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.

WHOLE NO. 305.

The Sabbath Recorder.

VOL. VI.—NO. 45.

SUNDAY RAILWAY TRAINS IN SCOTLAND. At the half-yearly general meeting of the

business was to consider the following mo-

port, that the directors' opinion on the sub-

of letters, parcels, and newspapers for the ments, like those adopted in former times occurred of individuals who were found pointment for one which is confessedly Dieffected, as the directors may deem expedible made to fall as lightly and as seldom as really don't see that this would at all prove to be one of our most valuable rights. Nor gious reading—for private, and for social and public worship, and for the training of ent." The only argument which I mean to possible upon individuals. But here we employ in support of this motion is, that the reach the critical point where our disputa- has ergo granter has is the largest of all and the possible upon individuals. But here we have a served by you, is the one spoken of by our can we conceive of any thing more impolitic and public worship, and for the training of the contract of all and the possible upon individuals. But here we have served by you, is the one spoken of by our can we conceive of any thing more impolitic and public worship, and for the training of the contract of all and the possible upon individuals. But here we have a served by you, is the one spoken of by our can we conceive of any thing more impolitic and public worship, and for the training of the contract of all and public worship, and for the training of the contract of all and public worship and public worship, and for the training of the contract of all and the contract o employ in support of this motion is, that the reach the critical point where our disputations have come to the question what support of the constitutions have come to the question what support of this motion is, that the reach the critical point where our disputations have of being with their public are entitled to demand and receive tions begin—we come to the question, what from us the amount of accommodation which is the meaning of that well worn phrase from the consciences of the government to array usen against the conscience against the conscience against the conscience against the conscience from us the amount of accommodation which is the meaning of that well worn phrase, it specifies. I shall confine myself to this "works of necessity and mercy?" What if coned up is Classes or Elishand.

be such by one supreme tribunal alone a own times, and have elicited the expression Divine law to be kept holy by resting from species of truth which men have always been of the most diverse opinions from men every kind of labor. The new regulation, too prone to confound with the opinions equally qualified by learning, ability, and in- of course, excites a universal outcry among

it specifies. I shall confine myself to this works of necessity and mercy. What if cooped up in Glasgow or Edinburgh, and to avert that wrath from the British people, erty of conscience may be urged for the enfluencing those for whose character and conduct the Providence of God and the law point exclusively, because, if the argument works or classes of works does it include that they would not rather have been still to prevent the desecration of the true Sab. actment or repeal of laws inseparably concended with the public welfare. We sake of the saddicard of the land hold them responsible. It is can be successfully maintained, as I think it and sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of works and sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction? Who is to determine whethcan without much difficulty all further distance of sanction?

The sanction of the san

cuss a civil right, and nothing but a civil them has the shadow of a right to interfere right—a right which stands on precisely the with the decision of the other, or the prac- which may serve to illustrate the principles same foundation, whether the truth lie in tice of the other when regulated by that de- I have been maintaining; and, perhaps, be one man's religious views or in another's. cision. I assert the right of every man to more effectual than any extent of mere ar-All men have equally free access with our- determine freely for himself what he may do | gument, in bringing them home to the moral selves to the sources of knowledge of the upon the Sabbath, consistently with his reli- perceptions of the gentlemen opposite. It Divine will. Nobody is the privileged pos- gious duty; and that if he err in his decis- is proverbially the best way of obtaining a sessor of exclusive means of information on ion, he is responsible to God alone. Now, clear view of the rights of our neighbors, that important subject; and it is not merely it is perfectly well-known, that numerous to imagine ourselves in their place, and them the right, but I say it is the duty, of every cases occur in which people find it right and in our's, and to ask ourselves with what de-

so long as this grand right is acknowledged the ordinances of Divine worship-for the see before us. And, to complete the paral--only in words, but generally denied in last of these was the motive which in- lel, let these Jewish directors be farther suppractice to every man that differs in opin- duced many persons resident near the posed to entertain a confident belief that they ion from ourselves, it will continue to be railway, and who either were not within possess so correct a knowledge of God's the duty of the friends of liberty to demand reach of a church, or had not one of their will, that other men's opinions must inevitaon every fit occasion a real and practical re- own denomination in the district, to travel bly be erroneous, if different from their own.

which they merely apprehend to be coincil tegrity, to judge in the matter. In the face the Christian members of the community; dent with it I say, however much or little of such facts as these, is it not astonishing, they are up in arms against so flagrant a viof absolute truth may be in a man's religious; that in this so-called enlightened age, and olation of their rights; and, at the next views, the sincere holder of them is entitled Protestant country, any party of religionists meeting of the shareholders, one of them to reduce them to practice, whenever, and should assume the position of infallible inwherever, and as much as he pleases, so long terpreters of the Divine will, whose dicts in order that the inhabitants of Edinburgh as the rights of society are uninvaded; and ought to regulate not merely their own con and Glasgow, and the intermediate districts, no man has a right to say to him, what doest duct (which no man questions;) but also the and her Majesty's subjects in general, who

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, APRIL 25, 1850. commandment, delivered to the Jews at under the former regime. Under that regime, and the scruples of every waverer among Mount Sinai, to abstain from carrying pas- every man was free to follow the dictates of them are dispelled by the presence of sunsengers systematically on Sundays; there- his own conscience in this matter. If he dry eminent Rabbins, who have taken shares fore, it would be sinful to re-establish the thought he had a good reason for traveling with the view of promoting the honor and THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH, trains which in more sinful times used to on Sunday, he traveled; if not, he stayed at glory of God. This compact phalanx is nu-Edinburgh and Glasgow Railroad Company, establish those trains." This, I think, is the even-handed justice is dealt out to the com- as the strength of numbers, is relied on for held on the 12th of March, a spirited discussion where the side of the question. But where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the side of the question is a spirited discussion where the substance of all the arguments employed on munity; for, although the man who objects victory. A learned rabbin proceeds to expect the spirited discussion where the substance of all the arguments employed on munity; for, although the man who objects victory. A learned rabbin proceeds to expect the spirited discussion where the spirited discussion is relied on for the committee to whom was referred the rifice, is it conceivable that an American legislator or jurist would so construct the opposite party to this? Why, they tell us liberty as ever to remain at home, the man ought to believe. "Here," says he, "I hold British Mail and Glasgow Daily Advertiser. that, without in the least calling in question who wishes to travel, must either hire a special property and the right of those who hold this opinion to cial train at an expense which it is ten to ment, which you yourselves acknowledge to the words of this believe as they do, and to act in their own one he cannot afford, or stay at home against be Divine. What are the words of this private affairs according to their belief, they his will. When this company, Sir, obtained Commandment? The seventh day is the tion (notice of which was given at last halfyearly general meeting.) "That a morning and the other sources of knowledge of the under the control of the Lord thy God, in it thou enacted to exempt them from the provisions those powers and privileges were given us shalt not do any work,' and so on. Now, of the first section of an act, entitled "An them extend their protection to the horrid rites of this bloody superstition? must yet take leave to say, that after care its powers and privileges from Parliament, Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou and evening train be run on Sundays from each terminus of this railway to the various access they on their side have constituted by the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy morality," &c., passed 22d April, 1794, which to attach odium to the memorialists, by placeeach terminus of this railway to the various stations along the line, for the accommodations in some respects different from the distinct form the morality," &c., passed 22d April, 1794, which corporation expresses it) "additional means God?" And, gentlemen, is not Saturday the section provides, that "if any person shall do to attach odium to the memorialists, by plaction that the saturday the section provides are small down to the memorialists, by plactic form them in comparison with heathens or stations along the line, for the accommodation of the community as those of their apponents. They believe the Glasson and aliented the community as those of their apponents. They believe the Glasson and aliented the community as those of their apponents. They believe the Glasson and aliented the community as those of their apponents. They believe the Glasson and aliented the community as those of their apponents. They believe the Glasson and aliented the community as those whom they may deem fanatics, but tion of such portion of the community as may find it necessary to use these trains and weekly day of rest to be an institution of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- of the communication between Edinburgh and seventh day, and are we not therefore, bound or perform any worldly employment or busi- or pe may find it necessary to use these trains, and that the accommodation be effected by at- inestimable value, but maintain that the responsibility of the re inestimable value; but maintain that it is was, that the district through which it passes the original Sabbath day has been abolished, and charity only excepted," &c., "every in which the most liberal and equitable government. taching 1st, 2d, and 3d class passenger carclearly impossible, and would be neither riages to the Sunday trains now employed right nor expedient if it were possible to in the reality one put in its place; but really, such person so offending shall for every such ernment must of necessity come into conflict with the religious convictions of some riages to the Sunday trains now employed in the carriage of letters, parcels, and news. shatain from every kind of labor on the Sah. of transling on Sah. In accordance with the proper of your of its subjects. in the carriage of letters, parcels, and newspapers. for the Post-office: or that it may be both day. To this autont they would be with the prayer of your of its subjects.

Whether the papers, for the Post-office; or that it may be bath day. To this extent they would be off, not only the two daily mail-coaches bedief, that not one title of the Mosaic law petitioners, the Senate has passed a bill, end which the prayer of your petitioners, the Senate has passed a bill, end which the highest judicial tribunal of the Comaccompanied by most of their opponents; tween Edinburgh and Glasgow, but the postfor with the exception of some few bollows because and control of the most of the Mosaic law petitioners, the petitioners and the petitioners and the petitioners are petitioners, the petitioners are petitioners are petitioners. for, with the exception of some few holders horses, and every other available means of must plainly tell you, moreover, that even on provides that nothing contained in the first monwealth, and who are stigmatized in provides that nothing contained in the first monwealth, and who are stigmatized in the first monwealth and the fir of extreme or eccentric views, men of all traveling. It is evident, then, that we are the assumption that the books of the New section of the act to which it is a suppleshades of opinion notoriously perform, or bound to give the public, at the very least, Testament are an authentic history of alterment, so far as the same relates to the perthe memorialists, as "religious zealots," ject remained unchanged. Was he to understand by this that the English directors agreed

many kinds of labor on every Sunday in the which the memorialists, and the weight of th stand by this that the English directors agreed many kinds of labor on every Sunday in the to the discontinuance of the Sunday trains? Vear It is rare to meet any one who she which I believe the malife within the act of 1794, comes within the spirit and meaning of the foreto the discontinuance of the Sunday trains?

The Chairman said that some of the performance of a cartain amount with and will not construed to extend to any within the spirit and meaning of the fore-The Chairman said that some of the jects to the performance of a certain amount with, and will not, any more than in former selves, and read in the writings of some of person or persons who conscientiously observed to extend to any person or persons who conscientiously observed the rights and privileges of members of the board wished the trains run, of work on Sunday by sailors, ferrymen, and some did not: but there was a majority physicians surgeons demostic servents that are safe in saying, your most learned men, that the Christian serve the seventh day of the week as the upon whether the rights and privileges of the community at large would not. and some did not; but there was a majority physicians, surgeons, domestic servants, in favor of their discontinuance. At the conchrent obtains and some did not; but there was a majority physicians, surgeons, domestic servants, that any man who should travel by the trains Scriptures contain no record whatever of Sabbath, and are guilty of no disturbance of the community at large would or would not, by a contrary decision, be sacrificed for the in favor of their discontinuance. At the coachmen, ostlers, dairymen, scavengers, on Sunday, while believing that he sinued in the appointment, express or implied, of a the religious worship of others, &c. same time, their opinions remained unchanged:

Mr Green soid that whatever the board soid that whatever the board soil attendance at gas-works, chemical works, as sinfully occupied at home if compelled to into the matter for our own satisfaction we faction should not receive the concurrence. Mr. Gibson said, that whatever the board smelting furnaces, and, I might add, malt did must be by a majority.

attendance at gas-works, chemical works, as sintuly occupied at home if compelled to into the matter for our own satisfaction we Committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we Committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we Committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we Committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we Committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee the matter for our own satisfaction we committee think, after the most mature related to the matter for our own satisfaction we committee the matter for our own satisfaction we committee the mat ROBERT Cox, Esq., said—I rise to move increasing sect of total abstainers, see no need for making malt either on Sundays from each terminus of this railon Saturday. In short, all admit that works

The did must be by a majority.

Robert Cox, Esq., said—I rise to move increasing sect of total abstainers, see no need for making malt either on Sunday or on Saturday. In short, all admit that works

The memorialists set forth, that they response that such is acturated and interests of the public increasing safety to the rights and interests of the public increasing sect of total abstainers, see no need for making malt either on Sunday or on Saturday. In short, all admit that works have the smallest right to prevent him from have the smallest right to prevent him from the injury done to the many be incalculably greater than the benefit resulting to the few? on Sundays from each terminus of this railway, to the various stations along the line of necessity and mercy may and quality as he does however may and quality as the Sabhath the first.

