

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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WHOLE NO. 314

The Sabbath Recorder.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Our paper of last week contained a brief account of the thirteenth annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society. The deep interest generally felt in the new translation question, which was extensively discussed at that meeting, induces us to abridge, from the N. Y. Recorder, a more complete report of what was said and done on the subject.

At an early stage in the proceedings, Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, of Stillwater, rose and remarked, that last year the resolution passed in 1838, restricting the Society to the circulation of the common English version, had been rescinded, and he had now to propose its re-annulment in the following terms:

Resolved, That this Society, in its issues of the English Scriptures, shall be restricted to the commonly-received version, without note or comment.

This opened the way for a discussion which continued through two days, and in which the leading members of the Baptist denomination took part.

The President, SPENCER H. CONE, was one of the first speakers upon the subject, and his aim was to show, that the principle upon which the Society was founded—"The Bible Translated"—required them to procure and publish the best translations within their reach.

A proposition was then made to vote on the resolution at 5 o'clock, giving about two hours for the discussion, but this proposition was rejected, and the following day at 12 o'clock was fixed as the time for closing the debate and taking the vote.

Several amendments were proposed to the above-named resolution, with a view to get the action of the Society on the question of circulating the Scriptures in the most faithful versions that can be procured. But none of the amendments seemed to meet with favor, and the discussion on the original resolution proceeded.

Dr. DOWLING spoke at considerable length, endeavoring to justify himself from the charge of inconsistency in opposing the amended version.

Mr. WESCOTT, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, followed. He cherished no unkind feelings towards any individual here or elsewhere. He stood in the presence of Almighty God, whom he adored as the God of purity and truth; and the nearer we approach to him, the more shall we love that truth, and endeavor to give it to the nations of the earth. I believe in my soul, that the English version is not a correct one, and it had been generally acknowledged to be so since the days of the Reformation.

In pleading for the circulation of this Catholic version, they say that its errors can be corrected with very little scholarship. How can I vote to confine ourselves to an erroneous version? If there was but one error, it would be our duty to correct it. One passage says, "He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself." This is incorrect. By damnation, the people generally understand the eternal loss of the soul. Our brethren may tell us that damnation is an old English word, and it has been consecrated; its proper meaning is the same as condemnation, and we must not change it! Some would say, Brother Wescott's conduct deserves damnation, and thus try to bring the word back to its proper meaning. We have twenty thousand errors in this book. When the second edition of the English Bible was published, two hundred changes were made in it, and they were made without any authority. We have been told that we aim only to change baptize and say immerse, and that this will hurt the Baptist denomination, who will be charged with making a Baptist Bible. But I don't care what denomination it hurts. Let God's truth be honored; let his truth be sustained. I regard every truth that is concealed or perverted in that book as a prisoner in a dungeon. It is that same truth which God has given which I wish to be given to the nations of the earth. A plan has been proposed by which that truth shall be given to the world. Shall we close down the gates, and declare that there shall not be any such plan? Some plan must be adopted. I have in my pocket a letter from a member of a church in Baltimore, of which Dr. Fuller is pastor, in favor of a change. Dr. Fuller has very much changed his views on the subject, and now approves of a new version. Is it right that we should bind ourselves to an erroneous version, and prohibit Societies from circulating any other version? For the sake of God and his eternal Truth—for the sake of clear consciences when we appear before his throne—for the sake of immortal souls, do not bind yourselves to a version which every Pædobaptist believes to be erroneous.

Rev. Dr. HAGUE said he lifted his hand to God, and in the name of the great Head of the Church protested against doing that which his brother had called on them in the name of God to do. But this new version is not the main question for our consideration. As respects the version of Scripture now in common use, if it contains errors, what shall be said of the book written by command of a heathen king, called the Septuagint, from which John and Christ preached, and which the apostles quoted? If that work was good enough for Christ and his apostles, believed by holy men, honored by the glorious dead, and defended at the stake, is good enough for me and for you. If we should change the word baptize into immerse, and win the word baptize into immerse, we should have to do the same thing again in a few years. If you will now cross the Hudson river, and go a few miles from the shore, you will find the old Dutch minister using the Dutch word

doopen, translated from baptizo. He says to the child which he holds in his arms, "I dip thee," and then falls to sprinkling its face with water. If baptize were crowded out and immerse prevailed, you would find that history would make known the difference between the meaning and the application of the word. The meaning is one thing and the application is another. The word board signifies a piece of wood longer and broader than is called a block. But the word board is applied to twenty things; to deliberative assemblies, &c. The word house, meaning a human habitation, is applied to a commercial firm, to Congress, to Parliament; but it does not mean a Parliament. Baptize means dip; so says Richardson, the chronological lexicographer. What has been done with baptize can be done with immerse. But all your debate, your time and money are lost, while they are expended upon this subject, which is not the main question. Why are these brethren here? The great question is another question which has called this concourse together. It is, whether a metropolitan Board, acting under a Society composed of a few hundred individuals, shall commit 700,000 people—whether the metropolitan power shall stamp itself on millions of Christian men. Were we impressed with such sentiments as underlie the words of the last speaker, who calls on this Society to take action in this matter, all confidence would be lost. They are anti-republican, anti-baptist. It was not so in the days of our fathers. It was not so when Messrs. Cone, Parkinson, and Sommers were appointed to consult with the English about a new version. For about a dozen men in New York, the most of them in secular life, to say, "We are the men to do this thing," is preposterous and absurd. The way to do it would be, when the churches, from the North to the South, from the Atlantic to the Western Lakes, shall come up and give you the authority to do these things. Then, do them. But if you act otherwise, and make the attempt on your own responsibility, you are unjust to men, and traitors against Christ. I speak as a Roger Williams man. These City Boards attempting to do what they have no right to do, unless authorized by the churches, are the germs of those bloody and oppressive hierarchies which drove the Puritans from England, and Roger Williams from Massachusetts. I love this brother [pointing to President Cone] as well now as I did when he baptized me, and to his honor that I was baptized by him, and to his glory that he baptized me in the name of Christ, and not in his own name. The building up of hierarchies is a gradual work. When a Roman Emperor made his horse a consul, it was a strange thing, and is so regarded by us; but when an American Emperor shall make his horse a consul, it will not be regarded here as a strange thing at all, for our debasement and corruption must be gradual.

Rev. Mr. TURNBULL, of New York, said that he would take a few moments in favor of harmony and peace. He should regret to hear the question discussed with any personal reference, and trusted that nothing would be said to disturb the unity of feeling which so happily distinguished the Baptist denomination. He wished to consider the question on its own merits, and to speak on it with no other than the most fraternal sentiments. Several attempts have been made to define the position of individuals. This was comparatively of slight importance. Such considerations should be kept in the background. The subject should be looked at in the broadest light of Christian truth. He did not agree with what had been said by many, that the question turned on the meaning of the Greek word for baptize. There was also a prudential view which must not be lost sight of. The received version is not free from faults; it is not, on the whole, the best that is likely to obtain? It has been argued that the word baptize is not an English word, because it has been transferred from the Greek. But this, he would take leave to submit, is not the *non sequitur*. A very large portion of our English language consists of elements transferred from foreign tongues. We have terms in common use from the Norman, Greek, and especially from the Latin. But they are none the worse for that. They have become good words by adoption, even if they are not native, just as many of us have become good citizens by adoption, although we are foreigners by birth. As to the history of the word baptizo, its use can be traced back to a more remote period than is often supposed. The old Italic version was in use at the time of St. Jerome. This was the basis of St. Jerome's version, which has since gained such wide celebrity—the approved version of the Catholic Church, under the title of the Vulgate. The word baptizo was transferred from the Greek into this Italic version in Latin. It had been translated by the words *mergo, tingo, immergo*, but the Latin had become Greecized; and these words lost their original force; and the idea of immersion which they conveyed was substituted in their place. The patristic Latin modified the meaning of those terms, which originally meant immersion, just as Milton has modified the word itself in English. He has the expression, "A cold, shuddering dew dips me all o'er," that is, in fact, deriding dew dips me all o'er; that is, more definite than any of the correlative terms; it meant to immerse—nothing more and nothing less. At an early period, to be sure, what was called clinic baptism came into use—that is, the baptism of the sick, to whom the rite was administered in their beds; but here the subjects were wetted all over with water, showing that the idea of immersion was intended to be realized as far possible. The ancient baptisteries at Rome, at Pisa, and other Italian cities, show what was the universal mode. They are over four feet deep, and large enough to immerse a dozen persons. The word baptizo, it thus appears,

from every source of evidence, signifies immersion. It was at first transferred into the Latin, then into the English, though not by King James. It is a good, sound, authentic, significant word; its meaning cannot be mistaken; it is entitled to its place in the English Bible; it should not be eliminated from that sacred record; it is not a stranger and foreigner, but a fellow-citizen with the saints and with the household of God. Nor is the change under contemplation easy to be introduced. Language cannot be made the subject of arbitrary legislation. If you expunge this word from the literal copy, it will still live in the heart and the memory. The measure proposed, therefore, is altogether superfluous. And it is as needless as it is unprofitable. The common people do not demand it. The interests of the church do not demand it. The mass of the people are lost, when left to the free, unprejudiced study of the Bible, turn out Baptists, with no other translation than this which is now trusted them than scholars.

He must confess that his reverence for the Bible had been greatly wounded by the language which had been used in regard to the imperfections of the present version. He did not like to hear it said that it contained 20,000 errors. Dr. Blaney had said the same thing of the Greek original from which the translation was made, but upon examination they proved of a very insignificant character. He hoped that these trivial imperfections, whether in Greek manuscripts or in the English version, would not be forced into a magnitude which did not belong to them.

