in barter. Not liking the appearance of the natives, Mr. Bourne cautioned his men not to leave the boat. Another boat from the schooner in the mean time was engaged in procuring sea-fowl near the shore. Mr. B. succeeded in trading with the natives for some skins, while his companions, with the exception of one from the other boat, had suffered themselves to be coaxed by the natives away to a distance. Mr. Bourne then sent the man who had remained with him in pursuit of the boat's crew, with orders for their immediate return. After a prolonged absence the messenger returned to the boat and asked for leave for himself and the rest of the boat's crew to accompany the natives to their houses, where they had been assured they could procure refreshments, such as eggs, fowls, beef, potatoes, &c., in abundance. Mr. Bourne declined to accede to their request, and after a long parley, the messenger refused to return to the boat, but insisted upon communicating to the others of the crew Mr. Bourne's refusal of their request, promising to return with them immediately. A long interval here elapsed without their return, while in the mean time the beach became thronged with about 300 of the natives. The old chief, his wife, and two other natives, had taken possession of the boat, which, in consequence of the ebbing of the tide, remained aground upon the beach. Mr. Bourne endeavored to induce them to leave the boat, in order that he might shove her off to take water, addressing them in Spanish, and making signs to them, both of which they pretended not to understand, and entirely disregarded. Mr. Bourne perceived that their situation on shore was becoming perilous, but assuming an appearance of unconcern, he induced one of the natives to permit him to mount his horse, saying that he would "have a bit of a ride, and try to hunt up his men." After proceeding to some distance, he saw the men approaching the shore, one of them mounted alone, and the others riding behind the natives.

The men, still importuned for leave to accompany the natives, until Mr. Bourne, at length realizing the danger to which they were exposed, being at the distance of a mile from the boat, put his horse into a run, and going up to the leader of his men, ordered them immediately to retrace their steps. The natives then caught the bridle of Mr. Bourne's horse, and refused to carry them back, and succeeded in wresting a two-barreled gun from the possession of one of the men. Mr. Bourne then jumped from his horse, telling his men to follow his example, and return to the boat on foot, and in case of being attacked to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The natives then gathered around them, obstructing their course, when Mr. B. drew a brace of pistols from his pockets, making ready to fire, and ordering the natives to be off. He was immediately seized and pinioned by three or four natives, who advanced behind him, which, however, did not prevent him from drawing the trigger of one of his pistols while the natives were trying to wrest it from his hands. Fortunately the pistol missed fire, or more serious consequences to the party must have ensued, from the utter disparity of numbers. And after the natives had succeeded in securing Mr. Bourne, the old chief came up and took him by the wrist with one hand, while he brandished his cutlass in the other in defending him from the savages who wished to kill him with their knives; and the motive of the chief being to secure a supply of rum and tobacco, which Mr. B. had promised to him, and which he well knew he would lose in the event of Mr. B.'s death. Mr. B. was then mounted upon a horse, and the party proceeded to the boat. Stipulations were entered into for the release of the men upon the natives receiving five bottles of rum and five lbs. of tobacco, for each, and the boat returned from the vessel at about dark with the articles, according to the stipulation, which were delivered to the natives. The chief, however, refused to release Mr. B., demanding as a farther ransom a barrel of rum, to be delivered on shore in the morning, and in the mean time Mr. B. was closely guarded through the night at their wigwam. In the morning he was taken back to the shore, but as a heavy gale prevented the vessel's boat from landing, he was carried back to the wigwam; and on the following day was again returned to the beach, when it was discovered that the schooner had gone. The feelings of Mr. B. at this time may be imagined far better than can be described. He then endeavored to induce the natives to carry him to Port Famine, but as they had stolen horses in that vicinity they would not consent, promising, however, to carry him to Cape Holland, on the North coast of the Straits, on the condition of receiving a barrel of rum, 100 lbs. of tobacco, &c. Accordingly Mr. B. was dispatched in charge of several of the natives, and after a tedious journey of 37 days reached the banks of the Santa Cruz River, a distance of about 300 miles. The party had the colors of the English brig Avon, which they had plundered from the vessel, and taking two men prisoners, whom they subsequently killed, after getting a ransom for them. Mr. B. raised the colors reversed, which signal attracted a boat from the Indians, where a company of ten men were collecting guano. These men told him that it was impossible to take him from the Indians, but agreed to keep a look out for him in case he should contrive an opportunity to escape by himself. He then watched an opportunity while the natives were closely gathered around him, and under pretence of wanting to look at the boat,