The enforcement way, to the various stations along the line, of necessity and mercy may and ought to be acting as he does, however much we may the supreme authority which enacted it, you scientiously regard as the Sabbath the first for the accommodation of such portions of performed on the Sabbath, and I think I am the community as may find it necessary to instiffed in saving farther that a hearty do his behavior and to observe it to the letter: And day of the week. They ask, or rather claim, Sabbath so far as abstinence from secular employments as concerned by civil statute. the community as may find it necessary to justified in saying farther, that a hearty denise these trains; and that the accommodation of such portions of justified in saying farther, that a hearty denise the labor of such portions of justified in saying farther, that a hearty denise that labor of such portions of justified in saying farther, that a hearty denise that labor of such portions of justified in saying farther, that a hearty denise that labor of such portions of the statute of his behavior, and to endeavor, by reasoning any Sabbath, except that which is held on exemption from the operation of the statute of his portion of the result of his portion. use these trains; and that the accommodation be effected by attaching first second of this kind should be restricted within the

of this kind should be restricted within the

construction of this kind should be restricted within the

construction of this line and expostulation, to lead him into a better the seventh day, must have quite another now in force, as a right secured to them by, is not the results from a profound conviction of its

should not be complied with. Now, Sir, I mercy, while another party proclaims its be- days, is, in truth, the effect of that peculiar express the hope, that no gentleman will

entitled to decide, what is and what is not and if this be the case, the only practicable me, I confess, appears much more in according was the favored possessor of the truth, In conclusion, I shall just put a case,

by any man who repudiates the principle that Sir, that I am unable to imagine a single argument that such a man could employ with this sole restriction always, that he shall ab- ours, there cannot fail to occur, so frequently has been purchased to such an extent by tempt to abolish it among us would be a ri- ment may impose. The law relieves them, matters; but I must be allowed to say, that body or mind, and even the duty of attending and glory of God, than the Board we now Sabbath, but that kind of observance which nominated "the sinews of war." some call its "better" observance, and oth-

every one of us there can be no higher in- viduals was entitled to decide for himself men among my auditors, he will be good and sincerity of every man who demonstrates. To such consciences, it must be admitted, men to relinquish their birth-right or the admitted to decide for himself men among my auditors, he will be good and sincerity of every man who demonstrates. terest to obtain a knowledge of religious whether it was consistent with his duty so to enough to pardon the liberty I am taking. his sincerity by the accordance of his praction of the liberty I am taking. his sincerity by the accordance of his practice of his practice of his practice. The employment upon which they depend for the liberty I am taking. truth; and when a man has done his best to travel? Just; consider, for a moment, the (Laughter.) Well, then, what do our Jew-tice and professions. I admit, to the fullest case is one in which the parties must inevita-subsistence. acquire such knowledge, the opinions he endlessness of the controversies as to the ish directors proceed to do? Why, the very extent, the right of all who differ from us to bly endure the inconvenience of having form. Hence the necessity of civil legislation remains the right of all who differ from us to bly endure the inconvenience of having form. adopts are the truth to him; and to what- extent to which the Fourth Commandment, day of their installment in office, they issue argue and expostulate with us from the pul. ed conscientions convictions which conflict specting the Sabbath. It is necessary to ever extent this truth of his may chance to delivered to the Jews, is binding on Christ- peremptory orders that no trains shall be run pit, the platform, and the press. But no with the conscience of the mass and the protect the community; the laboring portion coincide with that absolute and eternal truth ians how such controversies have abounded upon the seventh day of the week, this being, amount of respect for zeal and sincerity can fundamental principles of our social organi- especially, in the possession and enjoyment. blind us to the fact, that you are trampling zation. on our rights, and that it is our duty to come

> Mr. Cox was followed by Mr. Paton, who "regarded the railway as a public road, and thought it would have been just as fair and reasonable to have stopped the mail coaches of former days as now to shut up the railway on Sunday. Col. Dundas, Rev. Dr. LORIMER. Mr. Mrinten, and Rev. Mr. Chalmens, each made remarks in opposition to the motion. The concluding speech, by Mr. George Combe, was in favor of the

tion be effected by attaching first second, of this kind should be restricted within the and third class passengers' carriaged to the path. Great exaggeration has been indulged foundation than the Fourth Commandment.

| Site is prevaient among an parties, that ison and expostulation, to lead nim into a better the seventh day, must have quite another now in lorce, as a right secured to them by the secured to the path. Great exaggeration has been indulged foundation than the Fourth Commandment.

| Republic accommodation of this but results from a profound conviction of its importance to the public welfare. The Sabe and third class passengers' carriages to the surface low and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow and that it quality by an arrowest limits that circumstances will allow an arrowest limits that Sunday trains now employed in the carriage low, and that it ought, by suitable arrange- by Sunday trains. If some few cases have should substitute a festival of human ap- of conscience. post-office; or that it may be otherwise upon this railway, when the trains were run, effected, as the directors may deem expedi- be made to fall as lightly and as saldom as really dealt see that this would at all norms. Is it not plain, that the Sabbath which to be one of our most valuable rights. Nor gious reading—for private, and for social

can, without much difficulty, all further discussion of the question upon other grounds will, of course, be unnecessary. The question as to Sunday trains has usually been tion as to Sunday trains has usually been to sunday trains has usually suppose, would be the reasoning to sunday trains has usually sunday trains has usually sunday trains has tion as to Sunday trains has usually been does or does not in realizable to restrictions? as if it might, or ought to be, decided on as if it might, or ought to be, decided on the discussion proceeds, it soon appears people, they will ever be prone to betake with which we have at present nothing what.

To sect which they are sincerely and strongly appears must be a must be theological grounds. Clergymen and lay- that there are hundreds of acts concerning themselves to vicious indulgences—to bad ever to do; I am willing to assume either which they are sincerely and strongly oppos- must be agreed upon by the whole commumen have alike exerted themselves to show which extremely different opinions are enterpractices, which do not the less exist because that the Jews, or the Rev. Mr. Lockerbie, or ed, and which they could not conscientiously nity. It is not meant that the selection of what is the will of God in regard to this tained by different people in regard to their they are less within the observation of the the advocates of Sunday trains, are the parmatter; and, having concluded, to their own necessary or beneficial character. In the virtuous portion of the public than Sunday ty who have the good fortune to possess But if no law can be enacted and enforced different opinions are entertained respecting satisfaction, that the systematic running of case we are now discussing, and which is the traveling is. And it is a question which views that are identical with absolute and against which a minority may conscientiously the day divinely consecrated, this question such trains is at variance with the Divine only one we are concerned with here, one might be advantageously discussed, how eternal truth, and I am equally willing to protest, there can be no government. One must be settled for practical purposes. The will, they have maintained that, therefore, party affirms that neither the systematic run- much of the drunkenness and profligacy assume that any or all of them are so unfor- class may object to one law, and another multiplication of weekly Sabbaths, it is bethe demands of other people, who have ning of Sunday trains, nor the using of them which notoriously prevail to so lamentable tunate as to mistake error for truth; and class to another law, until all great public lieved, would to a great extent, if not whole come to a different conclusion on the subject, when they are run, is a work of necessity or an extent in Glasgow and Edinburgh on Sun- having made this liberal admission, I again interests are abandoned to utter insecurity. ly, defeat the design of the institution. respectfully submit, that a meeting of rail- lief that precisely the reverse of this is the tendency which the Scottish people have to think it necessary to go through the usual the law objected to is not to be regarded as day of the week is the day indicated by disway proprietors is not a proper field for the truth. Who, then, is to sit in judgment? surround their religious observances with but unpromising labor of endeavoring to conflicting merely with the settled conviction bere the grounds of this ballet. fighting of theological battles. As railway Formy part, I know not any authority on repulsive gloom, instead of performing them impart sound theological views to the meet-

proprietors, we are neither called upon nor earth that can be competently appealed to; in that cheerful and thankful spirit which, to ing. I assume at once that Sir Andrew Ag. conducive to the welfare of the community, sume that the arguments which they have according to the will of God in any relisolution of the difficulty is, that each party ance with the precepts and example of Jesus and that everybody who rejects his doctrines point of view; but as directly contravening in their tracts and pamphlets, are not deis in error. But still I ask, what effective a clearly revealed law of God, and placing signed to make converts, but merely to answer could Sir Andrew Agnew himself them under the necessity of practically de. show that this peculiarity of their faith is not have made to the supposed Jewish argument termining whether they will obey God, in to be attributed to capriciousness, or obsti--what effective answer could be made to it all are entitled to judge for themselves what | question arises, whether cases may not occur | ing. It is sufficient for us, that the first day day is the Sabbath, and what they may law. in which the interests of the whole com. of the week is generally believed to be the fully do upon that day? I honestly declare, munity absolutely require legislation upon true Sabbath. It is the Sabbath of the tious scruples of a part. intelligent human being to study for himself proper to travel on Sunday. No statistics gree of satisfaction we should then accept thrown away the only weapon with which it point farther than to say, that a very respect. Lord's Day, is believed by the committee to those sources of knowledge of religious are necessary to prove that; for when our from them the treatment they are actually was possible to assail the enemy. The ques- able and useful portion of the American inflict great social injustice. Suppose it to a social injustice. truth which are common to all; and it is his Sunday trains were run, they were actually receiving from us. This, I say, is the best tion, let me say once more, is not, Shall the community are so opposed to war, under be done by farmers, or others, of this per-

forward boldly; on all proper occasious, in zens have compelled them to go within the from the Author of their being; and also from the their defense ((Cheers and disapprobation.) bounds of the slaveholding States, for the founders of the Republic and of the purpose of inducing and aiding the escape Commonwealth. The memorialists object that the laws of that the success of an application on their which they complain are unconstitutional in part for exemption from the legal penalties because of the nature of an ecclesiastical incurred by conforming their conduct to their law, as it assumes to decide what is divine consciences in this respect, would be more law, and to enforce it as such a local such than doubtful. The consciences of others The Committee have no hesitancy in con-000 require them to interfere with the execution ceding or affirming, that it is not the province it

all its subjects at the present time, would re-REPORT quire the dissolution of the union of these States.

Should the gold mines or placers of Cali-Bill from the Senate, exempting the Sev- legislator or jurist would so construe the enth-day Baptists from the operation of declarations, that "all men have a natural the Sabbath Laws of this Commonwealth, and indefeasible right to worship Almighty have instructed their Chairman to make God according to the dictates of their con-

violation of the laws of man, or those of man, nacy, or incorrigible ignorance, but can be in violation of the law of God. Hence the recommended by at least plausible reasoncertain interests in despite of the conscien- United States of America. It is the Sabbath of Christendom.

from what he finds there. And not only this, and at this day the public avail themselves in addition to the preaching, of the com- of no man who desires the abolition of the violation of their consciences, carry arms, or real or apparent advantages in the market, but when he has drawn his conclusions, he to a considerable extent of the Sunday trains mandment, that we should do to others as weekly day of rest—an institution so plainly voluntarily bear any of the burdens of war. and others will be compelled, or will think is clearly and underiably entitled to shape on every Scotch railway which affords the we would that they should do to us. Supadapted to the bodily, intellectual, and relihis practice in conformity with them, under accommodation. In a populous district like pose, then, that the stock of this company gious wants of human nature, that any at- imprisonment, or any penalty which govern- course in order to a successful competition.

The injury will be greatly augmented when stain from violating, by his conduct, the that non-occurrence is the exception and not Jewish capitalists, that they have been able diculous failure, even if aided by that round with some other classes of citizens not enrights of his fellow-men. In a Protestant the rule, cases where traveling is required for to establish a Jewish majority of directors sum of £10,000 which our Sabbath Alliance tertaining the same scruples, from the neces. his employ. They are denied the periodical country like this it may seem altogether until the performance of the duties of benevat the Board; which majority, we shall superpeted to wield, but which so strangely sity of carrying arms, but still requires them, rest to which they are entitled; or, if for the necessary to utter a single word in defense oleuce, relationship, and friendship, the pose, are not less sincerely attached to their refused to flow into its treasury. What we against their consciences, to contribute to convenience of business another day is suboppose, Sir, is not the observance of the that which has been, not inappropriately, de- stituted for the Lord's Day, it cannot supply the religious privileges called for by their There are some in our own country, who moral and spiritual wants. To secure these ers its "bitter," and puritanical, and unchris- believe that ours is not a Christian govern- privileges, as to preserve untainted their tian observance a mode of observance ment, because it makes no public provision consciences. American citizens have been which, in the opinion of many earnest friends for the maintenance of religion. They hold obliged, under circumstances of great hardof religion, is much less calculated to pro. that religion should be not only protected, ship, to turn away from employments for cognition of the principle, that for our well- regularly to Edinburgh Glasgow, Fal- This, to be sure, is a supposition not very than to excite the distaste of multitudes to- government is delinquent in this respect; talents and education. It is believed that gious opinions and practice, while they vio late, and other places, in the Sunday complimentary to the Jews; but, as it is a late no man's rights, we are responsible to decidation of victors in the palpable interest of who will deny, that every one of these indi
God alone. It is the palpable interest of who will deny, that every one of these indi
Hope that, if there be any Hebrew gentle
with a supposition not very than to excite the distaste of multitudes togovernment to the Jews; but, as it is a
wards religion itself, and to drive them into
their consciences will not even allow them
the Sabbath desecration, which is allowed to vide at our elections; or in any way give by the laws of this State, regulating here
dulgences. It cordially respect the zeal implied sanction to our national Constitution.

To such consciences will not even allow them
the Sabbath desecration of victors in the real Sabbath desecratio

of invaluable rights and privileges, civil and The consciences of some American citi- religious, which have descended to theman

no man has a right to say to him, what doest guct (which no man quentions) our also the short of the thought of the right of the recovery of t

ard on the

itution for 1849-50 My in August, and conrecess of ten days for The Year will be

29, of 14 weeks. ber 5, of 15 " 0, of 14 "

the School under its of the Institute have

rary, cabinet, and ap acilities for illustrating

epartments.
heretofore under the

R. IRISH, A. M., Pre structors. In this De

iven to the lower Eng-o fitted in the Classics College.

cience is conducted by n this, Natural Philos

Al History, and Chem

unsurpassed interest, ment of Agricultura

ughly scientific: em hors, with daily recitntwo hours each day aboratory, where stu

institution of soils and

imination of their con-

smodes of testing for

during the Term on

erelation of Geology and the Animal, and

on of Crops, Feeding

the illustration of

of high magnifying the apparatus. Ny and Geology re-

by excursions to lo be studied as seen calogical Cabinet is

under the instruc

or. It embraces

c, and the higher ith field exercises

Declamation, Gen

the special atten

as formerly, be in d last half of the

to this is solicited

r the care of Miss

Troy Female Sem or this responsible

pursuing French, g. Music on the

m \$1 25 to \$1 50. heir children with temptations may nay deposit money sbursed according

per term, from

If Use of Instru-

breakage extra,

oad and canal at

President, J. R.