Rev. Dr. INE would give three reasons why he wanted the resolution to be passed. We did not need a revised version—we ought not to attempt to make one—and we could not accomplish it if we did try it. Much was said in reference to the imperfections of the authorized English version. Nothing which comes through human hands can be perfect; but after examination it will be found that, for the purpose for which it was designed, for the masses, for the fire-side, for the highways and by-ways of ordinary life, a more appropriate, idiomatic, and expressive version could not be produced. It was superior to the version of Luther himself. We could not have a version of Scripture which, in all particulars, would be so well adapted to the masses—to the homes of our land. Some words are obsolete—antiquated; but the smallest scholar in our Sabbath-schools can detect the intended meaning of the writers. *Baptize* is not the correlative of *immerse*. *Sir*, *immerse* is not the word. First, Tertullian uses the word in *Hermas* it does not occur at all; with him circumlocution is invariably resorted to. But Tertullian has *tingo, baptizans, mergito*—never *mergo* or *immergo*. None of the Latin writers down to the sixth century use *mergo* or *immergo*. Tertullian settled down upon *baptizo*. Minutius Felix, the word came into the Anglo-Saxon language of Augustine. In the reign of Alfred, *baptizo* occurs as an English word. It is eight hundred years older than immerse. Immerse simply signifies to sink. It is not necessary to take the person or thing out of the water. If you sink it, you immerse it. *Dip* is the correlative of *baptizo*.

Deacon COLGATE was sorry to be obliged to speak. There were learned brethren here whom he desired to learn from. But the circumstances in which I have been placed seem to demand that I should address this meeting. I have been astonished, while sitting here, to hear the remarks which have been made. I was one of the earliest to bring this matter before the public. I felt it a duty incumbent on me to turn a deaf ear on the most learned members. I listened to all the debates of the first divines of the American Bible Society. They treated us well in all their debates. All the arguments that I have heard were the recommendations of expediency. All principle seems to have been uniformly discarded or made subservient to expediency, but nothing made subservient to expediency, but nothing said of our duty to our God. The Baptists are said to be inconsistent. They say, "See what the translation has done for Baptists." But my little experience tells me that we have been driven from every nation except England and America, where we can live in spite of the translation. I stand up for the common people. When they tell me that the translators altered "in water" and said "with water," I can see that it is an erroneous idea conveyed by a false translation. Much has been said about "this precious Bible." It is precious for its truths; but who thinks it precious for its errors? If our fathers took the errors of the Bible for the ground of their consolation, it was not a true one. We have been charged with bringing up this subject clandestinely. I brought it before the Society, and am willing to bear the blame and the censure. I bring to bear the Word of God, and will not believe in consecrating error or ecclesiastical fraud. I read that "if you add or take from the Book of Life, or add to your name from the Book of Life, or add to you all the plagues mentioned in that book." * * * To translate the word for the heathen and not for the English tongue is a manifest inconsistency. This may not suit the learned; but I tell you that multitudes of my poor ignorant Baptist brethren need to be informed. Do let me read our resolutions and see if we are such heretics as they came the severe rebuke which they say they came here to administer. We came here to rebuke; but they came here to rebuke. [Here Mr. Colgate read the resolutions of the Board on the subject of translating.] Mr. Colgate then signified that he would offer the stereotype plates of the revised edition to the Society, if they would accept of them.

Dr. DOWLING said it might be thought that if those plates were not offered to the Society, there would be an end of it; but the Board had a perfect right to print from them, and the restriction must be replaced.

Rev. R. JENNINGS, of Connecticut, said he was afraid before he came that there was a great deal of wrong on both sides, and he found it was true. He did not fall in with either party. They were both to blame—he did not know which was the most so. A man may get to heaven, if he looks sharp, with the present version, but for himself he must say that he had often been led by it into great errors. He hoped the discussion would be conducted with a better spirit, more kindness, more prayer; but he thought the time had not come for a new translation, though he was not disposed to make an idol of this.

Rev. Mr. WESCOTT, of Stillwater, did not believe that the American and Foreign Bible Society was the body to make the translation. Their business was to circulate the Bible, and furnish the means of translating to our missionaries. He did not believe the American and Foreign Bible Society could give a version that would take the place of a Baptist Bible. The great essential truths necessary to salvation are brought out in the old English version. I will not now touch upon the subject of a new version by the aid and consent of all the other Christians. When we asked for incorporation in 1845, we denied, through Judge Harris, whom we depended upon to plead our cause in the Senate of this State, as well as through others, and also by public documents, that we had any intention of making a new version of the Scriptures. I think the Society and the Board are bound by these pledges.

A letter was read from a meeting in Baltimore, held on Monday, May 20th, and composed of Baptists, deprecating any change in the present version of the Scriptures. A communication from a meeting at Buffalo was read, protesting against the reception of the stereotype plates, and against the publication of a new revised edition of the Bible by the Society. The Boston remonstrance, equally numerous signed, was presented. The President announced that he had thirty such papers at home.

Rev. Mr. GRAFTON expressed his fullest confidence in the old-fashioned Bible, and his regret that the Society had made any movement respecting a new one.

Rev. Mr. WOOLSEY, of Connecticut, believed this Society was not the proper one to make a new version of the Scriptures. He hoped the various denominations would unite in making a revision.

Mr. ARMITAGE proposed the appointment of a committee of learned men to correspond with learned men throughout the world on all words involved in the question of revising the Scriptures—their report to be presented at the next annual meeting of the Society. No vote was taken on the subject.

Several other persons spoke briefly upon the general subject, until the hour arrived for taking the vote, when the question was put and the resolution adopted.

The following preamble and resolution on the record that previously adopted, viz. "Whereas, by the Constitution of this Society, it is its object to aid in the wider circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in all lands;

Resolved, That it is not the province or duty of the American and Foreign Bible Society to attempt on their own part, or to procure from others, a revision of the commonly received version of the Sacred Scriptures."

The election of officers of the Society for the ensuing year gave occasion for a good deal of ill feeling. It was done by ballot, and Spencer H. Cone was unanimously chosen President. He peremptorily declined to fill the office, however, and stated that he had it in mind to resign every office he held in the benevolent associations of the denomination. Rev. Bartholomew Welch was chosen President. Nathan C. Platt was chosen Treasurer in place of Wm. Colgate, and Sewall S. Cutting was chosen Corresponding Secretary in place of Wm. H. Wyckoff. A resolution was passed expressing a high sense of Mr. Cone's services, and regretting his retirement. A similar resolution in relation to Mr. Colgate was proposed, but withdrawn at the request of his son, who thought the resolution a reflection upon his father, and that the Society had passed a vote of censure upon him by choosing another in his place.

A BLIND GIRL AND HER BIBLE.

Would you know the value of the Bible? Let me introduce you to a scene of deep and thrilling interest, as related by a minister, an eye-witness. A young woman, completely blind and deaf, was brought before a number of eminent surgeons, to see if anything could be done for her.

Her sad condition had been produced by a violent pain in the head. The only method of communicating with her was by tapping her hand, which signified *no*—and by squeezing it, which signified *yes*. The surgeons concluded that her case was incurable; and in reply to her earnest inquiries, she received the unwelcome *tap*. She immediately burst into tears, and wept aloud in all the bitterness of anguish. "What," inquired she, "shall I never see the light of day, or hear a human voice? Must I remain shut up in darkness and silence as long as I live?"

And had she again been able to see, she might have been pointed to the promises of the Bible; if to hear, they might have been cited for her comfort. At length a friend who was present took up the Bible, and placed it to her breast. It was a touching and beautiful act. "Is this the Bible?" Her hand was squeezed in reply. She immediately clasped the Bible in her hands, and held it up to her bosom, and exclaimed, "This is the only comfort I have left; I

shall never more be able to look upon its blessed pages, but I can think of the blessed promises I have learned from it."—and then began to repeat some of its promises: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he will sustain thee." "Call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver thee." "My grace is sufficient for thee," &c. She dried her tears, became submissive to the will of God, and was happy.

THE INQUIRY.

AS SUNG BY THE HUTCHINSONS.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roam—
Do ye not know some spot,
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the West,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind softened to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered, "No!"
Whose unwelcome voice
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs—
Where sorrow never lives,
And infidelity never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while, and murmuring, answered, "No!"
And thou, serene moon,
Who with such holy face
Dost look upon the earth,
Know'st thou in night's embrace,
A spot that no better land—
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a sweet voice, but sad, responded, "No!"
Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no happier spot,
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, Hope, and Love—best boons to mortals given—
Waved their bright wings, and whispered, "Yes, in heaven!"

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN HAYTI.

By a Correspondent of the Independent.

Taking into consideration the past history of this island, and the present universal prevalence and predominance of the Roman Catholic religion, I am sure your readers will not be less surprised than I was to learn, that there is here the most entire religious toleration. Protestants may preach in their chapels, in the streets, or from house to house, without the least hindrance from government, and with assurances of its sanction and protection. This has been variously tested on both parts of the island, that is, under both the Haytian and Spanish governments. It was most thoroughly tested some time since at the Haytian capital. Rev. Mr. Judd and lady, Baptist missionaries from the United States, in riding through the city upon one of their great church festival days, unexpectedly came upon one of their immense religious processions, in which the other images and idols of the principal church, are borne through the cross every street. At the approach of the cross every Catholic reverently uncovers his head; and in case any are so profane as not to do this willingly, there are officers in attendance to compel them to do it. This procession extended through several streets, and Mr. Judd was completely blocked in. As on commencing his mission he had gone before the proper officer and received the sanction and protection of government, he determined, for the double purpose of testing those assurances of protection, and of showing his disapproval of their ceremonies, not to uncover his head.

