





The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 14, 1850.

"DESTINY OF THE WICKED."

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

In reading your articles on the Destiny of the Wicked, I find you have discovered that "the unskillful rantings of some preachers depict the final state of sinners in such a light" as to reflect "on the goodness and benevolence of the Divine Being."

Brother, come back to the Bible. All this fog arises out of the pagan notion, that man is a double entity; and that the soul is an immortal, immortal nothing, that fire and brimstone cannot touch. Does the Bible say man has an immortal soul? No. If man has such a soul, why are we not told of it in the account of the creation?

The preachers you accuse of "unskillful rantings," are not alone in consigning the sinner to "some lake of fire." The Bible says, "All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone."

You say, "In God's presence he (the sinner) must forever remain." How does this agree with the Scripture, "Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power?"

Yours in hope of eternal life, ROSWELL F. COTTRELL.

Remarks. (1.) This is a mistake. "Sinners are" not "well enough suited with this effect of sin in this life." The fact is, that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they experience little or nothing of this "effect" till they pass into the eternal world.

the enmity of their hearts begins to rage. Then they begin to reflect upon the life they have led. They have no opportunity for anything else but reflection. They reflect that they have, by leading such a life, violated the law of God. They feel that the claims of that law still lie upon them. But, being still unsanctified in heart, they are unwilling to yield, and are only maddened by having such restraints laid upon them.

(2.) Another mistake. We did not say, that the enmity of the sinner's heart was the penalty of sin. If we recollect rightly, we said something about abandonment as being included in the penalty. Enmity itself may be no part of the penalty which the transgressor suffers, but the misery naturally resulting from such enmity may be.

(3.) It is true, we "did not say, what these tokens of Divine wrath are;" but we now say, that we do not pretend to be wise above what is written. In some manner or form, that we do not understand, God will make the sinner feel his righteous indignation.

proof that man consists of body and soul—"dust" and "spirit"—he is referred to Ecclesiastes 12: 7.

(5.) The very fact, that "if a man die, he shall live again," shows most conclusively, that death does not mean annihilation. It means simply the dissolution of the connection between soul and body, so that "the dust may return to the earth as it was, and the spirit to God who gave it."

(6.) When we said, that the sinner must forever remain in God's presence, we did not, of course, mean that he would be in his presence in the same sense that the righteous are. We meant that he would never be able to find a place, where the tokens of God's power and justice are not displayed.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association convened in the Seventh-day Baptist meeting-house at Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, Oct. 10, 1850, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Association having been called to order, Eld. Rowse Babcock was chosen Moderator, and Eli Forsyth and Joshua G. Babcock, Clerks.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Elder Simeon Babcock.

The letters from the churches were called for and read.

The Standing Committees were appointed as follows:— On Preaching Arrangements—Eli Davis, Calvin Davis and Job Kennedy.

On the State of Religion—Eli Forsyth, Ezekiel P. Stout, James Simpson, and Elder Rowse Babcock.

On Resolutions—Eld. S. Babcock, Eld. R. Babcock, Maxson Babcock, Franklin Babcock, Benj. Clement.

On Petitions—Eld. S. Babcock, Joel Babcock, and Calvin Davis.

Corresponding Secretary—Joshua G. Babcock. Treasurer—Eld. S. Babcock.

Adjournd to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Prayer by J. Forsythe.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Elder Lewis A. Davis.

The following preamble and resolutions were received and adopted:— Whereas, circumstances demand that there should be a division of this Association, and the necessary preparatory steps having been taken at its last session, therefore,

Resolved, That this Association be divided, making the Ohio river the dividing line, and that that part lying north of the Ohio river be called the Ohio Seventh-day Baptist Association, and that it adopt the Constitution of the South-Western Association, amending the first article to suit its circumstances.

Resolved, That we appoint a Committee to draft a Constitution for the Ohio Seventh-day Baptist Association, and that Elder L. A. Davis be that Committee.

Resolved, That we appoint a Committee of three to devise means for future Missionary Operations, and that Eld. L. A. Davis, B. Clement, and Maxson Babcock, be that Committee.

Adjournd to 2 1/2 o'clock P. M. Prayer by L. Lippincott.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Elder A. Estee.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, whereupon the following resolutions were presented:— Resolved, That we regard intemperance as a great evil, and the use of intoxicating liquors for a beverage as immoral in its tendency, and the certain and broad road to drunkenness; therefore this Association recommends to the churches composing the same, to withdraw fellowship from all persons participating therein.

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against war and all its appurtenances, as being repugnant to the letter and spirit of the religion of our blessed Saviour.

Resolved, That this Association cherish with interest the objects and labors of the American Sabbath Tract Society.

Resolved, That Secret Societies are not in accordance with the gospel of Christ, and that this body would recommend to the Churches to discountenance them in all reasonable ways.

