Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 18, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 304.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

PACTS AND THOUGHTS ABOUT WISCONSIN. Wisconsin, in many respects, enjoys an

enviable situation among the Western States. It is not quite as rich, perhaps, in the luxuriant productions of nature, as some of the more southern; yet this is more than counterbalance by considerations of a higher character. The Lakes, on the east, and the Mississippi, on the west, afford great facilities for importation and exportation. The climate and soil are well adapted to the growth, in great profusion, of the staple agricultural productions of the Eastern and east, thus giving time for ripening of crops. but sinks lower in winter. The surface soil of the prairies is a black loam; that of the burr-oak "openings" is more sandy; that of the white-oak, more urgillaceous. The surface soil gradually changes into a subsoil of compact, unctuous, gravelly loam; the whole resting upon a base of sand, gravel, or rock. Water is obtained in abundance, by digging in the openings from twelve to forty feet. and on the prairies from twenty-five to one dren. hundred feet. Materials for building are somewhat scarce, compared with the rockribbed, pine-clad mountain regions of the developement of humanity. She, with the an education equal or superior to theirs. east. This difficulty, however, is in a fair rest, is wanting in many of those character- Again, false doctrines are fast gaining way of being removed by the new method of building with gravel cement, invented by Joseph Goodrich, Esq., of Milton. Build- illustrated, than by a quotation or two from of Secret Societies, find at the West their ings of this kind, for durability, enconomy, a noted western writer. He says :- "Near- | wily and successful advocates. These must and adaptation to the country, promise to be far superior to wood; if so, it will be of nobling literature of the world, has been fully, there is need of much learning and incalculable benefit to the West.

places. Boulders are found quite plentifully, are piled in bold and inimitable shapes of West, take the lead in intellectual and moral scattered along the margin of marshes, and the shores of ponds and lakes. The course storms often sweep with thunders in their they will find themselves running under. of these wandering rocks, as indicated by train." If grand scenery has this effect, is Those of better intellectual qualifications, ried limestone, seems to have been south. of patriotism the most firm, and eloquence sede them, while they are compelled to pass west. The rock in the eastern part of the State is considered a continuation of the dash through their rural possessions, stony who are looking to the West as a field of fu-Helderberg series of New York. In the as the granite hills from the scanty soil of ture usefulness—who are desirous of exert western part, magnesian limestone appears, which they wring a hardy livelihood, her en- | ing a high, hallowed, and commanding influ interstratified with chert. This formation has indications of having been easily abraded in its early stages by the action of water; occupy. This is an universal rule." These hastily or prematurely into the field. an example of which, among others, is the cave lately discovered in the town of Middlesex, Dane County. There have been many vague and incorrect rumors afloat in regard to the size and character of this cave. The country around resembles a large semielliptical amphitheater, with rivulets descending from the surrounding hights, during the wet seasons, uniting in the center, and forming one common stream. This stream is soon interrupted by a bluff jutting directly press of eastern society. She has already moving in the smooth, gentle current of publicacross its course. The water, thus hemmed | taken a very important and commanding | favor, but an aggressive spirit, that will leap in, has worn through the solid rock an underground channel, which, except in times of high water, is dry. A very good idea of this subterranean channel, alias cave, may be formed by imagining a large augerhole, with innumerable twistings, turnings, and branchings, sufficiently large to the Western States as Massachusetts does admit a common-sized man by his lying to the New England States, and New York down, placing his arms close to him, and to the Middle States. thrusting himself forward by his feet placed against the rough sides of the aperture. These tortuous apertures expand, once in some twenty or thirty feet, into conical apartments, resembling in size and shape Indian wigwams. The length of this "anaconda" has not as yet been ascertained, though, from the nature of the surrounding country, it is supposed to be several miles. Stalagmites and stalactites are found; but, owing to the mud deposited during times of high water, they are so soiled as to destroy much of their beauty.

The "Mineral Regions" are also in connection with this formation. Iron and copper are found, but lead is most abundant. The method of working most of these mines is simple. Shafts are sunk, after the manner of western wells—square or rectangular—by the Seventh-day People there, from the me to go and see the miserable man. I did boat's cabin, and before strangers acknowland curbed as fast as sunk. These are con- first, in the cause of education, has added so, and what a sight! It realized all my edge the goodness of God, or ask his protinued till the ore is reached; which is found much to their influence. Du Lac Academy, ideas of the personification of a devil incartecting love. scattered through the soil. Both the soil and ore are raised to the surface by means of P. Livermore, and is sustained mainly by silence by saying that God is merciful. He windlases, and there separated, or else sep- the patronage of Seventh-day Baptists. This turned on me, and with flaming rage exarated before being raised. There is much Institution is, doubtless, doing more for the claimed, "I want no mercy; I demand jusuncertainty in sinking these "Mineral Dits." education of teachers and, the elevation of tice, and the sooner the Almighty will send se there is no way of ascertaining whether a vein will be struck or not, except by trial; and many an unfortunate man has spent quite a fortune in fruitless search after these interests of the denomination at the West. | with you?" said I. "I ask no favor of God hidden treasures.

Although much wealth is destined to accrue to Wisconsin from her mineral and Western State, and perhaps a greater prosgricultural resources, yet her greatness will portionate number and influence than in any begone, and cease to torment me before the now, as I see again that sweet child in the not consist in these; it will consist in her in. other State in the Union, and that in Wis- time." There I had ocular demonstration crowded tumult of a steamboat's cabin, tellectual and moral power. It is for her consin is the nucleus around which, for a that it was the purpose of the Judge of all bending in devotion before his Maker. schools and churches—the life-giving streams

Western States is, in many respects, detri- home for their families, or the young man faculties-detrimental to the higher pursuits grow up with the country. of intellectual and moral beings. The A question of great importance here aris-

on removing to the West, given themselves | great and good? Middle States. The thermometer ranges up to the acquisition of wealth. Others, higher in summer than in the same latitudes | who remain firm in their integrity, are caused | that are stout of limb and strong of nerveedness of their children. This is not strange; | to a pioneer life. for it could not be expected, that the young and susceptible mind would invariably with- course of intellectual training, that will enare to be thrown around themselves; to con- enterprise, would do honor to them in any situsider, also, in view of eternity, the influences ation—a substantial proof of which is their amid which they are about to cast their chil- undertaking a pioneer life. Many are there

influences may be almost imperceptible at must ultimately operate to her detriment.

sequence, her society bears more the im- down; a spirit that will not be satisfied with the reports of her benevolent societies, legis. | sive position, but make a direct attack upon lative proceedings, and State Superintendent | whatever opposes truth. of Public Instruction, will plainly show. She is doubtless destined ere long to hold, in the West. education and morals, the same relation to

prospects of Wisconsin, considerations of great importance press upon us as a denomination. There are already five Seventh-day Baptist Churches organized within the State.

mental to the development of man's nobler desiring to find a situation where he can

prayer of Agur-"Give me neither poverty es, applicable to the entire West: What nor riches; feed me with food convenient men are most needed there? Her billowy for me, lest I be full and deny thee, and say, prairies, luxuriant vallies, and majestic riv-Who is the Lord? or lest I be poor, and ers, invite man thither. He has accepted steal, and take the name of my God in vain" the invitation, and persons from all classes, -is as applicable now as in the day when both in this country and in Europe, have it was uttered—as applicable to all mankind taken up their residence in "Prairie Land." The consequence is, a society with a great The avenues to sudden wealth, which are variety of customs, beliefs, and prejudices presented at the West, should be so many a society, young, buoyant, and ill brooking arguments against, rather than in favor of, a the stereotyped restraints of older communiremoval there. The sad experience of many | ties, yet ready to be swayed and molded by attests the truth of this remark. Many bright | leading spirits. What are some of the and shining lights, and some, even, who were | qualifications necessary for such spirits, in considered pillars in eastern churches, have, order that they may have an influence both

1. They need to be clothed with bodies to weep bitter tears over the worldly-mind- constitutions that will stand the toils incident

2. They need a thorough and extended

stand those influences which overcome and able them to stand high in whatever situaruin so many whose moral characters have tion they may be called to occupy. The sobeen of long growth. Such being the case, | ciety in the northern portion of these States it becomes parents, in selecting their new is composed principally of the young and homes, to consider well the influences that | middle aged, whose energy, industry, and from the higher walks of life; many that It cannot be denied, that Wisconsin, in have a good classical education; many that common with other Western States, has in- are seeking for place and honor. Now, in fluences which are deleterious to the highest order to meet such, it is necessary to have istics of climate and natural scenery, which ground. Mormonism, Catholicism, the sohave such an influence in the formation of cialism of France, the transcendentalism of eastern character. This cannot be better Germany, and the enchanting machinations ly all heroism, moral excellence, and en. be met, and in order to meet them successproduced by those who, in infancy and wisdom. Those labor under a mistake, who youth, were fostered by the inspiration of think that if men have a passable education-Limestone is found underlaying large por- exalted regions, where the turf is covered one that would enable them to do tolerably tions of the State, outcroping in numerous with a rude beauty, rocks and wilderness well at the East-they can, on removing to the savage grandeur, tinged with the hues of un- reforms. They may succeed very well for a told centuries, and over which awe-inspiring season; but society is changing, and soon the strice on the upper surface of the quar- it any wonder, that the East "is the nursery though perhaps inferior in morals, will superthe most sublime? Elastic as the air they the remainder of their days in comparative breathe, free and joyous as the torrents that obscurity. It therefore becomes those men terprising sons, noble and high-minded by ence-to consider well what they will have natural endowment, are like the glorious to meet, and make preparations accordingly, regions of rugged adventure they love to and not permit their zeal to thrust them

> 3. They need deep and ardent piety. This first, yet, from the very nature of things, is necessary in every walk of life, however humble and secluded. If so, how much Although Wisconsin is wanting in some | more necessary for those who are to give of these prerequisites of heroism. "moral ex- form and character to society among western cellence, and ennobling literature," yet she pioneers. They need meekness, fortitude, possesses them in as great numbers as, if not | patience, energy, and perseverance. They greater number than, any other Western need virtue that will be proof against the se-State. The proportion of her inhabitants ductive influences that may surround them; from the East, is far greater than in those a burning zeal forthe good of their fellow-be-States farther South. As a necessary con. ings; a moral courage that cannot be frowned station among her neighbors, in all of the in- the bounds of public opinion, take a bold stand tellectual, political, and moral reforms and for truth, and maintain that stand, fearless improvements of the age; as a reference to | of consequences—not only maintain a defen-Such are the individuals most needed as

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

Such being the situation and some of the dent which illustrates, in an awfully striking of where we were seated, and began prepa- No one ever felt ashamed of such acts; but, manner, the fearful peril of contemning the Bible. It is as follows :-

have, for the most part, been very fortunate was formed. At one of its meetings it was a handkerchief around his head to protect -"ass, bull, dog, pig, Jew." in their locations, being in the best portion sagely concluded to express an abhorrence his curls, which looked as if the sunlight of the State, and well situated to occupy a of the Bible by burning a copy of it. The from his young heart always rested there. commanding position. It is to be regretted, volume was brought, a brisk fire was burn- This done, I looked for him to seek his resthowever, that some individuals have located | ing on the hearth. A question arose who | ing place; but instead of this, he quietly themselves too far from their brethren to en- | should throw it into the flames. It was de- | kneeled down on the floor, put up his little oy Sabbath privileges with them. If indi-termined by lot. The designated man did hands together beautifully child-like and viduals thus locate themselves for the pur- the business, but was immediately seized simple, and resting his arms on the lower pose of being missionaries, and holding up with an indescribable horror, which made berth, against which he knelt, he began vesthe truth to their neighbors, it may be well; him tremble. He became infuriated, gave per prayers. but if they do it for wordly considerations, up infidelity; yes, the Bible was true, but they have done a wrong to themselves, to he hated both it and its Author. He raved ed the conclusion. It was, for a child, a long turned from Europe, very little improved, it their families, and to religion. Another like a madman, so that it was somewhat hazard prayer, but well understood. I could hear much crippled. The leading position taken who related the affecting case, and asked courage or piety to kneel down in a steam- dutiful subjects. So he replied either in veins or in fragments termed floats, one of the two incorporated Academies of nate. The fiendish glances he cast at his the State, has had during the past year for neighbor and myself shocked me, whilst he its Principals, brethren A. W. Coon, and P. paced his room with hurried steps. I broke common schools, than any other in the State. | me to hell, the better I shall feel: for then It becomes us to cherish well its interests, as I hope to be able to spit my venom in his it is now, and may thus continue long to be, face;" and much did he utter in the same a powerful auxiliary in advancing the best horrid strain. "Will you suffer me to pray These and other facts go to prove, that the or man. I accept no favor, no, not so much prayer, whether Catholic or Protestant denomination has a firmer foothold and great- as a crumb of bread." "But you breathe er influence in Wisconsin than in any other at the expense of the Almighty." "I can. it did me good; it made me better. I could

THANK GOD FOR SUMMER.