plunged into the river and swam off to the boat, and arrived at Sea Lion Island on the 7th of August, after being a prisoner with the natives ninety-seven days. Mr. B. adds: It was one of the coldest days of a Patagonian winter, the distance to the Island was about three miles, and my teeth chattered in my head all the way. On the 2d of October the whole ship Hudson, of Mystic, Conn., and her tender, schr. Washington, touched at Santa Cruz, and I went on board the ship and remained until the 24th, then went on board the Washington and went on a cruise for whales, when we boarded the schr. Hopewell, Capt. Morton, of Boston, from Antigua, bound to San Francisco. I took passage on board the Hopewell and entered the Straits on the 29th of October—was 50 days in getting through the Straits, and arrived at Callao on the 8th of January.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH CONTRASTED.

On the evening of 23d January, a very numerous audience assembled in one of the rooms adjoining the Surrey chapel, London, to hear an address from Pres. Mahan previous to his departure from England. The address occupied two hours in the delivery, and was very warmly received. From the report in the Nonconformist we copy a single paragraph, contrasting the intellectual difference between the North and the South:—

"If you visit our country, and pass through the length and breadth of the Northern States, you will find one aspect of the country that we delight to point the eye of the stranger to. Among the best specimens of architecture that you will witness are our school-houses, where the children of rich and poor are educated together. As you traverse these States, you cannot find a neighborhood without its school-house, where the children of all classes are educated free, in the best forms of instruction you can conceive, and under the best teachers attainable. But you may traverse the length and breadth of the Southern States, and I doubt whether you can find such a thing as a school-house. I have traveled myself over a large portion of North and South Carolina, into Georgia, Virginia, and Maryland, and I never saw such a thing as a common school-house—never heard of such a thing. The rich employ teachers, at their academies or at home; but the poor—that is, the masses of the population—are left uncared for. I have been informed by a minister, formerly located in North Carolina, that in his neighborhood were many families deemed wealthy—worth, say from ten to fifteen thousand dollars—whose daughters, grown up to a marriageable age, could neither read nor write. What then must be the mental condition of the masses—the poor, without any public provision for the education of the young? I might also refer, in elucidation of this part of the subject, to the intellectual development of the ministry in these communities. Here, again we must distinguish between the slaveholder and the masses of the population; for each has its own ministry. You will find the ministry of the former, in many cases, very intelligent; but I found, in the North Carolina Association, no less than sixty churches with whom this was the condition of membership and communion—total abstinence from all connection with anything like Tract, Bible, or Missionary Societies."

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the City of Westminster was held on the 21st ult. in relation to the proposed exhibition of the products of all nations' industry. The Earl of Carlisle made a speech, and was followed by the American Minister, Hon. Abbot Lawrence, who spoke as follows:—

"He had watched this great enterprise from its conception, and he would say, that the mind that conceived this great project, and the individuals who had nearly completed the preliminary arrangements, deserved and commanded his profound admiration. [Cheers.] He appeared there as the representative of a youthful but a great nation. [Cheers.] He came there to offer his thanks to Prince Albert and the British people for the magnanimous proposal; and on the part of the people of the United States he came there to spread out the hand of good-fellowship to the British people. He looked upon this exhibition not as intended only to benefit industry and art, but as a great Peace Convention. All that now between nations. Let nations meet face to face in a great country like this, renowned in arms and famous in literature, and much good would come of it. It was a generous proposal—indeed, its generosity was as broad as the world itself, and he could promise them that the people of the United States would readily respond to it. [Cheers.] He did not apprehend that in the arts and sciences the people of the United States could teach the old world much, but they would come here to learn, and he hoped, they would bring with them inventions and productions that would command universal admiration. He was not over-sanguine of the results of this undertaking, but when this great meeting took place he did think the world would recognize the dignity of labor and the advantages of commerce, that great civilizer of mankind. [Cheers.] It was for the interest of the world to secure peace, and the security of the nations of the world now depended on their meeting together to perpetuate it. [Cheers.] He closed his remarks by repeating his thanks, on the part of the people of the United States, for the proposal of this great international exhibition of industry." [Cheers.]

DEATH OF REV. JOHN LOWDER.