The first and second of these resolutions were fully discussed by R. Babcock, A. Estee, L. A. Davis, B. Clement, and others.

sions respectfully report, the following resolutions and plan of operations:— Resolved, That this Association become a Missionary Association; that missionary funds be raised by voluntary subscription; that solicitors be appointed in each church to obtain and collect said subscriptions, and pay over the same to the Treasurer of the Association; also, that there be an Executive Committee of five appointed, to secure missionary labors and see that such labors are remunerated; and farther, that the Treasurer of the Association take charge of the missionary funds, and pay them over to the order of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That Eld. S. Babcock, Maxson Babcock, Calvin Davis, Benj. Clement, and Jacob D. Maxson, be the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That Joseph Furrow be the Solicitor in the North Hampton Church, Joshua G. Babcock in the Jackson Church, E. P. Stout in the Port Jefferson Church, Alonzo Graham in the Scioto Church, and J. Simpson in the Stokes Church.

The Executive Committee of last year made their report, which was received and adopted.

Resolved, That the South-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association hold its next session with the New Salem Church, Va.

Adjournd to 3 o'clock P. M. Met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by J. Vanhorn.

Resolved, That Elder R. Babcock preach the introductory discourse at the first session of the Ohio Seventh-day Baptist Association, and L. A. Davis be his alternate.

Resolved, That we recommend the Executive Committee to engage Elder L. A. Davis as a missionary.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Executive Committee to meet on Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, after each Anniversary, and that it shall be the duty of the Solicitors of each Church to report to the Committee the amount of subscriptions obtained.

Resolved, That M. Babcock and B. Clement be requested to preach each of them a discourse on the subject of missions in each church.

Resolved, That this Association recommends the members to conform to the Scripture mode of naming the days of the week numerically.

Adjournd to meet at Jackson, Ohio, on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October 1851.

During the session of the South-Western Association, several communications were received from different Churches, from which, in connection with some verbal communications, the following statistics are prepared:

Lost Creek Church—Sam'l D. Davis, Elder; Joshua Thomas, Licentiate; Abel Bond, Wm. Kennedy, Deacons; Thomas B. Bond, Jacob Davis, Clerks. Added 10, deceased 1, dismissed 2, total 73.

New Salem—Peter Davis, Elder; Lodowick H. Davis, Deacon; Jesse J. Davis, Wm. B. Davis, Clerks. Added 14, excluded 1, total 97.

Hughes River, South Fork—Asa Bee, Licentiate. Added 10; dismissed 2; total 30.

Woodbridgtown, Pa.—Added 1; total 5.

Hughes River, North Fork—No returns.

North Hampton, O.—Simeon Babcock, Elder; S. Lippincott, Jr., Deacon; A. D. S. Ayers, Clerk. Dismissed 6; total 19.

Port Jefferson—L. A. Davis, John Davis, Elders; Simeon Babcock, Licentiate; John Babcock, Moses H. Ailes, Deacons; Eli V. Ailes, Clerk. Added 2; total 44.

Scioto—No returns.

Jackson, O.—Simeon Babcock, Elder; Maxson Babcock, Benj. Clement, Leman Lippincott, Calvin Davis, Licentiates; John Forsythe, Jacob D. Maxson, Deacons; Eli Forsyth, Clerk. Added 27; deceased 1; dismissed 6; total 56.

Stokes, O.—Job Vanhorn, Deacon; James Simpson, Clerk. Members 23. R. BABCOCK, Moderator. ELI FORSYTH, J. G. BARSTON, Clerks.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Some years since, two of our churches were nearly equal as to numbers, talents and circumstances. Neither of them had a minister. In the one, they started a Sabbath School, under rather discouraging circumstances, no one but an illiterate youth being sufficiently interested to take charge of it. He prayerfully took upon himself the solemn responsibility. God blessed his effort. In a short time parents and their children were deeply interested in "searching the scriptures," under his instruction. As might have been expected, prayer-meetings were soon established, and even juvenile prayer meetings. Many of the youth were hopefully converted, followed their Lord's example in baptism, united with the church, and are now its most efficient members. From time to time this Sabbath School was started until these children were baptized, they heard but very few gospel sermons. This mode of studying the Bible has been kept up, frequent additions have been made to the church, it has now a settled minister, and is heartily engaged in the benevolent operations of the day. All who are acquainted with this church, must admit, that its prosperity, (under the blessing of God,) is owing to its well-conducted Sabbath School.

Where are the young men and women to take charge of the youth of our denomination and of other denominations among us, and "expound unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning" our Redeemer? Unless this be done, we have much to fear. If the children in the vicinity of our churches, do not outnumber their members, they will soon have the field—the places of influence—and what is true of the last church above mentioned, may be true of more, or even all whose condition is as theirs was. H. P. B.

INCREASE OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.—A letter from Rev. J. L. Shuck, a missionary at Shanghai, by the Southern Baptist Board, gives the following account of the increase of Protestant Missionaries in the Celestial Empire:—

"Nearly fifteen years have passed away since I became a missionary. On reaching China the country was closed. I smuggled my family on shore, and I found the Protestant missionaries in number, male and female, all told, to amount to six. At present I am thankful to be able to communicate to you the encouraging fact, that there are now seventy-five male Protestant missionaries in China, from the various evangelical denominations of America and Europe. The female missionaries are in number about fifteen less than the males. Of the above seventy-five, nineteen are at Shanghai, and seventeen are at Ningpo, and the other thirty-nine are divided between the ports of Foo Chow, Amoy, Canton, and Hong-kong. Among the above seventy-five, there are only thirteen Baptist missionaries. Other denominations, in England and America, are pouring their representatives into China, while the Baptists on both sides of the Atlantic remain fearfully remiss with regard to the thronging, perishing millions of this great land of heathenism."