BY ELIZA COOK.

I loved the Winter once with all my soul, And loiged for snow-storms, hail, and mantled skies; And sangtheir praises in as gay a troll As Trabadours have poured to Beauty's eyes.

I deemed the hard, black frost a pleasant thing, For loss blazed high, and horses' hoofs rung out And wild birds came with tame and gentle wing To eatthe bread my young hand flung about.

And seen the bitter work that cold can do-Where the grim Ice-King levels babes and men With bloodless spear, that pierces through

But I have walked into the world since then,

I know now, there are those who sink and lie Upon a stone bed at the dead of night, know the roofless and unfed must die. When even lips at Plenty's Feast turn white.

And now whene'er I hear the cuckoo's song In budding woods, I bless the joyous comer; While my heart runs a cadence in a throng Of hopeful notes, that say, "Thank God for Summer!" I 've learnt that sunshine bringeth more than flowers,

And fruits, and forest leaves to cheer the earth;

For I have seen sad spirits, like dark bowers. Light up beneath it with a grateful mirth. The aged limbs that quiver in their task Of dragging life on, when the north wind goads-

Taste once again contentment, as they bask In the straight beams that warm their church-yard road And Childhood-poor, pinched Childhood-half forgets The starving pittance of our cottage homes,

When he can leave the hearth, and chase the nets Of gossamer that cross him as he roams. The moping idiot seemeth less distraught

When he can sit upon the grass all day, And laugh and clutch the blades, as though he thought The yellow sun-rays challenged him to play.

Ah! dearly now I hail the nightingale, And greet the bee-the merry-going hummer-And when the lillies peep so sweet and pale, I kiss their cheeks, and say, "Thank God for Sun

Feet that limp, blue and bleeding, as they go For dainty cresses in December's dawn, Can wade and dabble in the brooklet's flow, And woo the gurgles on a July morn.

The tired pilgrim, who would shrink with dread If Winter's drowsy torpor lulled his brain, Is free to choose his mossy Summer bed, And sleep his hour or two in some green lane.

Oh! Ice-toothed King, I loved you once-but now I never see you come without a pang Of hopeless pity shadowing my brow To think how naked flesh must feel your fang.

My eyes watch now to see the elms unfold And my ears listen to the callow rook, hunt the palm trees for their first rich gold. And pry for violets in the southern nook.

And when fair Flora sends the butterfly, Painted and spangled, as her herald mummer; Now for warm holidays," my heart will cry,
"The poor will suffer less! . . . Thank God for Su

A CHILD AT PRAYER ON A STEAMBOAT.

North River. I was seated in the cabin of conversation with some friends. It was be- first day of this festival the Jews go to their coming late in the evening, and one after another, seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparations for their If the year be good, he says, 'Did I not tell berths. Some, pulling off their boots and coats, laid them down to rest; others, in the be a bad year, he says, "Did I not tell you attempt to make it seem as much as possible ch-?" meaning (chara) bad. like home, threw off more of their clothing -each one as his comfort, or apprehension of danger, dictated.

I had noticed on deck a fine looking little boy of about six years old, following around a man, evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German—a man of medium height and respectable dress. The child was unusually fair and fine looking, handsomely featured, with an intelligent and affectionate expression of countenance, and from under his little German cap fell his chestnut hair. in thick, clustering, beautiful curls.

After walking about the cabin for a time, The Rev. Mr. Sutherland relates an inci- the father and son stopped within a few feet proceed to the most abominable excesses. rations for going to bed. I watched them. on the contrary, they were considered merit-The father adjusted and arranged the bed orious; for there is no object on earth which the child was to occupy, which was an upper is regarded in the East as beneath a descend-In the village of Ruthergton, two miles berth, while the little fellow was undressing ant of Abraham. This may be understood The societies composing these churches, from the city of Glasgow, an Infidel Club himself. Having finished this, his father tied from the progression of their terms of abuse

The father sat down by his side, and wait-

land, in her cold grave sleeping? How day!" many times had her kind hand been laid on those sunny locks, as she had taught him to lisp his prayers!

throng. He alone, of the worldly multitude, draws nigh to Heaven. I thank the parental love that taught him to lisp his evening whether dead or living, whether far or night

harp, and violin; but no one heeded, no one cared for the child at prayer.

When the little boy had finished his evening devotions, he arose and kissed his father most affectionately, who put him into his berth to rest for the night. I felt a strong

desire to speak to them, but deferred it till morning. When morning came, the confusion of landing prevented me from seeing them again. But, if ever I meet that boy in his declining years, I'll thank him for the influence and example of that night's devotion, and bless the name of the mother that taught him to prav.

Scarcely any passing incident of my life ever made a deeper impression on my mind. went to my room and thanked God that I had witnessed it, and for its influence on my heart. Who prays on a steamboat? Who train their children to pray, even at home?

THE JEWS OF EGYPT.

In personal appearance the Jews of Egypt are not prepossessing. Their features, it i true, are often finely formed; but they are a down-looking, gloomy tribe, as might be expected from the treatment they have so long experienced. Many of them are fairer han the rest of the population, which may be accounted for by their Syrian origin. has been remarked, that they are frequently bloated in appearance, and are liable to sore eyes; and some attribute the circumstance to the immoderate use of sesame oil Whether this be the case or not, certain it is, that this peculiarity in their cookery gives their persons a very unpleasant odor, so that you may know a Jew in the dark. I ought to add, that almost all the Eastern Jews ! have seen are very different in the type of their features from those of Europe; and that I do not remember to have noticed the real Hebrew nose more than once, namely, on the face of a young money-changer in Alexandria, whose father rejoiced in a regular pug. The women, on the other hand, preserve a very characteristic cast of countenance. They are often handsome and well made. Their mode of life and character resembles that of the Levantines, between whom and them, however, there exists an insuperable antipathy. It is the custom for the Jews in Egypt to

celebrate very strictly the Feast of Tabernacles. During eight days they forsake their rooms, and sleep in little cabins made of palm-leaves, on the terraces of their houses. Those who have no convenient place for so doing, are invited by their friends, so that on this occasion the roofs of the Jewish quarters are covered with a regular encampment. The streets previously are absolutely filled with camels laden with A few weeks since, in coming down the palm-branches, which fetch a handsome price, for there is an eager demand for them. the magnificent steamer Isaac Newton, in The Levantines used to tell me that on the oracularly and gutturally answers, 'Ch-.' vou ch-?' meaning (cheir) good. But if it

Of late years, the treatment of the Jews in Egypt has been gradually becoming bet ter and better. It was not, however, until during the early part of my stay in the country, in the year 1846, that toleration was extended to them sufficiently to allow of their burying their dead by day. It was only by moonlight that they could hurry the remains of their departed friends stealthily to the grave. No law, it is true, forced them to this, but only the bigotry of the population. On the few occasions when they ventured to face the daylight, Moslems, Greeks, and Levantines, used to pelt the bier and its bearers with stones and rubbish, and often to

Such was the state of public opinion when the death of Mercado el Ghazi, the grand rabbin, happened. This was thought by the Jewish community to be a good opportunity for taking advantage of the growing toleration of the government. Mohamed Ali was absent from the country on his' celebrated visit to Constantinople; Ibrahim Pacha was at Cairo, and to him application was made for two guards. The Sirasker had just redifficulty is, that some who were members of ous to approach him. In his fury he swore the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could approbation of the civilized world. This is true, but with some desire to merit the Some "diggings" which have been hereto- churches at the East, have, on emigrating to he would never taste another morsel of food. not distinguish the words he spoke. But was a capital opportunity, because it enabled fore quite extensively worked, are now deserted for the golden ones of California. brethren, even when living in the same Almighty for any thing. A day or two —Christian men—retiring to rest without ite system of intimidating and overawing ed, for all damage proved to have been conneighborhood, in church relations. From afterwards, while passing through the vilneighborhood, in church relations. From afterwards, while passing through the vilthe people, who were destined by fate, treaty, and is to receive half the fine imposed. these causes, some of the churches are very lage of Ruthergton, a stranger accosted me, tal desire for protection, without sufficient and the right of the strongest, to be his most

"Two guards !- you ask only for two? I | Money spent in War.-Give me the will send my own carriage, thirty cawasses, money that has been spent in war, and I will ecting love.

This was the training of some pious moand a battalion of infantry; the shops on the purchase every foot upon the globe. I will whole line of procession shall be closed; clothe every man, woman, and child, in an ther. Where was she now? In a distant and woe be to the man who lifts a stone that attire that kings and queens would be proud

What was said was done. The people murmured, but remained tranquil; and a bright example of toleration was manifested. A beautiful sight it was, that child at It is worth knowing, that the greater part of in every town, and endow them; a college prayer, in the midst of the busy, thoughtless the improvement which has taken place in in every state, and fill them with able prothe conduct of Egyptians to foreigners and fessors; I will crown every hill with a church infidels, is entirely attributable to similar exmistake to suppose that, in as far as the govdice. Toleration is not to be instilled into a people by force; and I doubt whether the the voice of prayer and the song of praise good that might have been done by increased should ascend like an universal holocaust to consin is the nucleus around which, for a that it was the purpose of the Judge of all long time to come, our western churches to punish the workers of iniquity. And if will cluster. This being the case, that State the effect of a slight frown was so terrible, of admiring listeners, gathered about a cominding nation excited by the marked favor with lit is only necessary to grow old, to beintercourse with Europeans has not been

INTEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.

It would seem that intemperance and rumselling are even more strongly enthroned within the enclosures of the Church in Scotland than they were in this country five-andtwenty years ago. A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector describes a debate: which lately arose in the United Presbytery his happy youth, in his anxious manhood, in of Edinburgh, on a resolution offered by Rev. Mr. Aikman, concerning the sale of liquors on Sunday, and calling upon Church Sessions to deal with such of their members as continued in this unhallowed calling.

" Mr. Aikman stated that there were over

four hundred shops open in Edinburgh on Lord's day evening for the sale of spirits. To his personal knowledge, there were twenty-seven-twenty-three of which were kept by members of their body. He thought that an injunction from that court would cause all the sessions to take up the matter, and if it were done, he was very hopeful that good results would follow. Many members of the Presbytery were very indignant at such an exposure, and Mr. Aikman received several intimations of the fact. He boldly stood his ground, asking his opponents to deny the facts he had stated, if they could, and if they could not, to aid him in purifying the Church. Dr. Harper and others wished a committee to be appointed to draw up a declaration to be read from the pulpits by way of admonition, and to declare how the Presbytery intended to act. The original motion prevailed. It was stated that members have been known to hasten from the Lord's table to engage in the traffic. The whole system of church courts is bad. The people have nothing to say in matters of discipline. In this particular case, little will be gained by leaving it to sessions; for in many churches some of the office bearers themselves are rumsellers. Churches are low indeed that cannot deal with rumselling per se; but here is Sunday traffic by members in good standing. Comment is superfluous. Just think of it, a rumselling Christianity here, and a slave-holding Christianity in the Southern States! Is it not heart sickening? I like an anti-slavery man-that is, I like some anti-slavery men, but how often is the good cause wounded by the selfishness of its advocates. Here is a man who wishes "to turn an honest penny;" seeing his handbill posted in various parts of Glasgow, I took a copy:

"NO SLAVERY!! NO SLAVERY!!! FREE LABOR RUM. Wm. Stewart, Wine and Spirit Merchant, First in the city to bring out the above rum at the price, And begs to solicit a trial of it. Only 3d the Imperial Gill!"

INTEMPERANCE AND LEGISLATION.

We find in the Journal of Commerce an priest, and ask if it will be a good year. He alarming picture of intemperance in the State of New York. That paper says:

> Twelve thousand petitions, emanating from every county in the State, had been received by the Legislature up to the first of March, demanding such action of that body as will insure an expression of the popular will on this subject through the ballot box. The Legislature of this State, at its present session, have collected statistics from the various city prisons, with the exception of twenty-three, whence no returns have been received, which prove that upwards of 36. 000 intemperate persons were arrested in 1840, and that from four fifths to nine tenths of all the crime committed has its origin in intemperance. The connection between intemperance and pauperism is only less intimate. The prevalent impression is believed to be well founded, that more than three fourths of the pauperism in the State is caused by intemperance.