The cross approached, the multitude uncovered their heads, and crossed themselves. He alone of the vast throng sat quietly upon his horse, with his hat upon his head. It so happened, that the principal officer was near him, who, seeing that he was a foreigner, and supposing he was ignorant of their customs, politely requested him (in French, the language universally spoken) to remove his hat. By this time many hundreds had gathered as near as possible to witness what was passing. Mr. J. had sufficient knowledge of the French to say: "My hat is well as it is." The officer supposed he did not understand what was wanted, and explained in various ways; but Mr. J. assured him that he understood him perfectly; and to convince him that it was so, took off his hat, and then deliberately placed it upon his head again.

The offense was deliberate! What should the officer do? He elevated his police-staff, and made an attempt forcibly to remove the hat. Mr. J. dropped his bridle, and with both hands held it upon his head. The officer, by this time, beginning to doubt whether he had a right thus to interfere with a foreigner, desisted from his efforts and passed on.

The movement was a bold one—in the presence of thousands—and the issue was looked for with the deepest interest. On carrying the matter up to the proper authority, the officer was very severely censured for his conduct in thus interfering with a foreigner, and dismissed with the remark: "His (Mr. J.'s) religion does not consist in forms; it is something better. He does not need to take his hat off."

A victory no less signal for Protestantism and religious toleration has still more recently occurred on the other part of the island, which is under Spanish rule. A Wesleyan missionary, from Port-au-Plat, on the northern side of the island, went across to St. Domingo. While there, he preached several times in English, and at length announced that he would preach in Spanish, and did so. The next day he was arrested by order of the bishop, and brought before an ecclesiastical court. He appealed from this court directly to the Governor or President, who not only acquitted him, but strongly censured the bishop for his interference in the matter, and told him that although the Catholic was the principal religion in his dominions, Protest-

ants were nevertheless as free to preach and publish their sentiments, if they were disposed so to do, as Catholics.

Since writing the above, I have been presented with a copy of the "Constitution de L'Empire D'Hayti," which is just issued. It is the Constitution of 1846, revised by the present government. I copy from it two articles in reference to the freedom of the press and religious toleration, which certainly are most remarkable for their liberality. Some heads longer crowned may certainly learn important lessons from this recent aspirant to a place among their number. The articles are as follows:—

ARTICLE XXI.

Section 1. Every one has a right to express his opinion on all matters, and to write or print his thoughts or views.

Section 2. No writing shall be subject to any legal censure previous to publication.

Section 3. The abuses of this right are defined and controlled by the law without limit.

ARTICLE XXII.

Section 1. All forms of religious worship are equally free.

Section 2. Each one has a right to profess his religion, and exercise freely his own mode of worship, provided he does not trouble the public peace.

PIOUS FRAUDS OF "FATHER" MEEK.

To the editor of the Pennsylvania Telegraph:

A personal injury may be borne with patience, when a flagrant wrong is inflicted, and wantonly inflicted, on an unassuming, quiet body of Christians, from mere sectarian zeal, it is not only unbecoming to bear an unjust imputation, but really an imperative duty to reprove the iniquity, that their influence and usefulness be not impaired, and thereby the cause of truth suffer damage. And it is with this view, alone, that I take up my pen to disabuse the public mind of a calumny, perpetrated in a "high place," on a long-suffering people.

When the Senate bill, for the relief of the Seventh-day Baptists, was before the House of Representatives, a few weeks since, and a motion was made to refer it to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, which was resisted by its friends, believing that it would be fatal in such prejudiced hands, "Father" Meek, the chairman of that committee, intimated that he was not opposed to some provision for that branch of the Redeemer's flock, provided the door was not opened too widely; and under that implied pledge, it was referred to the said committee; but no sooner had it gotten into the clutches of that "wolf in sheep's clothing," than he made not only an adverse report, but stepped beyond the record, to make it as injurious as possible to the oppressed petitioners.

However successfully the trick was consummated, or by whatever code of morals he can reconcile his jesuitical jugglery to Christian fair dealing, I pretend not to divine; but it is certainly descending beneath the cause of the weak and down-trodden, who have been suffering for years, under an onerous, unequal, and iniquitous law; and withal to do it in the most sneaking and contemptible manner. Manly opposition we admire where there is just cause of dis-sension, but sneaking trickery is too much beneath any man, much more so to an honorable representative, and still more so to a professed Christian.

The writer does not design to attempt to reply, at present, to the puerile sophistry of the "Report," but feels it due to his brethren, who have hitherto enjoyed an enviable reputation throughout the Commonwealth, to refute the following scandal, gratuitously fastened upon them in that "Report." On page 4, the memorialists are charged with having "stigmatized" the Supreme Bench of this State as "religious zealots," than which there is nothing more disingenuous or more unfounded.

"Whether the learned jurists," says the Report, "who constitute the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth, and who are stigmatized in pamphlets circulated through the House by the memorialists as 'religious zealots,' erred when, to the regret of the memorialists, they decided that the act of 1794 comes within the meaning of the foregoing constitutional provisions," &c.

The writer of such an application of language must be either a fool or a knave, and we have no reason to dignify him with the former epithet. The only language in any pamphlet, circulated by the memorialists, which could be contorted thus, is to be found on the fifth page of the "Appeal to the Friends of Equal Rights and Religious Freedom in the United States, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference MDCCCXLVI," which is in the following words:—"Religious zealots in our State Legislatures and on the Judicial Bench, have violated the Constitution of the Nation, established an article of their religious creed, and made it penal for others of different sentiments to follow out their own honest convictions of duty to God."

This language was written and published, as may be seen on the face of the document, two years before the decision was had in their case, in the "highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth," as the pious oppressor of the Commonwealth, who has so long perverted it, to cover his base perfidy with some specious gloss, and, at the same time, some assen-like, insidiously thrust the dagger into his bleeding victim. Were it nothing but the inconvenience the suffering Seventh-day Baptists have to endure from such malicious sources, we might endure the in-jury, and not trouble you and the public servants with our complaints in this matter; but in our present position we feel it due to our posterity to refute the calumny; and expose the base trick, designed to engender and perpetuate prejudices against our community.

A SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, June 6, 1850.

REFLEX INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Notwithstanding the earnestness of feeling with which our foreign mission was undertaken, and notwithstanding the general favor with which the enterprise is now regarded, there are some among us who still doubt whether the money which we are expending upon it might not be more profitably employed in our own country.

Since the above was written, we learn that several lines of omnibuses are to be run between Newark and Jersey City on Sundays, on account of the stoppage of the cars.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 1.

GLASGOW, May 29th, 1850.

The preparatory steps in the combined effort for shutting, on Sundays, the Post Offices throughout this country, are still being zealously pursued, the day of decision having been deferred.

Our much-respected Queen has given birth to another Prince; and, in compliment to the Duke of Wellington, he is to be named Arthur. The sounds of congratulation upon the happy event have not, however, died away, before the London correspondent of the Oxford Herald, a Tractarian newspaper, intimates a rumor, that Prince Albert, the Queen-Consort, has objected to the Prince of Wales (heir to the throne) being taught the Church Catechism—which, it is added, the tutor of the boy takes much to heart.

The High Church Party—as the Romanizers are here misnamed—are meeting with other discouragements. The appeal of Mr. Gorham to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from the decision of the Court of Arches, (which rendered a profession of faith in the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration necessary to his induction), having proved unfavorable to the Bishop of Exeter, he brought the case before the Court of Queen's Bench, seeking a prohibition to compel the Bishop to induct Mr. G.

Notwithstanding the Sabbath-keepers of my native State, Pennsylvania, have failed thus far in obtaining specific relief—exemption from the operation of the onerous and invidious law of 1794, which wrests from them a sixth part of their precious time, in addition to the seventh that they voluntarily and conscientiously devote unto the Lord, in hallowing his holy day, agreeably to his requirement; or, rather, notwithstanding they were cheated again, by the most despicable trick, out of a hearing before the House of Representatives, after their Bill had passed the Senate, at the recent session of the Legislature of that Commonwealth,—yet some progress has been made in the cause of equal rights and religious liberty—some bright tints are now discernible, tipping the edges of the dark cloud which has been hanging over them so long—at least, enough to give encouragement to hope, that deliverance is near at hand; and we believe that it was the conviction of this fact, that induced the wily Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to resort to the contemptible trick he did—the pious fraud—to choke off the question, lest, from indignation which made him quake, the cause of religious equality would have prevailed had a direct vote been had in that Body at that time.

PROGRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

Notwithstanding the Sabbath-keepers of my native State, Pennsylvania, have failed thus far in obtaining specific relief—exemption from the operation of the onerous and invidious law of 1794, which wrests from them a sixth part of their precious time, in addition to the seventh that they voluntarily and conscientiously devote unto the Lord, in hallowing his holy day, agreeably to his requirement; or, rather, notwithstanding they were cheated again, by the most despicable trick, out of a hearing before the House of Representatives, after their Bill had passed the Senate, at the recent session of the Legislature of that Commonwealth,—yet some progress has been made in the cause of equal rights and religious liberty—some bright tints are now discernible, tipping the edges of the dark cloud which has been hanging over them so long—at least, enough to give encouragement to hope, that deliverance is near at hand; and we believe that it was the conviction of this fact, that induced the wily Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, to resort to the contemptible trick he did—the pious fraud—to choke off the question, lest, from indignation which made him quake, the cause of religious equality would have prevailed had a direct vote been had in that Body at that time.

However much the "old fox" may have plumed himself on that disreputable triumph, or however the loud hosannas of the followers of Constantine, may have flushed his vanity for the moment, yet his glory was but short-lived; for he met with a decided defeat, a few days afterward, on calling up his Bill to prevent the sale of Ardent Spirits on Sunday. Pending that question, Dr. Burden offered the following amendment: "That no spirituous liquors shall be sold on the

Sabbath day, the seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday;" and as the Sabbath-keepers were choked off from a hearing by Meek's "Report," in their case, the talented mover of this amendment took advantage of the opportunity to make a strong appeal to the House in their behalf, and contended, very ably and conclusively, that the seventh day is the only true Sabbath of the Bible.