AN INDIAN'S COMMENTS ON ENGLAND.—George Copway, the Indian Chief, now stopping in England, writes to the New York Tribune in the following strain:—

"The present topic of excitement, in different circles, is the Bull of Pope Pius Nono, establishing Episcopal Hierarchy in England, no doubt gratifying to the Puseyites, and yet much to the annoyance of the other party. I had very little idea of the sectarian feeling which every where prevails among the different denominations of Christians in this country. The Wesleyans have at this time a quarrel, which may be productive of much evil, but if the controversy is conducted in the right spirit, might be of some benefit to that body; but their weapons are made too much of brimstone and fire. I have seen meetings all over the kingdom, in cities and towns, railing against each other. The High and Low Church parties are at war with one another. The Star Church in Scotland are making a stir. One Mr. Todd is imprisoned for not paying a few shillings to the tax which supports the supposed favored church and meetings were held in Edinburgh sympathizing with the gentleman incarcerated."

REVIVALS IN BAPTIST COLLEGES.—Within the past year, says the N. Y. Baptist Register, there have been revivals in several of these Institutions. In Lewisburg, Pa., last winter, there was a delightful refreshing; and a revival is in progress in the Mercer University, Penfield, Georgia. On the 8th of October, eight of the students were baptized. During the last term, several of the students in Howard College; Marion, Alabama, professed conversion. All the present terms a weekly prayer-meeting has been kept up, and more than half of the students in the advanced classes are professors of religion. One fact specially noticed is, "that those who profess religious principle make the best students, to a degree that those only who have had to do with institutions of learning can conceive. While such are the results of denominational Institutions, we do not wonder," says the editor, "that Baptists all over the United States are waking up to their importance, and hastening to endow them."

NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—A letter from Rev. J. L. Shuck to the N. Y. Recorder, says that the time is just at hand when there will be a regular and rapid communication between Shanghai and San Francisco. "You are aware of the efforts being now made to form a Company for the establishment of a line of steamers across the Pacific, between the United States and China. A line of sailing vessels has already been started, and within the past ten days, the 'Corsair' and the 'Dart' have both left Shanghai for San Francisco via the Sandwich Islands. God, by a glorious train of providences, is linking the most distant nations of the earth together, and the time is not far off when we shall witness a still more rapid and wider diffusion of the great principles of our holy religion."

MISSIONARY BALLOONS.—The Hong Kong Register publishes, under the title of "Suggestions to Missionaries," a very strange project, which consists in arranging the distribution of small publications of the Bible Society, and other religious tracts, over the whole surface of China, by means of balloons. Upon a calculation made of the weight of the tracts, each balloon could carry two thousand, which might be allowed to fall one by one, and at short intervals. Thus the Word of God would fall literally like a refreshing shower over the incredulous "Flowery Land."

PANORAMA OF PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.—One of the most remarkable and original artistic exhibitions ever got up, was opened at Washington Hall, No. 598 Broadway, N. Y., on Second-day evening last. It is a panoramic representation, by some of the first American painters, of Bunyan's Allegory of the Pilgrim's Progress. Among the scenes represented are the Wicket Gate, the Castle of Giant Despair, the Delectable Mountains, the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and the Celestial City.

ELECTION RESULTS.—The result of the election held in the State of New York last week is not certainly known at the time of writing this paragraph. The N. Y. Tribune of Second-day, Nov. 11, expresses the opinion that the Free School Law was sustained, although the vote is quite close. It also thinks that Hunt, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by about 1000 majority, and Blakely, the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, by about the same majority. The other Whig candidates; it apprehends, are defeated, though nothing can be certainly known till the official canvases begin to come in. The same paper figures up the Legislature for 1851 as follows: Senate—17 Whigs, 15 Democrats. Assembly—(Just chosen)—82 Whigs, 14 Democrats, 2 Independent. In New Jersey the Democrats swept the State by some 5000 majority.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS IN NEW YORK.—Among the novelties of the day, should be noticed a series of Sunday Evening Concerts, now being given in New York by Madame Anna Bishop, assisted by a large number of opera singers and musicians. Tripler Hall is said to be crowded on these occasions at 50 cents a head. Who can wonder, considering what a fine time Sunday furnishes to get ready for these displays of fashion and foppery? "Straws show which way the wind blows." These concerts show how much regard for the Sunday there is in New York.

COST OF PUBLISHING A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—The Synod of New York and New Jersey have reported, that the New York Presbyterian, a religious newspaper, sold for \$1,000 to the editor of the New York Evangelist, never had more than 2,200 subscribers, 600 of whom were ministers paying but \$1 per year. The founder of the paper lost \$6,000 by it in eight months. It was subsequently supported by subscriptions.

MISSIONARY SUCCESS IN BURMAH.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Beecher, of the Sandoway Baptist Mission, dated July 3, says that Tway Poh, one of the ordained Karens, had returned from a preaching tour in Burmah, having baptized one hundred and forty-five Karens. This number, added to those baptized by himself and Myat Kyau, makes in all three hundred and thirty-four added to those churches since the first of January.