The Committee estimate the cost of pauperism caused by intemperance, to the people of this State, during the year 1849, at two millions of dollars. They also estimate the amount annually expended for drinks, at 7,000 grog shops existing in the cities of this State, exclusive of villages, at upwards of twenty-five millions of dollars. The remedy proposed to restrian this growing evil, is that emanded in the numerous petitions presented to the Legislature, namely, a Legislative Act, absolutely prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors, wines, strong beer, or intoxicating fluids, except to be used for other purposes than as a beverage, on penalty of a fine of twenty dollars for the first. and thirty for the second offense, and of imprisonment, in addition to fine, for the third. for a period not exceeding ninety, or less than thirty days; and a further penalty, also, of being held answerable to parties interestsequent on such sale. The party prosecut-

of. I will build a school house upon every

hill side, and in every valley, over the whole habitable earth—supply those houses with competent teachers; I will build an academy consecrated to the promulgation of the gosertions of supreme power; but it is a gross pel of peace; I will support in their pulpits able teachers of righteousness, so that on ernment is concerned, any thing has been hill, shall answer to the chime on another, around the easth's broad circumference, and Heaven.

schools and the construction of the line to be affords a desirable location for those observing therefrom—that she is destined to be affords a desirable location for those observing the enect of a singular form. The very luxuriance of some of the line the Sabbath, and wishing to provide a them be who obey not the Gospel of God?"—a mother and two sons, with voice, and and immunities they enjoy. [Chambers.]

Institution, the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form. In see the enect of a singular form with the enect of a singular form

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 18, 1850.

BAPTISM-ITS SUBJECTS.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-In the Recorder, Vol. 6, No. 41, I find an editorial upon "BAPTISM-ITS SUBJECTS,"

concerning which I wish to ask the following questions 1. Is the church of Christ, as defined by you, (definiers. tion 1,) composed in whole or in part of organized con-

2. Can any person claim to be a member of any given church of Jesus Christ simply because he has been re-

3. Although baptism may not be the "door into the church," yet is it not an indispensable condition of church membership?

Our readers are aware, that our paper seldom contains any thing upon the baptismal controversy. Our controversial articles, for the most part, have been upon the Sabbath question, that being the one in which we, as a distinct denomination, are most interested; and we have inclined to leave the discussion of Baptism to our First-day Baptist brethren, who are managing it with eminent ability and vigor. It has lately occurred to us, however, that the subject might be introduced into the Recorder occasionally, without any detriment to the great question which we are called to defend. It is a subject of much importance, not merely as respects the raige. Among the better classes, she is significance of the rite of baptism itself, but as respects the nature of a gospel church, its government, and, ultimately, as respects the true theory of civil government. We seclusion to which she is subjected. have long regarded infant baptism as the basis of the great national ecclesiastical establishment of the old world; and the notion that there is, under the gospel, a visible church, which is nothing but a continuation of the Jewish Church—a notion which is the great pillar of the doctrine of infant baptism -is the foundation of those intolerant and intolerable encroachments which civil government so often makes upon the consciences to the domestic imprisonment incident to her of the governed. Who, then, has or can have a deeper interest in this subject than the Seventh day Baptist? At this day, when such mighty efforts are in progress to enforce can Government, instead of guarding the sacredness of conscience, as by its constitutional guaranties it has sworn to do, dooms the Sabbath-keeper to fines and imprisonment unless he will lend a prop to the religious faith of the majority—it appears to us that we are called to the investigation, not only of baptism, but of every other subject which can shed light upon our duty as citizens and Christians. It was under the influence of some such views, that we penned the article, in reference to which the queries

deavor to answer his questions in their order. In regard to the first, we are not sure that we understand it, but we think we do. We said, "The New Testament use of the term 'church' shows that it denotes, either (1.) the whole company of the redeemed, or (2.) a local congregation of believers, united together for the purpose of maintaining the worship of God and His ordinances." In view of the first acceptation of the term, we maintain, that any believer composes a part of the church of Christ. That a portion of the church is embraced in organized congregations, is evident enough; that the whole is, cannot be pretended. A very large portion is in heaven; and about their organization nothing needs be said. As to that portion of it which remains on earth, we suppose that some are embraced in organized congregations, while others stand aloof from any organization whatever. That all believers on earth ought to be found in organized congregations, we admit. These congregations also ought to be organized upon the gospel To the second question, we answer, No

of Bro. Hull are submitted. We shall en-

supposing that by " any given church of Je sus Christ" Bro. H. has in view our second definition. A person cannot claim to be a member of a church "simply because he has been regenerated," nor simply because he has been baptized, nor simply becaus keeps the Sabbath, nor simply because of his compliance with any other one duty. He can claim it only on the ground of his disposition to receive, and "continue steadfastly in, the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers." far as his regeneration affords the evidence that he will do this, it may be taken as giving him a claim to church membership, but no farther.

its fellowship any unbaptized persons. The circumscribed limits of her own little pressed me to come to see him—his state of so. This is Methodistic, and therefore to long standing, are more potent in the forma-

to do all things which the Lord has required ing to put the teacher to the inconvenience bearing on the Sabbath. But, while he con-

GLIMPSES OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN CHINA-No. ? The Wife as Daughter-in-law.

SHANGHAI, October, 1849. The position of the wife, as daughter-inlaw, in the family, is far from enviable, and indeed may well be considered the most undesirable of all relationships in China. Betrothed at an early age, through the intervention of a third person, (generally some female relative, called a go between,) the parties wed without previous acquaintance, having probably never even met. If they ever do, indeed, accidentally meet, it is as strangers; and they greet each other for the first time, on the consummation of the marraige, as husband and wife. It occasionally happens, however, that the girl is taken into the family of her future husband immediately after betrothal, and shares, to all intents, the lot of a menial, as well before as after mar measurably exempt from these menial du ties, but their absence is abundantly compensated, one would think, by the increased

I might give you many a proof of this, but prefer, as usual, to illustrate from my own experience or observation, and will tell you here how, by dint of repeated efforts, I came at last to be acquainted with the wife of our late teacher. That he loved her most sincerely, no one could doubt, who knew them both as I knew them; but that, as wife and daughter-in-law, she was obliged to submit station, I had ample proof. Chung-seensang had been our teacher for some months, and had often brought me little presents of sion of city gods, which would pass directly before his door. The procession itself we were successively served, the first of which cared little to see, as it had lost its novelty was handed to the gentlemen in the outer from frequent repetition; but I was glad of apartment, but just as we were sitting down any pretext to get an introduction to the family, and, in my impetuous delight, I asked, "Certainly, if it would be proper," I said; colored slightly, and only answered, "You come." We went. There were mothers, sisters, and cousins, in any quantity, but the

tered retreat. We were stationed at an

open door while the procession passed, and

frightful looking objects, seated in their sedan chairs, and borne, a la mandarin, each upon the shoulders of four coolies. There were men on horseback, sunk in saddles which, (spite of the chronology that gives to saddles no higher antiquity than the time of Constanback to Balaam, for whose road weariness, and consequent ill humor, charity finds an apology in the probable fact of his own having been made after the pattern now in use among the Chinese. These lordly equestrians were conspicuous, each after his own fancy. One carried some ostentatious insignia of his vocation; others, waving flags, ornamental umbrellas, fruit or flowering trees growing in vases, old muskets, musical instruments, perhaps a child perched upon his shoulder or on his arm. There were bands of musicians, whom Jubal might have blushed to acknowledge as his children; and beggars, whose rags were their riches, and who gloried in their shame. There were self-condemned culprits, bearing pans of burning incense, suspended by chains, and fastened by hooks through the flesh of the left arm, sometimes also of the right; and juvenile penitents, whom the angry gods had punished by sickness, for their own, or their parents' sins, and who, pursuant to promises their hands manacled, perhaps dragging a is Sabbath-keeping; so is moral honesty; so forming such a procession as only a heais chastity; so is regard for truth; so are then city, perhaps only a Chinese city, can ever, this individual so presented the eviwhatsoever things are just, whatsoever command. My head grew dizzy with look- dence I had formerly adduced, that he felt member is found wanting, he should be ad- and I was obliged to retreat to an inner that the Word of God gives no warrant to monished, disciplined, and, if found incorri- room for quiet and relief. All was sympa- any to change the Sabbath, and that the gible, excommunicated. If our brother thy and affection. The mother, sisters and duty of those who see the departure made means to inquire whether there is not a rel-cousins, left the procession to minister to my to have been unwarranted, is to return to ative order in which these duties are to be wants. The teacher often came to inquire the good "old path." Conferring not with observed, we reply, that there is. Baptism after me, and to send away any whose idle flesh and blood, poor and dependent though is the first outward act by which a regenerate curiosity might prove annoying. But I looked he was, he therefore resolved to give God person is expected to give proof of his faith in vain for her I most desired to see. If the glory, casting himself, his wife and child, in Christ; and being the first, a church or there was sympathy in her heart, it was hid- on the care of the Lord of the Sabbath. This

to be received into fellowship. He is exam- several succeeding weeks refrained from mutually comforted by my visit, and he reined, and, upon a declaration of his readiness making any allusion to the subject, not wish joiced in a clearer exhibition of Scripture to it."

of him, he is accepted. But immediately it of an explanation he might not chose to ceived his bodily health improving, disease is found that he refuses to do the very first make. At length I approached the subject was making progress. I had a pleasant inact which is required as an expression of by expressing a wish that his wife would terview with him on the last day of the year, his faith. The church, therefore, has no al- visit me, as I had not yet had the pleasure of as he passed through Glasgow, on his way ternative but to reject him. Consequently, seeing her. He remarked, that it was inconto visit his friends at Chapel Hall, to whom as he never gains access to the privileges of venient for her to come so far, but begged he hoped to be of service in regard to the the Lord's house, it remains true, that a me to visit her at her own home, adding, by Sabbath; but having caught cold, he became church organized upon the New Testament way of illumination for my deplorable dark- rapidly worse, and died of consumption on platform embraces none but baptized believ- ness, that it would be necessary for me to go Friday, January 25th, 1850, after about six was obliged to receive nevertheless.

The choo-koong-tuh was already in opera- ments as He has bestowed." tion when we arrived. The stone floor was covered with a mock purgatory, one poor mitted to the flames together—the way in which all offerings for the benefit of friends are sent thither. The priests, with their blank faces, Babel tones, and heavy feet, were keeping time to the music of the drums and gongs, which, if they failed to wake up the sleepy gods, were quite sure to allow no respects, according to the proprieties of to the last, the teacher came in, and inquired he declared, having been quite insufficient. poor wife, if she had any to gratify, must in After they withdrew, she again appeared, leaving, to call my husband, and introduce her to him, all custom and caprice to the

dated March 21st, from which we take the liberty of tine the Great,) I must insist upon referring ing of his recent work on the "Authority fer a Change the Weekly Sabbath at the Resurrection of Christ,

L. M. C.

"It gladdened the heart and strengthened the hands of one young man, who has since been removed from this lower scene, and whose case I desire to relate, that if you see meet you may give his name a place in your obituary list. ALEXANDER PATERSON was bred as a collier; but, having lost his health, obtained a situation attending to steam engine near Airdrie, east of Glasgow. I am not sure whether it was while thus employed, or before, that his heart was turned to the Lord. He was baptized, and was, I believe, connected with a meeting holding much the same views as Mr. Alexander Campbell of America. Increasing disease rendered it necessary to abandon the care of the engine, and he went to Helensburgh with his wife to stay. This is a favorite don about the middle of March, says a corsorted to in summer by families from Glasgow. Here he turned himself to the repairmade by those parents in case of recovery, ing of umbrellas for a livelihood. Three were led in the procession, dressed in red years ago our family were at Holonshurgh garments, as a badge of their guilt, with for a weeks; and on Sundays I was requested to preach in a small chapel. On one of chain after them, or borne on the shoulders those occasions I disscussed fully the church's of men, their heads exposed to the rays of gument was felt by one individual to be local preacners, and nad been from inteen to upward of fifty years "members of so-slight public provisions made ready to our slight public provisions made ready to our To the third question, we reply, Yes. So and people, trumpets and banners—all sound, though his practice was unnafected and of marked ability were among them. other citizens? Must we have a little sanctum of our own where we may shut up the things are pure, whatsoever things are of ing at the living, moving mass as they swept the necessity of full investigation. That infavorable to a reconciliation, but the violent who are so far advanced as to enter college, den in its own depths, or bounded at most by he had done, I believe, a month or so ere he is in the way, and therefore we cannot do influences to be felt in a thorough college, of the income of the Wesleyan Missionary So-

in my sedan, unaccompanied by my husband, months' witness for God. He was an indiif I wished to be invited into the innerapart- vidual of much knowledge of the Scriptures, ments to visit his wife. This was a spice of and of general intelligence, considering his aristocracy I was not prepared to relish, but opportunities. His removal, in these cir-

cumstances, is to me truly grieving; for I A few weeks later, another invitation had hoped he might have been of service in came, and this was in the name of the lady the cause of truth, and specially encouraging herself, that Mrs. W. and I would attend on to those of weak faith, because of his dea certain evening, and witness a chookoong- votedness in peculiarly trying circumstances. tuh ceremony, to be held in their house, for But I may not, and I do not doubt, that it is all the benefit of some departed friend. A word so ordered both in wisdom and love. God to the wise (as experience had by the time can of the stones of the street—of those least made us) was sufficient. We knew we were likely in human estimation—raise up and such other measures for the establishment of requested Dr. Cummings of St. Stephens' expected to go in our chairs, and that, with better qualify than my brother was or I am, this show of gentility on our part, our lords witnesses to His truth and faithfulness. were quite at liberty to accompany us in the Enough for us to be honestly devoted to Him, character of footmen, if they so pleased to do. while to us it is called day, with such endow-