Kuyter, Madison

A History of

ng the mair

the laws of the land to the consciences of whom the obnoxious Sabbath laws were or-

dained. The true ground of civil legislation is the agreement or disagreement of measures with the order and interest of society. That legislation proceeding upon this ground should result in a coincidence between divine and human laws, is neither strange nor alarming. It is inevitable. Nor can it be supposed that Christian law-givers will be wholly uninfluenced by the consideration that the modes of action upon which they are required to deliberate, are enjoined or prohibited by the law of God. But it is one thing to make a pre-existent divine law the ground of civil legislation, and another thing to make the fact that God has ordained or prohibited an act, the source or some of the sources of our convictions in reference to its social tendencies. And if to prohibit acts

The memorialists do not appear to the Committee to be entirely consistent with we shall endeavor to set forth. themselves. They object to Sabbath laws as unconstitutional, because examples of legislating upon religious subjects, and because and when he shall rest," and yet they profess to approve of "a simple enactment prohibiting all unnecessary labor on Sunday, except in the case of those who keep the seventh day as the Sabbath;" so that they have no that their preferences are consulted by said

The authors of our Sabbath laws are not chargeable with having determined that the first day of the week is the Sabbath, and terior to any legislation upon the subject. They merely ordained that the people should be protected in the enjoyment of the privigious convictions of the people.

The Committee would respectfully suggest, that the recognition of some day as the the rights of suffrage, by the appointment of

cy of the bill offered for their concurrence. It appears to involve the principle that Sabbe legally subject to such violence as frustrate their designs. It appears to us to be not require inful to asserted two Liveting the fact, that we are asked to protect them from the penal consequences of violating a

Your Committee, therefore, report the bill referred to them, with a negative commen-

The Committee offer the following resolu-

and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain dis- er," but because they regarded the statute orderly sports and dissipation," shall be paid as an outrage upon EQUAL RIGHTS. to the overseers of the paor of the city, borough or township, wherein the offence shall be committed, for the use of the poor thereremain in full force and effect.

Going to Virginia.—The "Old Dominion" is in prospect of a worse irruption of Yankees than that endured by the Dutch in New York. The Syracuse Star reports that march of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

"The northern people are making the most alarming aggressions upon the South out necessarily "passing ecclesiastical laws this subject, it steps beyond its province. in Fairfax county, over here in Virginia, by and consequently violating the Constitutions But it is objected, that by pursuing our some respect to the consciences and rights of buying up the miserable worn-out farms, and of the State and of the United States," business on the Sabbath-day we compel the the great body of the American citizens " fields. I am informed that during this very polygamy." Hence we can readily admit ness. If the persons in our employ were quire them to desecrate their Sabbath," unstatements about different mines, and, after season more than ten thousand acres have what the Report maintains, that "legis- slaves, having no power to resist our will, der the penalty of incurring the loss of one- being fleeced all the way, he gets to a place been purchased, to be divided into small lation resulting in a coincidence between the objection would have some pertinency. sixth part of their labors. It does "violate the South. Already this irruption of free soilers has reclaimed half the country, and ed, that divine law embraces two dis-

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The Boston Trayeler says, that the late Benjamin H. Punchard, Esq. of Andover, after bequeathing more than \$100,000 toh is widow and relatives, made the following bequests of a feetly clear, take a few examples. charitable nature :- For establishing a Free School in Andover South Parish, \$50,000; and a reversion, in addition, of \$20,000. To Legatees. There is also provision made for ship Jupiter or Confucius, as the case may Sabbath-keeping consciences of those whom lieve that such was the design of the found-

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, April 25, 1850.

RNFORCING RELIGION BY LAW.

In our paper to-day will be found a "Report relative to the Observance of the Sabbath," made to the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a few weeks since. We have given this Report a careful perusal; makes to show, that the statute making it a penal offense to perform worldly business on the first day of the week is in perfect conwhich the divine law has prohibited, be sistency with the great constitutional provisnecessarily to pass ecclesiastical laws, and ion of this Republic securing to all citizens sons which have led us to this conclusion,

The Report, after admitting "liberty of they determine "when a man shall work rights," and that nothing can be "more imof conscience may be urged for the enactobjections to ecclesiastical laws providing ment or repeal of laws inseparably connectdoes not require, that in some contingencies, holden from the governments of the earth tach odium to the memorialists by placing gives our brethren rather a home-thrust: this liberty should be subject to restrictions." the right to punish breaches of the first table them in comparison with heathens or those thus settled by legislative authority a theo. The Report farther maintains, that "if no of the Decalogue. He will punish them whom they may deem fanatics," strikes us law can be enacted and enforced against himself, in his own way, and in his own which a minority may conscientiously protest, time. there can be no government. One class may leges with which the Sabbath is fraught, as object to one law, and another class to anoth-

lute necessity, as otherwise the public con- has two distinct provinces. In the one it deprive him of a right which he before posscience might he broken down, and millions operates to direct us in our duties to God; sessed. He has as good a right to his property public elections to be held in sabbatic time. fellow creatures. The method of reasoning interfere to protect him in the enjoyment of rites of this bloody superstition?" Nor can the public recognition of the first employed in the Report strangely overlooks his property, it does not uphold equal rights. day of the week as the Sabbath be regarded this distinction. Our Seventh-day Baptist It is, therefore, a clear case in which gov- adroit substitution of something entirely bath laws. The only consistent ground for as a sectarian measure, inasmuch as there Brethren in Pennsylvania had asked to be ernment ought to interfere. Again, it is for- foreign to the subject, in order to render are few articles of belief more Catholic exempted from the operation of the statute bidden to commit murder. If I violate this complex a question which is perfectly simerally, than that by which this day is conse- making it penal to perform common labor on precept, I deprive my neighbor of his right ple! The simple question upon which this The Committee sympathize with the me. Constitution, which guaranties to all liberty as valid as that by which I hold my own. It ernment to render penal the performance of morialists in their difficulties, and would of conscience. It was, evidently, in referise, the duty of government to forport to overlook this, and to answer it by a If I set at nought this law, I take away from Report jesuitically slips in another, about bath days may be multiplied in the eye of kind of reasoning which is applicable only my fellow man a right which he possesses in a virtual nulification of our Sabbath laws. make such an emphatic reference to the Con- which the interference of the civil power is We fear that in passing, through sympathy stitution, where the terms "conscience" is called for. So, too, if I slander a man, if I with the few, we should be doing injustice used in reference to its religious office only. injure him in his character, and thus break pressed themselves, in language somewhat bear false witness against thy neighbor," it but merely to pay some respect to the con- accuracy. It would have been better, per- we live should interfere to protect him by sciences and rights of the great body of haps, had they been more explicit in defin- punishing me; for he has a right to his reing the limits within which conscience ought | putation, of which I have no business to deto be sacred from the coercion of law. But prive him. Now it is manifest, that in these law by making them exceptions to its obli- there was no real occasion for misunderstand- cases, and in multitudes of others which ing them. They asked only for such pro- might be mentioned, the rights of men are tection to conscience as the Constitution equal, and in not one such case can a transitself gave them. They asked-or intend- gression be committed without robbing some ed to ask, however faulty may have been one of a right which he before possessed. their language in regard to precision—to be Resolved, That hereafter the whole amount exempt from the operation of the statute

of; and that so much of the twelfth section the proper province of civil government. It Sabbath-breaking deprive any one else of his encroachments and dominations of the many; dug this coming season, than all that has of said act as gives one moiety of said foris the doctrine which Seventh-day Baptists right to keep the Sabbath? If I choose to and we, as Seventh-day Baptists, plant ourbeen dug before. The few who have come generally hold, and the only doctrine which work on the Sabbath day, does that hinder selves upon the broad basis of our country's down from the mines bring the most glowis in perfect accordance with the Constitu- my neighbor from going to church? If I Constitution, maintaining that, though few in ing accounts. The crowds are spreading to tion of our great Republic. It is this: That choose to keep the Sabbath on the seventh numbers, our rights are pledged to us in that the sources of the streams, and marking off government is instituted for the purpose of day of the week, does that hinder my neigh- glorious instrument, and that the Sunday their ground for operations when the season securing to the governed the enjoyment of bor from keeping it on the first? If I open statute is a violent wresting of them from opens, leaving the old grounds, where men those "natural and inalienable rights" with my store, does that compel my neighbor to us. If religious liberty consists only in will go now and work over the soil that has a number of the best farmers in Onondaga suit of happiness;" and that, in regard to hinder my neighbor from spending the day of the Russian autocrat as there is in our gold will be obtained, is because more perare contemplating a removal, and have a these rights, all the governed stand upon in prayer? Nothing can be plainer, than own land. Religious liberty consists in the sons understand the mining operations betdeputation exploring the lands. The non- EQUAL footing. Hence, in enacting its laws, that my Sabbath-breaking leaves all the power to put in practice just what our re- ter. They know what is wanted, and make working whites and the slavery-worn blacks government should confine itself strictly to rights of my neighbor untouched. What- publican Constitution guaranties to us, and their arrangements accordingly. will have to decamp before the onward the relations which men sustain towards one ever wickedness I am guilty of, is against that, too, whether it pleases the consciences another, and not attempt to interfere with God, but not against him. Therefore it is of the majority or not. The assertion of the Washington correspondent of the Evening the relation in which men stand to their a case in which civil government has no Report, that "the law proposed to be super-Creator. It may indeed "prohibit acts right to interfere; and the very moment seded does no violation to the consciences of which the divine law has prohibited," with- that government undertakes to legislate on the memorialists; it does not require them of the State and of the United States," business on the Sabbath-day we compel the same in the cases of "murder, theft, and persons in our employ to violate its sacredis is an insult to common sense. It does "re-his "pile." He hears the most conflicting statements about different mines, and after ed, that the Federal Constitution, when fairly nor alarming." But let it be rememberfornished a population nearly equal to the tinct relations, and of course two distinct has it in his own power to stipulate whether a divine law. Yes, it robs them of one-sixth pan-full, then tries somewhere else, and so classes of duties, viz., those which are due he will work on the Sabbath-day or not. If part of their earnings, by withholding from directly to God himself, and those which he agrees to work, he does it voluntarily, them the secular use of the first day of the With the latter of these only is civil govern- employer. He is not compelled. ment concerned. To make our idea per-

before me." But if I choose to break this employer also loses his servant; and it is a done to the consciences of the memorialists! the Episcopal Church in Andover, \$70,000. law, what right has government to interfere? reasonable presumption, that one suffers no injustice! no inequality! To the Foreign and Domestic Missionary So- My acknowledgment of another god does about as much loss as the other. It is for

consequently to violate the Constitution of the United States, then liberty of conscience, and that it "does no this law, why should government take the as his service is voluntary, it is his own fault the citizens were North American Indians a to live here without doing any thing There are four times as many people as can be employed, and more conscience to be one of our most valuable He may be as reverential as he pleases, and brethren mean the same thing, when, in their ernment, nor an Infidel government, nor politic than for a government to array itself God, does not rob him of a single right which that the Statute, from whose operation they simply to institute a federative compact, an against the consciences of the governed," he before possessed. Here, then, is a class pray to be exempted, interferes with the sa- associative machinery, which should secure proceeds to argue, that "the plea of liberty of duties lying entirely without the sphere credness of conscience. But the Report equal rights to all; and the government lation with which the kingdoms of this world set this with an illustration which, notwithis is the most Christian—the most righteoused with the public welfare;" and submits, have nothing to do. Ever since the abroga-standing the earnestness with which it is dis-the most free from sin. "whether the very nature of government tion of the Jewish Economy, God has with- claimed that there is "any intention to at-

> But, on the other hand, there is a class of the perpetrator of the wrong. It is forbid-Sunday, as a right secured to them by the to life—a right which he holds by a tenure whole controversy turns is this: Ought govence to the first province of conscience that bid this crime by its most stringent penalties. ral rights? We say, No. But instead of this petition was made. How came the Re- Again, the divine law prohibits man-stealing. meeting this question in its simple form, the to the second? There was no excuse for common with me, viz., his right to himself, disputed that government ought to prohibit such oversight, especially as the memorialists his right to freedom. Hence this is a case in the taking away of human life? The sys-The memorialists may possibly have ex- that law of God which says, "Thou shalt not

Thus have we clearly defined the limits,

"But he will lose his situation, if he does

both pursue opposite courses, our mutual they. If to this it is replied, that "he is not pulpit and the press, and even of judicial moneyed men at home, who are so bold as rights remain equal and unviolated. Again, the sufferer, because he can immediately en- decisions, that ours is a Christian govern- to venture on the fickle, inflated trade. God says, "Thou shalt not bow down to list in his service others who have no con- ment, we repudiate it, as language which Auction sales will be heavy, and percentages graven images." But if I choose to break science about the Sabbath;" we rejoin, that is but little more than vain jargon. It is large—everything will go with a rush. * * this law, and bow to an image, two, three, men discharged from service for conscience language which ought never to come from I will transcribe a letter-received a few or four times a day, what right has govern-sake can also immediately find employment the mouth of a logician. What though the days since by S. B. Mulford, of Montrose, ment to forbid? Does my adoration of an with those who will not require them to great mass of our people were infidels— Pa., a graduate of Yale College, who is image compel any one else to do so? Does work on the Sabbath. And the very fact what though every man in Congress were staying with us. It is from a young man it hinder my neighbor from dispensing with that they were discharged for conscience an infidel, and every man in the employ of with a fortune at home enough to keep him images, and from offering his worship in the sake, becomes such a recommendation in the government, from the President down to all his life in the indolence he has lived. form prescribed by the commandment? their favor, that they are not likely to be the driver of a mail coach—would that neand we must say, that the attempt which it Certainly not. His rights are unviolated. I idle a single day. This whole talk, there-cessarily make our government an infidel have not deprived him of a single one which fore, about the Sabbath-breaker compelling government? There is just about as much he held before. Again, we are prohibited by those to labor who are in his employ, and rob- sense in such jargon, as there would be in the mines, was sick, made nothing, and returned. I the Divine law from using profane, blas- bing them of the rest to which they are entitled, calling the Empire of Hayti a black governphemous language. But if I choose to be is idle as the wind. No man, except a slave, ment, the Kingdom of Great Britain a white ing to you is, to inquire what chance there is for employment in Secrements. I don't know but I may

as singularly calculated to mislead.