NOTICE.—The Corresponding Secretary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society gives notice, that he is about to resume the prosecution of his agency in behalf of the Shanghai Chapel, and that he expects (the Lord willing) to spend Sabbath, the 23d inst., in Brookfield, and the following Sabbath in Adams. He hopes that the brethren will be prepared for his coming.

RECEIPTS FOR BAPTIST MISSIONS.—It appears from the Macedonian, that the receipts of the American Baptist Missionary Union, from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, were \$26,549 16, leaving over \$98,000, or more than \$16,000 a month, to be raised during six months, beginning the 1st of October, in order to meet the annual expenses authorized at the last meeting of the Board.

NEW MISSION TO JERUSALEM.—"The Church of the Disciples," better known as Campbellites, have recently appointed Dr. and Mrs. Barlay to establish a mission at Jerusalem. They took leave of their friends in Scottsville, Virginia, some five weeks ago.

A WINDFALL.—It is stated that a fortune of £400,062 currency has been left by the will of one Col. Daniels, lately deceased at Liverpool, England, to "a certain bookseller in Connecticut, the United States of America," whose name the testator did not remember. The will, however, specifies that the bookseller aforesaid kept a book-store south of the Tontine Hotel, New Haven, and in a large four or five story block, made of brick, having a bank in one of its divisions. "And my reason for this bequest is," continues the testator, "that the said bookseller showed me many marks of kindness and courtesy, and visited me during a sickness of several days. He was a married man, and a member of the English Church, and if now living, is about 40 years of age, or more." A codicil is added, that if this bequest cannot be complied with, for lack of proof, or by reason of the death of the legatee, the property, consisting of shares in the Banks of Liverpool, England, Dumfries, and Scotland, shall be divided between five persons named in the will. The question is, who is the fortunate man? Col. Daniels, it appears, was formerly a sojourner at New Haven during the summer months. [Tribune.]

MESSAGE OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—In the Cherokee Advocate of Oct. 12, says the N. Y. Tribune, we find the Message of John Ross, principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, to the Legislature of his tribe. In brevity Mr. Ross's message might profitably serve as a model for Governors of the pale faces, or even for their great father at Washington. He laments the death of President Taylor, adding "due moral reflections thereon;" expresses peculiar regret at the death of Dr. Wm. Butler, late U. S. agent among the Cherokees, returns thanks to Divine Providence for the goodness of the crops, rejoices that peace and good order generally prevail in the nation, while he laments the growth of a class of intemperate and thieving characters, and proposes building a jail to correct them—suggests that the expenses of Government ought to be diminished; and thinks it indispensable that a census of the people be taken, in order that the appropriation lately made by the U. S. Government may be justly distributed; and all in not little more space than is occupied by this paragraph. Truly John Ross is a man of business and wastes no words and time.







Miscellaneous.

The Swedish Songstress and Her Charities.

BY MRS. L. H. SIBOURNEY.
Blest must their vocation be
Who, with tones of melody,

Smoke Consumers.

It is gratifying to know, that human ingenuity has at last devised a protection for railroad travelers against the smoke and coal-cinders which render that mode of conveyance usually not only uncomfortable, but dangerous.

The chain of bars is moved by connecting gear from the steam engine. The coal is laid on a hopper at the mouth of the furnace, and is carried forward by the bars, the depth of coal that enters being regulated by an iron door, which is depressed or raised like a sluice.

An Ingenious Jerseyman.

In a notice of a recent fair held at Newark, N. J., the Daily Advertiser refers to a very ingenious clock which was exhibited by Mr. A. D. Crane.

The inventor has always devoted himself to the study of Horology, and one of the editors of the Evening Post remembers having seen, many years since, at Caldwell, N. J., a wooden clock, made by him in his boyhood, with the assistance of no other tool but his penknife, which was unexceptionable as an ordinary clock.

Mr. Crane's greatest achievement, however, has not yet met the public eye. He is now engaged in arranging the relative parts of a style of Chronometer for sea use, in a cheap form, with less than half the work of an ordinary movement.

of ship-chronometers, and will perform equal to those of the highest cost. The inventor has also made an improvement in the common Yankee clock, by which many parts are done away with, and their quality as time-keepers improved, while the price of a good brass clock will be lessened to one dollar.

Opening of the Erie Canal.

Twenty-five years ago this day, says the Albany Evening Journal of Oct. 26, the Erie Canal was announced as navigable from Lake Erie to Hudson River. On the 26th of October, 1825, eight years and four months from the time the work was commenced, the Erie Canal was completed, and on that day the "Seneca Chief," with De Witt Clinton, then Governor of this State, Lieut. Governor Tallmadge, and various Committees, on board, left Buffalo for the Hudson River.

When the fleet, which was composed of the "Seneca Chief" and several steam and other craft from Albany, New York and other places on the river, reached Sandy Hook, Gov. De Witt Clinton proceeded to perform the ceremony of commencing the waters of the Lake with the Ocean, by pouring a keg of Lake Erie water into the Atlantic, when he delivered the following address:—

"This solemnity, at this place, on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie, is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean Seas and the Atlantic Ocean in about eight years, and to the extent of more than four hundred and twenty-five miles, by the wisdom, public spirit, and energy of the people of the State of New York; and may the God of the heavens and the earth smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race."