"The conflict for the Sunday still continsoul in effigy alone occupying his place in ues at the meetings of Railway Proprietors whistle." Our denomination have, like Frank-the gentlemen in question. It is probably its center; the relentless monarch of the in this country. Yesterday the North Brit- lin, bought one whistle; and before they considered complimentary to Dr. Cummings gloomy prison displayed on the canvas sus ish (from Edinburgh to Berwick) had a make another purchase, I hope they will not to be invited to explain the views of his pended high against the adjacent wall; and meeting at which the question of Sunday only count the cost, but inquire what kind of Church, but we should not consider it very was placed the officious reporter, a miniature line has been open on Sunday from the compaper man, looking down from his high bam- mencement, and great efforts are made to nation, or one where our youth can be proboo stilts, to behold the order of the proceed-shut it. The meeting could with difficulty perly educated, must stand on a level, in reings, hear the prayers for the dead, which be got to listen to the speeches of those in spect to facilities, with the best colleges in were to be be read in his presence, and favor of shutting, and the decision was de- the land, if not actually above them. Any which he was immediately after to take with cidedly opposed to such an alteration. On thing less would be a dead weight—a hin- sionary Union have a miserable custom of such mighty efforts are in progress to enforce the Sunday Laws, and to render them, if posting them. At length he gave us a very corand sick at heart. I gladly claimed the promething the sunday Laws, and to render them, if posting them. At length he gave us a very corand sick at heart. I gladly claimed the promething the sunday Laws, and to render them, if posting them. At length he gave us a very corand sick at heart. I gladly claimed the promething the sunday laws, and to render them, if posting the sunday Laws, and to render the sunday Laws, and to render the sunday Laws, and th waking mortal to become drowsy within the Mail, (a copy of which I have sent you,) you embarrass our movements in other matters? month of March, with which the year closed. not on the ground of its being a divine ap. educate the people unless they came to their tors for missions; but the custom of leaving pointment, but as written in our constitution. lectures or received their lessons. With all so much to be done just at the close of the This is infidel, and by the churchmen is de- this outlay, we have not laid aside a dollar year, is dangerous, and ought not to be Tea and refreshments nounced as such; but is it more infidel to to aid an indigent young man or young countenanced.

have been taken away. The church is fighting for itself, and not for its Lord; in pride will not confess its apostacy, and return to His law. But in vain do men frame iniquity by a law. Though hand join to hand, many would do it? their counsel will be overthrown."

THE WESLEYAN AGITATION IN ENGLAND. of the preachers. The meetings are said to other meeting is to be held in August. Meanpared by Wesley, under which the Conference governs, said :-

person comes before a church, and requests

I was exceedingly disappointed, but for difficult for him to come to me. We were cannot maintain As long as we are concannot maintain. As long as we are con-

A COLLEGE-PRACTICAL VIEW. A resolution of the last General Confernce reads thus:---

Resolved, That in the opinion of this body, it is exceedingly desirable that we, as a denomination, should have a College and Theological Seminary, where our youth, and especially those young men expecting to devote themselves to the gospel ministry, may be properly

All this looks well in the abstract. It would be equally desirable to see the victims of error throwing off the shackles, and every where demonstrating that they are made free by the truth. But a project anticipating the latter, must take into account the longsurrender without a struggle. So in the establishment of a College, some preliminary contingencies should be foreseen. Conference recommended joint commit-

tees from the Associations, and appointed a committee of its own "to labor to secure a College and Theological Seminary as they Church, to deliver a lecture explaining the may deem proper," &c. The phraseology principles and views of the Catholic Church plainly shows, that the funds are to have no other destination than to aid in the establish- questions which are now occupying public ment of a College, &c. But, with due attention. The Doctor having acceded to deference, I would repeat the sage advice this request, we may expect that new light

the 12th inst., the half-yearly meeting of the derance—a curse. Such a College could delaying to forward their money to the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was held, not be properly endowed with less than treasury until the financial year is nearly up, when the subject was very fully discussed \$150,000. To raise this sum, on an average and then sending it along by hundreds and on an unsuccessful motion to re-open on each member of the denomination must con- thousands of dollars. True to established Sunday; for, as you are aware, this line was, secrate \$25, or, allowing six to a family, usage, they this year paid in about twoby great effort of the Church party, got shut each family must contribute \$150 as its thirds enough to meet expenses during the after having been open for years on Sunday. share of the enterprise. Will cool delibera- eleven months ending with April, and the re-In the report contained in the North British tion say, that this sum can be raised and not maining third, or \$36,256 69, in the single

reject avowedly Heaven's institution, than to woman in his or her struggle for knowledge. reject, against the Scripture testimony, the Our young men are still on their farms or day which has been given, and to adopt and in their shops; their sisters are uneducated other. Mr. Cox, on the other hand, drew a at their side; and the funds which the toilgood argument from the supposition that the worn hands of their fathers had accumulated and away he went, elated with being the Jewish capitalists got possession of the line, for their education, are laid out to build a and on the authority of the fourth command- College and endow it, like the boy who ment shut it up on the seventh-day, and at paid all his cash for a purse to keep it in. wife was among the absent. We were, as had already made herself invisible, and I eminent Rabbins" to enforce the obligation paratively few of our youth can now be in-The gentlemen came in, but the modest wife the half yearly meeting bring their "sundry But suppose funds are not wanting; comusual, objects of great curiosity to all; but the knew it would be useless to ask for her. of the fourth commandment. The illustra- duced to take even a thorough academic tion was appropriate, and no attempt was course; how many would add a college course? A college, to bear a medium repu-"But a bold and general effort is being tation, should have at least fifty annual my heart was sickened, as usual, at the sight laughed heartily at the manœuvre, and pro- land, to induce Parliament to shut the Post- ours would be thus successful? How many nounced it "all right," although I have little Offices throughout the country upon that have we, in all our academies, ready to enter day. Unfortunately for the credit of this college?-and how many from them have movement, the Parliamentary Committee on graduated with college honors? Alfred Petitions have already twice reported upon Academy, though one of the most flourishing EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER OF JAMES A. BEGG, the irregularity with which many of these in America, and in the midst of a section petitions have been got up-many of them of our churches foremost in education, lias letter from Bro. James A. Begg, of Glasgow, Scotland, having whole sheetfuls of names in the hand furnished one student only of our own dewriting of one individual, instead of being nomination who has received the full honors subscribed by the persons themselves. The of a college course. DeRuyter Institute, bustling, world-mad people" of Fall River, Postmaster General has also given his opin- the longer in operation, can point to only Mass. It reached all the religious congregaion, that it is altogether out of the question three regular graduates—(I speak only of tions in the place, and persons who have to propose complying with the prayer of those in our denomination)—and the last visited there speak of being deeply impressthese petitions. It does indeed appear to fifteen years have graduated scarce a dozen ed with the presence of Divine Power. One me to be the merest infatuation to expect from all sources. There may be now, in all of the pastors of the place, in a letter dated an increase even of the outward semblance our academies, twenty or thirty Seventh-day March 12, says: of reverence for the Sunday. Disregard is Baptists who have set out for a college increasing, and, I doubt not, will continue to course. But, judging from the past, what do so, until all hindrance to the adoption of number of them will elude the snares of indulging hope. These were of all ages, the seventh day rather than the first shall Hymen long enough to be crowned with from 70 down to 10. There has been deep bacheloric honors? Would the whole num- solemnity and silence almost painful in our

> Were there no facilities at hand, no fountains from which our youth could draw pure On Sunday of last week, an interesting temthe outlay, even with all the obstacles in the way. But there are facilities, that can be enjoyed by any of our people who choose, respondent of the Independent, to discuss the concealment of a single tenet we hold sequences of intemperance—sad proof of the present condition of the Wesleyan body, dear. The warmest sectarian colleges will which they saw as they glanced around upon and to devise means of abating the tyranny permit the enjoyment of the Sabbath unmolested, and there are colleges where our have been characterized by gravity and earn-strained, and be more honored for a manly pieces, in a way that sealed instruction, and estness, and a deep conviction of the neces- adherence to principle, and where the insity for reform. The delegates were mostly digent may share equally with others the The President was asked to receive a deputum of our own, where we may shut up the ny, and to authorize the town of Alfred to tation, but declined to do so. The feeling light which Heaven has put into our hands re-loan the same money to the Trustees of

and revengeful course of the Conference are settled in their religious principles; and, renders such a result quite unlikely. An- if not alienated by unkindness or neglect on our part, they will adhere the closer for all while something like a bill of rights is to be in their literary pursuits; and casual conprepared and published. One of the speak- flicts will only ensure the discipline they ers, referring to the legal instrument pre- need to fit them for their work. Who that loves the truth would not esteem it a privilege thus to learn the sweets of being a witness for God, single-handed and alone, only

health and other circumstances rendering it talk of forming our rules exclusively by the tion of a literary character, than they possi-

JAS. R. IRISH. year.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Two Conventions have been held in the State of New York, within a few months, to consider the question whether all sectarian distinctions are not unchristian, and should not therefore be abolished, as obstacles in the way of social progress and human salvation. The first, held at Peterboro, Madison Co., was thinly attended, but the discussions are said to have been conducted in a very liberal mannek and the exercises throughout were generally interesting. The second was held in Feb. ruary, at Syracuse; lasted two days, and was cherished prejudices which men will not men of eleven different denominations taking numerously attended; clergymen and laypart in the discussions. A third Convention assembles at Canandaigua, Ontario Co., on the 17th and 18th insts., where a large attendance is expected.

CATHOLIC VIEWS OF SLAVERY, &C .- A upon Slaverynand other highly important complimentary to the church, in this day of A College, to be an honor to our denomi- conflict between Slavery, and Freedom, that its views need to be explained.

A BAD CUSTOM WELL OBSERVED. The

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New-York adjourned on Fifth-day last, sine die. The Homestead Exemption Bill, which will be found in another column, is one of the most enerally acceptable bills passed during the session. A General Railroad Act was passed, which removes many of the impediments heretofore existing to the construction of railroads where the people are willing to pay for them. An Act was passed by which the Free School Law is to be again submitted to the people, at the ensuing State Election, on the question of "Repeal" or "No Repeal." The Bill proposing to raise \$800,000 by State Tax for the support of Common Schools, failed in the Senate. The Bill providing for a stay of the Collection of Rents on Manorial Estates, where the State contests the title of the alledged landlords, was lost.

REVIVAL AT FALL RIVER, MASS.—A very

ber, for ten years to come, equal a respecta- assemblies, evening after evening—no exble graduating class for a single year? I citement except that of deep thought and do not ask how many ought to do it, but how | conviction."

TEMPERANCE AND MUSIC AT THE TOMBS. Castalian draughts, I would at once go for perance meeting was held among the prisoners at the Tombs in New York. About three hundred prisoners were present, who their companions. The Hutchinson Family produced a most salutary impression.

Relief of Alfred Academy.—The Legis. lature of New York, just before its adjournnent, passed "An Act authorizing a loan to Alfred Academy." By this means the Academy gets a loan of ten thousand dollars of the School Fund, for the term of five years.

REVIVAL AT PRINCETON, N. J.—An account of the recent revival at Princeton, N. J., says that about seventy converts are numbered in the First Presbyterian Church, about thirty in Nassau Hall College, and a large number among the Methodists.

ciety, for the year ending December 31, 1849, was one hundred and eleven thousand nected with Methodism, we must submit we really need in our educational enterprise. \$7,000 upon the income of the preceding ionventions have lew York, withr the question

AVERY, &c.-A ew York have ESt. Stephens' explaining the Catholic Church ghly important cupying public ng acceded to that new light dark minds of It is probably Dr. Cummings e views of his onsider it very in this day of

SERVED.—The Baptist Misto established about two. il, and the rein the single year closed. month's reall contribu-

he Legislan Fifth-day Exemption her column. eptable bills eneral Railves many of ing to the people are vas passed o be again e ensuing Repeal" peaing to saupport

e Collec. where the ged land--A very gion has the busy, all River. Obgregaho have impress-

he and orbs.—

nctions are not it therefore bo way of social tion. The first. Co., was thinly are said to bave iberal manner. were generally. s held in Feb. o days, and was lymen and lay. ninations taking hird Convention Ontario Co., on here a large at-

Freedom, that

ble custom of money to the ar is nearly up. bundreds and s during the m of leaving close of the t not to be

Senate:

er. One ler ilsted

, and

willing to place the settlement of this question on the constitutional principle, that the people of a territory, in forming a State vovernment, have a right to establish or prohib it slavery, as it pleases them. In Sonate. FIFTH-DAY, April 11. the Wilmot Provide.