Drowned, on Monday, the 24th September, 1849, whilst bathing at the island of Pu-too, the Rev. John Lowder, late Chaplain of the British Church, Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Lowder went on a cruise among the islands, in Her Majesty's brig Mariner, principally for Mrs. Lowder's health. It would seem that, while lying off Pu-too, on Monday, the 24th ult., Mr. Lowder, with the Purser and Mr. Drake, went on shore for the purpose of an excursion. In the course of the day, they were met by Capt. Matheson and Mrs. Lowder, the latter of whom endeavored to persuade her husband to accompany her on board the vessel, but as he represented that Mr. Drake had taken some trouble to pre-

pare refreshment for him, she did not insist. After dinner, while returning to their boat, a swim was proposed, to which the Purser objected, on the plea of the heavy surf. Mr. Lowder and Mr. Drake, however, undressed and entered the water. They did not go into deep water, but while Mr. Lowder was standing with his back to the surf, a heavy roller came in and knocked him over, and the undertow carried him into deep water. He now called for assistance, and on Mr. Drake swimming towards him, caught the latter by the neck with both hands. Mr. Drake disengaged his hands, and, while seizing one, he urged Mr. Lowder to use the other in swimming. The unfortunate gentleman was observed, however, only to strike in the air for a short time, and then become senseless. Mr. Drake courageously endeavored to retain his hold of the body, till, finding himself in danger of being carried out to sea, he was necessitated to abandon his luckless burden, and only effected a landing after considerable exertions. It is only necessary to add, that all search was in vain, and that the body could not be recovered. Poor Mrs. Lowder has suffered dreadfully. On Sunday a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hobson, who was officiating in Mr. Lowder's absence, and all the vessels in harbor had their flags half-mast. A great number attended church than I can recollect to have seen since the opening of the building, and altogether a gloom seemed to hang over the community. Having ascertained that the widow and family (five children) are left almost destitute, a subscription was immediately set on foot, which, I am glad to say, has now (Oct. 6) reached between seven and eight thousand dollars. A subsequent letter mentions that the body was found after five days, and buried by one of our missionaries in the English burial ground at Ningpo. We are also glad to say that the subscription alluded to above amounted to \$8,000. [Overland China Mail.

VIRGINIA.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt, writing to the Independent, says:—When I was on my way to Washington, I fell in with a company of men, a father and two sons, substantial farmers, from Montgomery county, N. Y., who were on their way to Virginia to look for land. They had come to dislike the long winters of the North. The cost of land was so high that they could not pay for new farms, or pay the interest on the cost. They thought the West too far from market; and they had seen in the newspapers accounts of the advantages afforded by Virginia to emigrants from the North. Their attention had been particularly arrested by a letter which appeared in the agricultural paper at Rochester, from a Mr. Gitting, a Quaker living at Petersburg, setting forth the attractions of many farms and tracts of land lying on James River, and between that and the line of North Carolina. I gave them some facts in regard to the lands in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, and on the Northern Neck, as it is called, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock; but their faces were set for Petersburg and the southern counties. A few days ago I met them in the street; they were on the return from their exploration, and informed me that they had purchased lands about three miles beyond Fairfax Court House, and not twenty-five miles from Washington City. They had found my suggestions well-founded, that the lower James River region and southern counties were too unhealthy for northern constitutions, and had therefore satisfied themselves with lands somewhat higher priced and perhaps naturally less fertile. They said they supposed a hundred farmers in and near the counties along the Mohawk would probably be influenced by their report, and would follow their lead. A gentleman of my acquaintance has just made a sort of circular visit to a number of gentlemen in Fairfax—not the northern settlers, now becoming numerous, but the Virginia stock—and he was much gratified at the liberal and patriotic tone of feeling expressed by them, and the indignation with which they repudiated the spirit evinced by Morton, their Representative, in his speech delivered a few weeks ago. My friend was also struck with the change for the better which has been produced in the appearance of the country by the settlement of northern men on the old worn-out farms in that county. The change is truly marvelous, and cannot but excite wonder, even among those southern planters who lack the energy to imitate the example set before them. Several years ago, I was informed by a gentleman of Alexandria, intimately conversant with the subject, that the price of real estate in that city had risen ten per cent., in consequence of these northern settlements in the surrounding country. Let this work of colonization go on. Mount Vernon is in Fairfax county; and in a few years the tomb of Washington will be surrounded by a population of enlightened, industrious, and patriotic citizens, who will help to realize his beloved Virginia the fondest wish of his heart, a deliverance from the blight of slavery. So great already is the power of free labor in that State, that the Legislature is engaged in passing a bill for a revision of the Constitution, to meet the demand for an equality of representation, according to the voting population, and not according to the number of slaves. Whenever that shall be done, Virginia will have taken the first step in the work of emancipation.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