Pumping a Lake Dry.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, the editor of the Medical and Surgical Journal, gives an interesting description, in his editorial correspondence from Holland, of the manner in which the Lake of Haarlem is being drained by steam engines, and its waters sent to the sea:—

"Six miles from Amsterdam is the inland lake of Haarlem, 21 miles long by 11 in width, which three hundred years ago was found to be perceptibly increasing by shooting its waters farther and farther, and covering up the land, threatening the first commercial port of the realm with destruction by flowing in upon its back. Various schemes, at that remote epoch, were devised by able counsellors to stay the threatened danger. Three Dutch engineers, of acknowledged ability, proposed draining off the water, first raising it by wind-mills. They are entitled to remembrance, from having suggested the very plan adopted in 1839 for averting an impending calamity. Seven years since, delay being no longer safe, a canal was dug around the whole circumference of the lake, averaging 200 feet in width by ten deep. Three monster steam engines are housed on the sides of the lake, some six or eight miles apart, each moving eight monstrous iron pumps. All the pistons are raised at once, at every revolution of the machinery, raising 15,000 gallons of water, which is emptied into the canal, whence it is hastened on by a fourth engine faster than it would otherwise move, to the Zuder Zee, and thus it reaches the sea 15 miles distant. In April, 1840, the pumps, worked by three of the largest steam engines perhaps ever constructed, were set in motion; and up to this date, July 25th, 1850, have lowered the contents of the lake seven feet. By next April, it is anticipated that the bottom will be fairly exposed, and all the water conveyed away from this ancient basin. All this is executed at the expense of Government."

Attachment of Birds.

White passing through the orchard a few days since, (says our informant,) I saw the most singular exhibition of attachment among the feathered songsters I ever witnessed. My attention was arrested by a mournful cry of a bird in apparent distress, and curiosity led me to the tree from which the singularity proceeded. In one of the upper bows of the tree sat the sorrowful bird, apparently in distress. He would occasionally drop his wings as if pained, and then his bitter lamentation awakened a sympathy in my bosom, and a desire to avenge him of his adversary, if the cause of his grief could be ascertained. I succeeded in frightening him from the limb he first occupied—he immediately flew to another, and continued his imploping cry. I approached nearer, when, to my utter astonishment, I saw his mate lying dead in the forks of a limb by his side. He would flutter over the dead body of his mate, crying bitterly; and then alight on the nearest branch, exhibiting every expression of loneliness and grief. Curiosity led me a little further. I thought I would venture to take away the deceased bird, supposing that thereby the painful loss might be speedily forgotten. He saw me approaching the deceased, and instantly flew to the resting place of his loved one, seized her, and actually bore her out of my sight. I stood in utter astonishment at so singular an attachment among birds. A neighbor of mine, three days after, saw the same bird some distance from the place where I saw him, still uttering the same wailing cry by the side of the dead body of his mate.

Reproduction of Vegetable Forms.

In a number of the London Mechanic's Magazine, is the following curious statement, said to be an extract from a work of Oetinger, entitled, "Thoughts on the two faculties of Feeling and Knowing."—"I chopped up some balm, put it into a large glass retort, poured rain water upon it, connected the retort with a good-sized receiver, and let it heat at a cupper, gently at first, then more strongly. Upon this there went into the water a yellow-greenish oil; it took up the whole space of the receiver, and swam on the surface of the water the thickness of the back of a table knife. This oil had the form of innumerable balm leaves, which did not lap over or run into one another, but lay side by side, each perfectly drawn, and with the distinctness of all the lines of a balm leaf. I let it stand a long time, that all about me might observe it. At last I shook the receiver, because I had to pour it out; the leaves ran together, but in less than a minute restored themselves to their former position more distinctly."

A writer in the Magazine follows this quotation by saying:—"Chemists show that the paltingence (being born again) or the resurrection of plants is very possible. Able chemists in great numbers have made experiments by which plants the ashes of a plant in a vial, these ashes exhale and arrange themselves as nearly as they can in the very figure which the Author of nature first impressed upon them. Gafner, a very able chemist, states that M. Duchine, one of the best chemists, of the age, reported that he had seen a very able physician in Cracon, who kept in vials ashes of almost all plants, so that when any curious person desired to see, for example, a rose in a phial, he took one containing the ashes of a rose well preserved, and warming it over a lighted candle, after becoming warm the ashes were seen to be in motion. A little cloud arose, and after some motion of the vial, soon assumed the form of the rose, so fresh, and so perfect and beautiful, that one would believe he could smell its sweet odor."

"Once Caught, Twice Shy."

