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WHOLE NO. 340.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. CHURCH ACTION ON SABBATH DESECRATION. At a meeting of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on the 5th day of May, 1841, the follow-

ing resolutions were adopted :-1st. Resolved, That the fourth command of the Decalogue imperiously requires that we abstain from all journeying on the seventh day of the week, in ordinary cases, and that

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Sabbath according to the commandment. reading of political and business papers on Sabbath day?" We understand Christ to the Sabbath; also the reading of novels, and chide the ruler for his inconsistency, as if other light literary reading.

On the 7th of Arpil, 1850, it was-

Resolved, That we raise a committee to ascertain the extent of Sabbath desecration, as compared with the resolutions of the church, passed May 5th, 1841, and to present arguments on the subject.

by the church on the same day:-

Your committee respectfully report, That so far as they have been able to ascertain, all members of the church engaged in dairying, have conducted that business, more or less, on the Sabbath, since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolutions, and nearly all thus employ a portion of the Sabbath at present, and that the other things specified in the resolutions are practiced to a considera-

The committe also presented the following report in defense of the resolutions of the church, passed in 1841:-

In preparing this report, your committee have not felt at liberty to explore the entire length and breadth of every field which the investigation of the subject might open. They have deemed their duty to extend only to a consideration of the acts specified in the resolutions, with a view to ascertain their conformity or nonconformity with the law of God enjoining the observance of the Sabbath day. In view of the awful sanctions of God's law, of the almost universal repudiation of the fourth commandment of the zealous watch and persecuting spirit manifested towards those who honor the Lord's with a sense of the magnitude of consequences involved in this investigation. If the practices under consideration are violations of God's law, what a fearful load of accountability will accumulate upon this church, if these violations unrebuked shall rise up against her in judgment!-how will they outweigh in their influence all the efforts of those who would enforce the truths we profess! What a stigma on our cause! What an element of weakness and spiritual death!

Cheese-making, hay-making, and sugarmaking, may be considered in connection as involving a common principle. We are tain whether they agree or disagree.

It will be conceded by all, that these practhat "the Sabbath was made for man;" can be classed with those exceptions.

We observe, that Christ excepts from the rule of prohibition just such acts, and only such as, if not excepted, would make the Sabbath against instead of for man. We will first of barley and ate the kernel. The evercookery on the Sabbath day. It justifies gains avail us in judgment? We have saved both day or any other day only the preparation, in the simplest manner a few cheeses, a little sugar, and a little hay,

save me, or to kin; from this example we know will demand a violation of God's law, or petrayed anection, and the bitter lament is called, in or ruined souls, all cry out against it. It distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom. learn the lawfulness of mitigating human or a loss of profit, we then come to a delible or ruined souls, all cry out against it. It distinction from its tributary, the Big Boom. learn the Sabbath day. We cannot erate choice between God's law and worldly develops in undue proportion the most dandless of the Sabbath day. We cannot erate choice between God's law and worldly develops in undue proportion the most dandless of the Sabbath day. who devote the Saviour's lation of property, and quote the Saviour's be a dairyman; and, being one, he is not words on this occasion in defense of their necessitated to break the Sabbath. If the course. The Saviour's example on this oc-business involves such a necessity, then he in our midst, and victims already stand on the Christian religion through Bunyan, sand master spirits of theological science.

for any property consideration whatever.

We next refer to the healing of the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, recorded in John 5: 1, 9. The Jews both accused Christ for healing him, and him for carrying his bed on the Sabbath. This act of Christ

The healing of the decrepid woman in we abstain from making cheese, attending to the synagogue on the Sabbath (Luke 13th) the manufacture of sugar, secular visiting, illustrates the same principle. In Christ's conversing about our secular concerns, or reply to his accusers on that occasion, he exattending to any ordinary labor, that can tends the principle of mercy from man to with propriety be done on other days; and animals. "Ye hypocrites, doth not each that we so manage our domestic and other one of you loose his ox or his ass from the affairs, that at the close of the sixth day of stall on the Sabbath day, and lead him away the week we can commence to keep the to watering? and ought not this woman, whom satan hath bound these eighteen 2d. Resolved, That we disapprove the years, to be loosed from this bond on the he had said, "You relieve the wants of your cattle, and save them from suffering, on the Sabbath, and this is well; but why do you object that I should relieve the sufferings of this woman ?"

This same exception is again admitted by Christ in healing the dropsied man in the house of the Pharisee (Luke 14: 2-5.) In On the 5th of May, the committee report- this instance, Christ justifies his act by comful on the ground of mercy alone.

> We have now examined all the exceptions to the rule of prohibition, as developed by Christ. In imitation of Christ, then, we may, in the shortest manner possible, labor to satisfy the common, natural demands of men and animals, and to mitigate their sufferings. Beyond this we most firmly believe that the Bible affords no warrant for labor on the Sabbath day, and that all labor, aside from this, is forbidden by the spirit and let-

enough can be made during the week for only can develop the consequences of desethat purpose. But if cheese previously crating God's holy time. made, and all other food save the milk of the cow, should fail, on the Sabbath, then blo with the design of surely that would not be a more simple diet Sabbath has social duties, but we have yet than the unground and unbaked barley eat- to learn that visiting for ordinary enjoyment Sabbath, and in view of the importance of en by Christ and his disciples on the Sabbath and conversation, finds any sanction in the exemplifying every profession by corresponding action, we have been overwhelmed ponding action, we have been overwhelmed deeds of mercy to man or beast. So far of the Sabbath, which, if not resisted, must from being deeds of mercy, they are most eventuate in its overthrow. Aside from the unmerciful, for they rob man and beast of public worship of God, the devout Christian that rest which the Sabbath was appointed finds none too much time on the Sabbath to to give. The rest of the Sabbath is indiscommune with his own soul, with his God, pensable to man's greatest good, else God his Bible and his family, in searching the never would have appointed it. Whoever, ways of truth and duty. Who then has a then, labors for these ends on the Sabbath, right to rob him of time thus employed, by insults God by refusing his proffered bless- unwished for visits? But has not the visitor ing of rest, and inflicts an actual injury upon these same duties to perform at home? himself, and thus commits a double sin. It Then why rob himself, and his neighbor too, will not better the case to affirm that it re- of the rich blessings of a Sabbath day spent quires as much labor to make the milk into for the Lord? This practice is tenfold more butter as into cheese, for if butter-making now to compare these practices with the be not a direct act of mercy, God's law forlaw of the Sabbath, and endeavor to ascer- bids it on the Sabbath day. It is in vain for children. It thus becomes self-perpetuating; the dairyman to plead the preservation of a and long after the parent sleeps in dust, few pails of milk as an offset against the vitices require labor, and that to the extent of olation of God's law. For what does he the practice. But the law of the Sabbath wish to preserve it? To assuage some sufaffirms, "In it thou shalt not do any work." fering, or to meet some immediate necessity bility of parents, and the duty to hallow, by Here we have an unqualified prohibition of of nature? Nay, verily—but to add to the labor on the Sabbath day. But the letter of income of the dairy. This question of savthis law, unqualified by the spirit and design ing is only a veil to hide the more palpable of it prohibits even labor to the sustenance one of accumulating. Who would care to of life on the Sabbath day. The Pharisaical save the milk were it not to add to his in-Jews insisted on a rigid adherence to the come in the end? This whole question is letter of the law. This gave occasion for one of accumulation by labor on God's holy Christ to explain and unfold the true design Sabbath day. There can be no necessity in and spirit of the law. He instructed them the case, except the necessity to have the income at the end of the year, plus the value and, consequently, any construction making of the products of Sabbath labor. What a it against man, is a perversion of the law. repudiation of the doctrines of Him who We are then, 1st, to consider whether Christ | taught, that unless we are willing to leave points out any exceptions to the general all and follow Him, we can be none of his! rule of prohibition laid down in the law of The Bible teaches no other doctrine on this the Sabbath-and, if so, 2dly, to consider point than an unconditional surrender of whether the acts specified in the resolutions every earthly consideration rather than violate a single precept of God's law. What will infidels think of a religion which puts a few cheeses in the scale against God's law, and they sink the balance? What will poor refer to the incident recorded in Mark 2: 23. Christians who will disobey the true God to The disciples, with the Saviour, were pass- save a few buckets of sap? How will the ing through a barley field on the Sabbath spirits of the blessed apostles, who endured day, and, being hungry, plucked some heads so much to maintain the sanctity of God's watchful Pharisees accused them of Sabbath of fallen martyrs chide us, who cheerfully breaking, by preparing food to eat; but gave—not a few cheeses—not a few dollars Christ justified them. Here, then, we find —but their entire property, consecrated by an exception in favor of preparing food. But their hearts' blood, upon the altar of God,

sinner, deliberately and knowingly.

The practice of traveling is not less inconsistent with the duties of the Sabbath than those already commented upon. Except on errands of mercy, or to attend divine worship, we find no warrant in the Bible for illustrates the same duty as the last, viz. the traveling on the Sabbath. It is a manifest mitigation of human suffering on the Sabbath | misappropriation of that time sacred to spirday. The carrying of the bed was designed itual things. It not only robs man and beast to drive cepticism from the minds of the of that rest made necessary by the constituhyper-critical Jews concerning the reality of tion of nature, and obligatory by the laws of God, but it robs God of that solemn service to which such rest is so conducive. The saving of time and money cannot for a moment be admitted in palliation of this act, without admitting the right to rob from God to give to Mammon. If there be an actual necessity in the case, then we affirm that a noussaly ast inours no blame. Dur be li understood, that the saving of time or money constitutes no actual necessity in the case. The vote being called, it was resolved to re-He who is not willing to make this small sacrifice for the sake of exhibiting God's law inviolate to the world, will never wear a martyr's crown. Who can tell how much the Sabbath of the Lord has suffered by the example of those professing to observe it? They thus throw themselves into public gaze, God for the rule of our lives, therefore, which, at Braw's request, Mr. Thompson enand give the deed the widest influence. If such desecration were in retirement, none tions on our record setting limitations to the but God might see it but the greatest pos- law of the Sabbath, and conform our lives to friendly chief, to visit the tribes on the other sible notoriety is given to the act of Sabbath the law of God and to our solemn covenant side. He passed through great dangers and traveling. What good might not be done if obligations. our traveling brethren would rest where, in the providence of God, the Sabbath overtakes them, and thus become living examples of that church resolutions have a pernicious ed as follows concerning the extent of bath desecration, which report was adopted bath day. Both his act and theirs were lawby the church on the same day:—

| Continue of the same day in t bring forth a plentiful harvest, where darkness otherwise might have brooded forever. There is a potency in silent example, which loud-sounding words can never attain, nor mental power resist. This silent working principle, lying far down in the foundations of human society, governs the world with a sway more resistless than the mightiest con- rance, and Slavery, which motion was dropqueror that ever swam to empire through ped for further consideration. There were seas of blood. A single individual, more in a few brethren who protested earnestly quieted. Now a chief's daughter is seen love with duty than money, might, by ob-Let us now consider whether the acts un- leaving a few silent messengers behind to report. This movement of the church was serving one Sabbath among strangers, and der consideration can be classed with those point to a "thus saith the Lord" for his all in good faith, and we trust no discord recognized by Christ as lawful. If they can practice, exert a more powerful influence will grow out of it. be reduced to simple deeds of mercy, they than the verbal preaching of a lifetime. are no violation of the law. But if they can And yet we often hear the plea, "Can't not, then they most surely are violations of afford it." Well, it may be that God cannot afford to bless them who cannot afford to We can conceive of no emergency in serve him. Such an example of Sabbath which cheese-making can be reduced to this violation may plant the seeds of indifference It is not necessary to make a cheese in the minds of children, which will produce

> pernicious in its effects, from its intimate connection with the impressible minds of some Sabbath-breaker may throw the sanc- themselves from starving. tity of parental example around his deeds. Who can estimate the weight of responsihearts of those who through all time will reflect their moral image?

meditation. But the politics of the nation thing else which repudiates the Bible. days in hearing their causes of complaint, shall we send, and who will go for us?" heathen, who cheerfully give their lives in day may come when the politics of the nation another. They were all heartily tired of the best Christian. If Christians must read politics on the Sabbath, let them be content to read those of the Ribbs from its own pages. ment, and, therefore, not unworthy the Sabbath day, if studied uncontaminated in Heaven's great law book. But we think even justify the common practice of extensive fice to Mammon! What will these ungodly ditions and therefore ungodly additions and therefore ungodly

uations of this foe of God and virtue.