> favor of securing the free navigation of the case the Sheriff may return the execution for St. Lawrence River, and expressed the hope want of property. that action would be had upon the subject in season to secure this new outlet to the Erie Canal being inadequate to the transportation of the large amount of produce. Mr. Seward moved that the petition be printed. He contended that the Erie Canal now supplied all the facilities necessary for the commerce of the West; that its enlargement would soon be completed, when it would

Cas lie Green No. 2 spince st., New Cite. W.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Bell's resolution on the subject of slavery, which Mr. Foote had moved to refer to a Select Committee. Several mem-In Senate. SECOND-DAY, April 8. bers insisted that the question of admitting California ought to be acted upon separately, After the presentation of numerous petiand not mixed up with the slavery questions tions, reports from committees, and the trans-

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

order-Mr. Foote's motion to refer Mr.

after some further discussion by Messrs.

to postpone the reference of Mr. Bell's mo

House of Representatives.

· The Slavery question was then taken up,

and Mr. Wallace, of S. C., addressed the

House. The burden of his discourse was,

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., followed in a speech

against separating the admission of Cali-

A motion was made by Mr. Conger, of N.

Y., to cut down postage to a uniform rate of

2 cents on paid and 5 on unpaid letters, and

a bill to the same purport, and the subject

privilege of Special Orders, the Senate took

up the Census Bill. After the consideration

and disposition of sundry amendments, and

several amendments proposed, the Senate,

House of Representatives.

cupied the whole day. Mr. Harris, of Tenn.,

entered into a constitutional argument to

by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, who advocated the

Mr. Hale called the Senator to order for

although pretending to be the friends of the

slave, were in fact friends only to themselves.

Mr. Hale declared his determination to do

his duty, in his humble way, despite all loud

words or threatening and abusive denuncia-

tions. He then presented another anti-

Mr. Rusk raised the question of reception.

and submitted some remarks in denuncia-

tion of a petition presented yesterday, by

Mr. Seward, praying for the enrollment of

Mr. Foote, after some remarks in denun-

ciation of incendiary petitions, announced

his intention to scrutinize the appointments

of the Administration, and oppose the con-

firmation of all those which had been made

through the influence of Abolitionists. Sub-

sequently, the petition presented yesterday

by Mr. Seward, asking the enrollment of

slaves in the militia, was taken up. Mr.

Clay moved that its prayer be rejected,

The Census Bill was then taken up, the

After some unimportant business, the

House went in Committee of the Whole on

the California question. Mr. Ross, of Penn.,

made a speech, in which he maintained that

Congress has not the power either to estab-

lish or prohibit slavery in the territories.

Mr. Duer, of New York, followed. He was

amendments concurred in, and the bill passed

which motion was unanimously adopted.

slavery petition from New York.

slaves in the militia.

In Senate. FOURTH-DAY, April 10.

immediate admission of California.

ly, and returned to the Senate.

anti-slavery petitions.

Discussion upon the slavery question oc-

In Senate. THIRD-DAY, April 9.

tion was carried.

in disguise.

ed by Northern fanatics.

was then dropped.

journed.

dependent of Texas, but failed.

to be referred to the Committee. Mr. action of morning business, the Senate pro- Douglass moved to lay Mr. Foote's motion ceeded to the consideration of the special on the table, which was rejected by a vote of 28 to 26. It was then proposed that the Committee should not consider the question Bell's Resolution to the Committee of Thirof the abolition of slavery in the States, teen. Mr. Benton made a strong speech in slave trade between the States, slavery in favor of taking California by herself, without forts and dock yards, and slavery in the Distaking in any other subject. To this Mr trict, or anything relative to domestic slavery, Clay rejoined. Mr. Foote then spoke in not specially referred to them by name and favor of his Compromise Committee, and by order of the Senate. Pending this proposition, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Cass, Hale, Douglass, and Smith, a motion A report was made in favor of printing 10,000 copies of T. B. King's Report on transport free negroes to Liberia under the and down the Missouri river, awaiting the California, which led to a long talk about direction of the Colonization Society. Mr. proper time to start for the plains. In con- One of them, the Georgia, had 561 passenthe manner in which the public printing has Bryan thinks each ship can take 4,000 pas- sequence of the vast army of adventurers, gers, another, the Cherokee, 232. The Emresolution authorizing the President to detail | finally adopted. thirty seamen and such officers as he may

Mr. Potter, from the Post Office Committhink proper to join Mr. Grinnell's expedi- tee, reported a bill establishing mail routes have the right of sending them by paying

Mr. W. R. W. Cobb, of Ala., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting bounty land to soldiers of the war that the non-extension of slavery is abolition of 1812, Wayne's war, the Creek and Florida In Senate. SIXTH-DAY, April 12.

An earnest effort was made to dispose

Mr. Kaufman tried to get a vote of the The deficiency bill was then taken up, House against the movements in New Mex- and an amendment, striking out the approico for an organization of that Territory in- priation for wings to the Patent Office, was discussed, but the Senate soon got tired, and adjourned over till Second-day.

House of Representatives.

After some talk about giving the widow to abolish the franking privilege. The Post of Gen. Worth a pension of fifty dollars per Office Committee promised soon to introduce | month, the bill was laid on the table.

ordered to overhaul the business from be-After the transaction of the morning busi- ginning to end. After which the House adness, and a struggle with reference to the journed over.

NEW-YORK HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION BILL.

a long and uninteresting debate upon the The People of the State of New York, repre-

without having come to any conclusion, ad-Section 1. In addition to the property now exempt by law from sale under execution, there shall be exempt by law from sale on execution for debts hereafter contracted, the lot and buildings thereon, occupied as a show that Congress has no power to prohibit residence and owned by the debtor, being a slavery in the territories. He was followed householder and having a family, to the value of one thousand dollars. Such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder, for the benefit of the widow Mr. Hale presented a large number of and family, some or one of them continuing to occupy such homestead, until the youngest Mr. Clay called the attention of the Senate | child become twenty-one years of age, and to the fact that the greater portion of these until the death of the widow. And no repetitions were printed and similar, for the lease or waiver of such exemption shall be purpose of showing that there was a con- valid unless the same shall be in writing, certed movement among the Abolitionists to subscribed by such householder, and acmisrepresent public sentiment in various knowledged in the same manner as conveysections of the country, by sending these ances of real estate are by law required to petitions in blank, to be circulated insidious- be acknowledged.

homestead under this act, or if already pur- ticed." demanded a statement of the point of order. chased, or the conveyance does not show After some conversation on the point of such design, a notice that the same is desorder, Mr. Clay proceeded in a strain of de- tined to be so held shall be executed and acnunciation of the Abolitionists of the North knowledged by the person owning the said as the worst enemies of the slaves of the property, which shall contain a full descrip-South. He also intimated, that Mr. Hale tion thereof, and shall be recorded in the ofhad made the slavery agitation a sort of fice of the clerk of the county in which the of African Colonization. The following is centaur, on which he had ridden into power said property is situate, in a book to be pro- one of the resolutions adopted: vided for that purpose, and known as the "Homestead Exemption Book." But no property shall, by virtue of this act, be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes or

dollars, he shall summon six qualified jurors of his county, who shall upon oath, to be adshall set off so much of said premises, includ- servant, a professor of music, a little girl, and sold by such Sheriff.

one thousand dollars, and cannot be divided boy, Master Taing, is only 4. as is provided for in the last section, they shall make and sign an appraisal of the value thereof, and deliver the same to the Sheriff, ter, that such premises will be sold.

Sheriff to advertise and sell the said premis- since then it has greatly increased. es, and out of the proceeds of such sale to Mr. Ca'ss presented the joint resolutions of pay to said execution debtor the said sum of the Legisla ture of Michigan, rescinding the \$1,000, which shall be exempt from execuinstructions to the Senators and Representation for one year thereafter, and apply the tives in Congress from that State to vote for balance on such execution; provided, that no sale shall be made unless a greater sum Mr. Douglas presented a memorial in than \$1,000 shall be bid therefor, in which

§6. The costs and expenses of selling off such homestead, as provided herein, shall ocean in time for the trade of the West, the be charged and included in the Sheriff's bill of costs upon said execution.

§7. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

be in the power of, as well as to the in- its last session, giving to the widow and taken by said steamer off Rio de Janeiro. terest of, the State to reduce the tolls on child, or children, of any person dying in- under the suspicion of being a slaver. The freight, so as to furnish all the facilities re- solvent, \$100 worth of the property of said captain of the bark and one of the crew

STEAMERS TO LIBERIA.

Joseph Bryan of Alabama, for himself and his associates, has petitioned Congress to advance to them \$2,400,000 in five per cent. stocks, repayable with interest in twenty in bringing decidedly the neatest specimen ships are to cost \$800,000 a piece, and Mr. ounces, of which it is computed that thirten per cent. commission; and the right at mer. all times to place on board two heavy guns and men necessary to serve them, and to send agents to Liberia free of charge.

rica and respectability; and the Society is to California. For instance, oats are \$2 50 tion in search of Sir John Franklin, but the in California, Oregon, Minnesota, and New \$10 for passage and rations for emigrants over 12 years old, and \$5 for those under. of introducing the products of Liberia into this Republic free of duty. They are alan to the slave trade. Tribune.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE MEXICAN WAR.fornia from the territorial question, and of Mr. Foote's Compromise Committee in its Only one regiment was commissioned in the that sum. revised form, but in vain, and the matter was State of New York and sent directly to the scene of the Mexican War. A Select Comport upon their sufferings and condition, a paragraph from which will give an idea of what war does for the soldier :-

nally for the seat of war, was 805. Of these heard of or cared for. there died in Mexico, or were killed in batthose known to be living, numbering 106, nearly all are broken down by disease, hardsented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as ships, or wounds received in the campaign, after he left for the seat of war, his afflicted |-ten years for each offense. wife, broken-hearted, died, leaving five chilwho have reached their native land. Two is not far short of two millions of dollars, have died, as we learn from correct authority, from actual starvation. Numbers have died in the Hospital and the Alms House. §2. To entitle any property to such ex- and until quite recently the misery of the emption, the conveyance of the same shall relics of the 1st Regiment of New York speaking without a motion being pending. shall show that it is designed to be held as a Volunteers has been comparatively unno-

African Colonization in Ohio.—A large and respectable meeting of the colored citizens of Cincinnati was held on the 21st ult., which protested against the whole scheme

Resolved, That this is our home; this is the spot where our fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers have died; here are our kinsassessments, or for a debt contracted for the their limbs, or clanks upon their neck, we purchase thereof, or prior to the recording will never voluntarily leave the land of our birth, but contend for our rights, in the §3. If, in the opinion of the Sheriff hold- Church, and out of the Church—in the State ing an execution against such householder, and out of the State—until the stars and

ministered to them by such Sheriff, appraise | Ianthe arrived at New York from Canton | rendered himself to the authorities, who | in early life, and united with the Seventh day Baptist said premises, and if, in the opinion of the last week, bringing an interesting group of held him to bail. Jury, the property may be divided without the "upper ten" of the Celestial Empire, injury to the interests of the parties, they consisting of a young woman and her maiding the dwelling house, as, in their opinion, and a boy. Miss Pwan Yekgo is 17 years shall be worth one thousand dollars, and the of age. Her feet are only about three inresidue of said premises may be advertised ches in length-a choice mark of her distingué character. Her maid-servant, Miss §4. In case the value of the premises shall, Lune-Chung, has feet of ordinary size. The in the opinion of the Jury, be more than little girl, Miss Amoy, is 6 years of age; the

THE MINES OF GREAT BRITAIN.-A late number of the Edinburgh Review contains who shall deliver a copy thereof to the exe- a very interesting article on this source of hundred dollars, was the amount of bail where the weary are at rest, to unite with that happy cution debtor, or to some one of his family national industry. There are employed in grantay the robbers of the Phænix Bank throng which shall surround the throne of God and the who shall deliver a copy thereof to the exe- a very interesting article on this source of of suitable age to understand the nature the mining operations 193,000 persons, and at Westerly, R. I. thereof, with a notice thereof attached, that in the metallic arts and manufactures 142,unless the execution debtor shall pay to 000. The annual profit is \$20,000,000. The said Sheriff the surplus over and above one | yearly produce of copper is 15,000 tons; of thousand dollars within sixty days thereaf- lead 50,000 tons; of tin 5,000 tons. The produce of coal in 1846 was 37,754,750 tons. §5. In case such surplus shall not be paid In 1837 the annual produce of the mines of within sixty days, it shall be lawful for the Great Britain was valued at \$100,000,000; of Representatives, died at Washington on

Schools for Colored Children.-The establishment of separate schools for the education of colored children, has occasioned considerable discussion in Boston. The sub- ington. ject was at length brought before the Supreme Court, where it was decided last week, that the right to regulate schools belongs alone to the School Committee-thus sustaining the city authorities in their course of establishing separate schools.