Many years ago, (says Mr. A. Smee,) I caught a common mouse in a trap, and, instead of consigning it to the usual watery grave, or the unmerciful claws of the cat, I determined to keep it prisoner. After a short time the little mouse made its escape in a room attached to my father's residence in the Bank of England. I did not desire the presence of a wild mouse in this room, and therefore adopted means to secure him; the room was paved with stone, enclosed with solid walls. There was no hope for him that he would ultimately escape, although there were abundant opportunities for hiding. I set the trap and baited it with a savory morsel, but day after day no mouse entered. The poor little thing gave unequivocal signs of extreme hunger, by gnawing the bladder from some of my chemical bottles. I gradually removed everything from the room that he could eat, but still the old proverb of "Once caught, twice shy," so far applied, that he would not enter the trap. After many days, visiting the apartment one morning, the trap was down, the mouse was caught; the pangs of hunger were more intolerable than the terrors of imprisonment. He did not, however, accept the unpleasant alternative of entering the trap until he was so nearly starved that his bones almost protruded through his skin; and he freely took bites of food from my fingers, through the wires of the cage.

Trees of the South.

Texas produces the pecan; Louisiana the cypress, which is the tree of the State; Mississippi the magnolia; Florida the live oak; Georgia and North Carolina the yellow pine; South Carolina the palmetto, though we fear the structure of this beautiful tree would be impracticable for useful purposes. This is the finest specimen of the palm family indigenous to the United States. This palm possesses a great, and to this country, an increasing value. It is the only tree produced in our forests which is not attacked by the torido nevadis, or ship-worm; and as it is incorruptible in salt water, its value for sub-marine construction is almost incalculable. Its leaves can be employed in the manufacture of hats, baskets, mats, and many other purposes of domestic economy; "the cabbage," composed of the unexpanded embryo leaves, may be classed among the most delicious vegetables produced at our tables. It is, however, a wasteful luxury, as the tree always perishes when deprived of this part of its foliage. It grows along the sea-coast of Carolina and Georgia, confined to the neighborhood of salt water; preferring damp, rich soils. Flowers in June—July.

OPPIUM.—Dr. Enos Stevens, Examining Agent for the Massachusetts Commissioners for the prevention and cure of idiosyncrasia, has a manuscript work wherein occurs the following:—

"At Cambridge Poor House, there are three well-formed and strong brothers, whose names are Joseph Cox, 23 years old, George Cox, 20, and Wm. Cox, 18. These are all the children that their mother had. Their father was a very respectable mechanic, and has a very intelligent child by a second wife. The mother of these idiotic boys was a devotedly benevolent woman, who often took narcotic drugs, and went out whole days and nights to visit and assist the sick among her neighbors; leaving her own children all asleep by laudanum, (which is wine and opium.) Every day when they cried, and every time she wished to go out, she put them all asleep by laudanum. At length their whole organization assimilated to such a state of body and mind, and they have grown up to the size of manhood, with the avenues of their brains practically closed by drugs; so that they have merely infantile powers of mind, and strength of bodies."

A VALUABLE HINT.—The Free Democrat (Wisconsin), relates the following remark of Miss Bremer, during her sojourn in Milwaukee:—"On entering a private dwelling, she was asked to sit near the fire, where some other ladies were seated, but replied, 'No, no; you American ladies are very handsome, but you are too white. You sit down by a fire of your own making, and neglect the great fire that God has placed in the heavens, which would give you health and a better color!'"

AUTHOR OF THE MORMON BIBLE.—The New England Paritan states that at a public meeting held lately in Cherry Valley, Judge Campbell said:—

Rev. Solomon Spaulding, one of the earliest preceptors of the academy at Cherry Valley, was the actual composer of most of what is known as the Mormon Bible. He wrote it during a period of delicate health, to beguile some of his weary hours, and also with a design to offer it for publication as a romance. Doctor Robert Campbell, late of Cherry Valley, and foster father of the first Mrs. Grant of the Nestorian Mission, calling some years since upon Mr. Spaulding, had the manuscript of this notable book shown to him, and was also informed by Mr. Spaulding that he had hopes of reaping some pecuniary advantage from it for himself and family. Mr. Spaulding has been dead some years, though it is believed his wife is still living in the United States. How it passed from the possession of his family into the hands of Joe Smith, it is probable that Mrs. Spaulding could tell.

PRINTER'S CHALLENGE.—A Cincinnati paper boasted of a compositor who set up, in seven working days, 90,750 ems. The Utica Herald has a compositor, Henry Keeling, who did the following week's work in six days:—

Monday, August 19 19,250 ems
Tuesday, " 20 17,500 "
Wednesday, " 21 17,800 "
Thursday, " 22 17,400 "
Friday, " 23 17,400 "
Saturday, " 24 12,000 "

Total 100,950

Thus beating the Cincinnati boy 19,200 ems in one day's less working time. During this period Mr. Keeling distributed his own case, and corrected his own proof. He commenced work each morning at 7 o'clock, and left off at about 8 P. M., devoting about two hours and a third each day to his meals. On the last day (Saturday,) he did not work over eight hours. The average time of working did not exceed ten hours each day. The Cincinnati boy must try again.

FRENCH REWARDS FOR SCIENTIFIC MEN.—

M. Antoine d'Abbadie and M. Armand d'Abbadie have, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, been nominated by the President of the Republic members of the Legion of Honor, for the services they have rendered to geographical science and to commerce by their journeys in Abyssinia. In a long report to the President, the minister recapitulates the efforts made by the enterprising travelers to trace the Nile to its source, and their observations on the different African tribes with whom they came in contact. They endured many hardships, and braved many dangers, but succeeded, among other things, in collecting a mass of curious information on the literature of the Ethiopians, whose language M. Antoine d'Abbadie spent some time in studying. The result of this gentleman's observations was, that "the principal source of the White river, or the real Nile, is in the Forest of Babia, on the southern frontier of Inari," and there, he says, he had the satisfaction of planting the tri-colored flag on the 19th of January, 1846.