D. E. MAKSON, Acting Com-Amos Burdick, WM. S. BURDICK, B. W. MILLARD,

On the 1st of December, 1850, at the usual meeting of the church, by previous appointment, the foregoing report came up for final disposition, having been previously disto injure the business of a large and very respectable portion of the church—that it was very difficult to draw the line between Sabbath observance and Sabbath desecration-and it had been urged, that cheesemaking, co, were deeds or mercy, such as ject the report, and rescind the resolutions adopted nine years ago. The resolution to escind those resolutions was as follows:-

Whereas, we are bound by the constitution of the church to take the word of Resolved, That we recede from the resolu-

In defense of this resolution, it was urged tions on the various topics set forth in the April 8, he says :-Bible-that each member should be the judge as to what specific course of conduct he ought to pursue.

It was then moved to rescind resolutions on record concerning Secret Societies, Tempeagainst these proceedings, and defended the running to embrace her father's feet, refus-

From the N. Y. Tribune. INTERIOR OF WEST AFRICA.

Accounts of a very interesting character have lately been received from West Africa. Rev. George Thompson has penetrated into on the Sabbath to eat on that day; for a most luxuriant crop of infidelity. Eternity the interior about 200 miles (300 following had never before seen a white man.

ca about two years ago oy the Mmerican Missionary Association, as successor to Rev. William Raymond, who accompanied the Amistad Africans to their native country. He was stationed at a place called Kaw Mendi, on the Little Room River, about 100 miles south of Sierra Leone, and 50 miles from the coast, this being as near the Mendi Country as the missionaries could reach, owing to the wars then prevailing in that re-

His efforts to instruct and benefit the people were greatly hindered by the war which was raging among the different tribes in the Sherbus Country, and which extended far almost abandoned, the people suffered sore- them teachers. ly from famine, and multitudes were carried to the coast, and sold into slavery. The women and children were often obliged to go out in search of berries and fruits, to keep Things went on in this way for more than

a year after Mr. Thompson's arrival, the war raging all around the settlement. Meanwhile, he had been gaining the confidence of the chiefs and people on both sides. Mr. Raymond, his predecessor, who labored The reading of political papers on the there some five or six years, had done much Sabbath, as it intrudes upon the more ap- to promote a friendly feeling among the napropriate employment of sacred time, lacks tives. This has always been made a warrant in the Bible. The matter usually prominent object with the mission, becontained in those papers is little calculated cause these wars are the great means to foster a devotional spirit. The stirring of perpetuating the traffic in slaves. In scenes of the political world, and the disorder fact, to suppress war in Africa, is to suppress incident to forensic strife, form very innutri- the slave trade. During the whole time, the tious food for a soul humble before God in mission premises had been considered as Sabbath day devotion. It is true that the Bible neutral ground; it being well understood and souls. teaches politics; and were the politics of the that the missionary there was a man of peace,

We do most confidently hope, that the and endeavoring to reconcile them to one

for him to visit them.

who devote the Sabbath day to the accumuNo man, in the first place, is necessitated to

casion does not justify labor on the Sabbath who chooses that business, chooses to be a verge of infamy, drawn there by the insin- and some years before had visited the Mission at Kaw Mendi; he had long desired to faith—has nothing to fear from the malice of have a teacher come to this country, and was overjoyed when he heard of Mr. Thomp: children, who, like vipers, sting the bosom son's arrival. The account of their first in that has fostered them! She is Protestant terview is so interesting that we must give to her heart's core, and her past history is it in his own words. Mr. T. says:

to meet me, and as he approached I could be agitated! The agitation will only bring hear him exclaim, 'O Ga-waw ! O Fe-a-ra the scum to the surface, and if it overflows, Ga-waw! Fe-a-ra Ga-waw! Fe-a-ra, fe-a-ra, cussed. It had been objected, that it tended fe-a-ra Ga-waw!' which is, 'O thank God! thank God! thank, thank, thank try round where the tidings flew as on the Christ in his explanations of the law justified. wings of the wind, they flocked to Tissana, to get a view of the white man. For days I could do little else but content myself to be put up to public gaze—shake hands from tions of wonder and their thanks for my coming to their country to teach them."

After a few days spent at Tissana, during tered into an agreement to establish a Mission there, he started, accompanied by the hardships, from which his health suffered severely; but after spending about two months among them, he had the happiness of seeing his labors crowned with success. Peace was

scenes: warriors meeting and falling on each other's necks-chiefs, who have for great emotion-sinking on the ground- Protestantism requires, and it should seek no weeping long and loud before they can be other. ing to be torn from her hold; then a wife returns to embrace her husband and children, while the whole town join in the cry of rejoicing. To witness such scenes day after fort and convenience to the absurd desire of day, who could help shouting? I will re- having a best room is one of the most ridicjoice with them and praise the Lord."

They told Mr. Thompson that no one but white man could have brought about this handsome carpets, as superfludus luxuries peace, and said they had long been praying that God would send a white man to stop the war. Mr. T. says:-

"About one o'clock we met in the Barne (Palaver House) again, and two such enthusiactic, spirited, good-natured peace-Mouth made a long speech, and thanked me very mnch-could not thank me enough; spoke again of the feeling which had long existed among them; that no colored man could stop the war; that unless a white man should come to hold it, it could never be stopped; but God had sent a white man, and they could not deny his word; and added: and thankfulness at your coming."

While thus engaged, Mr. Thompson lost no opportunity of unfolding to them the great truths of the Gospel. He found everywhere a readiness to listen. Their hearts back into the Mendi Country. This war seemed in a wonderful manner prepared to had prevailed several years. The conse- receive the truth; they welcomed him as quence was, that many towns were quite de- the Ambassador of Heaven. When he left, populated, the cultivation of the soil was they begged earnestly that he would send

Here, then, is an inviting field all ready for the harvest. "Mr. Thompson writes:-

schools and teachers. Shall they have them? beheld some signs of vitality, and thawed The impression is strong in favor of white ourselves into good-humored cheerfulness; men coming among them. Missionaries and but then and there we might have beheld a teachers would be received with open arms basket of stockings and socks undergoing and shouts of joy. There is an undoubted the process of repair, the young ones might call of God to plant the Gospel in this coun- have been lugging the chairs about, and left try. Shall it be heeded?

answer? Come not to make money—get a condiments; and oh, most dire; of all two name, see the world—but to do good—to might have found the mistress in a somewhat teach and exemplify the Gospel. Beside rumpled morning wrapper, and a "fright of ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, a cap." Still we should greatly prefer the ministers and teachers, we want carpenters, weavers, cotton-growers, sugar-makers, &c., who will do all these things only for God sitting down on a heap of undarmed hose,

In the eagerness of this interesting people country the politics of the Bible, they might and preached a gospel which forbade war, for religious instruction, we are forcibly reform appropriate subjects for Sabbath day and enjoined on all men to love one another. minded of the promise: "Ethiopia shall At length, Mr. Thompson assembled a soon stretch out her hands to God." They repudiate the politics of the Bible, and are large number of the chiefs and principal do indeed seem to be stretching out their as adverse to Sabbath day duties as any men at the mission-house, and spent several hands to God, and he is saying: "Whom

PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND.

so much to maintain the sanctity of God's lead those of the Bible, from its own pages. law, weep over us! How will the shades We believe the science of human govern-We believe the science of human govern- most joyful event to a people who had en- face of the earth. The voice of that indig- pin, they could rick out the eyes of the ment to be a part of God's moral govern- dured all the horror of savage warfare for nant nation, shouting in tones of mighty remonstrance against the stealthy and arrogant mirth and mischief are thoroughly mesmer-But as there were other tribes at a distance, who were concerned in this war, Mr. ing over the broad Atlantic, and waking an though their life-tide had been suidenly man-Thompson found that to secure the advan- echo in Protestant America! But why has ufactured into the best starch. tage already gained, and insure a general not Protestantism gained even a stronger And let us confess, that we experience no and permanent peace, it would be necessary position in Britain? It obtained immense inconsiderable sense of misery ourselves in resources in the forfeited revenues of the such a situation. It may be that a trace of On the 13th of March last, he started on Papacy! Aye, and it took the curse that gipsy blood is in our veine, or that some call-In Mark 3d we have an account of Christ's healing the withered hand on the Sabbath day.