A bill is now before the California Legislature, securing from forced sale to the householder 80 acres of land in the country, dwelling and appurtenances. In any city or town, one lot 50 feet front and rear, and 50 Spanish varas deep. The exemption not to extend to any mechanic's or laborer's lien, nor to any mortgage of the same, signed by the wife, nor to any sale of the same for non-payment of taxes. 2. The householder must be a resident of this State to claim the benefits of the exemption. 3. All household goods, furniture, and utensils, in value not exceeding \$750, twenty sheep and their fleeces, and cloth manufactured from the same; two cows, five swine; all necessary pork, beef, fish, flour, corn, vegetables, and other provisions actually provided for family use; and fuel for six months; family Bible; family pictures, library, and school books; his arms and accoutrements. 4. The tools, implements, materials, stock, team, &c., necessary to the carrying on of his trade, calling, or profession, and all necessary food for six months for the animals, exempted from sale by this

bill. 4. No bill of sale, lien, or chattel mortgage, of any of the property exempted by this bill, (except the articles named in the 8th section of the bill relating to the tools, implements, &c., above alluded to,) to be valid, unless signed by the wife. Also except a church seat or pew, all spinning wheels, weaving looms, and stoves. 5. Act to take effect March 1, 1850.

THE EXTENT OF LONDON.

It is absolutely impossible to communicate to one who has not seen it, any idea of it. I have said to myself several times, "Well, now, I have seen the whole," yet I soon find I have seen nothing. You can travel eighteen miles from Brentford to Stratford, through an uninterrupted succession of thickly planted houses. I have walked until I have had to sit down on some doorsteps out of pure weakness, and yet have not got out of the rushing tide of population. I have rode on the driver's seat on omnibuses, and there has been a succession of squares, parks, terraces, and long lines of single houses for miles, and continuous blocks and single places in the very heart of London, occupying acres of ground. I do not speak, of course, of the large parks, which for their trees, their verdure, their neatness, their embellishments, their lakes and cascades, their waters swarming with fish, and covered with a great variety of water-fowl, which they have been able to domesticate, and their national monuments, and the multitudes of mounted horsemen and horsewomen, of the carriages and equipages, as splendid as gold and silver can make them, are beautiful beyond my most romantic dreams. I do not exaggerate; I cannot go beyond the reality. [Journal of a Traveller.

DEATH FROM DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Philadelphia Sun relates the following distressing case:—

A day or two since an accomplished young lady of this city, who was admired by a widespread circle of friends, died from rupture of a blood vessel, induced by circumstances almost indescribably painful. It appears that a young gentleman (a widower) had been paying his addresses to her for several months, and finally the day was set apart when the nuptial ceremony was to take place. It appears, however, that the widower had promised his first wife, on her deathbed, that he never would get married again; but when time had soothed his feelings consequent upon so painful an affliction as her death, he forgot his vow, fell in love with the young lady, and went so far as to agree upon a final engagement with her. On reflection, the death of his wife and the sacred vow he made, flashed on his memory. Accordingly, with feelings best known to himself, he wrote a letter setting forth the facts, and expressed his determination not to comply with the engagement which he had made with the young lady in question. She received the missive, carefully perused it, read it over and over again; horror chilled her frame, she suddenly became raving crazy, and after living a maniac for only three hours after the receipt of the letter, she burst a main blood vessel, and fell a corpse.

SNOW STORM IN GREECE.

They have had a snow storm in Greece, during the past winter, unequalled in violence within the memory of man. It commenced on the night of Wednesday, and continued during part of Thursday, the 23d and 24th Jan. The thermometer fell in the town of Athens to 25° of Fahrenheit, the oranges were frozen to the core on the trees in the gardens, and the mandarins could be broken to pieces with a hammer. Thousands of sheep perished in Attica, so suddenly did the storm come on, and even the shepherds were surprised, and many were lost in the storm. The climate of Athens generally unnecessary, has caused a great increase in point of loss. In Attica the loss is said to amount to a fourth of the total number of sheep in Attica alone; and in Northern Greece, it is to be presumed—for, as yet, we have no information—that the loss has been considerably greater; the Islands alone have escaped.

DREADFUL EVENT AT NAPLES.