"Should the gold mines, or placers of suming the theological question to be settled er law, until all great public interests are out manifest injury to somebody else besides requires the offering of human beings in sacduties, no one of which can be violated with- | Pagans from Asia, whose system of religion rifice, is it conceivable that an American This reasoning will appear to many minds, den, for example, that I should steal. But declarations, that 'all men have a natural no doubt, to be quite sound and conclusive. suppose I violate this precept—what then? and indefeasible right to worship Almighty seventh day as the Sabbath; so that they Sabbath by the public authorities is of abso- But we respectfully suggest, that conscience Evidently, I do wrong to my neighbor. I God according to the dictates of their consciences,' and 'that no human authority can providing that their preferences are con- not giving my own experience, but such is in the other, to guide us in our duties to our as I have to mine. If government does not them extend their protection to the horrid in any case whatever control or interfere sulted by said laws." with the rights of conscience,' as to make

tem of religion which the Pagans of Asia only, and the other branches abound with are here supposed to practice, not only embraces the acknowledgment of false gods, has been known. A vessel is about to start and, it may be, the worship of images-acts for the Trinity Bay, into which it empties, which does rob others of their rights. They conversed with a man who visited the true are conscientious in offering human sacrifices, Trinity river, and he had so great success it may be, but their conscience, instead of that he will return as soon as the roads are operating only in that province where government has no right to intrude, operates in the Sacramento, and flows west. The acthe province where our relations to one cess to it has been over the mountains, diffi-

to say about "the rights and privileges of of the several forfeitures in money accruing complained of, not merely because "they ly exercise its power. Two distinct classes benefit resulting to the few," "sympathy home about California, if I am to judge by with the few," and "doing injustice to the the papers. I was deceived in some respects. admits of governmental legislation, the other multitude," &c. But we beg leave to say, The climate and beauty of the country were forbids it. To which of these classes does that the principle involved is one which does misrepresented—(of this I have spoken in a the Sabbath belong? That man must be not depend upon the decision of majorities. previous letter)—but of the resources of this liberty." In conclusion, Mr. Smith enumer-We shall here undertake to present what worse than blind, who says that it belongs Constitutions are made to secure the rights country in gold, I assure you that the half we believe to be sound doctrine in regard to any where else but to the first. Does my of minorities—to protect the few against the has not been told. There will be more gold

which the Creator has endowed them, come in and buy? If I choose to harvest practicing according to the faith of the ma- been worked before, and do as well as the "among which are life, liberty, and the pur- my grain, or to chop my wood, do I thereby jority, there is as much of it in the dominions first operator. Another reason why more But, under ordinary circumstances, the ob- their consciences," by compelling them to jection is puerile. Every man who enters uphold a system of faith which they can look and stands on the same footing with his week, which, were it allowed, would enable them, in some small degree, to make up their loss; and this loss, or four dollars fine, must not work." Very well; the rule operates be rendered as a constant tribute to the faith God says, "Thou shalt have no other gods both ways, as every good rule should. The of the multitude. Yet there is no violence

and penalties? My profanity compels no We have said, that government goes be- righteousness of the citizens cannot be imred government. The truth is, that the one else to be profane. It does not hinder youd its rightful province, when it attempts puted to the government, any more than my neighbor from cherishing the most de- to legislate upon those duties which we owe their complexion. Our political forefathers vout reverence for the name of the Lord. directly to our Maker. Our Pennsylvania had no design to institute a Christian govmy wickedness, great as it is in the sight of petition to the Legislature, they contend Mahometan government. Their design was of civil government. They belong to a re- which we have under review, attempts to off- which does this in the most effectual manner,

There is one point upon which the Report

Committee to be entirely consistent with themselves. They object to Sabbath laws as unconstitutional, because they are exam-California, attract to that country a party of ples of legislating upon religious subjects, and not see how it is done. He sleeps in a tent because they determine 'when a man shall on the ground, and fries his meat on the coals. work and when he shall rest,' and yet they profess to approve of 'a simple enactment prohibiting all unnecessary labor on Sunday, He thinks of something at home, and, if he have no objections to ecclesiastical laws don't feel bad, and go home if he can. I am

We cannot undertake to justify our Pennsylvania brethren from this charge. In dur us to take, is, that all laws which enforce a in February last, petitions were presented Sabbath are violations of the Constitution. On this ground we ought to plant ourselves, and never cease our efforts till such obnoxious enactments are blotted from the statute

EXTRACTS FROM A CALIFORNIA LETTER.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Jan. 31st, 1850. * * * There is no doubt that the gold here will prove very abundant. The river known as Trinity proves to be a branch the precious metal. Of this river but little which interfere with nobody's rights; but with stores and armament to build a fort, and open. It rises among the mountains, with cult and dangerous; but, to a true Califor-The Report under consideration has much | nian, nothing is difficult or dangerous but a "grizzly," and with him familiarity breeds

I am not surprised that so many were disgusted and went home. The green ones are fleeced on landing, to begin with. They are persuaded that all they have is not worth the cost of landing, and are thus induced to sell. The knowing ones sell at enormous profits. where he has been told that men have dug the coveted stuff by the pound. He works spends half his time in "prospecting." gives it up in disgust, and is ready to go Great Britain for missionary purposes, is home; and if he has the means he will do it; about \$1,750,000; by those of America, if not, he will sit down and curse the country \$750,000; making together, \$2,500,000; and

The overland men came in destitute, in at Kalee's temple, Calcutta. the midst of the sickly season, too late to secure winter quarters, and have suffered much cieties of the Episcopal Church, each, \$1, not prevent my neighbor from worshiping the pecuniary interest of the employer that to afford equal protection to Jew and Christbe ready to operate in the apring to advanconsequence of embracing the Sabban of

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7th. DEAR SIR,-I heard that you were in Sacramento City, through Mr. C. of Honesdale. I have been in San Francisco about three weeks. I have been to times as many people as can be employed, and more than ought to be in any one place. You being a business man, I did not know but you could give me some nformation about a chance for business in Sacramento. As ever, yours,

Such cases are plenty here. They are of no account, except when they become a public charge. The country will soon be clear of them, and a better class will take their place. It is a hard trial for any man to be put ashore in a strange, new land, where no one knows him or cares for him, and without money, to shape his own destiny. He sees a multitude around him very busy, and all hurry-skurry, like May-day, only worse; and though any one of them could tell him where and how to make a fortune, "The memorialists do not appear to the they will make use of him as far as they can -fleece him, and let him go. He hears about great sums of money made, but does

"The pilot-bread is in his mouth. The gold dust in his eye."

is not good pluck, ten chances to one if he often the condition in which the the adventurer finds himself.

"GERRIT SMITH'S CONSTITUTIONAL ARGUMENT." Such is the title of a thirty-page pamphlet

lying on our table. From it we learn, that to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, asking those "Honorable Bodies to give Gerrit Smith a public hearing on the question whether slavery has any legal existence under the Federal Constitution?" The request was granted-Mr. Smith spoke in the Capitol on the 11th and 12th of March, 1850-and here we have the substance of his speech. The first question discussed is, whether there was any legal slavery in this country at the time the Constitution was adopted? Mr. Smith replies in the negative, and establishes his position by showing that the right of property in man was not recognized in England when the Colonial Charters were given, and could not, therefore, have been guarantied by those instruments. Ho then takes up the Declaration of Independence, and develops the inconsistency of supposing that a document which declares that all men are created equal, and endowed with the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, can be made to sanction the existence of slavery. The various articles of the Constitution which are commonly interpreted in favor of slavery, are then brought under review, and from an examination of them it is made manifest, that they are susceptible of quite a different interpretation, and one altogether more consistent ates some of the provisions of the Constitution which he regards as incompatible with slavery—such as, that "Congress has power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States;" that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government;" that "no State shall pass any bill of attainder;" that "the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion and invasion, the public safety may require it;" that "the free exercise of religion shall be guarantied;" that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law;" that "the right of the people to be secure, in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," &c.

We have read this report of Mr. Smith's speech with much interest and satisfaction. interpreted, is far enough from being a proslavery document, and that a faithful execution of all its provisions would endanger that accursed system which it is so often quoted

Something to think About.—The entire He sum of money raised by the churches of yet this sum scarcely equals the annual gifts.

Legatees. There is also provision made for the establishment of another charitable institute. be; but I do not hinder my neighbor, there- he would employ prevent him from getting sums, some more and some less. Shrewd and Moral Science in De Ruyter Institute. ution, in case of a certain contingency. by, from worshiping Jehovah. While we it done, he is quite as much the sufferer as has become the stereotyped language of the operators here will make money out of the Madison Co., N. Y.

are so bold as inflated trade. and percentages ha rush. * * eceived a few l, of Montrose College, who is a young man

re in Sacramento I have been in I have been to and returned. I and wish myself My object in write there is for emknow but I may s money out fast oyed, and more

They are n they become ry will soon be class will take al for any man nge, new land, cares for him. his own destiny. nm very busy, May-day, only f them could nake a fortune, far as they can go. He hears nade, but does leeps in a tent

ome, and, if he s to one if he he can. I am e, but such is the the adven-J. D. B. S.

AL ARGIMENT." page pamphlet we learn, that re presented f the State of gorable Bodies iearing on the any legal ex-Institution ?" Smith spoke 2th of March, bstance of his discussed is, lavery in this titution was the negative. showing that as not recoghial Charters erefore, have iments. He **If** Independency of supeclares that,

ade to sanc-The various ch are comery, are then an examinat, that they nt interpre-Consistent onstitution essings of th enumer-& Constitustible with has power and gen-

es;" that to every form of pass any f babeas when he public free exerd;" that Aliberty, f law;"

effects: leizures, Smith's faction. well sused to it. in fairly,

h to keep him e lias lived. FRANCISCO, Dec. 7th.

g There are four You being a busicould give me some ess in Sacramento.

eat on the coals.

6 secure,

James Cooper, Penn.
James M. Mason, Va.
Willie P. Mangum, N.C.
John M. Berrien, Ga. Solomon U. Downs, La. John Bell, Tenn. The N. Y. Tribune, in announcing it, says: "This is a very strong Committee, but not strong for Human Freedom. The Free States, with two-thirds of the voters,

for years defied the public sentiment of our State, and will do so to the end."

House of Representatves.

After the presentation of numerous petitaken upon them, the House went into Comtions, and the transaction of considerable morning business, the Senate resumed the fornia Message. A free-soil speech by Gov. consideration of the Deficiency of the Ap- Cleveland, of Conn., occupied the time till propriation Bill. An amendment proposing the House adjourned over to Second-day. to strike out the appropriation for new wings

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

amendments were adopted, including one The steamer America, from Liverpool, arfor a considerable increase of clerks in the ived at Boston on Sabbath last, with two weeks later news from Europe.

journed without having concluded action on The English coast was visited by a severe hurricane on the 30th March, causing much The Speaker announced the death of the destruction of property, and a frightful loss Clerk of the House; and after remarks upon of life. Among other vessels lost was the the subject by two or three individuals, the John R. Skiddy, which was driven ashore usual resolutions were passed, and the House on the coast of Wexford, where she was totally wrecked; Capt. Shipley, passengers mouth of the Thames, and every soul on The bill to supply deficiencies in the ap- board, drowned. The coast is everywhere propriations for 1850 was amended in sev-strewn with portions of vessels that have eral particulars and passed. A motion to fallen a prey to the elements. strike out the appropriation for the outfit of

special order for to-morrow; and then the date, and Mr. Prindle, of New York, the every soul on board perished.

Advices to the last of Nov. have been re ceived from Hobartstown, Van Dieman's Land, announcing the arrival there of Smith the Senate proceeded to the consideration O'Brien and his associates in the Irish Reof Mr. Foote's motion to refer Mr. Bell's bellion of 1849. The felons were granted resolution to a Committee of Thirteen. tickets of leave on condition of their engag-Several amendments were proposed, with a ing that their liberty should not be used as a view to prevent the Committee's taking into means to effect their escape. All except States, the internal slave-trade, slavery in sent under surveilance to Maria Island.

Public order prevailed at Paris, but polit-States. At length Mr. Benton moved, as a ical affairs had assumed a more threatening upon the table, with a view of taking up the Republic is so deeply in debt, that nothing badly wounded. The Indians carried off all The Prairie du Chien Patriot says that the bally wounded. him, now necessary protection.

Dickinson of N. Y., Sturgeon of Pa., and A recent number of the Roman Observer says, that the return of the Pope to Rome The question was then farther discussed by has been definitely fixed for the 6th inst. Messrs. Benton, Clay, Douglass, Hale, and The speedy return of his Holiness appears to give general satisfaction.

wig Holstein dispute. The Prussian Am- their fate and seeking his own safety. He Rhode Island. bassador has been recalled. Berlin is, it is did so. said, to be surrounded with fortified barracks, which have already been commenced near one of the gates of the city.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Standard of a late date says that the Couernment is said to have received dispatches from Germany, which lead to the belief that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable. The language used by both powers is partaking more and more of a hostile character.

dore Martin was concentrating his squadron at the Tagus, in anticipation of a hostile visit from the American naval forces, to enforce a settlement of the long-standing claims of the American Government.

Sardinian Government.

Recent advices from Constantinople state that preparations were being made to conduct Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees to Kutotahia, in Asia Minor, where they are to be confined, it is said, five years.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 29th March from Trieste, states that the insurrection in ages in the military hospital, amongst the Bosnia is extending its range and increasing troops. To the 1st inst. the average number in strength. Two thousand Turkish troops of deaths was from fifteen to eighteen; to the were defeated by the insurgents, and com- 4th instant, from thirty-five to forty-five. pelled to evacuate the fortress of Banjaluka.