When accused by the Pharisees of breaking the Sabbath law, he replied, "Is it lawful on the Sabbath days to do good a sabbath days to do good as the Sabbath da on the Sabbath days to do good, or evil to voluntarily engage in business which we have been supported by a support of the hard hand of the holder of the sabbath days to do good, or evil to voluntarily engage in business which we have been supported by a fine large river as wide as the Ohio or large river as the Ohio or large r on the Sabbatte of the Sample we know will demand a violation of God's law, of betrayed affection, and the bitter lament of the bitter

with her strong "articles" of Protestant open foes, or from the treachery of false the guerdon, that, by God's grace, she will "On the wide sand beach he came down be Protestant to the end of time. Let her

the sooner the refuse is cast into the cauldron of the Papacy, and left to bubble there, the better for her purity and her strength. But I wish to the Church of England what I dewe met, and embraced me with all the sire for the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the warmth of a long-absent father. The and for the Evangelical Church of Prussia, scene was touching in my heart; the town for the Lutheran Church of Sweden, and was full of joy at my arriva; every face for every branch of the Reformed Church vorce from all unnatural and unscriptural alliance with the State! This has been a canker-worm at the root of them all. The time has been when such a repudiation would have been neither prudent nor desirmorning till night, and hear their exclama- able, but it has gone by. God in his provi-Protestant Church-in all her branches, might draw profit from the lessons of expe-

rience, and learn that the name of the God of Jacob is her best defense! This entanglement is like the weight of Saul's armor upon the limbs of David. She can walk better, and work better, and fight better, without it. The simple sling of gospel truth, in the heaven-directed hand of the shepherd boy-the type of the Christian pastor-and the smooth stones, gathered from the bed of the river of life, are all the offensive weapons that we need to send the missive of death crashing through the brasen helmet into the very brain of Antichrist. "From day to day I witness thrilling There is a moral union of Church and State resulting from the predominance of the popular or national religion-framing the laws, years been enemies, now shaking hands and moulding the institutions of every country. embracing with the affection of long separ- and diffusing its influence like leaven through ated friends; sisters, wives, daughters, long all the ramifications of society; and this is captive, falling into each other's arms with the only legitimate union this is all that

Among all the follies prevalent in the middle classes, that of sacrificing family comulous. Let it not be inferred that we consider good furniture, elegant curtains and for people in plebian state—far from it. Consistent taste and prudent display are to be as much admired in the house of a commoner as in the saloons of a nobleman; but when a room is set apart in a small domicil as the mere receptacle of company, and all in that tentatious pretensions; when chan a re-clien in Holland jackets, and the carpel pute on its pinafore of the same material for months together; when the apartment is literally shut up,-indicating that family comfort lies dead within it,—then may the best

room be condemned as worse than useless. For our own part, we think there is some-We do not know how to express our joy thing perfectly terrifying in being asked into a stately and fine drawing-room the polished bars shining with unnatural, brightness-the fire-irons arranged in stiff angles. evidently never appropriated to their purpose—the table most geometrically studded with glossy unread volumes of rubbish, and the besilked and betasseled sofas looking as if they were intended for anything but sitting,

on. We give an involuntary shudder as we are left to gaze on costly chimney ornaments and japanned screens, while the lady of the house is, most probably, making a rush to execute the metamorphose of dress and cap. "They welcome the Gospel as gladness- We would much rather have been introduced as the thing they need. They call for to the common parlor, where we should have

a tailless horse and a wheelless cart in the "Young men and women, what say you? foreground; we might have formed suspi-Ministers, doctors, mechanics, what is your cions that bloaters had been among the matin risks of breaking our neck over Noah's ark and encountering a fifth rate head gear, to the petrifying, spirit-damping fifteen minutes we are sentenced to sit in a best

The children, if there happen to be such humanizing things in the establishment; look on the walls, with a sort of religious awe. They never "play" in the "best room, they never dream of clutching at the splendid bell-rope; they never have the most remote idea of making Lord Mayors' coaches Let no man say that Protestantism has of the embroidered foot-stools, and never

moral, or political action; than the Colombia by Wm. Leggett, formerly of New Yor and one of the ablest political writers country ever possessed - Convince that a principle is right in the state.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 26, 1850.

"DESTINY OF THE WICKED."

Farther Reply to "H. C. H." It may be, that in our strictures upon the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked. we were not sufficiently clear. We shall to make ourselves understood this time.

We quoted a number of terms, which were used in Scripture to express the punishment of the wicked; such as, perish—utterly perish -destroy-destroyed-perdition-consumeddestruction-death, &c. These terms are used in reference to what is called "the second death," which is admitted to be the last token of God's indignation against his enemies. We then showed, by a number of quotations, that these terms were quite as frequently employed in reference to the first death as they were to the second; and we argued, that if the use of such terms in reference to But if it does not awake, till supernatural the second death proved the doctrine of annihilation, the application of them to the first death also proved annihilation. That is, the application of them to the nest death proves the annihilation—the entire extinction of being-of those concerning whom there is an absolute certainty that they yet live. For, let it be observed, that these terms are ap plied to the death—we mean now the death of the body-not only of the wicked, but 1 Sam. 27: 1, Mic. 7: 2, Isa. 57: 1, Luke 11: 51, Eccl. 7: 15, Acts 9: 21.) But that the righteous live in the intermediate or separate state, we showed, most conclusively, last week. Nay, if the parable of the rich man and Lazarus is to be received as canonical scripture, it was quite as conclusively the civil law, kills himself. Here, according

in reference to the second death proves the of transgressors is hard," except by the perutter extermination of the wicked from the formance of miracles? world to come, requires a little revision, unless by "the world to come" he means the heavenly state. Let it be granted, that "these terms have the same force when applied to the second death that they have when applied to the first," and the argument, properly stated, will read thus:-As men live after the first death has utterly exterminated them from this world, so the wicked live after the second death has utterly exterminated them from the heavenly world. That their second death consists in, or will ever result in, any thing more than banishment from the gracious presence of God, with such supersary to vindicate the righteousness of his law, lacks proof. (See Matt. 25: 41 and 7: 23. Luke 13: 27, Ps. 5: 5.)

great deal too much; and we did not doubt, resurrection body. But as long as we bethat the most of our readers would think so. lieve, that there is an essential difference be-We did not doubt, that they would at once tween body and soul-matter and spiritrecall to mind such passages as, "Absent we are under no necessity of reasoning in from the body, and present with the Lord," this way. not able to kill the soul," "To-day thou shalt sinking of the soul into a state of uncon surrection. whatever might become of them we have any knowledge-matter and spirit strues the Scriptures, perverts them, and sion. wrests them from their true meaning, in order to serve some preconceived theory. If we rect, it is the soul's natural immortality

tables against us, and given us the alterna- ment shall be made up of annihilation." tive of recenting our words, or denying the it could not be punished at all in the future implies & state of suffering, while annihilalife, till miraculous agency had first intervention; implies the destruction of all feeling, quired.

shall attempt a reply.

conscioueness at death, it can receive no reagain roused to consciousness. If it awakes to consciousness, according to some fixed law of its nature, then, we may say, it possesses a natural capacity of being recompensed. power has awakened it, with what propriety can it be said to possess a natural capacity of being recompensed according to its deeds? It seems to us very unreasonable to suppose, that God has so constituted the nature of man, that though he is capable of the most exalted virtue or the most odious vices, the rewards of virtue and the recompenses of vice cannot be certainly and effectually meted out to him; or, which is the same thing, that also of the righteous. (See Luke 13: 33, they cannot be certainly and effectually meted out without the intervention of a miracle. But, upon the supposition of the soul's natural immortality, this difficulty entirely disappears.

Suppose that a man wantonly kills his neighbor, and then, to evade the penalty of proved, that the wicked live in that state also. to the doctrine upon which we are animad-As far, then, as the argument for annihila- verting, a guilty wretch at once places himtion rests upon the use of these terms - self in such a condition that the recompense perish, destroy, death, perdition, &c .- nothing of his crime cannot be visited upon him till body, without any scruples of conscience. servatism forbids it. Men in these days whatever is proved. The argument of "H. a miracle has been wrought. Does any man, To "J. C.'s" article, Editor Walker has the throw, so much sanctity around a society C. H.," that as the use of these terms in re- in his sober senses, believe, that the wise following reply:ference to the first death proves utter exter- Creator and righteous Governor of the world mination from this world, so the use of them has no other way of showing that "the way

is the body—simple matter. The body possesses no natural capacity of being punished for vice, or rewarded for virtue, because, in Moral character cannot be predicated of mere matter. The body and its members may be instruments of righteousness, but soul may be punished in the body. If the body could, in itself, be guilty of sin or ca pable of virtue, we should say that it ought to possess a natural capacity of being recompensed for the same. We should say, that it ought to possess a capacity of being pun-"In arguing against the sleep of the ished, or rewarded, without the intervention dead," we did not, it is true, appeal directly of a miracle. We should say, that there to the Scriptures. We thought it sufficient ought to be some fixed law by which it would to show, that the same terms which were re- awake to life again at the last day; or that, lied upon to prove annihilation by the second immediately upon putting off this outward death, proved also annihilation by the first tabernacle, the soul should, according to death. This, in our opinion, was proving a some natural law, become invested with its

"Fear not them which kill the body, but are But, after all, the difference between the be with me in Paradise," &c., and feel satis- sciousness, and its utter annihilation, is, at fied, that the departed still lived in a state least, questionable. In the vast range of creof consciousness between death and the re- ation, there are but two substances of which afterwards. Then, by way of clinching the The essential properties of the one are exproof, we added a moral argument for the tension and impenetrability; of the other. soul's natural immortality. We did this, not perception and consciousness. We know nothbecause we supposed such arguments to pos- ing of the essence of either, except by these sess more cogency than direct Scripture tes- properties; and we can no more conceive of timony, but in order, if possible, to correct a spirit, or soul, without consciousness, than that obliquity of mental vision which miscon- we can conceive of matter without exten-

If our premises and conclusions are corare not mistaken, that argument has been which lays the foundation of rewards and felt to be unanswerable. Certain it in that punishments, in different degrees, in the fuif the soul suffers annihilation at death, he ture life. In the doctrine of annihilation at fy the Bible Union in receiving money ac- strong hold which the religion of the Gospel who is brought into being by the resurrec- death, or of the soul's unconsciousness betion is not the same person who died. The tween death and the resurrection, we can resurrection, in that case, is not a resurrec- see nothing but absurdity. But will the tion; it is the creation of a new conscious wicked, after the resurrection, and after sufbeing, and not the same conscious being who fering a long time in torment, be annihilatonce deserved punishment, or had a title to ed? This brings us directly to our correspondent's question. Will the punishment of But some seem to imagine quite a differ- the wicked INCLUDE annihilation? He subence between the aunihilation of the soul poses, that the punishment of the wicked and its sinking into a state of unconscious- includes an entire extinction of being, and ness, or profound sleep; and "H.C.H." ap- that God has willed that this extinction of pears to be among the number. Unless he being shall be the RESULT of the punishment

is much mistaken, he has quite turned the previously inflicted, and not that the punish-All we have to say on this point, at presresurrection of the dead. We had argued, ent, is, that no such doctrine is revealed in that if the soul sank into a state of uncon- the Scriptures. The terms employed to exsciousness, it possessed no natural capacity press the final state of the wicked convey to be punished or rewarded, unless there no such idea. Corruption, death, perish, conwas some fixed law of its nature, by which sume, &c., as we have already seen, are emit would awake to consciousness again at the ployed in reference to corporeal death, notlast day. We contend, that there is no such withstanding the soul survives, "absent from fixed law—that if the soul, after once sink- the body and present with the Lord," or in torments." Why these to consciousness again, it will be brought terms should be supposed to teach the doc- and sinews of the toiler-whether seized as . about by supernatural or miraculous agency, trine of annihilation, after the resurrection, Therefore, if it were that the soul did we do not comprehend. And when it is consink into a state of unconsciousness at death, sidered, that other language is used which

ed. If this is not fair argument, we know the doctrine appears still more improbable. not what is. But our correspondent asks, The wicked are said to depart into everlast-Does this kind of reasoning weigh more ing fire. They shall weep, and wail, and against the unconscious state of the dead in gnash their teeth. They shall dwell withthe intermediate state, than it does against not be annihilated by-everlasting burnings. He has made known his purpose to reject, is and children-of brothers and sisters; and the resurrection?" To this question we After they themselves shall have been thrust out, they shall see Abraham, Isaac and Ja-We maintain, that God has so constituted cob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of the nature of the soul, that it is capable of God. They shall stand without, crying, the highest degree of virtue or of the most Lord, Lord, open to us; to whom the master odious vices. It possesses also a natural shall say, I know you not, depart from me. capacity of being rewarded for its virtues or If this state of consciousness and suffering punished for its vices. The happiness, which is finally to terminate, we ask for the proof. it enjoys in a course of virtue, is the reward; Of the unfaithful servant it is said, His Lord the misery, which it feels in a life of sin, or "shall cut him in sunder, and appoint him the remorse which it afterwards feels, is the his portion with hypocrites; there shall be punishment. Now, if the soul sinks into un- wailing and gnashing of teeth." To cut a man asunder, as determinately expresses an compense for its actions in this life, till it is nihilation, as the words death, perdition, &c. This, however, the Scripture supposes to be consistent with a state of misery, expressed by wailing and gnashing of teeth.