Meek resisted the amendment with all his power, and exerted himself to the utmost to rally the forces of the devotees, to save the Sun-ceremony-worship-day from being desecrated by having another day alike honored in the prohibition of that iniquitous traffic on it. The amendment, however, was adopted in committee of the whole—some earnest of the feeling of the House to extend relief to our people; and it is at the same time an equally significant rebuke to the "pious" oppressor.

What was the final disposition of the Bill and its amendment, I have not learned; but on the day of the adjournment of the Legislature, a Senator informed me by letter, that they accomplished something for us in an indirect way. Heretofore, half of all the fines, (in each case four dollars,) was paid to the informer, and as this was a tempting People, and as many vile persons, who had no regard for the sacredness of the first day of the week, availed themselves of it to raise money to pay for their Sunday revels at the grogery, a proposition was made, and promptly carried through both Houses, though strenuously resisted by "Father" Meek, to have the whole of all the fines accruing from indictments under the Sunday law paid into the State Treasury!

Now, as the inducement to speculation is destroyed—the spoils gone, and with them "Othello's occupation"—no longer any revenue to be derived by the rascally patriots for their iniquitous work of informing, our People may be less annoyed hereafter: still, that does not release them, in my opinion, from protesting against the ban, under which they lie as freemen, and from testifying against the perversion of the Lord's holy, sanctified day. And we trust that they will not cease to bear witness to the truth of their Master—the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords—at all times and under all circumstances, until all Powers and Principalities shall abandon the "commandments of men," and restore the right to all persons to walk in the statutes of the Lord their God, without let or hindrance.

A disciple's mission—all disciples' mission—is to bear testimony to the truth of his Master's Word, and honor his laws, whatever trials, stripes or tribulations it may subject him to. Like Paul, he must glory in them, and esteem it a privilege to be thus distinguished. True soldiers of the Cross must always be on the alert to guard their banner, and ever prove faithful unto death, in the most trying emergencies, and under the most distressing discomfitures; and the more so, the darker the hour, or the greater the danger. It was this indomitable assurance of our countrymen, while in Mexico, that crowned the victory of Buena Vista, where our army was three times defeated during the same battle, yet became the victors of the field, by not knowing that they had been beaten. In an infinitely better cause, must our People still contend valiantly, and be not dismayed, although defeated once, twice, or thrice. Perseverance will gain a Buena Vista victory for them. They must not be content short of a full concession to their equal rights and immunities; they must not prove treacherous to their cause, nor sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage—to gain a little quiet. Peace may be purchased at too dear a rate, when it sacrifices any just principle or duty. Bravery may accomplish much—moral bravery, I mean, for I commend no other; while truckling subserviency only rivets manacles the tighter. We must face all obstacles, all dangers, with a bold front, and never fail to protest against all injustice and oppression, from whatever source it may come, or under whatever guise it may appear.

And in this connection I must remark, that our People were not true to themselves in not protesting against the scandal in Meek's "Report," charging them with having "stigmatized" the Supreme Court, and in not having a disclaimer entered on the Journal of the House of Representatives. The "Report" is on record, and thus becomes part of history. The same record ought to transmit the refutation of the vile libel. I have paid my respects to him in another place, on that point, yet it was due to themselves to have done it as a body. They have lost a great advantage by their delinquency in this matter; at least, they cannot fail to suffer damage from the prejudices it may engender against them; while confronting the reviler on the spot, and confounding him, would tell well for them in another effort hereafter. Boldness, arising from conscious integrity, is always admired, and never fails to gain confidence and win popular favor; while pusillanimity excites distrust and creates contempt. So, while engaged in this crusade against injustice and oppression, we must maintain an undaunted front, without compromising any principle to gain a partial advantage, and we shall eventually succeed.

MAY 30, 1850. W. M. F.

FEARFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.—A Dublin correspondent of the London News relates, under date of May 6th:—"Yesterday morning a shocking occurrence took place in a Roman Catholic chapel here, a murderous assault having been made by a supposed lunatic upon two clergymen while engaged in the celebration of divine service. While the Rev. Messrs. J. Coigan and Edward O'Rourke were officiating at mass at two separate altars in the Carmelite church, Francis McMahon rushed into the sanctuary with his hat on, and drawing a very formidable and ponderous bludgeon from beneath his coat, first assailed the priest at the principal altar, and then rushed at the other clergyman and inflicted two desperate wounds on his head, leaving him to all appearance dead at the foot of the altar. The utmost consternation prevailed amongst a thousand persons. McMahon is respectively connected, is deaf and dumb, but having been educated at the Caremont Institution he can write well.

OHIO STATE PEACE SOCIETY.

The friends of peace in Ohio held a Convention at Columbus on the 18th of May, at which they completed the organization of a State Peace Society, elected officers, appointed twelve delegates to the Frankfort Peace Convention, and adopted a series of resolutions setting forth their views. The following preamble to the Constitution gives the reasons for organizing a Society:—

WHEREAS, the resort to war, as a means of settling international difficulties, is fraught with unmingled and unmitigated evil, creating an immense and useless sacrifice of blood and treasure, involving the worst corruption of morals, stimulating and feeding the most savage and brutal passions, and sundering the bonds of human brotherhood; and whereas, war, as an arbiter of right, is blind to justice, and perfectly capricious in its award; and whereas, we believe it practicable, in the present enlightened age of the world, to revolutionize public sentiment in regard to war, and supersede it entirely by the substitution of pacific and equitable arbitration; therefore, for the attainment of this great end, we hereby form ourselves into a State Peace Society.

The objects of the Society, and its mode of operations, are thus set forth in the second article of the Constitution:—"The objects of the Society shall be to abolish the custom of international war, and supersede its necessity by substituting international arbitration, or by any other peaceable means. For the promotion of these objects, we propose to act upon the public mind, setting forth the facts in regard to the evils of war, its unrighteousness of principle, its injustice as an arbiter of right, and its terrible havoc upon human well-being in every possible form. We propose, also, to cultivate the spirit of universal brotherhood, to promote intercommunion of nations, and by all practicable means to bind together the interests and hearts of the civilized nations of the earth."

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The Twenty-second Anniversary of this Society was held in Boston, May 21. From an abstract of the Report, read by Rev. Mr. Beckwith, the Corresponding Secretary, it appears that the Society's operations have been, during the year, more extensive and encouraging than usual. The friends of peace have from the first sought to supersede the custom of war by peaceful substitutes, such as individuals employ for the settlement of their disputes. This idea of substitutes for war, as a simple, feasible, and effective measure, has at length been brought pretty fully before the world by the three General Peace Congresses already held—the first at London in 1843, the next at Brussels in 1848, and the third at Paris last year. After noticing these Congresses, the Report speaks of the Congress which is to be held the ensuing August at Frankfurt in Germany, and gives an account of the special efforts made to secure delegates to this Congress from our own country. Some have already gone, many others are appointed, and it is expected that America will be fully represented to the chief events of the year in Europe, bearing on this cause, and then states that a very large number of petitions from all parts of our country had been presented to our Congress, requesting its efforts to secure peaceful substitutes of some sort for the sword, and that only one vote was wanting in the House of Representatives to obtain a special committee on the subject. Five agents have been in the Society's service, including one at its office, and its Corresponding Secretary. Publications have been on a much larger scale than usual. Of Jay's Review of the Mexican War, 17,000, and of Livmore's Prize Review, 7,000; in all 24,000 of these bound volumes, beside periodicals, tracts, and other volumes—an amount equal to about 7,000,000 of tract pages. Receipts, \$6,204 31, an increase over the preceding year of more than 50 per cent; expenses, \$6,194 54; leaving in the treasury a balance of \$9 77.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The thirty-fourth Anniversary of this Society was held in Boston, May 21. The annual report represents the general interests of the Society as advancing. The available funds for the year have been \$32,754 40, and the disbursements \$30,181 53. The whole number of young men aided during the year is 436. In the classical course, 207; in the theological course, 229. Number aided at the West, 92. Fifty-nine have finished their studies, during the year, and entered the ministry. An encouraging advance has been made in this department. The new applicants have been 114, eleven more than last year.

SOCIETY TO PROMOTE WESTERN EDUCATION.

The Ladies Society for the promotion of Education at the West, held a meeting in Boston, recently, and was addressed by Rev. James H. Means of Dorchester, Rev. Mr. Thompson of New York, and others. This Society was formed in Boston by the Congregationalists, on 4th of February, 1846. It has sent out more than 60 female teachers. More than 100 conversions have been reported in the schools. Applications plished teachers of music, the modern languages, &c. Iowa has sent for eleven teachers, and Illinois has sent for as many good teachers as the Society can spare.

SANDWICH ISLAND PRINCES.—The Sandwich Island Princes, Alexander Liholiho Iliho and Lot Kamehadeha, recently arrived in New York in company with Dr. Judd. It is said that the British Government not only assumed the expenses of Dr. Judd and the Princes, during their stay in England, but also paid their fare back to this country. After stopping a short time in New York, they went on to Washington, whence they intend making a trip to Michigan and Niagara, previous to their departure for their Island Kingdom of the Pacific in July.

ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE.—We have received from Samuel Hueston, of 139 Nassau-st., N. Y., a specimen number of the Illustrated Domestic Bible, by the Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M. A., which it is proposed to issue in 25 numbers at 25 cents each. The distinguishing features of the work are thus set forth in the prospectus:—

- 1. Seven hundred Wood Engravings.
2. Many thousand Marginal References.
3. Three Finely Executed Steel Maps.
4. Numerous Improved Readings.
5. A Corrected Chronological Order.
6. The Poetical Books in the Metrical Form.
7. An Exposition of each chapter, containing the essence of the best Commentators, with much original matter by the Editor.
8. Reflections, drawn from the subjects of the chapter, and giving, in a condensed form, its spiritual import.
9. Questions at the end of each chapter for family examination.
10. Dates affixed to the Chapters for each Morning and Evening's Reading, comprising the whole Bible in a year.