BANKING IN PENNSYLVANIA,—The General Bank Bill, regulating the banks of Pennsyl- eer's license. The Judge charged that a vania, that shall hereafter be chartered and clerk of an auctioneer made himself liable rechartered, has passed both branches of the to the penalty if he sold a single article Legislature, and received the signature of without being duly authorized, even if done the Governor. By this law the liability in the auctioneer's presence. principle is extended to all issues of banks | A Baton Rouge corespondent of the Al--all foreign notes, or the notes of other bany Argus attributes the increase of water States under the denomination of \$10, are in the lower part of the Mississippi river. of excluded from circulation in Pennsylvania late years, to the fact that the river has been the Directors are made personally liable shortened more than forty miles by cutting for the deposits and other debts, in case of off the bends. The effect is to let down the The President's California Message was discussed by Messrs. Ewing and Alston, but the fraudulent insolvency of banks-cashiers water faster than the channel below can carare required to give bonds to the amount of ry it off, and an overflow is the consequence. one-fifth of the capital, when it is \$200,000 and under; in one-eighth, when it is be- 15, says that the schooner Lawrence sprung tween \$200,000 and \$500,000; and in one- a leak on the 9th inst., in the Straits of Mackthe farther consideration of the California tenth, when it is over \$500,000 and not ex- inac, off the Island of St. Helena, and sunk ceeding \$1,000,000. The extent of the almost immediately. There were no lives count of the absence of a large Committee to convey Mr. Calhoun's remains to South term for which each bank shall be charter- lost. The L. had 11,000 bushels Wheat ed, is fifteen years. Banks can be chartered on board. The schooner Raleigh, of Cleve- Pa., from a wound inflicted by the bursting Carolina,) the only business of importance transacted by the Senate was the selection for a less period, but none for a greater, in land, with 10,000 bushels Wheat, shipped at of a gun. His brother was killed, not long L. Crandall, Geo. Thorngate, A. B. Spanlding, E. I. tents form a rich storehouse of historical instruction, of the Committee on the Compromise Reso the aggregate.

LATEST FROM HAYTI,-A schooner arrived at New York the other day, with dates from Port-au-Prince to March 31st. His Imperial Highness, Faustin I., still delights in show and parade. He every morning rides around the city, attended by the Governor, some of his principal officers, and a body guard of dragoons, and the citizens receive his black majesty with uncovered heads, as he passes. He has forced (with but few exand at least five-eighths of the population of ceptions) all the young men of the place to the Union, have but a minority of the Com- become soldiers; and it is reported that he mittee, and of these Mesers. Case, Dickinson, shortly intends to attack the Spanish portion Bright, and Webster, have already violated of the Island. Faustin has purchased two the expressed will of their constituents in more large brigs, which he intends to contheir action on this subject. Mesers. Cass vert into vessels of war, viz: the Danish brig creditors of Richmond & Carr, calico printand Dickinson have been doing so for years, Otto, and a Swedish brig. The business of ers, who recently failed to meet their liabiliand the former has procured through severe the Island appears to be improving. There ties, have held a meeting, at which it was

and because he eminent preacher.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A new line of steamships is soon to be established between New York and Liverpool, consisting of four She is 290 feet on deck, $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet inst. beam, and 42 feet depth. Her dining saloon is 55 feet long by 41 wide, and can be farther

extended 15 feet in length whenever requirof elagance surpassing the most aristocratic side in New York city, the Governor vetoed mansions. Her state rooms will accommo- it. Thereupon the citizens got together and date about 200 passengers. She was begun subscribed over one thousand dollars to supsome two years ago, and has cost over half a million of dollars. The vessel was built by Wm. H. Brown; the machinery by Stillman, Allen, & Co., of the Novelty Works. E. K. Collins & Co. are the agents of the

DEATH FROM INTEMPERANCE.—A Mr. Wilson was recently married at Washington, of an evening, and found dead in his bed the next and crew, saved. A vessel was lost near the morning. The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case :-

The City of Dublin Steampacket Compa- ence of ardent spirits, and on the night preny's ship Royal Adelaide, Capt. John Batty' ceding the morning of his death he manifested. was agreed that Mr. Foote's motion for a plying between the ports of Cork and Lon-strong symptoms of delirium tremens, and while Select Committee of Thirteen should be the don, left the former City on the afternoon of in that state, about 10 o'clock at night, he was Wednesday, March 28, with a full cargo of married, and retired to bed about 11 o'clock; goods, and about 250 passengers, touched off that, after he got in bed, he exchanged a few port for London on Friday morning at 3 was found dead in his bed on Thursday morno'clock, and was totally lost on the Tongue ing about daylight; and the Jury believe, from foreign money department. Last year, on effort to select a Clerk. Judge Young, of Sand, off Margate, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the evidence, that the deceased came to his the corresponding day, the amount redeem-Illinois, was the principal democratic candi- night, when there is too much reason to fear death by congestion of the brain and stomach, ed was one million and sixty thousand dolproduced by the habitual use of intoxicating lars.

Los Vegas to the 6th of March. Indian dep- a nearly equal amount of personal property, redations in that country still continue. The and upward of 100 dwelling houses on Americans are living in constant dread and leased lots. consideration the question of slavery in the O'Brien accepted the boon. He has been more daring. A runner, sent by a party of days before he left. The hunters had en-

> STARVATION AND FREEZING.—Mrs. Ireland and her daughter, of Quincy, Ill., came to an awful death by freezing and starvation on the mountains during the past winter.

PREMIUMS FOR LIBERIA.—Elliott Cresson. cultural enterprise among the citizens of any kind ensuing from its use.

Liberia, has generously proffered, through A coroner's inquest was recently Institute has accepted the overture, and ac- turned a verdict of death from old age. cordingly valuable medals will be awarded for the largest crops of coffee, cotton, sugar Advices from Lisbon state that Commo- and palm oil produced in Liberia in 1851.

SUMMARY.

According to the last Boston Shipping List, the total number of vessels that have The Tuscan Government has refused to left the United States for California, is 337 accede to Lord Palmerston's demand of in- ships, 303 barks, 242 brigs, 183 schooners, 1 demnity for losses sustained by British sub- sloop, and 23 steamers. Many more vessels up near New Orleans, on the 10th of jects at Leghorn last year. The difficulty have no doubt left the United States for Cali- April, and, sad to relate, the third Engineer, has been submitted to the arbitration of the fornia, which are not enumerated, not having | Pilot, and five of the deck hands, were cleared direct for that place, but for ports on | killed. the eastern and western coasts of South

Letters from Havana, dated 4th inst., state that there was no little excitement existing of Western Canada. there amongst the medical faculty, relative to the cholera, which has commenced its rav-

In the Mayor's Court at Albany, on the 12th instant, a man was fined five hundred dollars for selling goods without an auction-

A dispatch from Milwaukie, dated April Southport, went ashore on Friday, on North ago, by the accidental discharge of a gun. Manitowoc. Straits of Mackinac.

Philadelphia, for New Orleans, with an as- the recovery of Mr. Edward Moore, of Newsorted cargo, went ashore on the Great port, Rhode Island, who left the Astor total wreck. The Captain and crew were 9th inst., and has not since been heard of. saved. Loss about \$150,000. Insured for \$40,000.

The Herkimer Democrat states that during the past week, about twenty more citi- 000 per year. zens of that county have left for California. It also hears of many more who are making preparations to leave soon in the same direction.

The Providence Journal says that the

The boiler of the locomotive attached to Several private bills reported by commit- first-class vessels—the Atlantic, the Pacific, feet, and instantly killing the fireman. The stances of answer to prayer, and amazing tees were brought up and remarked upon the Arctic, and the Baltic. The Atlantic is engineer escaped with but trifling injury. the influences of divine grace. In one Sunnow ready for sea, and will sail on the 27th Insufficiency of water in the boiler was the day school it is said there have been seventy cause of the lamentable accident.

> The citizens of Saginau, Michigan, having got through the Legislature of that State a bill providing for a Commissioner of Emied. Her main saloon is furnished in a style gration, for that section of the country, to re-

port E. H. Thompson, Esq., in that position, law or no law.

Late advices from St. Josephs report that much suffering prevailed among a number of California emigrants, who were quartered there, and that great numbers had died. Diarrhea was the principal cause. The backwardness of the season also added much to their sufferings, and several were preparing to return.

An interesting daughter, 13 years of age. of Mr. R. Lukens, of the Northern Liberties, "That the deceased was a man of intempe- Philadelphia, died after an illness of a few of sulphate of quinine in this country, as without landing—from pier foot of Cortland street.

The Oregon leaves New York every Tuesday, The rate habits, and had been, for two weeks pred days, which originated from her pricking a a remedial agent, that the price has gone body, after death, exhibited all the appear ance of those who die from the effects of poison contracted or imbibed from the bite of renomous reptiles.

One million one hundred and ninety thou-Plymouth on Thursday evening, left that words with his wife, and then fell asleep, and saud dollars were redeemed at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, on Friday, April 12th, in the

> By a recent census, it appears that the colored population of Detroit number 1,000, Indian Depredations.—By the arrival at among whom there are not 100 over ten St. Louis, on the 16th inst., of a gentleman years of age who cannot read and write. at the great Industrial Congress to be held from New Mexico, dates were received from They own upward of \$30,000 in real estate, at London in 1851.

The Washington papers publish a corresbuffalo hunters, arrived at Los Vegas a few pondence between Sir H. L. Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, in reference to the approaching countered a body of Apache Indians, and an Grand Industrial Exhibition at London. Sin test vote, that the pending business be laid aspect. It is said that the President of the engagement ensued between them. Two of Henry officially invites the cooperation of

vote being taken, 24 were for it, and 28 can extricate him, and that he is at present their animals. Three Mexicans were re- 1,000 Winnebagoes on Black River, who against it—Col. Benton alone from the engaged in negotiations with Russia for the cently killed by the Indians at Vernal returned to their old haunts through starva-Southern States voting against the embryo purpose of possessing himself of that, to Springs, on the road from Los Vegas to tion, are quite hostile, and declare they will kill every white man in the country before they will leave their old favorite hunting grounds. They have already made serious depredations on the whites, stealing horses, cattle, &c.

> Stephen A. Wright, a blacksmith, who They were on their way to California. The went to California in 1846, was a passenger A difficulty between Russia and Prussia wife and daughter, with the full knowledge in the last steamer from San Francisco. He is apprehended. An imperious note has been of their situation, and after they had burned is worth over half a million of dollars, and addressed by the Russian Government to up their wagon for fire-wood, insisted upon brought home \$300,000 with him. Mr. that of Prussia, on the subject of the Scheles- the husband and farther leaving them to Wright is to reside in the great State of \$10,000 per annum, being \$1,000 more than

> > According to a London journal, it has | The Legislature of California have voted Esq., of Philadelphia, feeling strongly the used in from 80,000 to 100,000 cases in the block of California marble, quartz or granite, all that is really desirable in the whole range of jourimportance of cherishing the spirit of agri. city of Edinburgh, and without an accident with the word "California" chiseled on its nalism. As only the best articles of each periodical

A coroner's inquest was recently held in the Franklin Institute, to bear all the ex- Philadelphia on the body of a woman aged penses of providing four silver medals for 111 years. She was a native of Germany, the encouragement of African farming. The named Elizabeth Woortz. The jury re-

Near 400 negro slaves have been introduced into Gonzales County, Texas, within the last year. The increase of the white population has been proportionably large.

A new law in regard to marriages has been passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, which dispenses with fourteen days' notice and publication heretofore required.

The steam Tow-Boat Hercules was blown

A salt mine has been discovered near Woodstock, Lower Canada. It is said the mine will yield sufficient to supply the whole | Elgin for the best essay on the influence of In a large octavo volume of 750 pages, print-

In the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna Co., Pa., the case of Elizabeth Ellis against Allen Duel, for slander, a verdict for the plaintiff of \$1,500 was rendered.

Franklin H. Elmore accepts the appointment of the Governor of South Carolina, to and straight brands sold for 5 19 a 5 37; fancy brands fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Calhoun's

buy the notes of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Michigan. Its solvency is ern. Black eyed Peas 1 75.

In New York, last week, a man was sentenced to State Prison for seven years for 7 a 11c, for Ohio, 16 a 23c, for good and prime State.

biting off the nose of another man. The report that information had been received at St. Paul's of the safety of Sir

John Franklin, proves false. Abel Wakeley, a revolutionary soldier, died at Greenville, Green Co., N. Y., on the

13th inst., in the 90th year of his age. In Brooklyn, L. I. on the 19th inst., Rev. | few days, Alice Landworthy, aged 78. She was a Temperance Union, was knocked down by kinton, and died in the faith of the gospel. a ruffian, and severely injured.

Mr. L. F. Knapp died recently at Erie, \$300 reward is offered to any person who

The Philadelphia Mint is being enlarged, W. Whitford,

and when the alterations are finished will be able to coin \$3,500,000 a month, or \$42,000,- Reub. Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 A letter from Lewis Co., N. Y., dated Abram Vanhorn, Farmington, Ill. 2 00

April 14, says: "We have now near two Charles Clark, So. Bloomfield, O. 2 00 feet of snow in the fields. Yesterday there A.D. Graham, fell six or eight inches, and this morning we J. H. Cochran, Berlin, have as good sleighing as any time in the Enos Wise. Elizabethtown Winter."

We learn from the Eco d'Italia that the S. C. Maxson, Alfred, and the former has produced that the whole amount of indebtedspelication of the party screws, a license to
spelication of the party screws, a license to
do so from his Legislatere by the Lieut.

Governor's casting vote.