We could easily extend our remarks on this point, but we fear that our readers will tire of the subject. May the God of truth accept of what we have written, or teach us our error.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

In reference to an article in the 24th number of the Recorder, calling attention to the ing to unhallowed gains for its promotion. position of the American Bible Union on the Slavery question, the Editor of the American es of the demonination might speak out and Baptist says:—

apon which the Union is based, that of giving experience demand. he Bible to the world in the most accurate versions that can be procured, we can have no fellowship with its practice so long as it seeks merchandize of the bodies and souls of men, the avails of their iniquity."

article from "J. C.," and also one from "An Old Disciple," justifying the practice of the attempt to refute the charge I have brought Union in regard to receiving funds from any against that Society. No-a worldly con-

regard to the acceptance, for religious pur- row to work repentance. Wm. M. Jones. In regard to the resurrection, the case is without exposing, as we best may, the unaltogether different. That which is raised soundness of the reasoning employed in defense of that position. It is here affirmed. that the American Bible Union recognizes the right of every man to contribute his quota to the attainment of the object it has in view itself, it is capable of neither virtue nor vice. -the full and faithful translation of the cent explosion at New Orleans, has brought right to a pure Bible. And this statement is made with direct reference to men whose they are never the accountable agents. The means of contribution have been gained, in body is raised up at the last day, not that it whole or in part, from the labor or the sale having accomplished the object of his visit may be punished for its sins, but that the of slaves. The position assumed, is, that to the South, was on the eve of returning. such as has been so acquired, have a right, quota," or "give what they can," to help on

which it were usurpation to deny. Now, one objection to the acceptance of money contributed by such men, is, that i is not theirs to contribute. If it were earned by the unpaid toil of the slave, he is its rightful owner. It is withheld from him by force; and the American Bible Union, n accepting it. becomes a participant in the robbery. If gained by the sale of the pretender himself did not, and could not, rightfully hold; and the American Bible Union, in accepting it becomes a party to the fraud. In either case, the contributer neither the Bible Union, nor any other reigious society, has a right to receive it.

But there is another reason. In either case, it is procured by the violent enslavement of one whom God had given an inalienable right to be free; and neither the cific Mail Steamers and on Collins' Line of Bible Union nor any other religious society can receive it, without sharing the guilt of that violent enslavement, to which it thus gives the sanction of its assent. This is in early life he made a public profession of reaccordance with a principle that holds uni-The acceptance, for religious purposes, of the avails of any act, practice, or onsiness, must be taken as evidence that, in the view of the accepter, such act, practice, or business, is not inconsistent with the

claims of religion. The object of the writer, in taking the ground that no proffered contribution for religious purposes, by whatever means acthe principle is a broad one, and will cover other cases. If his ground be tenable, then. not only must the avails of slave labor and of the slave traffic be received, but the avails of assassination and of prostitution must also be welcome! Indeed, there is little difference, slavery itself being essentially both a icentious and a murderous system. Start not. friends of the Bible Union. Repress the plate the sanction it must give, according to adopted :principle, to all that is impious and vile Listen to one who gravely vindicates that sanction. "Put these questions to yourselves: Do I desire this blessing (a pure Bible) for myself and others? Then ought not I to contribute to obtain it? Have I a night to exclude any one from the blessing, and to say If you pay your share I will not pay mine?" The meaning of this, if it has any meaning that is pertinent to the matter in question is, that by whatever operation. Whether accruing from coerced respect and esteem. and unpaid toil, or from the sale of the bones a spoil by violence, or received as the re-

for burnt offering. He hates and abhors the the widow. oblation which is the fruit of wrong doing. For a professedly religious body to accept, in His name, and for His service, that which ties which bind together the hearts of parents impious; and the man who gives to such a while we sympathize with these relatives in to us, must share in the guilt of that im-

To the above I would add, that Seventh-

day Baptists have not yet been reduced to the absolute necessity of cooperating with the American Bible Union, in order to give this sad catastrophe, and express our assurthe Bible in its purity to the world, and thus discharge their duty in this respect. That Society is willing to cooperate with the South in its work of benevolence, just as some churches are willing to and do cooper- friends. ate and commune with liquor-drinkers and liquor-sellers in sending the gospel to the heathen. We contend that this way of doing the work which God has put into our hands is wrong. As well might we rob City, California, have passed a stringent or Peter to pay Paul, as to take the price of dinance against the violation of what they God's suffering poor to help forward the Gospel and do our duty to the heathen. "I ances, bull-fights and equestrian exhibitions will have mercy and not sacrifice," is the on Sunday, are forbidden under a nenalty of language of Christ. "I hate robbery for from \$100 to \$1,000. Gambling saloons burnt offering." The cause of God has drinking shops and business houses, are to never been so straitened as to justify resort- be closed, under a penalty of from \$100 to Would to God that the ministers and church. by the following extract from a paper print act on this subject as Bible truth, mercy, "While we cordially approve the principle | liberty, and their own dear-bought but blessed

The author of the article signed "An Old Disciple," is sorry to see my article in the or is willing to receive, from those who make Recorder, because he believes that it "is calculated to mislead the unwary, and to injure one of the most praiseworthy objects In the 25th number of the Recorder is an which has been attempted by the people of God in any previous age." Yet he does not composed of certain D.D.s. wise brethren. [We copy the article] with pleasure; but &c., that they are always sorry to see or not without expressing our abhorrence and hear any thing against their favorite scheme. SHILOH, N. J., 11th month 19th, 1850.

DEATH OF ALFRED STILLMAN.

The announcement of the death of Mr. ALFRED STILLMAN, of New York, by the re-Scriptures; and that, to deny to any man the sadness to a large circle of friends, and right of contribution, would be to deny his whelmed in affliction an interesting and doting family. He had been absent from home since the 11th of October last, and men who possess no other property than From a letter received by his family on the day of the explosion, expressive of his satisfaction in prospect of spending the holithe work of the Union; and that the Union, days with them, it is supposed that he was in recognizing that right, concedes only that to have sailed in the steamer Ohio, which left New Orleans for New York a few hours after his death. So suddenly and mysteriously are the plans of men frustrated.

Mr. Stillman was widely known as a skillful mechanic and successful inventor. The "Patent Clarifier." used in the manufacture of sugar, was his invention; and he made slave, it was obtained on the false pretence important improvements in the mill for exof conveying to another a title which the tracting the juice from the sugar cane, and in what is called the Vacuum Pan. He also invented an apparatus to prevent the explosion of steam boilers, called the Safety has no right to give it, because it belongs to Fuse, which consists of a fusible plug atanother, or others; and for the same reason, tached to a tube, and so arranged in the boiler that the moment the water becomes too low, the plug melts, and steam escapes through the tube to give warning of danger -a safeguard which is in use on all the Pa-Atlantic Steamers.

Mr. Stillman was a devoted Christian. ligion, and it was observed by those who were intimate with him, that his religion was not a mere theory. His desire to honor God in his family, the fervor of his prayers in the social meeting, the carnestness with which he addressed his brethren on such occasions, the zeal with which he devoted himself to works of benevolence, and his anxiety for auired, can rightfully be rejected, is to justil the spread of divine truth, all attest the quired by the labor or the sale of slaves; but had upon his affections. His death has deprived the Seventh-day Baptist Church in New York of one of its best members.

Death of Mr. Alfred Stillman.

At a meeting of the Foremen, Draughtsmen and Clerks of the Novelty Iron Works, held pursuant to call, on Thursday evening, involuntary loathing with which you contem- Dec. 19, 1850, the following resolutions were

> Resolved, That in the sudden and violent death of Mr. Alfred Stillman, we humbly Providence, overruling all events to the advancement of his own glory.

Resolved, That while we submissively bow to this afflictive stroke, as being ordered by execrable means money offered to the Bible untiring industry and ability in mechanical Union may have been tobtained, its accept- operations, his universal benevolence and ance by that body furnishes to individuals no suavity of manners, and his unswerving invalid reason for withholding from it their co- tegrity and principles, has won our highest

Resolved. That we hereby offer our sincere condolence to his bereaved family, who in tion, that I commenced my missionary labors this calamitous affliction are suddenly deprivward of infamy-no man, it is here assumed, ed of the anticipation of soon embracing an has for that reason a right to withhold his affectionate and devoted husband, an insupport from the body that receives it, and structive and indulgent father, and a firm and earnestly con

To this we reply-Jehovah hates robbery promised to be the God of the fatherless and

cognize the severance of those endearing body his fellowship and cooperation, it seems their loss, we would point them to where a mo-truly cheering. About two hundred chilther's prayers have received their highest consummation, and to those comforting words, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the house of Stillman, Allen & Co., for the double loss which they have sustained in ance that in the death of Messrs. Alfred Stillman and Edward C. Storm, they are deprived of two most faithful and vigilant representatives of their interests, as well a warm-hearted and affectionate persona D. G. WELLS, Chairman.

N. M. STRATTON, Secretary.

THE SUNDAY IN CALIFORNIA.