An examination of the specimen number has impressed us very favorably with Mr. Hueston's undertaking. The notes seem to be accurate and intelligible; the reading is in many cases improved; the maps and engravings are well executed, and well adapted to teach the geography and illustrate the manners and customs of the East. We can very heartily commend this work to those wanting an elegant copy of the Bible, with helps to critical exposition and devotional meditation.

OREGON CITY COLLEGE.—The Commercial Advertiser learns from the Oregon Spectator, that a meeting was held in Oregon City on the 2d of February, at which it was resolved to establish a new seminary of learning, under the name of the Oregon City College, with a view of attaching thereto, in due time, a theological department. The first term of the institution was to commence under the superintendence of Rev. Ezra Fisher, at the Baptist meeting-house, on the 18th of February. The establishment of such an institution was contemplated in Mr. Fisher's original instructions as a missionary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and he has steadily aimed at its accomplishment.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.—A letter from Hayti, dated May 15, speaks of an extraordinary excitement on that Island in relation to religious questions, and says that persons professing any other faith than that of the Romish Church are very bitterly hated. The building of a Church by the English Wesleyan Society, had created a furious jealousy against them. The Church is now half finished, and a sudden stop has been put to the work. The contractor applied to the Government, and as the Constitution permits, protects, and authorizes all religions, they expect shortly to receive orders to continue their labors.

A SUNDAY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, May 26th, a serious accident occurred at Georgetown, District of Columbia. The wooden pillars supporting the frame porch gave way, while a number of teachers and scholars were upon it. Sister Felix had two limbs broken, and a young lady received a dangerous wound on her head. Rev. Dr. Ryders and several nuns and misses were also somewhat injured, but none, it is thought, seriously, except sister Felix.

MONUMENT TO MRS. OSGOOD.—A plan has been devised for raising the funds necessary to erect a monument in Mount Auburn to the memory of the late Mrs. Osgood. A splendid volume, consisting of contributions of her personal and literary friends, and embellished by exquisitely engraved likenesses of herself and her children, is to be issued, and the entire profits of it devoted to the erection of the monument.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY.—It is stated that the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are about to erect a new church in that center of iniquity and degradation in New York, commonly known as the Five Points. The Conference, at their late session, appointed Rev. L. McK. Pease as a missionary to this station.

THE SULTAN GROWING LIBERAL.—A fact unprecedented in the annals of Islamism, is said to have just taken place at Constantinople. The Sultan has decorated eight Greek Archbishops, as a testimony of his satisfaction at their zeal in the discharge of their duties.

TRAVEL ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—Competition runs high on the Hudson just now. A friend who came down the other evening, tells us that one boat offered to bring him for nothing, but that he wisely concluded to take the Isaac Newton, and pay fifty cents for his passage. When people can ride 150 miles on such a floating palace as the Isaac Newton or the Oregon for fifty cents, there is no apology on the score of expense for not taking an occasional trip.

A new Jewish Synagogue has been recently opened in New Orleans, with all the imposing, poetic ceremony with which that people accompany the act of consecration.

The death of Rev. John N. Matin, the celebrated Methodist preacher, is announced as having occurred at Mobile, May 25th.

The Free School State Convention at Syracuse has been postponed to Wednesday, July 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUNDAY MAILS OR SUNDAY EXPRESSES.

Three or four weeks ago it was announced, with

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

In Senate. SECOND DAY, May 27.

The Senate resolved to inquire into the validity of the various mail contracts for ocean steam service.

The bill to establish a Mint in New York came up, but after considerable talk it was laid on the table again.

The Compromise Bill was taken up, and Mr. Mason of Virginia made a Southern speech thereon. Then followed a long talk between Mr. Clay and several Southern Senators in relation to running the Missouri Compromise line to California.

House of Representatives.

The Hornor Investigation (after costing far more than Hornor's entire salary) was laid on the table by the decisive vote of 96 to 65.

Mr. Crowell of Ohio tried to get in a bill to abolish the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, but could only obtain 100 votes to 63 for a suspension of the rules—not the required two-thirds.

Mr. Thomas of Tenn. made a pro-slavery anti-California speech on the California bill, and Mr. Bennett of N. Y. replied in an anti-slavery speech in favor of California and freedom in the territories.

In Senate. THIRD DAY, May 28.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution in relation to removals from office by the President, gave occasion for various short political speeches, but no action was had upon it.

The consideration of the Compromise Bill was resumed, and Messrs. Underwood, Berrien, Dayton, King, Chase, Clay, Davis, Hale, and Dodge, spoke upon it.

House of Representatives.

The House passed a bill making appropriations for public buildings in Minnesota and Oregon, and discussed a bill to appoint a Surveyor General for Oregon and grant lands to actual settlers in that Territory.

In Senate. FOURTH DAY, May 29.

After some unimportant business, which occupied a considerable time, the Senate took up the Mint bill, and adopted an amendment providing for a Mint and Assaying Office in San Francisco.

An amendment to strike out of the first section the provision for a Mint in New York, was negatived by 12 majority—Yeas 20, Nays 32. An amendment was adopted, providing that the act shall not go into effect, as relates to the Mint in this city, till our Legislature shall have passed a bill exempting the Mint property from taxation. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

House of Representatives.

The House passed the bill for the construction of roads in Minnesota, and the bill authorizing the President to treat with the Indians of Oregon for certain lands in that Territory.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in Oregon, and to make donations of land to settlers, was taken up in Committee of the Whole. The amendment pending was to confine donations of land to free whites. Mr. Giddings of Ohio earnestly opposed it, and spoke of the intelligence and patriotism of many blacks.

Mr. Fitch of Indiana said, whether the amendment was adopted or not, it would make no difference, as the people of Oregon have excluded negroes, because they amalgamate with, and lead Indians to commit mischief. Mr. Sackett of New York contended that the Legislature of that Territory have no power to exclude any color of people, and if Congress see fit to make a grant of lands to white or black persons, they have the right of grant for their own benefit.

Mr. Conrad of La. opposed the amendment, and said that Mr. Giddings endeavored to show the superiority of the African over the Caucasian race, and had offered an apology to the Committee for considering the whites equal to the blacks. Mr. Giddings—merely say, that the white man is as good as the black, if he behaves himself as well. Mr. Conrad thought that Mr. Giddings was in some degree connected with the negro race, and was of the opinion that it would benefit both races to diffuse the blacks over the country on the Pacific. Mr. McMullen of Va. replied to Mr. Giddings, and said it was true that Virginia blood was of noble character, whether in the veins of the white or the black man. [Laughter.] If Mr. Giddings goes to Virginia, he will be invited to associate with that race of which he is the peculiar friend. Several others made remarks, when the amendment to insert free whites was agreed to by 67 to 51. Without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose.

In Senate. FIFTH DAY, May 30.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with. Mr. Butler announced the death of Mr. Elmore, Senator from South Carolina, giving a brief sketch of his life and public services, and passing a glowing tribute upon his moral and intellectual worth. In conclusion, he offered the usual resolutions of respect and condolence. Mr. Hunter seconded the resolutions in a few eloquent remarks in honor of the deceased. Messrs. Yulee, Webster, and Jeff. Davis, also delivered tributes to the memory of the deceased. The resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

A dozen members of the House met at 8 o'clock, with Mr. Boyd in the Chair. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Jones moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. Booth asked the reason for the motion. Mr. Jones said that Mr. Elmore, Senator from S. C., died last night, and to-morrow it will be necessary to make arrangements for the funeral. Adjourned.

In Senate. SIXTH DAY, May 31.

The funeral of Mr. Elmore was attended, in the Senate Chamber, by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps, the President and his Cabinet, the family and friends of the deceased, and a few others, among whom were the young Sandwich Islanders, Princes Rimorih and Kamahamaha, dressed in superb court suits, and accompanied by Rev. Dr. Judd, and James Jackson James, Special Commissioner and Plenipotentiary from the Hawaiian Government.

After the ceremony at the burial ground had been concluded, the Senate resumed business. An attempt was made to get a vote for adjourning over to Second-day,

thence to Fifth-day, under the pretence of giving opportunity to put the Chamber in its summer dress. This proving unsuccessful, it was moved to postpone the consideration of the compromise bill until Fifth-day next. But this also failed, and a motion to lay that bill on the table was carried; after which the bill to establish a Mint in New York, and a Mint and Assaying Office in San Francisco, was read a third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned over to Second-day.

House of Representatives.

Nothing was done by the House but to hear a eulogy on Mr. Elmore, offer resolutions of condolence, attend the funeral, and adjourn over to Second-day.

THE CUBAN AFFAIR.—The expedition of Gen. Lopez, for the overthrow of the existing Government of Cuba, is generally considered a failure. As we stated last week, the Company under the special command of the General, landed at Cardenas, took possession of the town after some pretty sharp fighting, and were afterwards driven off with the loss of several men. The small amount of treasure which they brought away with them to this country, has been demanded by our government, and will be delivered up to the Spanish authorities. It is said that persons connected with the expedition will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law. Miguel T. Tolon, editor of *Le Verdad*, N. Y., has been arrested and held to bail on a charge of beginning or setting on foot in the United States a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of the Queen of Spain. The *Charleston Courier* of May 30, says to have been informed by Capt. Kean, of the brig *Argus*, five days from Havana, that there was great excitement at that place when he left, in consequence of a report that an expedition had landed on the south side of the Island to the number of several thousand, and had taken possession of Cienfuegos and Trinidad.