A dreadful explosion and fire occurred at Naples, on the 6th ult., which threatened extensive destruction. The cellars of the Darsons, or closed port, extend from the water's edge to a considerable distance under the principal buildings of the city, including the magnificent palaces of the Princes of Salerno and Capua, and the King's palace. In these cellars were warehoused 277,000 cantara of coal, and on the morning of the 2d an explosion of fire damp took place underneath the palaces of the Princes of Salerno and Capua, which threw down large portions of the walls, and it was with great difficulty that the inhabitants escaped. It was ascertained that the coal had ignited, and there was every reason to fear that the King's palace and church of St. Francesca de Paula would be destroyed.

POACHING WITH CHLOROFORM.

A few days since, says the Reading Mercury, one of the keepers in Windsor Great Park observed a man very busy, under suspicious circumstances, in the midst of some fern, being satisfied that all was not right, he made up to him, and on searching a bag he had in his possession, found it contained five rabbits not dead, but apparently stupefied. His attention was then drawn to several pieces of fern, which had been cut and stuck upright in the ground, having pieces of paper attached to them, and which it was afterwards discovered had been steeped in chloroform, and been the means by which the fellow had secured his game. This is the first instance in which we have heard of the application of chloroform to the purposes of poaching.

SINGULAR COLLECTION.

A lady died recently at St. Omer, in France, who never, during the course of her protracted existence of eighty years, gave away, destroyed or sold an article of dress she had ever worn. When a fashion had passed away, she put away the article representing it into a wardrobe made for the purpose. It must be something curious to see the various gradations of dress which such a collection presents. She began with the reign of Louis XV., and from the hoops, powder, and high-heeled shoes of those days, she has descended into the times of Republicanism and its more simple forms of costume. Her wardrobe has become a perfect museum of fashion.

Variety.

A patent has been lately issued to Wm. L. Thomas for an electric telegraph, which makes the marks on paper, by means of an attenuated platinum point, which is heated by the electric current, and becomes instantly cold when the circuit is broken. This dispenses with the magnet, and the decomposing salt, which are the main peculiarities of Morse's and Bain's patent, and seems to place the new invention beyond the reach of any permanent injunction by either.

The London Morning Chronicle records the total failure of the late attempts made in the Madras presidency to procure an article of cotton that would in some degree compete with the American. A similar experiment in Bengal was also abandoned a short time before, after an expenditure of about \$500,000. The monopoly of this great staple will probably remain with the Southern States.

Gen. Alexander Smyth, of Virginia, in the course of a two days' speech before the Committee of the Whole, was called to order by Arthur Livermore, of New Hampshire, for irrelevancy. "Mr. Chairman," said Smyth, "I am not speaking for the member from New Hampshire, but for posterity." "The gentleman," rejoined Livermore, "is in a fair way, before he finishes, to have his audience before him."

The principle of a hay cutter, patented in 1848, has been applied to a machine for cutting up rags and junk for paper manufacturers. The machine has such power that junk 2-1/2 inches in diameter is readily cut asunder by it, and fitted for the engine better than by any other known machine. In one establishment it is said to save \$5 per day.

It was a beautiful observation of the late Wm. Hazlit, that "there is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass 'no day without a lie'—visit no place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill libraries or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have."

Hon. T. Butler King says that the only coal made use of in California, is that sent from England and the United States, and the demand, it is supposed, will be for the year 1850, two hundred thousand tons. Coal is delivered from England at \$25 a ton. The coal at Vancouver, it costs \$12 a ton to get out of the mines, owing to the expense of labor and the inconvenience of mining.

Mario Antoinette was the first white woman who Christianized feathers, and introduced the fashion so common among barbarians, of decorating their heads with them. The King declared, when he saw her dressed with them, that they were the prettiest ornaments he had ever seen. The Queen continued to wear them, and the fashion spread all over England and Europe.

Mrs. Hannah Richardson, who recently died in Dracut, was the mother of 13 children, (of whom the youngest is now 50 years old,) and had 72 grand-children, 90 great-grand-children, and 9 great-grand-children's children, and some of each generation attended her funeral. She was a member of the Congregationalist church in Dracut 60 years.

The Detroit journals are arguing the question, "Where is the American Wilderness?" The Advertiser says: "At the opening of this century it was in Ohio and Indiana—twenty-five years afterward, it was in Michigan, Wisconsin, &c.—last year it was Minnesota. Now, where is it to be next year, except perhaps in Nebraska and around the Lake of the Woods!"

Late advices from Yucatan report that the Government troops have had a battle with the Indians, near Lebanos, in which the latter were defeated, losing 400 as prisoners, 600 muskets, and a quantity of money and powder. The ring-leaders afterward implored pardon of the Governor, and offered an unconditional surrender of their forces. It is supposed that this will put an end to this long protracted war.