It is stated that the people of Sacramento call the Sabbath. All theatrical perform-\$500. In San Francisco, also, as appears ed in that city, efforts have been made though unsuccessfully, to secure the enact ment of laws for the better observance of

"We think it high time (says the San Francisco Courier) that our Common Council take some action in the same line. Sunday with us, is getting to be a day for the practice of all sorts of wickedness. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of splendid drinking saloons, and low groceries, in tents and by the way-side, are in full blast on the Sabbath. Men go reeling, from morning till morning again, through the streets, shouting and hallooing as though possessed of the deviland unless police officers are properly, commissioned and paid for keeping the peace of the city, we shall soon, as our population increases, be in a very unenviable condition. Sunday night is the night for Chilenos, Mexicans, and Kanackas, in San Francisco. Fan- to be cut off rather than withhold the truth. utter loathing of the position it assumes in As yet I have never known this kind of sor- dangoes, in which rowdy Americans partici- The jury acquitted Crooks, and found Mcpate, abound in all the outskirts of the city, Bride guilty; whereupon the Court passes brought into requisition. Frequent attempts the following sentence:have been made by Alderman Gillespie and others, in the Board of Aldermen, to break pillory one hour, receive twenty stripes, and up this rowdyism, but nothing has, as yet, been done. Are any of our city fathers pecuniarily benefited by this state of things on the Sabbath ?"

A CARD FROM ELD. SAMUEL DAVISON. o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

Permit me to say, through the Sabbath Recorder, that I have accepted an appointment from the American Bible Union, as with the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, until a reasonable time has elapsed to enable the Board and the brethren here to make arrangements to supply my place with an approved successor. I contemplate no change in my place of family residence, nor in my church relations. I expect to retain my standing in the Farmington church, and my post-office address will continue the same. The restoration of Jehovah's Holy Sabbath is an object that still lies near my heart; but I regard the objects of the American Bible Union as second to none now he fore the Christian world. To secure a perfect translation of the Holy Scriptures in the English language, appears to me an object of terest awakened by the event was very like vast importance to the interests of truth and righteousness in the earth; and I hope the observers of the Sabbath will be among its warm and steady friends. The constitution and movements of this Society are of the most liberal and Christian character, and I tive slave, the property of Wm. Knight, of have sanguine hopes of seeing it effect great | Cecil County, Maryland. The Commissiongood in the Christian world.

Your fellow laborer in the cause of truth n the world.

HABEAS CORPUS AND JURY TRIAL,-The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, passed a law, giving to persons claimed as fugitive slaves the benefit of habeas corpus and of trial by jury in the State Courts, and requiring the State's Attorneys in the several counties to act for the parties arrested as fugitives, to see that they have their rights. This movement has excited a good deal of feeling in some sections of the South, where it is denounced as treasonable. There is not much likelihood that the General Gov. ernment will interfere with the action of sovereign States in protecting their own in habitants within their own territory.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BIBLE DISTRIBUTION. -At a meeting of the Board of the American Bible Union, held on the 9th inst., \$1000 was appropriated, through the American acknowledge the hand of an inscrutable Baptist Missionary Union, for the circulation of the Scriptures in the Karen language \$1000, through the Southern Baptist Triennial Convention, for the circulation of the that wisdom which is from above, we deeply Scriptures in the Chinese language; and deplore in his death the loss of one who, by \$1000, through the English Baptist Mission. his interest for our individual welfare, his ary Society, for the circulation of the Scriptures in the native languages of India.

> say, through the Recorder, to the brethren of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Associaon the 17th of September last, have been in and their bodies had not been recovered, the field ever since, and expect to continue A full report of my labors will be presented em to Him who has tion at Lincklaen. ELIAS BURDICK.

THANKSGIVING AT THE "FIVE POINTS."-Under the direction of Rev. Mr. Pease, a Resolved, That in this bereavement we re- thanksgiving supper was got up for the children connected with the mission schools at the "Five Points," New York. The scene is described by those who were present as dren were collected, whose smiling faces and tidy garments showed what improvement a few months can make in those who have long been familiar with beggary and want. In describing the affair, a correspondent of the Tribune says:-

> "There were no languid tastes-no sickly appetites—but, ready for the onslaught, they went into the Turkey, Goose, Chicken, Beef, Bread, Oranges, Raisins, Pies and Cakes. with a determination to enjoy, for once in their long history, comething better than cold victuals." Who that beheld those happy children, under such fine government. could refrain from envying the joy experienced by the Rev. Mr. Pease and his lady, ogether with the officers and teachers of the different schools, as they looked on the fruit of their arduous labors and prayers? What just cause for gratitude to God, who has in so singular a manner blessed the efforts of this mission! At the close of the Supper, addresses were made to the children, and a thanksgiving hymn was sung, composed expressly for the occasion by Mrs.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DISTRIBUTING TRACTS. -At a court held in Salem, North Carolina. on the 7th of October, Jesse McBride and Adam Crooks, two Wesleyan Methodist preachers, were tried on an indictment charging them with circulating a tract called 'The Ten Commandments," with intent to excite insurrection, conspiracy, and resist ance in the slaves. It was proved that Mc. Bride give such a tract to a little Sunday. school girl in the absence of Crooks, and that he had said that he would preach the truth independently—that he was not in favor of amalgamation or insurrection; was opposed to war of all kinds; would not have the slaves take swords and guns and murder their masters; he was the friend both of the slave and his master. Crooks had said that he would suffer his right arm

That Bro. McBride should stand in the be imprisoned in the county jail one year. and that the sheriff proceed to inflict the penalty immediately.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, which arrested the execution until

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION .- This Insti tution was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York for the promotion agent for the State of Illinois and adjacent of the Fine Arts in the United States. Evparts of Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, I shall ery subscriber of \$5 is a member for the not, however, leave my present engagements year, and is entitled to all its privileges? The money thus obtained (after paying necessary expenses,) is applied as follows :-1st. To the production of a large and costly Original Engraving from an American painting, together with a set of outlines, or some other similar Work of Art. 2d. To. the purchase of Paintings and Sculpture, Statuettes in bronze, and Medals, by native or resident artists. 3d. To the keeping of an office and free Picture Gallery, always open, well attended, and hung with fine paintings, at 487 Broadway, New York, where the business of the Institution is transacted. The receipts of the year ending Dec. 20, 1850, were \$96,492 88. The pictures, bronzes and medals purchased during the year were distributed by lot among the members last Sixth-day evening. The inthat which would attend the drawing of any

> FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. In Philadelphia. last Sabbath, a colored man named Gibson was arrested on the charge of heing a fugier, after examining the papers, handed him over to the Marshall, and he was at once started for Maryland. Subsequently facts came to light which rendered it probable that the whole affair was a gross outrage. The Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says it is the opinion of eminent legal gentlemen, that the man is innocent: that he is not a fugitive slave. The case was hurried off, the most groundless testimony admitted against the man, and not a single lawyer defended him.

OPPRRESSING THE SOUTH .- The Mobile Advertiser says that while the disunion and secession orators in the South, who are mostly lawyers, assert that the people are awfully oppressed by the general government—robped, degraded, &c.—it is a fact, which no intelligent man will deny, that the people of the South were never more prosperous since the country was settled. " Every kind of property sells readily, and at fair prices. while cotton is selling at 14 cents, and negro fellows from eight hundred to one thousand

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE, A dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Pittsburg. Pa.. Dec. 20, says that the flue of the steamboat Fashion, No. 2, collapsed that afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Monongahela river a short distance above town, causing the instant death of several of the crew and nassengers, and seriously, if not mortally, CENTRAL Association Mission-I wish to scalding others. The boat is almost a total wreck. The forward part of the cabin and steps were blown overboard, and the afterpart of the boat shared about the same fate. The persons killed were blown overboard

The post-office address of A. D. Trus-WORTH. Treasurer of the Seventh-day Bapso sanction the wrongs by which it was ac- faithful protected for all of which we now at the semi-annual meeting of the Associative Missionary Society, is New Brunswick. N. J.,—not Metouchen.

th Carolina.

AcBride and

Methodist

wery like

wing of any

Mobile

Proceedings in Congress Last Week.

SECOND-DAY, Dec. 16. In the SENATE, Mr. Benton introduced bill to povide for the location and construcbay of San Francisco, and to extinguish the ounces shall be deemed mailable matter un-Indian title to the lands along said highway; actual settlers thereon. Mr. Benton explain- to the contrary notwithstanding. ed, in a long speech, his bill. It embraces a railroad, plank road, good common road for directors of the mints in the United States wagons and horses; also, for pedestrians, are authorized and required to coin pieces The main road goes straight to the Pacific, of the value of three cents, composed of and will be sixteen hundred miles long, with three parts silver and one part alloy, which two branches, one to Santa Fé, 300 miles shall be a lawful tender for all debts due to long, and another to Oregon, 500 miles long. the government of the United States, and to The grant of land to be 100 miles wide, and individuals, persons and corporations. the whole amount of land to be about 150

The Senate then passed the bill extending provide and furnish to all deputy postmasters, and other persons applying and paying therethe Charter of the Potomac Insurance Co., with a clause making stockholders individual- for, suitable stamps of the denomination of

Lind came into the gallery, and caused con- to any person who shall desire to purchase dispatches to the New York papers: siderable commotion, though it does not seem of the Postmaster General, or of any deputy that the proceedings of the floor were seri- postmaster, at any one time an amount of ously interrupted.

A Message from the President, announc- wards, such stamps shall be furnished at a ing officially the acceptance by Texas of the proposition made to her by the United States ue. All deputy postmasters who shall refor the settlement of her State boundaries, was received, read, and ordered to be printed. of fifty dollars, shall be allowed a deduction The Chair laid before the Senate the An- of ten per cent. upon their par value.

nual Report of the Secretary of the reasury, which was referred to the Finance Com- there is hereby appropriated out of any mittee, and its printing ordered.

In the House of Representives, the New York Branch Mint was made the order of that may arise in the Post Office Departthe day for the second Third-day in January.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, announcing to Congress the agreement on the part of Texas to the proposition offered to that State on the 9th of Sept., in the act proposing the Northern limit and boundary, the relinquishment of certain territory, and vices brought by her are not important. the establishment of the Territorial Government of New Mexico.

Mr. Meade asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment al usurpation alarm; but the newspapers of a Select Committee of Nine to inquire are still full of public meetings, leading arinto the expediency of dividing the Public ticles, and letters on this subject. Lands among the States in proportion to population for internal improvements and educational purposes, on certain conditions. point of interest has been the grant of money The Cheap Postage Bill was made the to increase the army by 40,000 men. The order for next Fourth-day.

The affairs of the new Territories were set down for consideration on three days in the first week of February.

A resolution was adopted inquiring into from the Coast of Africa.