The ship Memnon, Capt. Gordon, arrived last week from Canton, whence she sailed on the 9th of February. On the 4th of ing spoken the bark Caroline, under the heart. command of an officer and crew from the A law passed the Georgia Legislature, at British steamer Cormorant, having been Helena.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Perkins, who has spent six months in California, returned in the last steamship, stallments, to help build four steam ships of of the California, staple we have yet laid 4,000 tuns burden, better than any other in our eyes on. It is a boulder of quartz the world, and capable of going from New and gold, eight inches long, five wide, by York to Liverpool in eight days. These four deep, and weighs fourteen pounds seven Bryan wants the Government to fork up he teen pounds are gold, worth \$3,400. It they are built. Two of them he proposes was dug in a dry gulch or canyon of the to finish by October 1, 1852, and the other North Fork of the American River known two by October 1, 1854; the Government is as "Auburn Diggings," and is said to be intelligence that a trunk had been broken to have the right to take them when needed equaled by but one other specimen as yet

The overland emigration to California this year, is enormous. A gentleman from St. Josephs, Mo., says that there are from The main purpose of these big ships is to 59 to 60,000 persons at that place, and up Mr. Vinton attempted to get through a been done, or left undone. The report was sengers at a trip, and make four trips a year; provision of all kinds, especially fodder for pire City and the Philadelphia also had a horses, is enormously high—as high as in

It is said by gentlemen from California, The steamers are also to have the privilege now in Washington, that Col. Fremont is burg. By one of them her title was estabthe richest man in the world. His gold lished to one-fifth of the flourishing town of mine will probably be saleable, in a few Temperanceville, near Pittsburgh; and by Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 P. M. This line is the expected to be very useful in putting an end years, at six millions an acre. Mr. Wright another her claim to another piece of land, says also, that he knows of spots belong. at the mouth of the Saw Mill Run, was estabing to the Government, which are worth lished. six millions of dollars an acre, and will produce from ten to twenty per cent. a year on

A California letter, received by the last steamer, says: "People must not be too mittee of the Assembly recently made a ressanguine. Many do well and make fortunes, but more die, and thousands have little or no recompense for their toil. The labor in the mines is hard, the exposure and privations "The whole number that departed origi- who do well, but the unfortunate are little

The Boston Traveler says :- "The conditle, 227; discharged from disabilities, wounds, tion of Mrs. Webster and her daughters is The Select Committee on the Galphin sickness, &c., 226; missing and deserted 35; indescribable. All efforts to console them for San Francisco and Canton, and arrived Claim asked farther instructions, and were died since their return 56; known to be are unavailing. The most heart-oppressing at New York again last week, with a full living 106; leaving wholly unaccounted for shrieks are constantly issuing from their cargo of teas, silks, &c., making the voyage 155. Of those discharged in Mexico, as mansion. Many of the most distinguished above stated, in number 226, very few have citizens of Cambridge have waited upon the been heard of. It is supposed that most of sorrow-stricken group, and all imaginable them died, being sick when discharged. Of efforts have been made to lighten the weight of their sorrows."

The trial of Albert G. Gaskins, the young and are unable to support themselves. Of man who was arrested in January last by a chusetts has passed to its third reading a bill the 190 of whom we can learn nothing, we special agent of the Post Office Department, to punish drunkenness by confinement thirty THE Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, suppose most have died, and many have charged with robbing the United States days in the alms house. doubtless gone away, it may be to Califor mail, took place on the 1st inst. before the nia. We have discovered 18 widows, who Circuit Court of Charleston, S. C., and reare all in a destitute condition, and about 20 sulted in his conviction on four separate inchildren likewise situated. The case of dictments. He was sentenced to forty years' Lieut. Boyle, is peculiarly touching. Soon imprisonment at hard labor in Edgefield jail!

News has been received from Campeachy, dren. At the close of the war, Lieut. Boyle announcing that a great conflagration had returned, bereaved of his wife and broken occurred at the city of Laguayra, Venezuela, down in constitution. In a short time he too which broke out on the 18th of March, and died, leaving four children. Two of them consumed almost the entire city, but two are now in the orphan asylum, and two are buildings being left standing. The greatest in New York. Many and distressing have distress prevailed among the inhabitants, been the instances of suffering which have who were not only houseless, but in danger come under our knowledge, among those of starvation. The loss by this conflagration

The Washington Republic states that the officers of the army stationed in Oregon have petitioned Congress for an increase of pay to meet the great expenses they are subjected to by the peculiar situation of the previously heat 44c., and 13,000 lbs. at 35 a 44c. Territory, where the prices of all necessaries are graduated on the California scale.

A man named Touissant, sentenced to death in Canada, for an outrage upon a young girl, has had his sentence commuted Clawson, Jonathan Brooks, of Bridgeton, N. J., to to imprisonment for life. Several other MARGARET A. DAVIS, daughter of Abel Davis, of Hopepersons condemned to death in Canada, have well, N. J. lately had their sentences commuted in like

A letter from California says that a vessel ately arrived at San Francisco from Sydney, Baptist Church more than sixteen years, and adorned

rencounter occurred at Mobile, Ala., on paradise of God. He has left a widow, several children the premises claimed by him or her as exstripes shall float over the head of none but the 5th inst., between a man named David a large number of relatives, and the Church, to deplore the loss which they have sustained White and Henry M. Jackson, in which both fired pistols, and White was shot dead. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS. - The Ship Jackson escaped without injury, and sur-

to it by the late William Long, Esq, of Lon-

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that a suit has been brought ment had won the affections of those with whom she against the celebrated Prof. Agassiz, for was acquainted. She had been for many years a useful \$20,000 damages, because he expressed an unfavorable opinion on a scientific work.

Sixteen thousand dollars, and not sixteen

Albert G. Bagley, the gold-pen maker, was on trial last week, in New York, for seduction, and a verdict of \$1,800 was rendered against him. Mr. T. J. Campbell, Clerk of the House

the 13th inst. The door is now open for another scene of competition. A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the Nicaragua

difficulty, has just been completed at Wash. Amos Ellis, Two poor men at Gloucester, West Jersey, named Burroughs, have just received news from England of an inheritance of

\$50,000 by the death of a relative.

It is estimated that, by the first of December next, four hundred miles of plank road will be in use in this State.

A young lady 18 years old, named Ellen Ferris, died suddenly on the 3d inst., at the March, off St. Helena, Capt. G. reports hav- Railway Depot at Harlem, of disease of the

> A route to Boston by way of the Long Island Railroad and a boat across the Sound. was opened on the 15th inst.

There was quite a flare-up at Sonthport, Wisconsin, on the 8th inst. It seems that Mr. C. I. Hutchinson, an extensive produce dealer, had received into his warehouse some 40,000, bushels of wheat, for which he

gave the usual warehouse receipts; and then sold the wheat, and started for California. When this become known, the small farmers holding receipts came forward to claim their wheat, and resist the claim of those who had purchased. The matter was not settled at last accounts.

open at Panama, and \$10,000 worth of gold for war purposes, by paying their cost and shipped—the one sent to England last sum- and watches stolen from it. Officer A. M. of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering C. Smith, who caught the persons who rob- them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. bed the gold boxes, was put upon the track of these, and has already caught two of them, Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, acwith a large amount of property.

Four steamers left New York on the 13th completement of passengers.

Matilda Elliott, a lunatic now in one of several cases decided in her favor in Pitts- to Boston only. Leave Pier No. 3 North River, near

A telegraphic dispatch in the Evening Post says that Mr. Wilson, from New York, for some time connected with the coast survey, was married on Wednesday evening, the next morning.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of was referred the subject of Homestead Exgreat. We generally hear of most of those emption, has reported, that it is inexpedi- or upon the arrival of the mail trainfrom Boston. These

The ship Memnon, Capt. Gordon, sailed in 11 months and 26 days.

Hon. G. W. Wright, M. C. elect from California, and lady, have met with a severe affliction in the death of their favorite child, at the Irving House, New York.

The House of Representatives of Massa-

New York Markets-April 15, 1850.

Ashes-Dull at \$6,00 a 6 06 for Pots, and 5 75 for

Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 81 a 5 06 for common and straight State, 5 25 for favorite State and Michigan, 50 a 5 62 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 2 75. Jersey Meal 2 75.

Grain-Wheat is in good demand; 95 a 1 10 for Ohio, 1 02 a 1 07 for Canadian, 1 28 a 1 30 for Genesee. Corn also is in demand at 56 a 57c. for a good in interest or feeble in character, the ample size of article. Rye 57c. Oats, 38 a 41c. for Jersey, 42 a 44c. the Eclectic Magazine enables the editor to embody Provisions-Pork, 8 37 for Prime, 10 06 for Mess.

Beef, 5 75 a 6 50 for Prime, 8 50 a 9 00 for country Mess: Butter is in demand at 7 a 11c. for Ohio, 12 a 15c. for common State, 16 a 23c. for prime State. Beeswax-The market is 25 a 26c., small sales.

Feathers-Sales 2,000 lbs. prime at 36c., cash. Tallow-Is firm at 7 a 74c., cash. Wool-The market is dull, and lots are pressing o

t at a decline. Sales 49,000 lbs. Fleece at 40c., 6 mos.

In Brooklyn, L. I., on the 6th of March, by Eld. J . Scott, Isaac Skidmore to Martha Palmer. On Sabbath morning, March 30th, by Eld. David

DIED,

At Lost Creek, Va., March 22d, after a painful illness of several weeks, Eli Bond, aged 61 years. Bro. Bond was a member of the Lost Creek Seventh-day New South Wales, with three women on his profession by a consistent Christian life. He was board, who, being unable to settle their pas-that he should not recover. In the prospect of death, sage, were sold at auction to the highest his mind was calm and tranquil, and at times elated bidder, for fifteen dollars each, for five with joy. He departed this life in the triumph of faith, inspiring all his relatives and friends with the cheering ope, that he has received a joyful admittance into the the loss which they have sustained.

In Hopewell, Cumberland Co., N. J., March 22d 1850, MARGARET RANDOLPH, wife of Charles F. Ran-Church at Shiloh. For several years she labored under a dropsical affection, which had occasioned her a great The Society (English) for the Propagation amount of suffering; and for which she had submitted of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has recently to the operation of tapping forty-five times. She however bore her affliction with a degree of fortitude and Christian resignation seldom witnessed, and left to her thirty thousand pounds sterling, bequeathed surviving friends good evidence that their loss is her in-

> In Shiloh, N. J., April 3d, 1850, BEULAH S. RAN DOLPH, widow of Reuben Randolph, in the 62d year of her age. Her amiable disposition and Christian deport-There was a premature decline of her mental and physical energies, so that for the last two years she was incapable of enjoying the pleasures and privileges of social and religious intercourse. But she has gone Lamb, to sing the praises of redeeming grace and dying ove throughout eternity.

LETTERS.

Azor Estee, Venus Coon, R. Titsworth, Geo. Tomlinson, I. D. Titsworth, A. Otis, I. Hall, E. W. Thrall, John Tanner, Geo. Crandall, H. W. Stillman, G. P. Burdick, T. Wait, Silvanus Carpenter (received.)

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-J. P. Knowles, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 6 No. 52 Wm. Stillman. A. B. Burdick, 2 00 Weeden Barber, 2 00 2 00

Rob't Langworthy, Thos. Langworthy, 2 00 Dorace A. Davis, Shiloh, N. J. 2 00 Job Ayers, · 2 00 Jarman A. Davis 2 00 John Tanner, Guilford, Vt. 2 00 D. L. Wells, Petersburg, 2 00 Zebulon Scriven, 2 00 Venus Coon, Watertown, 2 00 Joshua Green, Rushville 2 00 R. Titsworth, Syracuse, 2 00

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. The attention of subscribers who have not yet paid for the current volume of the Recorder, (now more than three-quarters completed,) is directed to our published terms—two dollars in advance, two dollars and fifty cents when payment is delayed till the close of the volume. To these terms the Agent is instructed A young bear, about two-thirds grown, was cantured at Manahawkin N I least when payment is using unit the close of the volume. To those terms the Agent is instructed strictly to adhere. Those, therefore, who would save the half dollar, should see that their subscriptions are

FULTON HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

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Rooms \$2 and \$2 50 per Week. 371 cents per Night.

The last steamer from Chagres brought IN compliance with requests from various quarters, intelligence that a trunk had been broken I the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper The price is also reduced 121 cents per copy. Those cording to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 621 cents to \$1 00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, by the splendid and superior steamers BAY STATE and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Fall the Pennsylvania asylums, has recently had River and Old Colony Railroad, a distance of 53 miles, the Battery. The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. only one that runs direct for Newport. For freight or passage apply on board, and either to TISDALE BOR DEN, 70 Wall-st. or at the office of the Line, at the corner of Washington-st. and Battery-place.