Mr. Dickinson has

C. Maxson, Aired,
200 "6" 5"
Stated that the whole amount of indebtedness was \$444,000, of which amount \$110,
ness was \$444,000, of which amount \$110,
ness was \$444,000, of which amount \$10,
ness was \$10,
ness wa ease in the free on the hours respectfule in the city in the strong and

The Puritan Recorder learns that in the the burden train on the Baltimore and Sus- four Congregational churches in Fall quehanna Railroad exploded in the vicinity River, the number of conversions is estimat-

> The Worcester (Mass.) Ægis says it was Mr. Richard Bliss, who was mistaken for Dr. Parkman, the murdered man. Mr. Bliss was in the places testified to by the witness for the defense, and recollects being bowed Seventh-day. Baptist Missionary Society will be held at to by two ladies.
>
> Requality incoming of the Advantage of the Seventh-day of the Plainfield, N. J., on Fourth day, May 1, at 1 o'clock

The Utica Gazette notices a new issue of altered notes on the Rochester Bank, viz. : A \$2 altered to a \$10. It is well done, except in one particular, where the last two letters of the word Two in the center of the note are covered with a pasted slip containing the

The wife of Hon. Noble S. Elderkin, Speaker of the New-York Assembly, died at Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, on the 8th inst., aged 38 years.

A correspondent states that so great has been the increased demand for the article daily line between New York and Albany-through fever blister upon her lip with a pin. The in five years from two up to four and a day, and Saturday; at 6 o'clock P. M. half dollars per ounce.

> It is estimated that the destruction and injury to steamboats on the Mississippi River, in the month of January, amounted to the enormous sum of \$806.000.

The City Inspector's Report shows that he present is a very healthy season in New York. The mortality in April of last year was over 48 per day; this year it has been just 38 per day; or about 300 less for the 5.45 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.; North Branch at 5.55 A. M. month than last year.

Lord Elgin has announced his intention of distributing £100 sterling to the exhibitors

One of the lot of seven camels which re- Red Jacket, from pier 1 North River, at 1 P. M. cently passed through Hagerstown, from Baltimore, en route for St. Louis, the Hagerstown News understands, died in the neighborhood of Hancock, Md.

Two candidates of the Virginia Legislature, from Culpepper county, (Messrs. Bar- of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering ington, April 19, for a contemplated duel, and bound over to keep the peace.

A band of Sioux Indians, headed by their Chief, Little Crow, recently attacked a family dressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. of Chippewas, numbering 14 persons, at Falls Croix, and murdered them all.

The Cleveland Herald mentions the death THE Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, of Samuel Strong, of Elyria, after a short illness, the exciting cause of which arose from an attack upon his character in the Courier newspaper, published at that place.

Abbott Lawrence is stated to have taken the elegant mansion of Lord Cadogan, ophis whole salary.

been calculated that chloroform has been to send for the Washington Monument a the Eclectic Magazine enables the editor to embody

The Skowhegan (Me.) Clarion says that Mr. Fletcher Thompson, who resides on the east side of Attean Pond, Dead Rider, felled the same compass. a pine tree, lately, from which he obtained four bears, and 4,000 feet of lumber.

season in the six Philadelphia Medical institutions (including 21 at the Homœopathic) is 483. Whole number of matriculants

Not to hit a mark is to miss it; almost to be persuaded to be a Christian is to remain an impenitent sinner; almost to enter the gate of heaven, is to sink down to hell.

The Newark Mercury says that the Hon. President of Rutger's College at New-Bruns-

Thomas C. Keeper, Esq. is the successful competitor for the prize offered by Lord the Canals of Canada on its agriculture.

New York Markets-April 22, 1850.

Ashes-Pearls \$5 62; Pots 6 00 a 6 06. Flour and Meal-The market for Flour was 6d bet ter in consequence of the news from England. Mixed 5 75 a 5 87. Meal 2 75 for Jersey; 3 00 for Brandy wine. Rye Flour 2 81 a 2 87.

Grain-Wheat, Ohio 1 06, white Southern 1 18, good The brokers of Chicago have refused to Genesee 1 28 a 1 30. Corn improved under foreign news, selling at 59 a 61c. Rye 60c. Oats 32 a 38c for Southern, 39 a 41c. for Jersey, 42 a 45c. for North-

Provisions-Pork is dull, and prices have slightly declined; Prime 8 37 a 8 44; Mess 10 25 a 10 37. Beef, 5 50 a 6 50 for Prime; 8 50 a 10 00 for Mess. Butter Cheese 61 a 8c.

Hay-Sales 1,500 bales at 45 a 58c., cash. Hops-Prime Western at 19½c. per lb. The range is

Tallow-Sales 35,000 lbs. at 74c. a 74c., the latter for extra.

· LETTERS. Wm. M. Falmestock, Thomas R. Green, I. D. Tits

Maxson, S. S. Griswold, Charles Clark. RECEIPTS.

Chris. Brown, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00

E. Johnson, Phænix, R. I.

A. A. Burdick, 2 00 Geo. Thorngate, Dartford, Wis. 2 00 T. S. Alberti. J. C. Smith, . Chase, Greenport, L. I. 2 00 Mrs. N. Spaulding, Leonardsville, 1 00 James Rogers, New York, 2 00 FULTON HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

JOHNSON & ROGERS NO. 144 FULTON STREET,

(NEAR BROADWAY,) J. E. Johnson, NEW YORK. CLARK ROGERS.

Rooms \$2 and \$2 50 per Week. 371 cents per Night. Missionary Society—Executive Board. A Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the

P. M. By order of the Board GEO. B. UTTER, Cor. Sec. To Albany by Railroad and Steamboat.

T) ASSENGERS are now taken from New York to

Poughkeepsie by the Hudson River Railroad, and thence to Albany by the steamers South America and Joseph Belknap, twice a day, leaving New York at 7 o'clock A. M. and 44 o'clock P. M., and Albany at the same hours. Time, about 8 hours; Fare through, \$2.

New York and Albany Steamboats. THE steamers OREGON, Capt. A. P. St. John, and ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. W. H. Peck, form a

The Oregon leaves New York every Tuesday, Thurs-

The Isaac Newton leaves New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M. Central Railroad of New Jersey. Summer Arrangement, commencing April 1; 1850.

T) ASSENGER TRAIN UP.—Passengers will leave

New York by steamboat from pier 1 North River,

or by the New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortland-st.; at A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. Passenger Train Down.-Leave White House at and 1.55 P. M.; Somerville at 6.10 A. M. and 2.10 P. M.; Bound Brook at 6.20 A. M. and 2.20 P. M.; Plainfield at 6.40 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.; Westfield at 6.55 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.15 and 10.30

A. M. and 3.20 P. M. The freight train (with passenger cars attached) will leave White House at 3.30 A. M., Somerville at 4.30, Plainfield at 5.15, and Elizabethport, by steamboat, at 7.30 A. M. Returning, leave New York, by steamboat

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition

TN compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book-Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight bour and Greene,) were arrested at Wash- them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 12½ cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, according to the style of binding edition from 62½ cents to \$1 00. Orders should be ad-

Eclectic Magazine for the Year 1850.

L Science, and Art, aims to present to its readers a complete survey of the whole field of British Periodical Literature, comprising the selections of all the articles of the most able and celebrated Reveiws, Magazines, and Journals, which have any interest or value to American readers. It not only contains the printed in this country, but in the far greater variety of able and popular Reveiws, Magazines, &c., which form so splendid an element of the literature of the day, and which are inaccessible to the mass of American readers, except by some such medium as the Eclectic Magazine. By omitting what is merely local however great or celebrated; and, taken together, must constitute a more desirable and able body of

periodical literature than can be found elsewhere in Each number is embellished with a suberb steel engraving, from the well-known burin of Mr. Sartain. of subjects of elevated character and general interest. The whole number of M. Da's created this including portraits of distinguished living authors and celebrities, making twelve rich and elegant prints in

> The Eclectic Magazine is issued on the first of every month, in numbers of 144 large 8vo. pages each, on fine paper, making three volumes a year, with title-pages and indexes. Price \$5 per year, if paid strictly in advance—otherwise invariably \$6.

The Magazine above described fully sustains the character given to it in the prospectus, and is justly regarded as the best work of the kind to be had. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been elected We shall be happy to forward the subscription of any of our friends who may find it more convenient to communicate with us than with the publisher.

History of Romanism.

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

The hest evidence of the intrinsic value of this renarkably popular work is to be seen in the fact that vithin the comparatively recent period of its first pub ication, the extraordinary number of 17,000 copies have

The following is an extract from a letter from the Rev. Dr. Giustiniani, the converted Roman Catholic priest, who is abundantly qualified by education, observation, and extensive study, to testify to the fidelity and value of a "History of Romanism. "If the reader wishes to be acquainted with the

errors of Romanism, he has only to open the pages of Dowling's History. If the reader is anxious to read an pitome of the history of the popes, their ambition; their ntrigues; their avariciousness; their tyranny; their superstitions, and their mummeries, he can here find all proved and authenticated by the most accredited authors of the Church of Rome." In Hopkinton, R. I., April 4th, after an illness of a "It reflects much credit on the skill, patience, indusohn Marsh, Secretary of the American | member of the 2d Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hop- try, and judgment of the author; he appears very justly to have conceived the idea of a work, which has long

been regarded as a desideratum by a large portion of those interested in the great controversy with the Ro manists."-Protestant Churchman. Wm. M. Falmestock, Thomas R. Green, I. D. Tits "We regard it as a most important addition to the worth, Albert Utter, W. W. Root, C. D. Langworthy historical and religious literature of the age. Its con which should be placed within the reach of every

family."-N. Y. Christian Intelligencer. "It presents a succienct, but sufficiently full, history The ship Champlaine, Capt. Dean, of can furnish information which will lead to The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing of the rise, progress, errors, cruelties, and present con-Society acknowledges the receipt of the following dition of the Papacy, authenticated by reference to the sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— most undoubted historic sources, related in a spirited. most undoubted historic sources, related in a spirited. Isaacs Bahama Banks, where she became a House of New York City on Tuesday, the Chas. Renshaw, Bridgeton, N. J. \$5 00 to vol. 6 No. 52 engaging, and impressive style, and arranged in the most lucid manner. It abounds in facts and incidents, and, " 7 " 26 with its beautiful illustrations, is better adapted to furnish a vivid and impressive portraiture of Romanism as it is, than any other book we know of .! -N: Y Evang. "The detached portions of Romish history which were every where to be met with, needed to be brought together and presented in systematic order. The reading of one book thus becomes better and cheaper than the reading of many."-Boston Recorder.

"It is written with the ready, popular eloquence, for which the well-known author is distinguished, and cannot fail to arrest attention to the controversy of which it treats. It is a strongly Protestant work, and exhibits the deformities of Popery with great power."-N. Y.

"The author appears to have brought to the execution of this great work, unwearied industry, genuine and thorough scholarship, and scrupulous fidelity."

RUFUS BARCOCK, late Pres. of Waterville College, DR

B. WALKER, Publisher, 114 Fulton st., N. V.

Giord Direc, No. 9 Aprace et., New York

the District of Columbia, and in the dockyards, navy-yards, and arsenals of the United

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

of the Patent Office, was rejected. Several

Post Office Department. The Senate ad-

House of Representatives,

a Charge to Austria was lost-17 to 28.

Senate went into Executive Session.

After some unimportant conversation, it

House of Representatives.

The whole day was spent in an ineffectual

After the transaction of morning business,

Compromise, while Messrs. Cass of Mich.

Bright and Whitcomb of Ind. voted for it

While this discussion was going on, a very

exciting scene occurred in the Senate. It

seems that Mr. Foote was indulging in some

very bitter remarks against Col. Benton,

when the latter left his seat and walked

toward the Mississippi Senator, who deliber-

ately drew from his breast a loaded pistol

and cocked it. Several Senators then inter-

fered to prevent a meeting. The pistol was

finally taken from Mr. Foote and locked up

in the desk of a member. Amid much ex-

citement a motion was put and carried to

appoint a Committee of seven to investigate

The House succeeded in electing a Clerk

In Senate. FIFTH DAY, April 18.

-Hon. Richard M. Young, of Indiana.

The Committee to investigate the conflict

between Mesers. Bonton and Foote was ap-

pointed, viz. Messrs. Webster, King, Phelps,

Mr. Benton moved that the Senate pro-

ceed to the consideration of the California

bill. Mr. Clay moved to lay the motion on

the table, which was agreed to-yeas 27.

The unfinished business of yesterday (re-

lating to the Compromise Committee) was

taken up. Mr. Benton's amendment, in-

structing the Committee not to connect Cali-

fornia with any other measure, was rejected

The vote was then taken upon the ques-

tion of instructing the Committee not to take

into consideration slavery in the States, the

The final question being then taken upor

the motion to refer Clay's and Bell's resolu

tions to a Select Committee of 13 without in

structions, it was adopted; yeas 30, nays 22

The Senate adjourned without appointing

House of Representatives.

Considerable time was spent in an in

effectual attempt to turn out the door-keeper

of the House; a committee of five was

appointed to investigate the charges against

An attempt was made, but failed, to ob-

tain a committee to investigate charges

against Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior.

With the exception of a vote to postpone

HENRY CLAY, of Ky., Chairman,
Case Mich. D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.
D. Bright, Ind. Daniel Webster, Mass.

Bill to next Second-day two weeks, (on ac-

In Senate. Sixth-Day, April 19.

the subject, and the Senate adjourned.

Nothing else was done.

Rusk, Bell, and Shields.

slave-trade, &c., and lost.

the Committee.

no vote was taken.

lutions, as follows :-

Jesse D. Bright, Ind. Samuel S. Phelps, Vt.

William R. King/Ala.

nays 24.

---28 to 25.

In Senate. FOURTH-DAY, April 17.

In Senate. THIRD-DAY, April 16.

the bill.

adjourned.

principal whig.

In Senate. SECOND-DAY, April 15.

ndowed with

erty, and the

Miscellaneous.

TIME IS NOT OF YEARS.

I saw a castle grim and grey. Standing aione on a rocky way, And crumbling slowly to decay. Its mouldering stone appears; And a sparkling rill danced on near by, Blithely, as it had done for aye; And it seemed to me, as it gushed, "Oh! time is not of years!"

I saw the pomp of the lordly great, Passing away from its ancient state, Oblivion over their name and fate. Her sepulchre appears; And I heard a voice from the mighty past Calling the names which forever last, And shouting loud as the winter blast, "Oh, time is not of years!"