CHARITIES IN AMHERST, N. H.—Our readers recollect a notice, some time ago, of a large bequest by a Mr. Smith of Northampton, to that town and seven others adjoining, for various charitable purposes. The Amherst Express contains the report of the Trustees of these charities, which shows the whole amount of the funds at the present time to be \$444,318 62. They comprise two funds, the Miscellaneous and Contingent Funds. The former was originally \$200,000, now increased to \$232,776 80. This is to be suffered to accumulate till it reaches \$400,000, and then to be divided as follows: \$30,000 to accumulate for 60 years, and then to be applied to the founding of an Agricultural School in Northampton; \$10,000 to the American Colonization Society; \$360,000 for the use and benefit of indigent boys, girls, young women and widows, in the eight specified towns. The interest of the Contingent Fund (which fund now amounts to \$211,541 82) is to be applied to defray the expense of managing the bequests, and to keep good the fund for the benefit of indigent young people and widows.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated May 29, at 10 o'clock P. M., says:—Another terrible steamboat accident took place this evening. The steamer *St. Louis* collapsed two flues, three miles below the city, at quarantine. A frightful scene ensued—the shrieks of the wounded and dying were heart-rending.

From all information which could be gathered in the confusion, it appears that twenty-five lives were lost, and forty persons wounded. About half the number of persons scalded will certainly die. The sufferers were mostly deck passengers. Nine bodies were recovered and buried. A number were either blown or jumped overboard, some of whose bodies will probably never be recovered. The cause of the lamentable catastrophe is not known. The boat and machinery were all new, and the officers careful and experienced men.

LIQUID GOLD.—On Tuesday, May 28, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, there was melted down and cast into ingots for rolling, in the melter and refiner's department of the Mint, about seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold; and on the same day, of gold preparatory for assay, there was melted nearly one hundred thousand dollars more. The whole weight was about 3,600 pounds, and if rolled into a sheet as thick as a half-eagle, would yield 545 square feet. In these three dimensions of value, weight and superficies, the day's work makes a very respectable brag. If we present it in solid measurement, however, the story is spoiled. Imagine it all fluid at once, and yet it could easily be contained in a royal foot-bath of three cubic feet.

PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.—For the accommodation of the Delegates, the American Peace Congress Committee have made arrangements for a first-class ship of 600 tons, to sail from Boston about the first of July for London, where she will remain forty days, and then return. Fare both ways will not exceed \$150; and if the number should be one hundred, \$125. The Committee are expecting a very large delegation from all parts of the country. With this arrangement, the whole expense to Frankfort and back, will not exceed \$200. Persons who are going are requested to send their names to the Treasurer, E. W. Jackson, Boston, with \$20 of passage money, which will be returned if the ship does not go.

American Peace Congress Committee.

Boston, May 24, 1850.

A letter from the city of Mexico, dated May 14, speaking of cholera, says that in Queretaro on the 28th ult. to the 3d inst. there were over 300 deaths. It made its appearance in Guanajuato early in March last; private letters of the 18th April stated it was on the decline, though there were 30 deaths daily; and those of the 9th inst. stated it was still decreasing there, but was raging again with great malignity in Silao, a town seven leagues distant from the latter city.

The Toronto (Canada) Guardian mentions a melancholy case of poisoning, in the town of Walpole, resulting in the deaths of a family of five persons—Joseph Allen, his wife, a young man eighteen years old, a boy twelve, and a girl five years old. They were poisoned by eating a soup in which wild parsnips were an ingredient. The whole five were interred at one time.

SUMMARY.

To forward the project of founding a Baptist University at Rochester, a temporary paper, called the *Annunciator*, has been started. The first number states that upwards of 200 individuals have subscribed, in sums from \$25 to \$10,000, towards purchasing a site, erecting buildings, &c. It also conjectures that \$65,000 will be subscribed in Monroe county, and that the sum will be increased to \$200,000 in other parts of the State. Gov. Marcy is President of the Board of Trustees.

The Concord Statesman says that at Bartlett, N. H., the Rev. Mr. Tenny, a Universalist clergyman, formerly of Fryeburg, Me., was endeavoring to ford the Saco river,—the bridge having been carried off,—when the water, being high, lifted the wagon off the fore wheels, there being no pin in the bolt, which precipitated the whole family into the river!—his wife and three little children, one of them a boy three years old, were drowned.

The number of deaths by cholera, at Havana, on the 9th May, was so great that the negroes at the city cemetery employed to bury the dead, took fright and ran off, and nothing could induce them to return. The "chain gang" at the prison, numbering about two hundred and fifty, were then brought out, and an offer of pardon made to any sixteen of them who would supply their places—only three accepted!

A dispatch dated at Utica, N. Y., May 31, says that a boat loaded with railroad iron took on board a quantity of powder at Frankfort, near Utica, and two of the hands went amidships, it is supposed with the intention of stealing some of the powder. One of them had a lighted pipe, from which it is thought the powder ignited, producing a terrible explosion, making a complete wreck of the boat, and severely if not fatally injuring one or two men.

An order has been granted by Justice Wright, of the Supreme Court, directing bill-holders of the exploded Canal Bank of Albany to present the same for payment within two years, or be precluded from the benefit of the fund set aside for that purpose; the Receiver to sell at auction such of the assets of the Bank as he may deem it advisable for the interest of the creditors to dispose of, giving at least thirty days' notice of the sale.

The Managers of the Washington National Monument Society have adopted the following resolution:—Resolved, That the people of the United States, either individually or by associations, be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take up collections throughout the Union on the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, in aid of the great Washington National Monument now being erected in the City of Washington.

On the 24th of May, the mortal remains of James K. Polk, late President of the United States, were removed from their temporary resting place in the cemetery, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies and public solemnity and respect, and deposited in the private vault prepared for them, in the beautiful lawn, in front of the family residence.

The bark *Helen*, of Thomaston, Me., Capt. Bernard Ulmer, sailed from New York for Malaga on the 2d of March last, with a full cargo of staves; arrived and discharged at Malaga, and sailed for Palermo, where she took in a full cargo for New York, and arrived on the 28th of May, making the entire voyage in the remarkably short space of 87 days—the shortest time on record of a similar voyage by a sailing vessel.

Advices have been received at the Navy Department confirming the report of the yellow fever having broken out on board the frigate *Brandywine* on her passage from Rio to Montevideo. The Department has advised of the death of Acting Master Thomas L. Dance, Passed Midshipman Raiford W. Ives, Mr. Usher, Commodore's Clerk, and one seaman.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Pledge states that on Saturday night last, some fiend in human shape entered the Episcopal burying ground in that place, dug up the body of the child of Mr. Brining, and carried it to the house where the mother lived, stood it on the roof of the back oven, where it was discovered on Sunday afternoon, and re-interred. The child at the time of his death was about two years old, and had been buried about three months.

In Superior Court, New York, a decision has just been made, that the owner of a dog is not responsible for injury done by it unless he knew it had been accustomed to bite mankind. This is an important decision, and, if good in law, should be remembered. According to this, a man has no redress for injuries received from biting dogs, unless the dogs have acquired a bad character before they bite.

A meeting for the pecuniary relief of Father Mathew, was held at New Orleans, the 16th ult. It was stated that Father Mathew had not \$20 in the world, and was in debt to the amount of \$6,000. Several animated speeches were made, and a resolution was adopted by acclamation, recommending to the Councils of the three municipalities to appropriate sums for his relief.

A dispatch dated Pottsville, Pa., Tuesday, May 23, says that a dreadful fire-damp explosion took place that morning at the mines of Bainbridge and Byerson, on Mill Creek, near Port Carbon, as the operatives were going in to their work. The fire-damp exploded, which dreadfully burned thirteen of the operatives.

It is stated that the total loss by the fire at Corning will be about \$300,000, the most of which is covered by insurance. \$15,000 of timber owned by non-residents was not insured. There were seventy-four buildings burned, but most of them were cheap structures. The Corning Bank saved all its books and papers.

The Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 28th ult. The building was set on fire by some rascal. A district school house near the Academy was recently destroyed by an incendiary fire.

Some scoundrel recently entered the office of the Northern New-Yorker at Gouverneur, and made off with almost everything capable of being converted into that article.

A good idea of the way they do things in Texas may be gathered from the following paragraph:—"The rancho of Kit Carson and Boggs, between Taos and the Moro, was thrown into consternation, recently, by eight Indians entering it and running off quite a number of their stock. Carson, Boggs, and two others, soon started in pursuit and overtook the party of Indians, attacked them, killed five of the party, recovered the mules, and fifty additional head."

The Independent says that the Swedish Prophet, Jansen, was shot in the court-house at Cambridge, Ill., on the 13th May, by Root, whose wife had been abducted and secreted, as is supposed, by the followers and under the direction of Jansen. The pistol-ball entered his chest just above the heart, severing the main artery. Jansen uttered a single groan and expired. Root avowed the act, and was immediately indicted by the grand jury for murder, to be tried next term.

Speaking of Indian depredations in Texas, the *Corpus Christi Star* says that the Indians still continue to annoy the citizens of Laredo and its vicinity. Nearly all the stock has been killed or driven away, the ranches abandoned, and the country generally broken up on account of the daring atrocities committed in that section.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington says that the Land Reform Bill, it is understood, will come up next after the Slavery question is at rest, and Mr. Webster will advocate the bill of the Committee. It has been ascertained, almost beyond a doubt, that the bill will prevail in both Houses.

There were two breaks in the Erie Canal last week—one at Geddes, where a breach which had been repaired gave way on letting in the water—the other in the vicinity of Rochester, where a great embankment gave way, and was washed down for forty or fifty rods in extent and fifty or sixty feet in depth.

The firemen of Detroit have set a good example to their brother firemen elsewhere. They have recently bought a lot in the center of the city for \$5,000, and are about to hire \$10,000 more, to put up a large building, the income of which, after it is paid for, is to be expended in charity among disabled firemen and their families; and, also, to procure a reading-room and library for the firemen.