Mail Line between Boston and New York.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK via Stonington and Proviand found dead in his bed beside his bride dence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars of baggage! The new steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence Representatives of Massachusetts, to whom daily, Sundays excepted, from Pier No. 2 North River, ent to legislate upon it. The report was steamers were built expressly for the route, and are in every respect particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound. The accommodations for passen. gers are commodious and comfortable—the officers capable and experienced. The route being the shortest and most direct between Boston and New York, pass engers are enabled to arrive in ample time for the morning lines of steamboats and railroads running to various points from those cities. The C. VANDERBILT will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The COMMODORE will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. For passage, berths, staterooms or freight, application may be made to the agents on the wharf, and at the office, 10 Battery-place.

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errors of Romanism, he has only to open the pages of Dowling's History. If the reader is anxious to read an epitome of the history of the popes, their ambition; their ntrigues; their avariciousness; their tyranny; their uperstitions, and their mummeries, he can here find all proved and authenticated by the most accredited auhors of the Church of Rome."

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RUFUS BABCOCK, late Pres, of Waterville College. E. WALKER, Publisher, 114 Polton et., N. Kiw

quired for the growing commerce of the insolvent, free and clear of all claims for were on board, and would be tried at St. was captured at Manahawkin, N. J., last forwarded before the volume closes, on the 10th day of

Miscellaneous.

THE SHAWL TRADE OF PAISLEY, SCOTLAND. [Abridged from Hogg's Weekly Instructor.]

The extensive factories of Mr. Robert Kerr, situated at Seedhills and in Thread Street, Paisley, represent on a scale of great magnificence the operations of the trade or

So minute were many of the subdivisions of carried out by Mr. Kerr in a magnificent new could not obtain, in the minds of her Majesthat for example the 10 west piece of a calendid and intricate part. the coloring, that, for example, the 10 vest-piece of a splendid and intricate pat-ty's officials, the requisite credit for having statement, and informs us that though the box forbidden to be a first box forbidden to be a fir more than a quarter of an inch of the one rous operations of finishing, singing, fring-original pattern, and relieve the property of try, and by motives of interest. [Frazer. color in the width of the cloth. Some por-

by whom the intended web is thereupon Rich white crape shawls, woven plain, are duty includes measuring off, knotting upon a thread and tying with a colored string the different measurements of color indicated would receive sometimes as much as five or different measurements of color indicated would receive sometimes as much as five or other pattern when one way folded, and the embroiderers alone would receive sometimes as much as five or other pattern when folded otherwise.

| Adouble or "half and half" garment, exhibiting one pattern when one way folded, and contains no crocodiles, alligators, or hipportations in crocodiles, all provided in private families from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

arranged and screwed down into the slides come up to what has been and can be done or rather an unity of design, carried out 40 lb. and 50 lb. There are likewise a great Apparatus for Carding Machines, which, from a fair trial has proved itself of great. of a machine or frame, and dyed according in Paisley. The China crapes, as yet unethrough the entire runner, and even projectnumber of elephants, although of a much from a fair trial, has proved itself of great to these marks—each warper's chain of yarn qualed, are approached nearest by those of ed towards the center, not abruptly terbeing dipt as many times as it represents Paisley. The fringe of one of these shawls minated at the usual line of demarcation. different colors or grounds throughout the is about one pound in value. The manufaclength of the shawl; those in the width of it turer receives for them as high as twelve had as already intimated to be guiness from the retailer who of course disc.

A namess-junshed shawl, two parts white, unlike any known dialect spoken by the is finer spread on the breaker, taken up of an infanion and there is for less alorging. being separated, as already intimated, to be guineas from the retailer, who of course disdevered to have been imitated by the of an inferior nature, and to be much afflict.

| Mr. Kerr's superintendent, when in London, other tribes in South Africa, appeared to be discovered to have been imitated by the of an inferior nature, and to be much afflict.

| Mr. Kerr's superintendent, when in London, other tribes in South Africa, appeared to be more evenly, and there is far less clogging than by the common way of fooding.

scoured in ammonia, soap, &c.; some colors effort is at this moment making to revive this moderation. also demand the yarns to be previously pre- branch of industry. In the instance of Mr. The subdued style of shawl is analogous pared for their reception; and, in general, Kerr's establishment, the entire manufacture, to this. The pattern evinces no decided figspun silks tossed in boiling water, and tram is done upon the premises, the silk being for giving decision, are thrown out; and silks boiled in soap to extract the gum. The "thrown," wholly prepared, woven, and finskeins of yarn are then hung upon the dyer's ished, in the house, from the first stage to nation of coloring. These shawls are new. These vats in Mr. Kerr's works are of cast | Silk gauze shawls, of bright streaming iron, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Some of them, for hot colors, a well-known branch of the Paisley fine flowing combinations; and dyes, have a flue passed through them. trade, under which exclusively Fulton's Scarlet yarn is dyed in one hour, one man house flourished for an entire century, while emanation of radii from the runners projectat each side of the boiler turning over the the town at large produced little else, are ing towards the centre. skeins. Some colors require a greater length still made, of great delicacy and splendor. of time than this. The woolen yarns are all A specimen termed "Aerial," shown at the done warm; the cotton all cold; and the first Corn-Law League Bazaar, in Coventlatter require several dippings, which is Garden Theatre, excited great admiration. sometimes even the case with the woolens es in dyeing woad-blue. In these last instances, the dyer keeps advancing from the ing color thrown in upon the ground, so as weaker to the darker color, until the full to disguise it in the centre in the same manshade is obtained. After being dipped in ner as in the border of the shawl. In one the dye, the yarns are washed, mostly in cold shawl, of which the body was in reality black, water, although in Mr. Kerr's establishment it had been woven all over blue. The borwarm water is preferred. Excepting such dering of the same shawl was composed of colors as improve by an access of oxygen four colors. from the atmosphere, most yarns require | Lace shawls are made of a most gorgeous immediate washing. When the dyeing is description by being embroidered in colors. to witness the effective power of Mr. Philfinished, each skein is wrung well out on the These are not only of black lace, but crimdrying stove, where it remains hanging upon did embroidery on them is diversified by the poles, usually from afternoon till next morn- display of eighteen or twenty distinct colors. ing; subjected to a temperature of 100, 110, It is executed exclusively in Renfrewshire, or, 120 degrees of Fahrenheit. Nothing and for the most part in the country immemore remains to be done with the yarn in diately adjacent to Paisley, as for instance

harness of the weaver's loom, and enables Eighty-hundred satins, very rich and very the weaver to dispense with the drawboy; handsome, are done with alternate stripes of or, rather, instead of each weaver requiring such colors as primrose and lavender, or a drawboy for himself, one drawboy at the crimson and green, interrupted by similar card-punching machine now answers for all. interspaces of a black ground in fine com-The card-punching machine, therefore, is bination. worked by a drawboy, and holes correspond. Some very curious striped silks are made ing to the different colors representing the in alternate brilliant stripes of plain ground weaver's "shots" are thereby punched out and figure, in which a substitution of warp upon the cards successively. The successactually takes place. sion of cards being strung together, are de- Figured barèges have generally a strongly posited at the side of the loom, mount one contrasted plain pattern, as white upon black. such quantity that it immediately rushes out

upper flat of Mr. Kerr's factory, a lofty edifice of four stories. The other three flats and simple blue or yellow stripes, with a are filled with looms. On one side range of singularly wild and transatlantic effect. one of these are perhaps thirty plain looms manufacture more especially recognized as are rows of splendid Jacquard harnessthroughout both ranges of the other flats, them grace and character. ence to these large works, that we shall now Each weaver has suspended at his elegant ure, combine such enduring hues as woad- with a marriage portion; nay, he is someence to these large works, that we shall now end with a marriage portion; hay, he is some-endeavor to present an outline of the mode loom a fan of quills used for drying the blue on a pale diamonded pattern or the times even paid for them. The lower classin which the Paisley shawl is produced, todressing put upon the web. This is the chequers of the plain and homely shepherd's es, in almost every part of Europe, think it ed upon for the manufacture of a shawl, the of all kinds are in progress of being woven. tached to the side of the loom. Here shawls following is the method in which it is pro- Mr. Kerr's patent double shawl is worked duced. Tabular views of the intended suc- with as much apparent ease as the single cession of its colors are first jotted down on fabric, although by this wonderful device ner has the runner laid off in different large allowance of a married couple in Russia, but a paper termed the "weaver's ticket." This two separate and complete shawls are workshows at a glance the procession of the coled at one and the same time. The weaver of the pine-apple pattern, beautifully bal. extraordiuary abundance of the necessaries oring each way, lengthwise and breadthis paid for this work considerably higher, anced within or towards the centre of the of life is a powerful encouragement to marwise, from end to end and from side to side having harder work and more material to shawl by two smaller objects proportioned raise, and old bachelorship and old maidof the shawl. Calculated in splits of two take up. There is a machine for splitting or to the larger extent of the large one. This ship are things one scarcely ever hears of. threads each, the "weaver's ticket" exhibits cutting separate the two shawls, which are shawl is entirely wove, both weft and warp, Some frightful abuses result from this state the exact way in which the dyes throughout woven back to back. It is not a little curifurnish a notion of the minuteness of these responding portions of each shawl, that their etickets, that intended for a shawl of 1600 relative colors are reversed. Thus, the splits down and up, i. e. 3200 splits or 6400 white of the one is represented by amber warp threads, commenced with dividing off color in another; the scarlet by black; the markably elaborate production. The lady their arms. These unnatural marriages 10 "splits" to be dyed in a particular mandark blue by light blue; the light blue by of a distinguished M. P., returning lately mections. Though the child was husband de ner, viz., 10 inches of them black, 72 inches green. A beautiful portrait of Louis Philfrom the Continent with two of these shawls, particular making latery later was husband de facto. When marene, and 10 inches black again, making ippe, King of the French, which the connois- a long and a square, in her possession, both the how grow up he found his modded wife up the full length of the shawl, includseur of the fine arts can hardly distinguish
being of Paisley manufacture, had them
an old woman and made heats to have one ing its fringes. Besides this there were from the finest line engraving, has even been seized at the Customhouse as being French. an old woman, and made haste to have one of her sons married to some girl whose age and appearance were more concepted to his changes in the whole breadth of the web. involved in this production has since been insisted upon; our native manufacturers and appearance were more congenial to his taste. Baron Haythausen confirms this

tions all of one color were, of course, more preparation for the market, since there resequences of this somewhat earnest tribute extensive, varying from perhaps 80 and 100 mains enough to absorb our attention in the to our manufacturing success. The "weaver's ticket" or "web draught" scriptions of fabrics produced in Paisley, of with wool spottings, possesses a quiet agree-

warped off, wholly undyed. The warper's subsequently embroidered by hand in the

a chain by itself; and, not only so, but lings. Besides these nandsome write snaws to keel or mark upon that chain each termi- of flowered embroidery, there are crimson and conception of pattern, particularly owing in it, but it is said these are densely population.

Tuition, to be settled in advance, per term, from the ed by a race entirely different from those which is dead to the road. It is drawn like a \$3.00 to \$5.00. Extras—For Drawing, \$1.00; Mono-through the same description of Painting, \$3.00; Oil P The yarns on coming from the warper are have done in crapes has never to this day the pattern, evince a singleness of purpose, semble perch and carp, and weigh between

The value of the labor already expended twenty-five years since the manufacture of A demure and sober-colored Cashmere up to this stage actually equals that of the crapes was first introduced into Paisley, might be complained of as being dull, yet

this department than making it up into bun- in and around the rural village of Kilbarchan. It is found, in this instance, that in-The flower-lashing, whereby the yarns are stead of drawing off the rustic community adapted for the loom, is done by men and from domestic avocations, this manufacturgirls. The patterns, transferred on design ing employment, the same magnificent neepaper, being put down before them on a dlework which the Scriptures of old assigned frame, exhibit at a glance the distinct color to "king's daughters," and in which the

by one to the top of it, and there becoming Crape shawls, elegantly contrasted in the from a lateral spout with great impetuosity.