RESTORING LIFE.—Mr. William Burdick, of Newport, R. I., while eating supper on Wednesday, Oct. 10th, choked himself with a piece of beef steak. He soon became speechless, struggled violently, and became first black and then pale in the face and perfectly lifeless. Medical aid soon removed the obstruction, but the pulse had ceased, and he was pronounced dead. Artificial means of restoring life were resorted to,—cold water was dashed upon his face,—artificial respiration was attempted, and he was bled freely. After the last had been done, consciousness was suddenly restored—he raised his head quickly, pointed to his throat, and said, "Gone!" After the overwhelming feeling of suffocation and impending death, Mr. Burdick had no recollection of any painful sensation, or of any of the circumstances which occurred, until after he was bled. His case should be a warning against too soon abandoning efforts to restore life in similar instances of sudden death. [Courier and Enquirer.

BALLOONING.—The Spanish papers are filled with accounts of the famous balloon constructed by M. Montemayor, of Madrid, which is said to last to have solved the grand problem of aerial navigation, independent of, and even against the winds. It is announced, with as much confidence as is the sailing of an English steamer, that the Eolus, Jose Montemayor, commander, will leave Madrid on the 15th inst., and crossing the Pyrenees, will pass over Bordeaux, and traverse France on its way to London, whither M. Montemayor goes to pocket the reward there offered to him who shall invent the means of guiding and controlling the course of a balloon in the air. The Eolus is a colossal affair, of a capacity of 530,000 gallons. Upon a sort of prow is fixed a large tube, which is made by means of internal machinery to inspire from the front a great quantity of air, which is forcibly ejected in the rear against the balloon. It is also provided with large wings, resembling in shape those of birds, which are made to work—accounts don't tell us how.

"THE HIGHER LAW."—The Syracuse Daily Journal publishes the following as an extract from a speech of Mr. John C. Spencer, in the Legislature of 1820:—

"I go further than the gentleman from Delaware (Erastus Root) on this subject. He says that the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in this State Constitution renders Slavery unconstitutional. I contend that the first act of our nation, being a solemn recognition of the liberty and equality of all men, and that the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were inalienable, was the cornerstone of the Confederacy, and is above all Constitutions and all laws."

The schooner Eliza Ann, (of Cohasset) cleared at Boston, on Monday, for Cumana, Venezuela, to recover the treasure from the wreck of the Spanish ship, "San Pedro," sunk near Cumana. She took an engine, diving bell, and other machinery necessary for the experiment, and thirteen men.

MINNESOTA AND THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.—

The St. Paul (Minnesota) Chronicle of the 14th ult., says that John H. Quinby and Ziber H. Peters, Chief and Councilman of the Stockbridges, in Wisconsin, have returned from their exploring trip up the St. Peter's River. They were delighted with the country, and will make preparations to remove and settle in some part of the Minnesota territory. In exchange for their townships of improved land in this section, Government has agreed to give them two townships of unimproved lands, selected from any unoccupied United States lands; to remove them free of all expense, and to give an annuity of \$2,000 for ten years. The Stockbridges number about 20, are educated, and have adopted the habits and costume of the whites.

Variety.

The indigo plant was a native of South Carolina. It grew spontaneously among its woods. More than one hundred years ago the planters there commenced its cultivation. In the year 1748, South Carolina exported to Great Britain 200,000 lbs., and the parliament granted a bounty of 12 cents per pound to induce its greater cultivation. In 1781, indigo was one of the staples of South Carolina, and we believe of Georgia. Now, in 1849, not a single pound of indigo is raised in South Carolina, or as far as we know in all the South.

Coffee was originally introduced from Arabia, where it has been used as a beverage from time immemorial. It was first known in England in the year 1653. Daniel Edwards, an English merchant of Smyrna, brought with him, in that year, from the East, a Greek by the name of Pasqua, whom he set up in trade in the first coffee house, in a shed near St. Michael's, Cornhill. The new article soon grew into universal favor.

Mr. Soyer gives a novel and certainly very convenient method of making coffee, which he assures us is preferable to any in use. "Put two ounces of ground coffee into a stew-pan, which set upon the fire, stirring the powder round with a spoon until quite hot, when, pour over a pint of boiling water; cover over closely for five minutes, when, pass it through a cloth, warm again, and serve."

A London paper contains this account of a new finger-sawing invention:—"A snuff-box of a novel construction, and designed to supersede the necessity of using the fingers in taking snuff, has been registered at Birmingham. The box is inverted, and upon being turned up, two small cups are found charged with the titillating mixture, and ready to be applied to the nose."

The number of Journals and periodicals at present published in Russia is 154, of which 64 appear at St. Petersburg, 13 at Moscow, 22 in the Baltic provinces, and the rest in different parts of the empire. Only 108 of them are in the Russian language; the others are in German, French, Polish, &c.