Last January a slave belonging to a widow lady in Platte Co., Mo., bought a quart of whisky at a store, got drunk, fell from his horse, and froze to death. The widow lady sued the firm, and at the March term of the Platte Court obtained a verdict for \$850, the value of her negro.

The New York Mercantile Library Association is in quite a flourishing condition. It began 29 years ago with 175 members, and with 700 volumes in its library; it now numbers about 3,200 members, and nearly 32,000 volumes.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association have voted to have a grand celebration on the 17th of June, at Charlestown, and the Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver an oration on the occasion.

An ox weighing 40 stone (560 lbs.) will eat about 100 lbs. of ruta grass or Swedish turnips a day along with straw or chaff. Ten sheep of 64 lbs. each will eat about 200 lbs. in the field, and rather less in the house.

The mammoth steamer *St. Louis*, said to be the largest steamer ever built in the west, sailed from St. Louis on the 12th of April for New Orleans, with about 1,500 bales of produce. Her deck is 317 feet long.

The Geographical Society of London have voted a gold medal to Col. Fremont for having made, during the past year, the most valuable discoveries in Geography of any known person. It is usual for this Society to give a medal every year to the person having made the most valuable discovery in Geographical Science.

A venerable gentleman and his lady, and their descendants, sixty in number, from Cooper, Me., arrived at Boston, on Wednesday, May 18, in the steamer *Admiral*, on their way to St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. The family of one of their sons numbers twelve males, and another the same number of females.

A meeting in favor of Woman's Rights was held in Boston on Friday morning last. Speeches were made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others. It was determined to call a Convention to be held at Worcester on Wednesday and Thursday of the second week in October next.

The Bank Commissioners of Connecticut report that there are forty-one banks in the State, with an aggregate cash capital of \$9,007,503; that they are well-managed and in sound condition; keep their notes at par at the Suffolk Bank at Boston, and have declared average dividends during the last year at 7 1/2 per cent.

The Commissioners of the Catskill and Schenectady Railroad Company, pursuant to an act passed at the last Legislature, give notice that the books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock will be re-opened in the city of New York, on the 24th day of June next.

The State of Pennsylvania has made a claim on the Trustees of the United States Bank for the \$100,000 annual liability of the Bank to the School Fund. The Bank has been broken for eight years, and consequently owes the State \$600,000.

The President of the United States has taken nine rooms at the Bellevue, R. I., for himself and suite, and will retire thither after the adjournment of Congress. Messrs. Clay and Webster are likewise expected to be visitors at that place.

The Trenton (N. J.) True American states that during the present season, one of the paper mills there received twenty tons of old playing cards, to be manufactured into other kinds of paper.

The Milford (Del.) Beacon states that about five hundred bushels of trout were caught in Delaware Bay, above the mouth of Mississippi Creek, on Wednesday, by one haul.

Hon. William Hendricks, the first Governor of Indiana, and the first Senator in Congress from that State, died at Madison, Ind., 15th ult., aged 66.

The Port Smith Herald states that the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, John Ross, has required the Cherokee agent to remove every white man not legally entitled to remain, out of the nation, and that the order has been issued for their immediate removal.

The original demand of Russia for the assistance given in the Hungarian campaign was 17,000,000 of roubles, and its reduction to 3,700,000 roubles is owing to the mediation of Count Zichy.

The Louisiana papers give disastrous accounts of the overflow of the Texas and Ouachita Rivers. Many plantations have been submerged, thereby totally destroying the crops.

The post-offices in Ireland are to be closed every Sunday, from ten in the forenoon to five in the afternoon, against the receipt or the delivery of letters, as is the case now in England.

On Monday night, 20th ult., about 10 o'clock, the house of Wm. Albee, Jr., of Whiteville, Me., took fire and was wholly consumed, with four children, from two years to seven years old.

The crops throughout France promise exceedingly well. Accounts from the provinces say potatoes are entirely free from blight, and wheat is likely to be unusually abundant.

An idea of the Opera fanaticism in Boston can be obtained from the fact that during the week the Revere House alone paid upward of \$2,500 for tickets.

The Princess of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, Schwarzburg, and four reigning princes of Rhenia, have ceded their rights of sovereignty, in order to advance the unity of Germany.

A farmer in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, while ploughing in his field recently, ploughed up a piece of virgin copper weighing sixty pounds.

The Advance and Rescue, the two vessels fitted out for the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, left this port on the afternoon of the 23d ult.

A little daughter of a Mr. G. N. Boardman, Essex street, Boston, had her eye put out by a lad blowing a pea or bean through a tin tube, recently.

Mr. John Bucklew of New-Brunswick, N. J., returned from California in the *Crescent City*, after an absence of 15 months, with \$20,000 in gold dust.

Congress has been memorialized to lend a ship of war to carry out delegates to the Peace Convention.

The Indians pronounce Minnesota, as if written *Mimi Sotak*; signifying turbid water.

The amount of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, for the week ending May 25, was 52,052 bushels.

The drug store of Dr. Grant, at Brownstown, Indiana, was burnt on the night of the 20th ult., and Dr. G. perished in the flames.

The peach crop of this year bids fair to be one of the finest and largest we have ever had.

New York Markets—June 3, 1850.

Askes—Pearls \$5 56 a 5 62; Pots 5 62 a 5 75. Flour and Meal—Flour, 5 62 a 5 87 for State and Michigan; 6 12 a 6 25 for pure Genesee. Rye Flour 3 06 a 3 12. Meal 3 00 a 3 06.

Grain—Wheat, 1 15 a 1 23; Genesee 1 40 a 1 50. Corn, 70c for mixed and Western, 71c for Northern yellow. Rye 55c. Oats, 47 a 49c for Jersey, 50c for Northern. Barley—scarce, and no settled price.

Provisions—Pork, 8 75 for Prime, 10 50 for Mess Beef, 5 50 a 5 60 for Prime, 5 50 a 10 50 for Mess. Butter, 12 a 15c for New Ohio; 14 a 18c for State. Cheese 5 a 6c.

Hops—60 a 65c per cwt. Apples—Good Russets 5 75 per bbl.; inferior will bring 4 00 to 6 00.

Beans—Dried small at 1 00 a 1 50 per bushel, white, retail 10s a 11s. Cranberries—Scarce, and 6 00 to 9 00 per bbl.; 19 cents per quart.

Eggs—By the barrel you get 12 for a shilling; retail, 11 for a shilling. Hickory Nuts—Scarce, and bring 2 50 per bushel, or 9 cents per quart.

Lard—Good quality can be had by the bbl. for 74c; at retail, 9c. per lb. Maple Sugar—A little left, 9 to 10c. per lb. Dried Peaches—31c. per quart.

Green Peas—Are a little lower; 25c. per half peck; 1 50 per bushel. Dried Plums—Good are worth from 22 to 25c. per quart.

Potatoes—Some very good new ones, from Charleston, sell at 25c. per 4 peck, 1 75 per bushel. Old—a good supply. Western Red 1 00; Kidney 1 50; Mountain June 1 00; Carter's best 1 75; Mercers 1 50.

DIED.

In Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., May 13th, ANASTASIA WEST, widow of Thomas West, Esq., formerly of Genesee, aged 84 years, 2 months, and 1 day. She was born in Hopkinton, R. I., March, 1766. At the age of seventeen, she removed with her parents to Connecticut, where she made a profession of religion, and joined the church. At the age of twenty-five she moved with her husband to Grafton, Bennington Co., N. Y., and united with the Church in Berlin, where she remained until the death of her husband, in 1833, and then moved to Scott and united with the Church in that place, where she continued a worthy member until her death. She had been helpless for the last three years and six months, from palsy, which she bore with Christian submission.

In Rockville, R. I., on the 15th of May, of an affection of the brain, JOSEPH WOODS, aged 19 years. He was a member of the 3d Hopkinton Church at the time of his death, and left his relatives the consolation that he died "in the Lord."

At the residence of Jos. Shaffer, Madison Co., Ill., on the 9th ult. of congestive fever, Mr. F. R. SARGENT, of the firm of T. J. Denton & Co., formerly of Dutchess Co., New York.

LETTERS.

H. W. Glospey, H. Sherman, E. G. Potter, E. Stillman, G. W. Maynard, D. A. Babcock, M. Green, C. D. Langworthy, H. W. Stillman, C. Potter, T. S. Wheeler, J. Green, H. W. Sargent, W. M. Farnestock.

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:—G. W. Maynard, Ceres, Pa. \$5 00 to vol. 3 No. 53. J. A. Bowen, Sillioh, N. J. 4 00 " " " 52. J. B. Davis, " " " " 7 " 52. S. A. Bonham, " " " " 2 00 " " " 52. S. T. Stillman, Dighton, Mass. 1 00 " " " 52. H. H. Hendricks, New York, 1 00 " " " 52. J. H. Chester, " " " " 2 00 " " " 52. D. A. Babcock, King's Ferry, 2 00 " " " 52.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Fund of said Society:—Caleb Sheppard, Sillioh, N. J. \$25 00. Welcome Stillman, Westerly, R. I. 5 00. George O. Lapham, " " " " 5 00. Joshua B. Mason, Stephentown, " " " " 5 00. BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

North-Western Association.

THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold its annual session with the Church at Milton, Rock Co., Wis., commencing on Thursday, the 4th day of July next. Eld. Stillman will preach the introductory discourse. S. C. BURDICK, Sec. Sec.

Western Association.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Western Association will hold its Fifteenth Anniversary with the church in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y., commencing on the Fourth-day before the fourth Sabbath in June (19th day of the month), 1850.

The churches are requested to "lay by them in store as God has prospered them," that may be forwarded to the Annual Meeting for the purpose of liquidating the debt incurred by the Executive Board in the associational mission. T. E. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition.

IN 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 of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 12 1/2 cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, may be supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 1/2 cents to \$1 00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

New York and Albany Steamboats.