Mr. Phillips explained that a machine of any York in 1849, 23,773—an increase over 1848 000 Buddhists.

being communicated to the fabric in pro- ceedingly brilliant and rich in their stripes; vention into effect. The company present, coloring is gorgeous.

in full operation upon tartans, &c.; on the combination of their simple figured stripes, The satin crapes are still finer in the double other side range of the same flat, and the length and tenuity of the lines giving

of an exceedingly fine texture.

agent had actually to go down, exhibit the it is still upheld by the customs of the coun-

A plaid with white centre and large runners evinces exquisitely minute differences of

where a capital trade in them subsisted for suits the taste of many, nor is such taste bad. In the dyeing-house, woolen yarns are first some years, but afterwards declined. An There is a divine beauty and equanimity in

They have generally black and blue centres. Mosaic shawls are pervaded by patterns in

presented, and it is rather a selection of served, as it can be used three times,) placed items than a full, true, and particular cata- in a tub, and clear boiling water poured over is the best method that occurred to us of in- water, and they are ready for drying. of these celebrated fabrics.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

Several interesting and successful experiments have lately been exhibited at the Lon-After adverting to the inefficiency of water as a means of quenching flame, and the consequent loss sustained annually throughout the Kingdom, by the destruction of property, to the amount of about £2,000,000, machines, and explained that the agent by than fifteen minutes the rain ceased, and the shores, where dense fogs prevail and vessels remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sectors of the American Sabbath Tract Society. No. 9 was a mixture of gas and vapor. After several experiments on a small scale, to show the success he had attained by these means, of every thread in the piece. Upon this aristocratic recluses of the ancient numeries quite twenty feet high inside, which was frame are stretched chords called "simples," reveled, is performed by girls who are freone for every thread, whatever its color quently called upon to law it saids for the
fitted up-with partitions and temporary joistwith: its nower of traction while effective

| Counterfeiters wish to alter the small bills to large ones, as \$1 to \$100, they would have represented on the pattern. A twine called more pressing emergency of proceeding to and turpentine, and overhung beside with will be perfectly safe—by it one half at least of the present working expenses will be "simples" on the frame, so as to isolate in splendid, brilliant, gorgeous, in the full flush The torch was applied to this erection, and forward with hope. The agent will evert its place each one of the same color from of natural coloring—aye, and something bethe general mass. The "tacks" or "lifes" wond—for art, we are well aware is permit. The flames, which ascended immediately, at a powerful influence on all nations. Distant the general mass. The "tacks," or "lifts" youd—for art, we are well aware, is permitof each distinct color, are afterwards assemted to exaggerate. For these few years

the flames, which ascended immediately, at length roared with a vehemence which drove parts of the world where steamships from tively, and concluded they were a new kind the general mass. The "tacks," or "lifts" youd—for art, we are well aware, is permitted to exaggerate. For these few years the spectators back to a distance of forty the expense of fuel, have not been, will soon of basket. Accordingly, when he went to bled together into one "lash," so that when this lash is pulled by the drawboy employ- art; but the Paisley work is quite fit to stand chine in preparing for the Jacquard, the Barège shawls are entirely woven, being a bled together into one "lash," so that when back the French have tried this branch of feet, and was already beyond the power of water. The inventor then brought forward one of his hand machines, and threw out a chine in preparing for the Jacquard, the Barège shawls are entirely woven, being a chine world, where steamsnips, from the expense of fuel, have not been, will soon be reached with facility. This motive power of water. The inventor then brought forward one of his hand machines, and threw out a wolume of gaseous vapor which in half a chine world, where steamsnips, from the expense of fuel, have not been, will soon be reached with facility. This motive power of water. The inventor then brought forward one of his hand machines, and threw out a than ever steam has yet made. Massive harness-wove black satin shawls are combustion; and, to show that the vapor can be thrown into the web by the weaver's entirely done in the loom, including isolated which now filled the space was quite inshuttle, or is represented by means of the figures raised on them in embroidery! which now much now much now need the space was quite innoxious, Mr. Phillips mounted into the loft, at Charlotte, Vt., a well was dug for a suppunching machine upon the card paper. The These figures are literally sewed in the harand passed and repassed through the midst ply of water under the tank. After the of it, with a lighted candle in his hand. The workmen had dug some ten or fifteen feet, machine with which this effect was accom- one of them observed on the side of the well plished was rather larger than a good-sized a wet spot, into which he thrust his spade. coffee-pot, and consisted of three tin cases, one within another, and mutually communi- ter gushed from the aperture, and before cating. There was a small quantity of water the tools could be all got out of the pit, it which, applied to the dampest and most in the bottom of the machine, and in the had sixteen feet of water in it. It continued saltpetered walls, renders the surface firm center case was a composite cake, of the to fill until the water run over the top, which and dry. size and color of peat—containing, in the it does at this time, making a considerable A facetious old lady, describing the rammiddle of it, a phial of sulphuric acid and rivulet. It required great power to pump bling sermons of her minister, said:—"If chlorate of potash. In order to put the the well out in order to stone it up. Here his text had the small pox, his sermon would machine in action, this phial is broken, and a is an artesian well at a very slight cost. from a lateral spout with great impetuosity. makes the total number of the deaths in New doos, 20,000,000 Mohammedans, and 10,000,-

we had almost said in their plumage, for their who seemed taken by surprise, very cor-Oswegans, again, have a red ochrey ground success of the achievements. [Tribune. dially expressed their satisfaction with the

MARRIAGES IN RUSSIA.

A numerous family is quite a treasure to a Russian peasant. The number of his sons increases the number of acres which he a curse to have many children; in Russia The tartan plaids for ladies are often made they are a royal road to wealth. Hence the population increases very fast, and would Amongst the varieties of wove shawls pro- do so much faster if the children were not plish, especially in the case of a wool warp. of boys six and seven years of age who were A harlequin long shawl, of which the actually married to bouncing young women

on the "draught." By this means he is en- six guineas for a single shawl. The em- abled to warp off every proposed color into broidery alone of a fine one cost 110 shillings. Resides these handsome white shawls and enottings is in its chasteness disposition. The lake itself has islands as the Clyde. a chain by itself; and, not only so, but lings. Besides these handsome white shawls and spottings, is in its chasteness, disposition, in it but it is said these are densely normals. Other fine shawls, with beautiful turns in numerous, as also fish, some of which recolony. The natives, whose language was provement and the common feed rolls, con-A harness-finished shawl, two parts white, unlike any known dialect spoken by the sists in having a concave surface. The wool Co., N. Y.

Dissolve 1 lb. of lime in boiling water, straining twice through a flannel bag; disrubbed with soap, and put into the boiler, chosen for their riches, or neglected for their We are now done. The enumeration just They are then drawn, (the liquor being prewhere they must boil for thirty-five minutes. poverty."

> A Shower of Sulphur.—The passengers and officers of the Peytona, from New Orleans for Louisville, observed a very singular phenomenon as the boat was passing Napoleon, Ark., on Sunday morning, the 17th The rain as it fell on the deck of the boat made a good speech upon the admission of left a thick scum like sulphur floating on its surface, a large portion of which was gathered by the passengers for the purpose of having it analyzed. The rain was accompanied "miraculous organ" whenever its services with much lightning, and at one time the enarce required for the purposes of alarm or for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one warning. It is designed for the use of vescent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded to those wishing them can have them forwarded to those wishing them.

An Astonishing Invention.—The London Mining Journal says there will shortly Ohio, there are as many human figures reptive, in which the requirements of either counterfeiters wish to alter the small bills to with; its power of traction, while effective, to put in ninety-nine human figures—a thing

Almost immediately a copious tream of wa-

color, represented by its perforations (some- in the web.

what as musical notation represents sounds)

The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- 589 were males and 11,304 females.

Since Father Mathew came to the United pany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in- pledge to 175,000 persons. The scarfs called Grecian scarfs are expany was at length formed to carry the in

LET ME REST. BY EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

He does well who does his best; Is he weary? let him rest. Brothers! I have done my best, I am weary-let me rest. After toiling oft in vain, Baffled, yet to struggle fain; After toiling long to gain Little good with mickle pain; Let me rest—but lay me low, Where the hedge-side roses blow; Where the little daisies grow, When the winds a maying go; Where the footpath rustics plod; Where the breeze-bow'd poplars nod; Where the old woods worship God; Where His pencil paints the sod; Where the wedded throstle sings; Where the young bird tries his wings; Where the wailing plover swings, Near the runlet's rushy springs!

Variety.

M. Lechaire, of Paris, has discovered that bracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitthe white of zinc is a substitute for ceruse ations. During the Winter Term two hours each day or white lead in oil painting. It saves life, will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stu health and expense. The Paris statistics of dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and has tried the substitute in more than six their presence. thousand localities, on public and private the Encouragement of Industrial Arts has

Builder," an English journal, on the ruins power has recently been added to the apparatus. of the old abbey of Dunkswell, near Honi-The same journal adds:-" We have a worthy companion for these ladies, whose all the windows in her father's church, with in Engineering and Surveying.

Elocation, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen

Henry Clay said :- "In all the affairs of tion of a competent teacher. DISCOVERY OF A GREAT LAKE.—A great human life, social as well as political, he had Lake has been discovered in the interior of remarked, that courtesies of a small and Winter Term. Particular attention to this is solicited being thus concocted from the pattern pewhich, we suspect, except amongst those conable character and exceedingly fine runIt is situated in longitude 24° east and latitude 100 courts and lati-South Africa during a journey of explora. trivial character, are the ones which strike from all who intend to teach district schools. tion by two gentlemen, Murray and Oswall, deepest to the grateful and appreciating tude 19° south, and its limits appear to have which are most appreciated; far more than been undiscernible. According to the na. the double eagle ones which we sometimes

utility. The difference between this imthan by the common way of feeding.

In England, the Duke of Rutland has re-Washing made Easy.—Those who engage claimed 5,500 acres by means of a skillful in the pursuit of washing under difficulties course of drainage. They originally yielded tion, and the original value of the soil.

solve separately ½ lb. of brown soap and ½ no portions should be given to young women It was one of the laws of Lycurgus, that lb. of soda-boil the three together. Put in marriage. When this great law giver was six gallons of water into the boiler, and called upon to justify this enactment, he obwhen boiling add the mixture. The linens, served, "that in the choice of a wife, merit The ray shawl receives its name from the for twelve hours, are wrung out, any stains was made to prevent young women being

items than a full, true, and particular catain a tub, and clear boiling water poured over
logue of the products of the Paisley loom,
it. Rub them out, rinse them, out in cold
is the best method that accounted to us of inis the best method that accounted to us of init. Rub them out, rinse them, out in cold
and laborers, each of whom is privileged to

16 pp.

10. 5—100 Fourth Commandment—False Exposition,
placed in a tub, and clear boiling water poured over
ploys upwards of one hundred mechanics
and laborers, each of whom is privileged to subscribe for any two dollar paper or periodical, or any two at one dollar a year, at the expense of the company.

"A Portrait with a Free Pencil" certainly might be written beneath the following description, by a Washington letter writer :- printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, don Gasworks, Vauxhall, before a numerous phere was of a muddy yellow color, and the pudent, pushing, fluent, dexterous, ambiguous, pages. "The blousy, awkward, able, uncouth, im- Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 and declamatory member from Oregon,

Mr. C. Daboll, of New London, Ct., has he introduced one of the smaller of his own electricity darting in all directions. In less sels at sea or on the coast, as on our eastern by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance. to George B. Utter. Corresponding Sec are liable to come in collision before they Sprucest New York are conscious of each other's approach.

In the genuine notes of the State Bank of

it. His wife used the other to bring home her marketing in.

German papers state that Mr. Gunther, the head of the Locomotive Factory at R Neustadt, near Vienna, has solved the problem relative to the ascent of trains on inclined planes, and built an engine which will w draw, with ease, up an incline of 40 to 50 deg., a train of the weight of 50,000 cwt.

M. de Roulz has made a discovery which New London-P. L. Berry. Waterford-Wm. Maxson.

There are, in British foreign possessions, The official report of the City Inspector about 5,000,000 Christians, 50,000,000 Hin-

DeRuyter Institute.

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

The First, commencing August 29, of 14 weeks. December 5, of 15 " March 20, of 14 "

Encouraged by the success of the School under its present Instructors, the friends of the Institute have made liberal additions to its library, cabinet, and ap paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating branches taught in the warious departments. The Literary Department is as heretofore under the

supervision of Rev. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Pre sident, assisted by other able instructors. In this De partment, especial attention is given to the lower English Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics to enter the advanced classes in College. The Department of Natural Science is conducted by

Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos ophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem istry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest With it is connected the Department of Agricultura

Salurnine of lead are indeed dreadful. He stituent elements, and the various modes of testing for A course of lectures is given during the Term on structures. A committee of the Society for Practical Farming, explaining the relation of Geology

to Agriculture, the Soil, the Plant, and the Animal, and reported the completeness and various ad- Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For fur-The daughters of Gen. Simco, says the Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying

During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology reton, have erected a church for which they calities where these sciences may be studied as seen worked all the stones with their own hands. 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 Bury, who has with her own hands glazed pure and practical Mathematics, with field exercises

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten

The Female Department is under the care of Miss SUSANNA M. COON, agraduate of Troy Female Sem inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible

tionery, 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; in Agricultural Chemistry, including Chemicals, Apparatus, fires, &c., (breakage extra,)

N. B. A daily stage leaves the railroad and canal at Chittenango for this place at 4 o'clock P. M. For further information address the President, J. R. Irish, or Professor Gurdon Evans, DeRuyter, Madison

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the ollowing tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the

No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day—A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-

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; Counter-

feit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy-The True Issue.

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 fcllowing works, A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. 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.
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