I saw a girl in her beauty's prime, Worn with the weight of care and crime, Mourning the waste of her girlhood's time, With a woe too wild for tears; And an old man, tossing a child at play, With silver hair and an eye whose ray. As it glanced at the blue sky, seemed to say, Oh, time is not of years!"

COUNTERFEIT GOLD COIN.

As the amount of gold coin in circulation increases the liability of all to take base coin. we give the annexed information on the subject of counterfeits, furnished to the Philadelphia Ledger, by an officer of the Mint:—

are the imitations of our own coin, and some lightened benevolence or Christian duty. have been brought to light worthy of espe- He devoted a portion of his time every day cial notice. The varieties include the eagle, to the reading of the Scriptures; engaged 4 Mr. Calhoun called him, and addressing fresh and extensive excavations in parts of half-eagle, and quarter-eagle. The die is in a comprehensive study of theology; cul- him, said, "John, come here. I believe all the eminence not yet explored, and the revery perfect, for although a coner might tivated habits of prayer and meditation, that medical skill can do will be of no avail; sult has been the finding of nothing less than discover that the impression is not quite so which he promoted and encouraged in his feel my pulse; I have none. Take all my the throne upon which the monarch, reign- the highest respectability, for running a line none but a practical eye can detect the differ- | in the composition of religious essays and | ence. Even when examined under a mi- records of private devotion. His favorite in the next room, was called, and came in. ivory, the metal being richly wrought, and days. The Company only ask of Congress croscope, they are found to correspond in theological authors were Hooker, Baxter, Mr. Calhoun extended his hand; his eyes the ivory beautifully carved. It does not a strip of land 100 feet in width for the coin. This shows that the dies must have dridge, and Jay. Of Baxter he says, in a scious, but did not speak. Mr. Venable covery has been made; but it seems that the chasing from Government a quarter section been transferred from our own coin by some letter to his daughter, "I took up the 'Saints' found that he had no pulse, and poured out throne was separated from the state apart- of land, for the purpose of stations, once in mechanical process not yet known to honest Rest' lately, and found it like an old sandal- a part of a glass of Madeira. He raised ments by means of a large curtain, the rings every ten miles. The Company asks of workmen, as the most accomplished artist in wood box, as fresh and fragrant as if it had his head, drank it, and then sank back upon by which it was drawn and undrawn having Government the use of this route for 15 the world could not take up the graver and just been made, although it has been ex- his pillow. Mr. Orr and D. Wallace, of been preserved. At the date of his advices, make such a facsimile. The coins have haling its odor for a hundred and eighty South Carolina, came in. When the door Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches rather a dull sound in ringing, but not as if years." flawed, although they are actually composed of three distinct pieces of metal. Where they are full weight, they are necessarily thicker than the genuine, but generally the think this impossible; but the busiest life his eyes were very expressive. His voice the destruction of the palace by fire. It is half-eagle rim, is in the good piece, from 55 has some pauses. When I see the large could not be heard, and when some one said that the throne has been partially fused to 60 thousandths of an inch within the raised amount of time spent by some over the low- leaned over him, as if to listen, he moved by the heat. rim. They appear to be made as follows: est sort of newspapers, I am convinced that his head, as if to say, "I cannot speak. Athin planchet of silver, of Spanish standard, the most industrious young men might obtain | His breathing was very hard until five minis prepared so nearly of the right diameter, a few minutes a day for study; and it is as- utes before his death. One hand rested nually consumes fifty million pounds of tea, that the subsequent overlaying of the gold tonishing how much can be learned by a few upon his breast, and he raised the other and the importation of which employs about one plate at the edge will make it exact. Two minutes application every day. What can placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. The duty is most exorbitant, plate at the edge will make it exact. Two minutes application every day. What can placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. The duty is most exorbitant, planchets of gold are then prepared—one of not be done to-day, may doubtless be accomply the last rush of blood pained him. averaging not less than 250 per cent. on the whippoprovill cuckoo king hird or bee the prepared or been averaging not less than 250 per cent. on the whippoprovill cuckoo king hird or been the prepared or been to-day, may doubtless be accomplication every day. What can placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. The duty is most exorbitant, have constituted averaging not less than 250 per cent. on the whippoprovill cuckoo king hird or been the prepared or been to-day, may doubtless be accomplication every day. What can placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. The duty is most exorbitant, have constituted averaging not less than 250 per cent. on the whippoprovill cuckoo king hird or been to-day, may doubtless be accomplication every day. What can placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. The duty is most exorbitant, a description of placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. The duty is most exorbitant, a description of placed it once or twice upon his head. hundred ships. them to correspond with the true diameter plished to-morrow. It is true of time as of When the breath left the body, it was like value, and on the low qualities is from 300 whippoorwill, cuckoo, king bird or bee \$12 00. of the coin, the other about one quarter of money—"Take care of the pence, the u long-drawn breath. It was the last, and to 400 per cent., and on the lowest even martin, woodpecker, claip or highhole, catan inch larger. These two plates are sold- pounds will take care of themselves." Or, all was over. He died as easy as an infant, from 800 to 1,000 per cent.! The entire imered upon the silver, the projecting rim of as Young more poetically expresses it—and was perfectly conscious until the last portation in 1848 cost ten million dollars, thresher, dove, fire bird or summer red bird, the larger is bent up to meet the smaller, so "Sand makes the mountain, moments make spark of life had fled. as to cover the edge of the coin, and the the year." piece is finished by a blow in the coiner press. The half-eagles, which are perhaps wears away rock. When Apelles, the fa-

AN ENGLISH SHIP OF WAR AT JAPAN.

ful examiner.

In obedience to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, Commander Mathison proceeded in H. M. S. Mariner (12 guns) to the coast of Japan, and anchored of the town of Oragawa, 25 miles from the capital of the Empire, and 3 miles farther than any other vessel of a foreign nation had been allowed. The Mariner sounded all the way across and along the shores.

"The Japanese interpreter on board having informed the authorities of the object of my visit, I sent my card, written in Chinese, ashore to the Governor, requesting him to receive my visit; to which he replied, that, out of courtesy to me, and curiosity to himself, he would have been delighted to pay me a visit, and also entertain me ashore, but that it was contrary to the laws of the country for any foreigner to land, and that he, the Governor, would lose his life if he permitted me to proceed any farther up the bay. When about 8 miles from Cape Misaki, which forms the South-west end of the bay. 10 boats, manned with 20 armed men and 5 mandarins in each, came along side. I allowed the mandarins to come on board, when they presented me a paper, written in French and Dutch, directing me not to anchor or cruise about the bay. Finding, how-

Dutch interpreter from Oragawa likewise their Anglo-Saxon neighbors. came on board with two mandarins to watch our proceedings. They were, however, doubtless acting as spies on each other," &c.

Dr. Gutzlaff hoped that the time was rapidly approaching when the commerce of these two empires would be opened to the world. To Russia the Chinese Emperor, in a secret treaty, has granted the free navigation of the Amur, which will greatly facilitate the communication between the American and the Asiatic possessions of Russia on the Northern Pacific and St. Petersburgh via Kiakta.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF MR. WIRT.

The Hon. Wm. Wirt, in the later years of his life, took great interest in the promo- his side to afford him some relief. He retion of moral and religious institutions, in marked, "It's of no use; I receive no rethe missionary labors of the churches, in the lief-I am sinking. Place me back as I extension of Sunday schools, in the success of the Bible Society, and the cause of temperance. At the time of his death, he was President of the Maryland Bible Society.

These years of Mr. Wirt's life furnish the spectacle of a highly gifted, thoughtful, and accomplished mind, stimulated by a fervent and sincere piety, and employed in the pro-"The most important class of counterfeits motion of every good work suggested by en- He said, "Breathing has become very har-

Redeem time for reading. Perhaps you son's hand convulsively; his lips moved, and have come to light, and everything indicates

Do a little every day. Constant dropping the most numerous, bear various dates, such mous Greek painter, was asked how he had as 1844, 1845, and 1847. Of the quarter- been able to accomplish so much for art, he eagle, only one date, 1843, and hearing the replied: "By the observance of one rule-O for the New Orleans Mint mark, has as No day without a line!"

others in circulation. The value of the half- are chiefly at the start. The French proverb eagles assayed was from \$3 to 3 40, and the says truly: "It is only the first step that quarter do. \$1 25. They are so well calcu- costs." The tree of knowledge has a rough lated to deceive, that they have passed trunk, but delicious fruit. You must crack undetected through the hands of good judges the shell, to come at the kernel. Be assured, into the Mint. The only reliable method of that a little resolution here will insure sucdetection is by their weight. If they come cess.

up to the true standard, their increased Begin at the beginning. Do not smile; the thickness will be at once apparent to a care- rule is important, and broken every day, in every employment. In unraveling a tangled thread, who does not know that every thing | depends on getting hold of the end ! Just so is it in learning.

> Never be ashamed to learn. And in conformity to this, never be ashamed to confess your ignorance in the presence of those who have more information than yourself. Many of us would be wiser, if it had not been for the conceit of being too wise already.

> Value the smallest fragments of knowledge. In manufactories of gold, I have observed that they save the very sweepings of the floors, and put net work at the windows; the little morsels and fine dust of the precious metals thus saved in this city, amount to hundreds of dollars in a year.

Seek associates in learning. Here, as in other concerns, many hands make light work. We love companionship, both in toil and in pleasure. It sweetens study, and adds reatly to its profits. Find out some young friend who has similar tastes, and enlist him in a definite plan for mutual improvement; the benefit will accrue to him, as well as to yourself.

THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

A Mr. Delano writes to the Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader as follows:-

ever, that I was determined to proceed, they offered, when within 2 miles of the anchorage, whose labors will add very considate the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Febarage at night lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Fe age, to tow me up, which I accordingly ac- nothing of the noble bearing of the Indians slept very soundly on the floor till morning, at a Convention held at Syracuse, N. Y., in that State; and the time is thought not to Berlin John Whitford. cepted. Several boats were stationed around east of the Rocky Mountains; they seem to when another loaf and a mug of water stating that the slaves of the South would be be very distant when Georgia will be able Brookfield Andrew Babbook. us during the night, forts were lighted up, be only a few degrees removed from brutes. afforded me a pleasant breakfast. Now, sir, justifiable in rising in arms to assert their to vie with North Carolina in the production and several hundred boats were collected Their dwellings resemble almost exactly since I can live very comfortably in this freedom, and that they—the parties who of this article. along the shore, all fully manned and armed. large coal pits where wood is charred; a pit manner, why should I prostitute my press to adopted the resolution—would not assist to In return, I had my guns loaded, and request- is dug in the ground, a circular frame work personal hatred or party passion, for a more suppress an insurrection. It was proved ed their boats to keep at a respectful dis- is built, and this is covered with dirt six or luxurious living?" preter, was in great dread; saying, that in to creep in and out of, and another at the American sage without thinking of Socra- ously in most cases, case we landed, the Japanese would murder top to let out the smoke. You will always tes' reply to King Archelaus, who had pressus all, and as for himself, he would be re- see numbers of men sitting on the top of ed him to give up preaching in the dirty served for a lingering death by torture.

Oragawa appears to be the key of the capital of the Empire, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. All the junks going and returnhabitants. All the junks going and returnhabitants. All the junks going and returnhabitants. The first are very ingenious.

Bee numbers of men sitting on the top of the capital their to give up preaching in the dirty of the with streets of Athens, and come and live with streets of Athens, and come and live with squaws are generally engaged in preparing their acorn flour, or in weaving baskets and habitants. All the junks going and returnhabitants. All the junks going and returnhabitants. All the junks going and returnhabitants. The first disstreets of Athens, and come and live with squaws are generally engaged in preparing their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and come and live with squaws are generally engaged in preparing their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and contains 20,000 in-their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and their hives, sunning themselves, while the streets of Athens, and the streets of Athens, and the streets of Athens, and th ing to Jeddo must pass the Custom-House They make them perfectly water-tight. there; and with moderate force the whole trade of the capital might be completely and mixed with some kind of berries, makstopped. With an armed steame, the pass- ing a kind of bread which is by no means on inquiring at a certain counting-room if or who she was. She was sent home in a age up to Jeddo might be surveyed; and I unpalatable, but it requires a man with the they wished a clerk, was told that they did carriage, and soon after she was seized with

LAST HOURS OF MR. CALHOUN.

says that during the whole of the previous day, it was evident to those who had access to the sick chamber, that the lamp of life was nearly extinguished, and that, if within a few hours a change did not take place for the better, his demise might be confidently expected. Indeed, he seemed conscious himself that his mortal career was near a close.

About 121 o'clock at night, a change took place for the worse. He had been unable for some hours previous to raise the matter from his lungs, and his son turned him on was. I have no pulse in my wrist; feel it. The medicine (an opiate) has had a charming effect. I feel a warm glow over my

He noticed that his son was very much alarmed, and said, "Why do you sit up? You had better go to sleep."

His breathing had become very difficult. loose papers and put them in my trunk."

ton correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, sary of life, which is decidedly more imporunder date of April 12, says:—" From pre- tant to the poor than to the rich. Here sent appearances Bounty Land Warrants above thirty-seven million dollars are expendwill be largely increased in number by the ed in an article which might be dispensed action of the present Congress. Yesterday with with little inconvenience and no suffer-Mr. Gobb, from the Committee on Public ing, and in most cases with decided advan-Lands, in the House of Representatives, re- tage, the cost of which exceeds by thirty ported a bill allowing Bounty Lands to the million dollars all the contributions of the officers and privates engaged in the war of Christian world for the gratuitous circulato 1795, who have not received such bounty an age of self-denial. lands. This bill was twice read, and then felt by the holders thereof."