THE steamers OREGON, GEORGE W. H. FOSTER, form a daily line between New York and Albany—through without landing—from pier foot of Cortland street. The Oregon leaves New York every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

The Isaac Newton leaves New York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

New York and Erie Railroad.

THE Trains on the Erie Railroad run as follows, (Sundays excepted):—Morning Train for Elmira, Corning, and intermediate places, leaves the pier foot of Cortland street at 7 A. M., arriving there the same evening. Evening Train for Elmira, Corning, Jefferson, Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, and the intermediate places, leaves at 4 P. M., arriving at Buffalo the next evening. Fare to Geneva, \$5 50; to Rochester,

Miscellaneous.

FREE SCHOOL STATE CONVENTION.

To the People of New York. The question whether the State of New York shall, or shall not, have Free Schools, is to be decided at the polls in November next.

This question must be discussed. Organization is indispensable. We therefore join in the Call for a STATE CONVENTION of the Friends of Free Schools.

Invitations will be extended to friends of the most able and distinguished friends of Universal Education in this and other States.

- A. H. HOVEY, WM. JACKSON, DANIEL PRATT, AMOS WESTCOTT, DUDLEY P. PHELPS, CHAS. B. BRIDGWICK, JOHN W. BARKER, CHAS. A. WHEATON, JOHN MCCARTHY, JOSEPH A. ALLEN, WM. H. HOYT, C. A. JOHNSON, JOHN W. JONES, LEWIS S. GILLET, P. MONTGOMERY, GEORGE G. KELLOGG, DANIEL MCDUGALL, JAMES JOHNSON, E. M. KINCHILL, E. C. POMEROY, B. H. SMITH, CHAS. P. WILLISTON, R. H. GARDNER, W. L. CRANDEL, STRACUS, May 17, 1850.

THE FREE SCHOOL CAMPAIGN.

The question is now again fairly before the people, whether the eleven thousand five hundred schools of the State shall be free to all, or whether the children of poverty or destitution, the offspring of parents of straitened means, shall virtually be excluded.

We are fully aware of the difficulties and embarrassments which surround the discussion of this question, in the form in which it is actually presented for our consideration.

The number of children estimated, by the Superintendent of Common Schools, from official returns procured for this express purpose, as having been annually excluded from the public schools, in consequence of the inability of their parents and guardians to meet the rate-bill imposed under the former law, for their instruction, was FIFTY THOUSAND.

Some of the hills, 200 feet in elevation, rent vertically, and large portions dislodged, and even in some of the main ridges connected with the range of snowy mountains, chasms were noted, which showed the violence of agencies that had been in operation.

munication immediately with the Boco del Togo, the opposite point on the Atlantic side. This place is but a little to the south of the point where the Panama railroad will terminate.

EXPLORATIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealander of the 26th of Dec. last has the following interesting account of an exploration in the southern part of the Island:—

The Lieutenant-Governor had undertaken a journey southward with a view of finding a route to Port Cooper, from which he intended to return by a melancholy and fatal accident to one of his party.

On the east side of the mountain, below the surface, was found a fine valley of timber, affording great encouragement to any future attempt to reach the summit. At an elevation above the sea were found remains of trees, (many of them charred) some of them belonged to trees originally five feet in diameter, rendering proof of the former existence of extensive forests before the upheaval of those mountains.

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PROLONGED VITALITY OF ROOTS AND SEEDS.

"Though seed lie buried long in dust, It shal'nt deceive our hope."

The following is mostly a collection of facts, gathered from different sources, showing the remarkable power that seeds of most plants, and even some roots, have of preserving their vitality for an almost unlimited time, when placed in circumstances that neither favor germination, nor occasion decay.

Instances are of no unrequited occurrence, in which ground that has been newly broken up, spontaneously produces plants different from any others in the neighborhood.

In some of the New England States, when the beech, maple, and hemlock timber are cut off, and after the ground has been burnt over, there springs up, spontaneously, a heavy growth of pigeon-cherry.

About thirty years ago, some well-diggers, while sinking a well, forty miles from the sea, in the State of Maine, struck, at the depth of twenty feet, a layer of sand.

for a time, almost forgotten. In a year or two, however, it was perceived that a great number of little trees had sprung up all over the ground where the sand had been strewn.

In the year 1715, during the rebellion in Scotland, a camp was formed in the King's Park at Stirling. Wherever the ground was broken, broom sprang up, although it had never been known to grow there.

The following remarkable instance, related by Dr. Lindley, shows a lapse of at least 1600 or 1700 years. "I have now before me," he says, "the plants of raspberries, which have been raised in the gardens of the Horticultural Society, from seeds taken from the stomach of a man, whose skeleton was found thirty feet below the surface of the earth, at the bottom of a barrow, which was opened at Dorchester.

Lord Lindsay, in his travels, writes that, while wandering amid the pyramids of Egypt, he stumbled on a mummy, proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least 2000 years old.

"PITY HIS FAMILY."

A man falls into embarrassments, which ultimately overwhelm him in bankruptcy, or drive him into robbery and crime. He was yesterday respected, influential, and supposed to be affluent, and his family were treated and treated themselves accordingly.

Mr. Giles, of Providence, said he agreed with Col. T., that a few fowls would be more profitable than a large number, unless proportionally great pains were taken in their management—200 or 300 might be kept on two or three acres of land.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

The principal circumstances of the story which follows were first communicated to the Philadelphia Inquirer. The matter has lately been attracting considerable attention in Brooklyn.

The boy, who became a lithographer, and has for some years been employed by Mr. Currier, in Nassau-st., N.Y., recently proposed to have the body of his father removed to a place of sepulture, more in accordance with his wishes.

How very general the practice is of boiling the sap in large cast-iron kettles. Sheet-iron is much cheaper, needs far less fuel, does not rust nor burn round the top, and is decidedly favorable to clean sugar.

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when placed in contact with it, they soon decompose and disappear. With this view it has been added to graves to promote a rapid decay. Dr. John Davy has made a series of experiments upon the action of lime on animal and vegetable substances, the results of which show, that it not only does not promote their decomposition, but that it exercises a decided preventive and antiseptic power, and that putrefaction, when once commenced, is speedily arrested by this agent.

FOOD RAISED ON AN ACRE.

The amount of human food that can be produced upon an acre is worthy of great consideration. One hundred bushels of Indian corn per acre is not an uncommon crop.

Four hundred bushels of northern potatoes can also be raised upon an acre. This would give a bushel a week for the same length of time; and the actual weight of an acre of sweet potatoes is 21,344 pounds, which is not considered an extraordinary crop.

To vary the diet, we will occasionally give rice. This has been grown at the rate of ninety-three bushels to the acre over an entire field. This, at 45 lbs. to the bushel, would be 4,185 lbs, or, at 28 lbs. to the bushel, when hulled, 2,604 lbs., which, at two pounds a day, would feed a man 1,302 days, or more than three and a half years!

PROFITS OF POULTRY RAISING.

At the Poultry Convention recently held in Boston, Col. Minot Thayer, of Braintree, said he had been much engaged in fowl raising for fifty years. His farm consisted of about 200 acres, and was acknowledged to be a good one; yet with an outlay of \$25, in connection with its fowl department, he had derived more profit than from all the rest of his farm.

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NEW SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: "The scientific world has been in a state of commotion during the whole week, in consequence of the publication of the discovery of the long-sought-for secret of the fusion and crystallization of carbon.

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WHO'LL TURN THE GRINDSTONE?

Franklin says: "When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's morning I was accosted by a smiling man with an axe on his shoulder. 'My pretty boy,' said he, 'has your father got a grindstone?'

"Pleased with his compliment of fine little fellow," O, yes sir," I answered, 'it is down in the shop.' 'And will you, my man, get me a little hot water?'

Upon reflection, it is not very wonderful that so many non-producers are able to find food, when we see how many mouths one laborer can fill. [Am. Agriculturalist.

THE NEW COINS.

We are indebted, says the N. Y. Tribune, to W. E. du Bois, Esq., of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for specimens of the new coins provided for by Mr. Dickinson's bill, which has lately been referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Four copies for - - - \$30 00
Nine " " " " " 40 00
Twelve " " " " " 50 00
Complete sets, in 24 volumes, to the end of March, 1850, handsomely bound, packed in neat boxes, delivered in all the principal cities free of expense of freight, are for sale at forty-eight dollars.

TO ALBANY BY RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT.

PASSENGERS are now taken from New York to Poughkeepsie by the Hudson River Railroad, and thence to Albany by the steamers South America and Joseph Bellamy, twice a day, leaving New York at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., and Albany the same hours. Time, about 8 hours; Fare through, \$3.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

- NEW YORK: Adams—Charles Potter, Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy, Alfred—John W. Barker, Alfred—Center—Maxson Green, Brooklyn—Andrew Babcock, Brooklyn—Samuel Hunt, Durhamville—John Parmenter, West Edmondston—E. Maxson, Philadelphia—Wm. Utter, Genesee—W. P. Langworthy, Houseville—Wm. Green, Independence—P. H. Stormont, Leonardville—V. B. Maxson, Livingston—Daniel C. Burdick, Leekport—James Andrus, Newport—Abel Stillman, Peterborough—Geo. Crandall, Portville—Albert B. Crandall, Perth—Eldridge Eddy, Perth—Geo. P. Burdick, Richburg—John B. Cottrell, Richmond—John Gilbert, Scot—Rowse Babcock, Scot—Luke P. Babcock, Verona—Christopher Chester, Watson—Wm. Galtich.

CONNECTICUT.

- Mystic Bridge—Geo. Greenman, New London—P. L. Berry, Waterford—Wm. Maxson.

Littell's Living Age.

PROSPECTUS.—This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years.)

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While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to all who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and of leisure—it is still a stronger object to make it attractive to their wives and children: and we believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable to every well-informed family.

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