THIRD-DAY, Dec. 17. In the SENATE, Mr. Foote presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi condemning his course on the "Peace Measures." The question of printing the President's Message in the Spanish, German, and tion in which things were then placed was jump overboard, and were drowned. Norwegian languages, was debated, but not such that a crisis was imminent. It has acted upon. The death of Mr. Harmonson, taken place, and the authority of the Sultan of La., was announced, eulogies delivered, has been reestablished by a vigorous blow, resolutions adopted, and the Senate adjourn- as will be seen by the following letter from

In the House of Representatives, the death of John H. Harmonson, Representa- you of the terrible chastisement inflicted on the 12th inst. A local Board of Health had tive from Louisiana, was announced as hav- the insurgents of Aleppo. On the evening been organized at Kingston. The parishes ing taken place at New Orleans last October. of the 7th ult., Kerim Pacha invited the The usual resolutions were adopted, and the principal chiefs of the insurgents to come to House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on motion of Gen. Cass. his resolution relative to diplomatic intercourse with Austria, was laid over. Fifteen hundred extra copies of the Report on the Slave Trade were ordered to be printed. The resolution about removals from office coming up, the course of Gen. Lane and Col. Weller was discussed during the remainder of the day.

ed by Messrs. Potter, Carter, Ashmun. Venable, Sackett, and Brown. The bill on which this discussion hinges, will be found in another column. Several amendments to it were proposed, but not acted upon. FIFTH-DAY, Dec. 19.

process compel the patentee to prove the Churches which were burnt." validity of his patent.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, listened to the farther discussion of the Cheap Postage Bill. No vote was taken. SIXTH-DAY, Dec. 10.

The SENATE was not in session, having adjorned over from Fifth-day to Second-day.

The House refused to take up the Cheap Postage Bill, and spent the day on private bills. Two were passed and three laid on Francisco, during the three weeks since its the table; after which the House adjourned first appearance, only about 135 deaths had till Second-day.

Bill to Reduce and Modify the Rates of Postage in al hundred, and perhaps one thousand. We the United States.

Upon each letter not weighing over one-

additional half ounce, when so prepaid, there was abating. shall be charged three cents. There shall be charged upon each unpaid letter weighing not more than one-half ounce five cents, and have not been very productive, although the for each additional half-ounce, or fraction aggregate yield looks quite large. "Prosof half an ounce, when so unpaid, the sum pecting " for rich "gulches," and other of five cents.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, There shall be charged on each newspaper, of no greater size than nineteen hundred square inches, transmitted through the mails from the office of publication to any place out of quartz rock in position, must henceforth be cent; and for any such newspaper delivered prosecuted with success wherever skill, capiof one-half cent; and each newspaper of During the approaching Winter, a much larger dimensions than above specified, shall larger number of miners will remain in the larger dimensions than above specified, shall be charged with an additional rate for each additional nineteen hundred square inches or fractions thereof. And all pamphlets, peor fractions thereof. And all pamphlets, pe- any previous Winter, season. riodicals, magazines, and every other de- Indian difficulties had broken out afresh gory.

scription of printed matter, (except newspa- in the upper country, and several skirmishpers,) which shall be unconnected with any es had taken place, with the loss of a num- from the Cincinnati Chronicle, that the po- selves at brilliant entertainments denominatmanuscript or written matter, and which it ber of lives. It was thought that the matter lice of that city, instituted an investigation ed maitinees, or day balls. These generally Mr. Thomas Ewing to Miss Lucy Ann WEST. is or may be lawful to transmit through the would soon be settled. mails of the United States, shall be charge-Speaking of crops in the mountains, Alta

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, It shall

be the duty of the Postmaster General to

stamps to the value of fifty dollars or up-

discount of ten per cent. upon their par val-

ceive at any one time stamps to the amount

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That

money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The British Steamer Africa, with seven

days later news from Europe, arrived at New

York on the night of the 22d inst. The ad-

In England, there has been, perhaps, a

slight abatement in the agitation of the Pap-

In the Assembly of France, the principal

lowest possibility, if not totally removed.

Constantinople of the 20th Nov.:-

"I avail myself of an English boat to inform

Fifteen Days Later from California.

By this arrival we have sad accounts of

the ravages committed by Cholera. In San

to whom the subject was referred.

able with postage at the rate of two cents Californian says that as fine crops have for each copy sent of no greater weight than been made among the placers this year as one ounce, and one cent in addition for each can be produced any where. No tract of tion of a railroad and common highway from additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. land in the Great West can show finer corn the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, to the Bound books not weighing over thirty-two or vegetables than have been raised among the mountains between the Toulumne and the Stanislaus Rivers. Wherever the soil der the foregoing provisions, any thing in the fifteenth section of the act approved can be irrigated, there it produces admirato establish military posts and grant land to March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, bly, and fruit is easily and abundantly pro-SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the

y in consequence of the Cholera, but was recovering at the latost dates.

Gov. Burnett recommended the 30th of each to appear at Court. November, as a day of Thanksgiving to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

Steamboat Disasters at New Orleans.

has been received of three awful steamboat disasters in the vicinity of New Orleans. three cents, to facilitate the prepayment of The first occurred on Sixth-day, Dec. 13, [While this was under consideration, Jenny the postages provided for in this act. And and is described as follows in telegraphic

> While the tow-boat 'Anglo Norman' was on a pleasure excursion up the river, her boiler burst, and we have a fearful loss of life to record. Over 100 of our most respectable citizens, and several ladies, were on board. Junius Beebe, late President of the Tow-Boat Company, is missing. C. Perry, Reporter of the Bulletin; Alfred Stillman and Edward C. Storms of the Novelty Works, New York, and the First Engineer, were all killed, along with, it is supposed, fifteen others, whose names are as yet unpriated, the sum of one million five hundred known. Many were severely scalded, and thousand dollars, to supply any deficiency others slightly injured, including the Reporters of the Delta and Crescent.

> > day, Dec. 18, and is thus described by tele-

The steamer Knoxville, bound for Nashkilled and wounded. All four of her boilers exploded, one of which was thrown a distance of nearly a hundred yards, and another passed through the steamer Washington, and landed on the Griffin Yeatman.

plan of the Government in ordering this in-

crease is warmly opposed by the Committee very great-is considered as reduced to the

From the West Indies.

The steamer Cherokee brought later dates from the West Indies.

The cholera was raging in Jamaica up to were greatly distressed by the prevalence of

him. They accepted his invitation, per. the epidemic. At a meeting of the Council at Kingston, suaded that the fear of fresh disturbances would make them respected. Kerim Pacha the Attorney General referred to the probahad them placed under arrest. The insur- ble condition of the estates in the Island gents, finding their chiefs did not return, when the Cholera shall have disappeared. He tion. The Ottoman General expected this, class of the population, and that several esand replied to their demand by charging tates are at this present moment without lathem at the head of 4,000 Imperial troops borers; the cotton cultivation will fail for whom he had assembled in the inside of want of labor-and, to instil confidence in Mussulmen quarters, Karlek, Bab Coussa, plication to the Home Government for Afristruggle, and the remainder, with the inhabi- in Sierra Leone.

was spent in discussing the Act to Promote fair. All the property of the rebels will be upon the subject of Colored Immigration in the condition found is a mystery. the Progress of the Useful Arts. An amend- devoted by the authorities to indemnify the from the United States of America. The ment was adopted, providing that every per- Christians for their losses on the 14th and Secretary transmits with this communication son sued for violating a patent may by legal 15th October, and to rebuild the three a memorandum explanatory of Lord Grey's views upon the subject, and mentions that The steamer Cherokee, from Chagres, arrived at New York on Sixth-day last, bring-371 passengers, two million dollars in gold

Whalers at the Sandwich Islands.

emigrants would be likely to go.

the Cherokee, has the following :occurred; but in Sacramento the bill of mor-By reference to our shipping lists of the tality had been much greater, reaching severare glad to have it to say, that when the well filled with whalers from their Summer communication can be transmitted from one 6 a 63c. Be it enacted, &c. That letters carried in steamer sailed, the scourge was abating, and cruise in the Northern seas in this longitude. part of the world to another in these latter the mail of the United States shall be charg- that the deaths in either place averaged only the deaths in either place averaged only that the deaths in either place averaged only the deaths averaged on eight or ten per day. A few cases had ocbalf ounce, when postage is paid where such letter is mailed, three cents; and for each and some other towns, but in these places it letter is mailed, three cents; and for each and some other towns, but in these places it letter is mailed, three cents; and for each and some other towns, but in these places it letter is mailed, three cents; and for each and some other towns, but in these places it letter is mailed, three cents; and l Mining operations, during the past season, 2.900, 3.260, 3.300 barrels of oil, and bone in proportion; and three ships, 15 months out, with 3,200, 2,930, and 2,460 barrels, respectively. But the most successful of all are, the Vesper, 13 months, with 2,700 whale 'washings" has seen its best days, and and 330 sperm; the Huntsville, 11 months, turning rivers for the sake of washing their with 3,500 whale; the Sheffield, 12 months, beds has generally proved a failure. Reguwith 3,200 whale; and the Hannibal, 13 months, with 25 sperm, and 3,500 whale. lar mining, or extracting the gold from the These may be called splendid voyages, and the main reliance, and this appears to be as productive as the placers of California; and attended with much less risk to the morwithin the State where published, the sum tal, and proper machinery, are employed. al and physical constitution than digging gold in the Sierra Nevada. Short voyages, with a full ship bound home, are rather

Suppression of Gambling.—We learn rounding the tables and staking their small at fashionable assemblies. and hard earnings on the game of "quino." The Police Officers, having made all their arrangements, fixed on Sunday night as the time for making a descent upon the gambling houses. Several of the keepers of these houses got wind of the movement in time to close their rooms before the arrival Business has been greatly depressed, main of the officers. Quite a number, however, were caught in the very act, and taken before the Mayor, and held to bail in \$1,000

THE BABES IN THE SNOW.—A correspond ent of the Boston Transcript narrates a sin gular incident which happened in the village Since our last paper went to press, news of Piedmont, N. H., last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years of age, strayed from home. Not returning at dark, a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in an openfield, lying upon the frozen ground and locked in each other's arms, one sleeping soundly, and the other awake. Although the night was a severe one, the little ones have shown as yet no ill effects from the exposure. It is wonderful how two such little children could pass a winter's night upon the frozen ground without perishing.