True Independence.—Soon after his establishment in Philadelphia, Franklin was LICATIONS .- A searching inquiry was made offered a piece for publication in his paper. by the Grand Jury of Čecil County Court,

ed, entreating me to return on board. They valley they are now inoffensive, as the num. An Ancient Art Discovered.—At a meetsupplied us with plenty of fish, and 50 boats ber of whites overawes them, but in the ing of the Asiatic Society, London, a human Streets.—Several interesting experiments lives at a town called Miomaki, 13 miles off, Those in the mountains are treacherous and the borders of the Red Sea in the vicinity of application of Galvanism to lighting the and was evidently a man of high rank, from unsafe, and will be until they become ac- Mocha, and a specimen of the tar, were pre- streets. The first experiment on a large divided into three Terms: the respect shown him by his suite. The quainted with the power and strength of sented. Col. Hold observes :- "During my scale came off December 8, 1849. The residence, as political agent, on the Red Sea, three principal streets of the city, which raa conversation with some Bedouin Arabs, in diate in a straight line from the Admiralty the vicinity of Mocha, led me to suspect that tower, were lighted from 7 to 10 o'clock in the principal ingredient used by the ancient the evening. The light was placed in the A letter written at Washington on Sunday, Egyptians in the formation of mummies, was central gallery of the tower, about the hight paratus, thus furnishing ample facilities for illustrating March 31st, the day of Mr. Calhoun's death, nothing more than the vegetable tar of those of a four story house, and was so bright that branches taught in the various departments.

> highly satisfactory accounts have been re-cedence. ceived from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving rassing to me." His son lay down upon a intelligence of new and important discovercouch near him, but not to sleep. At about ies in the Nimroud Mound. He has made ing about 3,000 years ago, sat in his splenof Post Coaches from Independence, Mo., to in Engineering and Surveying.
>
> Elocution, embracing Reading, Declamation, Gen Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, who was did palace. It is composed of metal and of California, in 24 days, to be expressed in 12 were very bright, and he was perfectly con- appear in what part of the edifice this dis- whole distance, with the privilege of purclosed, Mr. Calhoun turned his eyes in that with renewed ardor, in consequence of the direction, and was perfectly conscious of astonishing success which has hitherto atevery thing that passed. He squeezed his tended his exertions. No human remains

Consumption of Tea.—Great Britain anand the duties amounted to twenty-seven and a half million dollars! In England tea Bounty Land Warrants.—A Washing- is regarded not as a luxury, but as a neces-[Cong. Journal.

the State of the Union. In addition to this genious and useful inventions we have seen, cotton-wool from the seed, and possessing large provision for the issuing of additional says the Pittsburg Post, is a Telegraphic such qualities of expedition, simplicity and land to each seaman engaged in the naval it with the pilot-house. If the pilot wishes judge its gold medal to the same object. service during the war with Mexico that has the engineeer to start the boat, he pulls a been allowed the marines who served upon wire, by which a hammer strikes the bell, land. There is also a third bill before the and instantly the word "start" appears in is given and takes its place.

AN EDITOR INDICTED FOR ABOLITION PUB-Being very busy, he begged the gentleman at Elkton, Md., recently, touching certain ilwould leave it for consideration. The next legal abolition papers circulated in that in an article upon the Turpentine business cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded day the author called and asked his opinion town, and an indictment was found against in Georgia, states that there are some fifteen by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a of it. "Why, sir," replied Franklin, "I am William T. Jeandall, one of the editors of or sixteen persons now engaged in its mansorry to say, that I think it highly scurrilous the Blue Hen's Chicken, published at Wil- ufacture, whose united product will amount Spruce-st., New York. and defamatory. But being at a loss on ac- mington, Del. The Whig supposes he will to not less than 20,800 bbls. during the prescount of my poverty whether to reject it or be demanded of the Governor of the State of ent season. There are some eight or ten "Near each rancho is generally a village not, I thought I would put it to this issue- of Delaware, for trial at Elkton. The particulation others who have recently embarked in the of Indians. They are dark skinned, nearly at night, when my work was done, I bought lar paper presented bore date the 8th of Feb- business, whose labors will add very consid-

teeth some extracted without pain. When unfortunate emigrant, dropped accidentally Werona-Christopher Chester Watson-Wm: Quibell.

GALVANISM APPLIED TO LIGHTING THE countries, called by the Arabs, Katrah. My the eye could scarcely endure it for a second. first trials were on fowls and legs of mutton, Although the night was perfectly clear, and and which, though in the month of July, and the stars shining, the rays could be seen as partment, especial attention is given to the lewer Engthe thermometer ranging 94 in the shade, they emanated from the light, like the rays lish Branches. Students are also fitted in the Classics succeeded so much to my satisfaction that I of the sun through a small hole in a dark to enter the advanced classes in College. forwarded some to England; and have now room. The corner houses to the distance of Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philos Thomas Bagnold. The best informed the electric light was dazzlingly white. Seen among the Arabs think that large quantities from the street, the luminary looked about bracing the study of the best authors, with daily recitof camphor, myrrh, aloes and frankincense 6 inches in diameter, and at a distance ap- ations. During the Winter Term two hours each day were used; these specimens will, however, peared like a fire-ball thrown from a bomb will be spent in the Analytical Laboratory, where stu prove that such were by no means neces- and floating in the air. The light often sary, as the tar, applied alone, penetrates changed its color, and by turns became red, and discolors the bone. Tar is obtained from blue and yellow, which made it more tolerathe branches of a small tree or shrub, ex- ble to the eye. Sometimes it would vanish posed to a considerable degree of heat, and for a moment, and then reappear with new found in most parts of Syria and Arabia brilliancy. In spite of the gas light, the shadow of the electric light could be clearly distinguished at the distance of about 500 NINEVAH DISCOVERIES.—Very late and paces, but farther off the gas gained the pre-Tribune.

> NEW POSTAL ENTERPRISE.—We learn by private and reliable information from Washington, says the Detroit Advertiser, that a proposition will in a few days be laid before years, and agree to make the franchise and station. grants of land contingent upon their having the road in operation within six months, and undertake to place three thousand men upon the line at once.

BIRD-KILLING IN NEW JERSEY.—The Le- thus be avoided. Those who wish may deposit money gislature, during its last session, enacted, with either of the teachers, to be disbursed according New Jersey for any person to shoot, or in \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras—For Drawing, \$1 00; Monothat it shall not be lawful in the State of to order, without extra charge any other manner to kill or destroy, except chromatic Painting, \$3 00; Oil Painting, \$5 00; Upon his own premises, any of the following Chemical Experiments, \$1 00; Writing, including Stadescription of birds: the night or mosquito tionery. 50c.; Tuition on Piano, \$8 00; Use of Instrubird, wren, bluebird, meadow lark, brown hanging bird, ground robin or chewink, boblink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, sparrow, Carolina lit, warbler, black bird, bluejay, and the small owl. The penalty is five dollars for each offense, or for the destruction of the eggs of such birds.

Premium to Inventors.—The Govern ment of "India han, as the suggestion of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, announced that a prize of five thousand rupees shall be given for an improved 1812, '13, '14, and '15; the Indian wars of tion of the Bible and the various missionary cotton cleaning machine, (unrestricted by 1811; the Florida Seminole war; and the operations at home and abroad! If this is any particular mechanical principle) such war known as Gen. Wayne's war, of 1792 an age of benevolence, it cannot be called as, in the opinion of the Government, shall have fully attained the principal obiects described by the Society, namely, referred to the Committee of the Whole on Telegraphic Bell.—One of the most in- To be so perfect in its action in separating No. 7—Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main Bounty Land Warrants, a bill has been re- Bell, which is to be put up on a new steam- comparative cheapness, as to render it likely ported from the Committee on Public Lands | er in Cincinnati. The bell is placed near to come into practicel use;" and the Agriported from the Committee on Public Lands | er in Cincinnati. The bell is placed near to come into practical use;" and the Agriin the Senate, granting the same quantity of the engine, and a number of wires connect | Horticultural Society has determined to adNo. 9—The Fourth Commandment—False Exposition.

A DRINK OF BEER FOR EVER. - Mr. Emersame Committee, and which will be reported front of the bell. If he wishes the boat to son, in one of his lectures, tells a story to favorably upon, allowing to all the officers go slow, by pulling another wire, an alarm exemplify the stability of things in England. who served during the Mexican war the is again made, and the word "slow" ap- He says that William of Wyckham, about same quantity of bounty land that is propos- pears. In like manner, other signals are the year 1150, endowed a house in the ed to be given to the officers of the war of given. The great advantage of the bell is neighborhood of Winchester, to provide a 1812. Of the success of these three several this: No misunderstanding can possibly ocbills I have but little or no doubt. And if cur between the Pilot and the Engineer, in to every one who asked it, for ever; and they pass, the depreciation in the present regard to the alarm, as the command will when Mr. Emerson was in England he was rates of warrants will most materially be appear in plain letters, until a new command curious to test this good man's credit, and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and his quantum of bread, though its donor had been dead seven hundred years.

TURPENTINE.—The Savannah Republican,

A MINE OF COIN.—Recently, says the near Albany, one of them struck a pile of Newport Abel Stillman. sovereigns. All hands immediately came Petersburg Geo! Craidall. MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF THE Use of the "grab game," shoveling their hats full Portville Albert B. Crandall. knocked off and called it half a day had house Bridge Geo. Greening New London - I. Berry B.

THE WRATH TO COME: An irreligious was informed that a ship could approach courage to eat a rattlesnake, to taste it. In not. On mentioning the recommendations spasms of the most violent character. These young man heard Mr. Whitefield without within 5 miles of the city. Between the fact, a man must cross the Plains before he he had, one of which was from a highly re-continued without interruption for many any interest, until the preacher suddenly capital and the port an excellent road exists. can summon resolution to eat it, especially spectable citizen, the merchant desired to days—often threatening immediate death. paused, then burst into a flood of tears lift: The mandarins here appear of an inferior after seeing them prepare it. The men are see them. In turning over his carpet-bag to The best medical skill could not mitigate ed up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed. class, treated us civilly, and were sanxious to very expert in spearing salmon, of which find his letters, a book rolled out on the floor. their severity or their frequency. Recently in O, my hearers ! the wrath to come? give none in return. They took sketches very abundant. They are now frequent of different parts of the ship, sent us some ly employed in the mines for a mere trifle, what are you going to do with that book in but have left the patient in a state of suffer I wept, and when the sermon was ended, remainded by the ship, sent us some ly employed in the mines for a mere trifle, what are you going to do with that book in but have left the patient in a state of suffer I wept, and when the sermon was ended, remainded by the sermon was ended, re of different parts of the ship, sent us some water, vegetables, and eggs, and then were continually inquiring when I intended to depart, Mr. Halloran, the master, baving part, Mr. Halloran, the master, baving and such generally contrive to get a shirt, having part, Mr. Halloran, the master, baving and such generally contrive to get a shirt, he master, baving part, Mr. Halloran, the master, baving part weeks to the anchorage, weighed, and proceeded to Semodi Bay, of which an accurate survey was made. I landed at this accurate survey was made. I landed at this maked, and paying no more regard to the firm, one of the most respectable in the city. In the last look in but have left the patient in a state or sunter. I work in the part of the part of the contribution of little else. Those with the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and replied, "I promission to fill the merchant's face, and

Dekuvter Institute.

The Academic Year of this Institution for 1849-50 to tow us out. The Governor of the pro- mountains they sometimes give the miners hand, and a piece of beef, preserved by means have recently been performed at St. Peters- will commence the last Wednesday in August; and convince came on board at this place. He trouble, and some collisions have taken place. of a preparation of vegetable tar, found on burg by a distinguished savant, showing the tinue 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

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

Encouraged by the success of the School under its resent Instructors, the friends of the Institute have

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 The Department of Natural Science is conducted by

the pleasure to send for the Society's infor- three or four hundred paces from the tower ophy, Astronomy, Geology, Natural History, and Chem mation and inspection, a human hand, pre- were so illuminated that you could see a fly. istry, are taught in a manner of unsurpassed interest pared four years since by my brother, Capt. The gas-lights looked red and smoky, while With it is connected the Department of Agricultura The Farmer's Course is thoroughly scientific; em

> dents will be instructed in the constitution of soils and ashes of plants, with a minute examination of their constituent elements, and the various modes of testing for their presence. A course of lectures is given during the Term on Practical Farming, explaining the relation of Geology

to Agriculture, the Soil; the Plant, and the Animal, and their various relations, the Rotation of Crops, Feeding Animals, Manures, Draining Lands, &c., &c. For further information see Catalogue. Besides Globes, Maps, &c., for the illustration of Astronomy, a Newtonian Telescope of high magnifying

power has recently been added to the apparatus. During the Summer Term, Botany and Geology receive special attention, illustrated by excursions to lo calities where these sciences may be studied as seen in nature. A Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet is accessible to the students. The Mathematical Department is under the instruction of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces

thorough instruction in Arithmetic, and the higher

eral Oratory, and Writing, receives the special atten

operation during the Fall Term, and last half of the Winter Term. Particular attention to this is solicited from all who intend to teach district schools. The Female Department is under the care of Miss SUSANNA M. COON, a graduate of Troy Female Sem inary, a lady every way competent for this responsible

Ample facilities are furnished for pursuing French, Italian, German. Drawing, Painting, Music on the

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

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 following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz:-

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

No. 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

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

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counter-

No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy—The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

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

to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ot., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. 33 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.
Vindication of the True Subbath, by J. W. Morton,

late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church

for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Sec retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9

Local Agents for the Recorder.

RHODE ISLANDI. Friendship R. W. Utter V. Genesee W. P. Langworthy. Hounsfield Wm. Green.

CONNECTICUT.

in Chens estrois Ruftspalane en state veters in the states, with two-lairon of the veters in and at least five the the grant population of cr

By the Seventh day Beptist Publishing decisity pil gain any information from us, but would there is the finest here I ever saw, and "What book is that?" said the words," said the words," said the young man, "said the young man, "said the words," said the words," said the young man, "said the words," said the young man, "said the words," said the words," said the words, "said the words," said th