Parliamentary Statistics state, that while the annual expense for bread in Great Britain is about \$30,000,000, the consumption of liquor is about \$250,000,000. Over 30,000,000 worth of grain is annually converted into intoxicating drinks. The dram-shops and taverns in England alone amount to 110,000.

A most interesting discovery is reported to have been made in Russia, between Dorpat and Norva, of a combustible as carboniferous and calcareous as coal. It is of a yellowish brown color, with white spots, and is the subject of much speculation, being said to be of a much earlier geological period than any known coal field.

James Curtiss, Mayor of Chicago, has been deposed by the City Council, and A. S. Sherman elected in his stead. He refused to sign certain bonds prepared by order of Council, whereupon the Council declared the office of the Mayor vacant, and elected A. S. Sherman, one of the members, Mayor of the city.

The London Daily News says that "nearly one half of the population of England and Wales are unable to read and write. A large portion of the other half have received the scantiest instruction. Destitution, vice and crime abound because the people are untaught. The jails and workhouses are full."

The London correspondent of the New York Herald states that the commercial tonnage of the United States is 20,000 tons more than that of England, the former being 3,150,000 tons, and the latter 3,130,000 tons. If this be true, we are of course the first commercial nation in the world.

A schooner recently arrived at Boston from Nova Scotia, with three hundred barrels of potatoes, only fifteen of which proved good at the time of opening the hatches. When she started, twelve days before, they were in perfect order, and better potatoes, it is said, were never seen.

The State of Maine pays to the various clergymen employed in the State, about \$20,000 per annum. There are also 6844 teachers in the various schools in the State, and about \$300,000 are annually raised for common school purposes.

Of 22,000 families in this City, recently visited by the indefatigable agents of the New York Bible Society, over 6,000, or more than one-fourth part, were found destitute of the Bible.

A number of Baltimoreans are engaged preparing documents for the purpose of proceeding to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities, in quest of fugitive Slaves.

Wm. Duffy, convicted at Ipswich of burning the Danvers Congregational Church, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life. From Natchez, (Miss.) there are accounts that the frost has made bad work with the cotton crops and vegetation generally. Taylor Davidson, who carries on the hardware and cutlery business in Cincinnati, imports his goods direct from Sheffield, England, to the yearly amount of \$600,000. The new Constitution of Michigan disfranchises duellists and their accessories, and disqualifies them from holding office. The artistic value of the works of art contained in the churches of Antwerp, eleven in number, is estimated at nearly \$10,000,000.

DeVryer Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and '51, will commence the third Wednesday in August, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short recess between the terms, and one of ten days for the winter holidays. The year is divided into three terms:— The first, of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 21st, and ends Wednesday, November 27th. The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 19th, and ends Tuesday, June 24th.

Board of Instruction.

GURDON EVANS, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Rev. JOSEPH W. MORTON, Professor of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Moral and Intellectual Science. Mrs. SUSANNA M. SPOICER, Preceptress. ADOLPH ROSENHAYN, (Late of Friedrich Wilhelm College, Berlin.) Teacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek and Latin.

Other competent Teachers will be employed as occasion may demand. TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, as usual, at the beginning of the first and middle of the Winter Terms, and continue seven weeks. In the Common Branches, classes will be formed at the commencement of each term; but in the higher, the interest of the student, as well as the welfare of the Institution, demand that a more systematic course of study be pursued.

In the Natural Science, Elementary Chemistry and Philosophy will be pursued during the Fall Term; Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology during the Winter Term; Botany and Geology during the Summer Term. Classes will be formed in Latin, French, and German, at the commencement of the Fall Term; in Hebrew, Greek, and Spanish, at the commencement of the Winter Term, and continue through the course of study. In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall, Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, and Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer Term.

The course of instruction in Agriculture is thoroughly scientific, embracing study and recitation in the best authors. Instruction is given in a well-furnished laboratory, in the analysis of soils, ashes of plants, manures, &c. and the modes of testing for their constituent elements. The attention of farmers who wish to give their sons a practical education is especially called to this department. Rates in private families, from \$1.25 to \$1.50. Many students board in clubs for 60 to 75 cents.

Tuition—to be settled upon entering school—from \$3.00 to \$5.00. EXTRAS—For Drawing, \$1.00; Oil Painting, \$5.00; Chemical Experiments, \$1.00; Writing, including stationery, 50 cents; Piano Forte, \$3.00; Use of Instrument, \$2.00; Agricultural Chemistry, including chemical apparatus, and fuel, (breakage extra,) \$12.00. It is very desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term; yet they are received into classes already formed at any time.

For further information, address Gurdon Evans, J. W. Morton, or Rev. J. R. Irish, President of the Corporation. DECEMBER, July 8th, 1850.

Sabbath Tracts.

The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 2 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1 Reasons for observing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment, to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatharians. 4 pp. No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7 Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatharian; Counter Rejoice. 9 pp. No. 8 The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Sanctions. 16 pp. No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment, By George Oakley, First printed in London, in 1794, reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1809; now republished in a revised form. 4 168 pages. The Royal Law Contended for, By Edward Stearnet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. The Restoration of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

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

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