WEARING AWAY .- A few evenings since, says the Buffalo Express of Dec. 14, another mass of rock was dislodged from the brink of the precipice at Niagara Falls, and The second disaster occurred on Fourth- some eight rods long and as many wide, and bution. now occupies and fills up the pathway to Termination Rock. The crash of the fall was hear distinctly for more than a mile, and in the immediate vicinity of the Falls it ville, while pushing from the Levee burst all seemed to shake old earth to her center. her boilers, killing and wounding several Thus we have daily evidences that the Falls persons, and also damaging other boats ly- are wearing away, and ages hence the great personal charms—from \$500 to \$1,000. ng alongside. About twenty persons were wonder of the world may be alongside our

ALLIGATOR SHOOTING.—On a recent trip number does not seem to diminish on Red Another distressing steamboat accident- River. Every boat plying on that river carthe third within a week-occurred on our ries guns and ammunition, and the passengers river last night, when the steamer South and officers amuse themselves in killing these man, Mr. Smith, Mr. Storms, and myself, The trouble in Germany is at an end for America took fire near Bayou Gava, and in lizards. Thousands are annually destroyed; were standing on the deck immediately over the propriety of withdrawing our squadron the present. The danger of war-never less than twenty minutes was totally de- but the dismal region extending from the the boiler, and within two feet of each other stroyed. Thirty or forty lives were lost by mouth for one hundred and fifty miles, fur- -Alfred and Mr. Storms leaning against the this calamity. She had on board two hun nishes them retreats in which their young rail, and Mr. Smith and myself facing them. version, this edition contains Seven Hundred Engrav dred persons, including one hundred United are reared. They are as abundant now as Mr. Smith and I were thrown considerable ings, Three Steel Maps, very full References, Poetical are reared. They are as abundant now as Mr. Smith and I were thrown considerable ings, Three Steel Maps, very full References, Poetical ings, Three Steel Maps, ve From Constantinople we have intelligence States soldiers, seven of whom perished, who they were fifty years ago. In Florida they distance into the air, and came down in the

the river Dan, in North Carolina, by wash- his senses. . . I have some bruises on the some barracks. The combat was desperate, the minds of the public, he would, at a very ing away the embankments, has disclosed face, and am so lame that I can scarcely In the House, cheap postage was discuss- and lasted more than 24 hours, but the re- early day, move that a message be sent to numerous skeletons of human beings, pieces walk. Our escape is truly miraculous." sult was favorable to the Turks. Three his Excellency the Governor to make an ap- of earthern ware, Indian utensils, &c., which seem to have been suddenly buried by some and El Bab Neirab, which were the seat of can laborers, to supply the depopulated es- catastrophe, not unlike an avalanche of earth the revolt, have been almost entirely de tates he meant those Africans who were from an eminence. Some of the skeletons stroyed. 1,800 of the rebels fell in the captured from slavers, and are at the depot are found in a sitting posture, and are nearly gerous. He suffered but little pain, and was perfect. There seems to be no doubt that In the Senate, Mr. Bradbury's resolution tants of the above quarters, have fled from in regard to removals from office came up, Aleppo, the Turkish cavalry pursuing them. but was postponed. A large part of the day Not a single Christian fell in this terrible af- for the Colonies, to David Turnbull, Esq., still visible; but how they came to be buried

> FROZEN TO DEATH.—On the 30th ult. Solomon S. Wiley of New Durham, N. H. was found dead in a field near his father's should Mr. Turnbull concur in those views, house. When found, his body was in a rehis Lordship would propose forwarding cop- cumbent position, with his head resting upon ies of the memorandum to the Governors of a stone—his hands clasped across his heart, the West India Colonies, and would also re- and his eyes open. Wiley was a young quest Viscount Palmerston to send some of man about nineteen years of age, and had them to the British Consuls for circulation at been attending a dancing party the evening dust, and news from California to Nov. 14. those places in the United States from which before his death. Feeling unwell, he had started for home, and probably lay down to rest by the way. The night being intensely cold, he was doubtless frozen in the attitude The Polynesian of Oct. 19th, received by in which his body was discovered.

FROM NEW YORK TO EGYPT IN NINETEEN DAYS .- A letter from Wm. Winthrop, Esq., past and present week, it will be seen that United States Consul at Malta, furnishes an Lard 71 a 8c. Butter, 9 a 121c. for Ohio, 12 a 18c. for the harbors of Honolulu and Lahaina are instance of the wonderful facility with which that such almost unprecedented success has for a correspondent in Egypt, was received attended them, and that most of them are in London by the Atlantic steamer, and von Eliza Burdick, Wm. M. Jones, W. A. Whitford, O. 14 months from home, and with a six months tire distance from New York having been voyage to the whaling ground, with 2,700, traversed in fineteen days. [Jour. of Com.

> The citizens of Calais, Me., were much pleased, and the heart of a needy woman cheered, by the receipt, recently, of a check on the bank for \$500, drawn by Miss Lind Ira B. Crandall, in favor of Sarah W. Clark, widow of the late Joseph N. Clark, mate of the barque N G. Satterlee. Sophia, of Calais, who lost his life on the Henry Sheldon, 3d of September, in taking off the crew of Mrs. C. Crandall, the Swedish barque Johanna, which was in a sinking condition.
>
> P. S. Green,
>
> Geo. Champlin,
>
> James Bailey, Little Genesee, The Methodist denomination in Chicago | J. F. Hubbard, Charles Sanders, Berlin,

have determined to establish a University in Joseph Davis. 2 00 that city, to be styled the North Western Mahala Coon West Edmeston, 2 00 : united in the undertaking

The elite of Louisville are enjoying themby which they ascertained that between 40 take place at mid-day, when the shutters are and 50 different houses and rooms for gam- closed, gas is lighted, the company assemble, bling were in full operation, and counted be- and cotillions, waltzes, polkas, and flirtatween 400 and 500 persons, mostly young tions, become the order of the day, as they men of the industrious laboring classes, sur- have heretofore been the order of the night, ton, Conn., where, in early life, she became a subject

inst., have been received. The panic on account of the ravages of Cholera at Jamaica Port-au-Prince for treason.

Court, for injuries done to his wife in November, 1848, at which time six persons were killed and others wounded-after occupying the Court for nearly two weeks was closed Friday, the Jury rendering a verdict Chenango Co., N. Y., commencing on the third day of for plaintiff of \$4,000 damages. the week before the second Sabbath in January, 1851,

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Johnson County, N. C., who is described as a man of "miserly habits," recently took a runaway negro girl belonging to him from Wilmington jail. He carried her home, and as soon as he released her, she seized an axe, struck him on the be held at No. 80 East Sixteenth-st., New York, on head, and killed him.

The Sons of Temperance in New Jersey have, according to the Trenton True American, 117 Divisions, and 6,010 members. They have \$28,000 securely invested, and paid during the last quarter, for benefits and funeral expenses, \$1,914 85.

A report is being circulated South, that Jenny Lind contributed \$1,000 to the Aboliplunged into the abyss below. The portion tion Society. The Washington Union con which has gone this time was from the bed | tains a correspondence between Ritchie and of the river, beneath where a canal-boat had Barnum, in which the latter denies, in the been lying for the past year. The mass was name of the "Nightingale," any such contri-

The Circassian slave markets continue at activity. The slaves are sold in what is called the Circassian quarter of the city, and the prices range according to their ages and

The Disaster at New Orleans.

we were shown letters to T. B. Stillman from of the R. C. Oglesby from New Orleans to Alexandria, in about one hour, and in a run Alexandria, in about one hour, and in a run I and B. M. Norman, I ames Harvey Stillman and B. M. Norman and B. The third disaster is thus announced in a of tweuty miles, three passengers killed 55 dated New Orleans, Dec. 14, and giving parabove Battery Place, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington dispatch dated New Orleans, Fourth-day, alligators. These creatures have been ticulars of the disaster of the previous day at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train. driven out of the Mississippi river, but the on board the Anglo-Norman. Mr. Stillman

"At the time of the explosion, Alfred Stillof considerable interest. Previous advices were going to Texas. The passengers lost are now extensively killed for their oil—the water. On rising to the surface, we support by Record, Chronological Order, &c., &c. from Aleppo were to Nov. 2d. The situa- all their baggage. Many were compelled to tough skin on their belly is tanned and used ed ourselves on pieces of the wreck until as saddles. An inexhaustible supply is an nually produced.

LAND WARRANTS—A SINGULAR CASE.—An old soldier living at Harper's Ferry, Va.,

An old soldier living at Harper's Ferry, Va., being entitled to 160 acres of land under the new Bounty Act, obtained from the Pension head. A physician on board thought he tractive for the young, and will serve more than any Office the necessary authority for locating his could not live. The boat was towed to the other means to fix the Sacred Word permanently in the omce the necessary authority for locating his land. He selected it on a tract of unoccu- city, eight miles from where the explosion memory.

The N. Y. Recorder says: "It strikes us as better pied Government land, at Harper's Ferry, took place, and left near the Marine Hospi- fitted to its sphere than any other similar work. We being more convenient in his estimation than tal. We took him from the boat in a litter, have great pleasure in commending it to our readers. traveling over the wilds of Oregon, Minne- and placed him in the care of the resident sota, or California. The old soldier has con- physician, an acquaintance. The Doctor sulted able legal gentlemen, who have given said he could not possibly recover. Every it as their opinion that he can hold the land, thing that could be done for him was done. as the Bounty Act allows the location upon His skull was badly fractured, and one leg rushed to arms, and came in number about said it was well known, that the havor that any unoccupied Government land. The was broken in two places. Trepanning was 10,000, and instantly demanded their libera- disease was making was among the laboring property thus selected is said to be worth at advised, but he died while the operation was allowed. Address, post paid, property thus selected is said to be worth at advised, but he died while the operation was allowed. Address, post paid, property thus selected is said to be worth at advised, but he died while the operation was allowed. Address, post paid, property thus selected is said to be worth at advised, but he died while the operation was allowed. at half past two P. M., and he lived until a Aboriginal Remains .- A recent flood on few minutes past seven, but did not recover

Mr. Norman writes :-

"Poor Storms was landed at the Louisiana Hotel, his bruises not being considered dansensible until he died at 31 o'clock in the With a Descriptive Account of those Countries and their morning. On examination after death, we to the present time, in which the Editor has treated not discovered that his leg was badly fractured, and his back seriously injured. . . . The re- Customs, Religion, Literature, and Domestic Habits of mains of Mr. Stillman are deposited in a the People of those immense Empires. leaden coffin, ready to send to his friends in New York by the first vessel. Those of Mr. Storms are likewise in a leaden coffin, and will be deposited in the Protestant Cemetery, that shey may be removed when his friends deem it best."

New York Markets-December 23, 1850. Ashes-\$5 50 a 5 56 for Pots, 5 75 for Pearls.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 81 a 4 87 for Canadian Rye Flour 3 44 a 3 50. Jersey Meal 2 94. Grain-Wheat, 1 05 for good mixed Ohio, 1 00 a 12 for Canadian; Michigan is held at 1 15, Genesee at 1 22. Barley, 90c. for prime two-rowed. Rye 77c. Dats, 42 a 44c. for Jersey, 46 a 47c. for Canal. Corn. 54c. for new Northern, 68 a 69c. for old Western and

Provisions-Pork, 8 75 for prime, 12 75 for mess. common to prime State, and 20 a 22c, for choice. Cheese

Tallow-71c. for prime country.

LETTERS.

yon, Elias Burdick, Wm. M. Jones, W. A. Whitford, O. A. Lewis, J. Bailey, B. W. Millard, E. Maxson, R. to see the purchaser again, after they have been hought.