The entries of land at the public land offices, Green Bay, Milwaukee and Mineral Point, during 1849, were 795,649 acres, of which 692,693 acres were entered with land warrants. The cash received was \$257,240. The amount of money paid into the above named offices since 1837, amounts to seven millions four hundred and two thousand dollars, and the aggregate amount of acres about six millions.

The expedition in search of Sir John Franklin will sail from this port in May, and will consist of two schooners suitable for the Arctic Seas, of 70 to 90 tons burden. The command of the expedition has been tendered to Lieut. De Haven, who was attached to the Exploring Expedition, who has accepted the trust. Passed Midshipman Griffin will be second in command.

A man named Gideon Williams, of Providence, R. I., was recently fined three dollars and costs, amounting to six dollars and fifty-five cents, for neglecting to return a borrowed umbrella when requested to do so. The Rhode Island Justice has taken a step in the advance of the age.

By a recent report of the Secretary of State, of this State, it appears that articles of association contemplating the construction of more than 2,000 miles of plank road, and involving the expenditure of about \$3,000,000, have been filed in his office.

A vessel lately sailed from Providence, R. I., for Africa, with a number of missionaries as passengers, and 18,000 lbs. gunpowder, 14,989 gallons domestic spirits, and 400 muskets.

Over 1,000,000 pounds of butter were last year exported from Chautauque county—also 766,485 lbs. cheese, 213,390 lbs. wool, besides other products to the amount of 6,545 tons.

The whole number of vessels cleared from Boston for California, since the first discovery of gold, is 203. Probably these vessels have carried out some 2,500 passengers, and about \$5,000,000 in freight.

The swallow can fly at the rate of ninety-two miles an hour, hawk, and several other tribes one hundred and fifty.

DeBuyer Institute.

The Commencement Year of this Institution for 1849-50 will commence the last Wednesday in August, and continue forty-three consecutive days, ending the last Wednesday of June, including recesses for ten days for Christmas and New Year holidays. The Year will be divided into three Terms:—

- The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks.
The Second, " 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 apparatus, 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., President, assisted by other able instructors. In this Department, special 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 Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chemistry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest with it is connected the Department of Agricultural Science.

The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; embracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitations. During the Winter Term two hours each day will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where students will be instructed in the constitution of soil and nature of plants, with a minute examination of their constituent elements, and the various modes of testing for their presence.

A course of lectures is given during the Term on Practical Farming, explaining the relation of Geology to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and their various relations, the Rotation of Crops, Feeding Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For further information apply to the President.

Besides Globes, Maps, &c., for the illustration of Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying power has recently been added to the apparatus. During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology receive special attention, illustrated by excursions to localities where those sciences may be studied in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is accessible to the students.

The Mathematical Department is under the instruction of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises in Engineering and Surveying.

Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, General Oratory, and Writing, receives the special attention of a competent teacher.

The Teacher's Department will, as formerly, be in operation during the Fall and last half of the Winter Term. Particular attention is to be 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 Seminary, a lady every way competent for this responsible station.

No efforts will be spared to render the young ladies of this Seminary truly accomplished, as well in the social 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 Piano, and Vocal Music.

Good board in private families from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Parents from abroad should furnish their children with very little pocket money, as many temptations may thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according to order, without extra charge.

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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. Irish, or Professor Gurdon Evans, DeBuyer, Madison Co., N. Y.

New-York, Elizabethtown, Somerville, Easton.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Thursday, November 1, 1849. The extension of the Railroad from Somerville to White House (10 miles) is open for travel, reducing the stage between the termini of the Branch and Easton to 25 miles. This line leaves New York at 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, will leave White House at 3 3/4 A. M. (freight) at 6 20 A. M. and 1 40 A. M. and 1 50 A. M. P. M. Somerville at 4 30 A. M. (freight) at 6 50 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. and 3 15 P. M. Whitefield at 5 3 A. M. (freight) at 7 25 A. M. and 2 40 P. M. Elizabethtown at 6 1/2 A. M. (freight) at 8 1/2 A. M. and 3 1/2 P. M.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the cars at White House by the 9 o'clock A. M. train from New York to convey passengers to Easton, Allentown, Monticello, and Manassas, Pa., and to Flemington, Lockport, Clinton, Bricktown, Jigtown, New Germantown, &c., &c.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, to Delaware Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Bartonsville, Danbury, Delaware, Bucktown, Lockswan, Iron Works, &c., &c.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners until delivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the Company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

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