RECEIPTS.

sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-Mrs. H. Crandall, Alfred, J. R. Hartshorn,

In Shiloh, N. J., 12th mo. 12th, by Eld. Wm. M. Jones

DIED.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 2d inst., Mrs. Lois Davis, widow of Rogers Davis, aged 80 years, 4 months, and 1 day. Sister Davis was born Aug. 1st, 1770, in Burlingof saving grace, and united with the Seventh-day Bapist Church at that place. She was married in Aug.; Further accounts from Hayti, to the 1st 1788, and in the winter of 1790-91 removed with her husband to Galloway, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; thence, in 1807, to Brookfield, where she united with the first Sevhad subsided, not a death having occurred ed a firm and exemplary member until ste left to join from it at Port-au-Prince. The Emperor is the church triumphant. She has bequeathed to her deto be crowned on Christmas day—the Crown scendants, consisting of 6 children, 33 grand and 18 and other insignia of Royalty having arrived great-grand children, a rich legacy of Christian examples, from France. Three men had been shot at pliffed before the church and the world the great truths of the Christian religion. Her memory will long be The recent trial of Scholman vs. Boston virtues be emulated. "Blessed are the dead who die and Worcester Railroad, in the Supreme in the Lord;" for "they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the Seventh-day A Baptist Central Association (for missionary purposes) will be held with the Church in Linckleen,

Central Association—Semi-Annual Meeting.

at 10 o'clock A. M.

Missionary Society—Board Meeting. QUARTERLY MEETING of the Executive Board: A of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society wil Fifth-day, Jan. 9, 1851, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec. Publishing Society—Board Meeting.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Mana-A gers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held at No. 80 Seventh-st., New York, on the evening of Fifth-day, Jan. 9, 1851, at 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

Christian Psalmody-Pocket Edition.

TN compliance with requests from various quarters, I 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. wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied. Constantinople with unabated success and Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62½ cents to \$1 00. Orders should be ad dressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

New York and Boston Steamboats.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage! After our paper was ready for the press, The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Illustrated Domestic Bible.

NOW PUBLISHING IN NUMBERS, on the latand 15th of each month. In addition to the authorized on each Chapter, Dates for every day in the year, Fami

fully commend it as one of the most complete and con-

Agents Wanted to obtain subscribers in New York, Students, and others who would feel an interest in circulating such a work, the most liberal terms will be SAMUEL HUESTON,

139 Nassau-st., New York.

To Persons out of Employment.

Just Published by R. Sears, and for sale at NO. 128 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. American Gift Books for 1851. GENTS ARE WANTED to circulate the following

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDAA: only of the Historical Events, but also of the Manners.

The Embellishments are about two hundred, and of inhabitants, regarding their Dress, Domestic Occupations, their mode of Agriculture, Commercial Pursuits, Arts,

The volume forms a large octavo. containing between five and six hundred pages, printed in the best style, and on good substantial white paper. It is furnished to Agents, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, or leather, as the purchaser may prefer, at a very liberal discount,

660 pp. Octavo; retail price, \$2 50 per volume

should be possessed by every family in this great Re States, even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the Patriot, the Statesman, and the Domestic Circleup in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are such books as will sell, but such as an Agent of

OUR PLAN.
The plan the Publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is obtaining responsible min as Agents, who are well known in their own Counties, Towns, The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends, and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Sabbath Recorder:

Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will.

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ET No letter will be taken from the office mission rest paid.

lo citi o cred ov sidio de

Miscellaneous.

Orcgon.

To the People of the United States :-FELLOW CITIZENS,-The object of this brief circular is to make you acquainted, in the fewest words possible, with the most extraordinary inducements held out to emigrants to Oregon, and with the several modes of reaching that country.

The cloud of obstructions so long lowering down over that Territory, was completely dispersed by Congress at its late session, and the uncertainties heretofore existing as to the removal of the Indians, and the titles to lands have been removed, by the enactment of laws for that purpose.

A law was passed at the late session, pr viding for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all that part of Oregon lying west of Board of Commissioners have been abmountains, for other lands, to which to re- expedition on the way. move the Indians first named. A Superintendant of Indian Affairs has been appointed, \$200 to \$300 for each grown up person, and occupy his whole time in attending to the get any amount of freight carried you please. agents, for the more efficient management of \$100; across the Isthmus, from \$30 to \$50, the affairs in this department. Heavy ap- and from Panama to Portland, Oregon, \$400, pointed to procure successfully the objects \$50, across the Isthmus, as before, and from Indians hereafter. I would also state that line through tickets to Portland, Oregon, and there is no danger from Indians in going to have the guarantee of that responsible firm reached the country.

passed, at the last session of Congress, giv- through tickets, I will take this occasion to ing to all men over eighteen years of age, say, that if you purchase your through tickarriving and settling in Oregon previous to ets of Howland & Aspinwall's line von will Dec., 1850, 320 acres of land, if single, and meet with no detention whatever. You may if married, 640 acres. The bill then pro- rely on whatever I tell you. All persons vides that if those single men marry in one going to Oregon by the Isthmus route, should year from the first of Dec., 1850 they shall go by this line, if they do not wish to be dereceive 640 acres. In all cases the wife is tained at San Francisco, as this is the only to receive one half of the above grant in her company having a through line. Their office own right. Four years residence and culti- is 54 South street, N. Y. vation, to be completed either before the By the overland route, every person should date of the law, or after, is required before be at one of the following points on the Misthe final title is made from the government, souri river: Independence or St. Joseph, in though the title is good, to all intents and Missouri, or Kanesville, in Iowa, ready to purposes, as against every body but the go- leave just as soon as the grass is sufficient to vernment, from the moment the claim is drive on, which is the case from the first of taken. If the man or woman, or both, die April to the first of May, according to the after taking the claim, and before the four nature of the Spring. He will choose a years expire, the same goes to the survivor team of oxen, mules or horses, or, if without and heirs, so that it cannot be lost by this family, he may pack through, by riding one

over 21, emigrating to the country, and set- quickest mode. Mule or horse teams, with tling there, between the first day of Dec., light loads, the next in point of expedition, 1850, and the first day of Dec., 1853, shall oxen the last, but quite as sure as either. receive 160 acres of land, if a single man, The cost by this route, in the end, will be and if married, then 320 acres. But there is but small, as the following calculation will also a provision here, that if single men show. marry in one year after arriving in the Ter- Persons from Ohio, Michigan or Wiscontle, and become 21 before Dec., 1853, will Those farther east or south, first find their cupied.

where equaled for the goodness of its wa- count the final cost.

is industry, and to lay it up, economy. Here, tration for all.

Cascade City, and intermediate ports, and locality, health, fertility, richness and loca- apparatuses; philosophical aparatuses, orna- pondent of the N. Y. Tribune says that the Willametta river, above Oregon City, run- overflowing coffers are running over for your ters, &c. the inducements actually offered there, are ing out on her placid waters they may twenty years east of the Rocky Mountains. extent of their improvements and enter- branch of workmanship has attained in New ing their declining years, and after their The only question, then, which remains to be prises, by the vastness of that mighty ocean. considered is, "How can you get there?"

There are three ways to get to Oregon, the summit of the Cascade Mountains, and one round Cape Horn, time six months, from to do Oregon and her people the especial for the removal of the Indians inhabiting it New York; another across the Isthmus, by favor to publish this circular, and I also soto some point east of those mountains. A steamboat, time forty to forty-five days, from licit all persons who feel an interest in that New York; and the third across by the over- country, to request their paper to do so. pointed under that law to treat with the In- land route, time from the Missouri river And for this act of generosity on the part of dians west of those mountains, for their from two and a half to five months, accord. the conductors of the press, and on the part lands, and with the Indians east of the same ing to the nature of your teams, and your of those who request it to be done, I here-

The expense round the Horn will be from whose duty it is, under the protection of the boarded, with smaller prices for children, military force stationed in the country, to depending on age. By this route you can duties of this department; and under him By the Isthmus route, there are two rates of are placed three Indian agents, and three sub- fare. First fare, from New York to Chagres, propriations have been made, to be followed and found, making a sum total, say, of \$550. by still larger ones, to enable the officers ap | Second fare, from New York to Chagres. of the law. All people, therefore, every- Panamato Portland, \$200, and found, making where, may rest fully assured, that there is a sum total of \$300. By this route you not the slightest danger of trouble with the can purchase of Howland & Aspinwall's Oregon overland, nor after you have against any delay by the way. As many inquiries have been made of me about these On the heel of this law, another one was delays on the Isthmus, to persons having

horse or mule, and packing his provisions, The bill next provides, that all white males &c., on one or two more. This is the

ritory, they then receive 320 acres. All sin, and all points west of these States, male minors who go to the country and set- usually start with their teams from home. receive 160 acres of land, absolutely, and if way into some State west of those named, they marry in one year after arriving at ma- as Illinois, Missouri or Iowa, and there purjority, they will receive 320. All foreigners, chase their teams. Any one who pleases can by filing their intention of becoming Ameri- go to Independence, St. Joseph or Kanescan citizens, are treated like native born ville, by way of the Missouri river, and then American citizens, and they are only re- go back into the interior, and purchase their quired to complete that naturalization before | teams. Each man should buy from three to they get a final title. Of course this would five yokes of oxen for each wagon, according have to be done in the shortest time, or they to their load, lay in provisions, a plenty to would lose their land. The same residence last him through, and have some to spare in and cultivation are required as before, and case of a contingency, and start with as light as before, the woman receives, as her own a load as possible, losing no time, either described by the Paris correspondent of the property, one half of the land granted. In Sundays or week days, unless it is absolutely all cases the person is allowed to pick his necessary. Be careful not to whip or fret land where he pleases, if not previously oc- your teams, and you will have no trouble. The route is a healthy one, and I wish all to I would wish it to be well understood, know and understand, that emigrants on the that this land is among the richest lands in Oregon trail meet with none of those disasthe world, that it is no where surpassed in ters for want of water and grass, which have productiveness, and in all kinds of grain, no been so destructive to the California emiwhere has its equal. The climate of Oregon grants. I have driven a team over the route, is no where equaled for its healthfulness, and this I know. Keep in small companies and as health is one of the greatest induce- of not exceeding 20 wagons, and always rements in going to any country, I would wish | member to avoid sharpers toward the last end to be fully understood when I say emphati- of your journey, who will meet you with all cally, that there is not a region of country on manner of stories, for the purpose of buying the North American continent, not excepting your cattle, horses and property for a song. New England, so widely famed for its Treat them with the contempt they deserve. health, so healthy as Oregon. Aside from The cost of getting to the place of rendezthis, and the productiveness of its soil, it is your will depend on the distance from the no where surpassed for its water power, no place of starting. From this place let us

ter, or for the quality of its lumber, or for Suppose you to pay \$50 a yoke for your the fish that swim in its streams, or for the oxen, a high price along the frontier. Five game in its forests and prairies, or for the yokes would cost you \$250. A wagon well uniformity of its climate. Beside this, we rigged, \$75, a good American mare, \$75, and have mines of coal, of iron, of marble, of two cows, \$25 for both, making the sum salt, and probably mines of gold. We are total, \$450. Your provisions would be 200 so located also, that any man living in Ore-pounds of flour, and 100 pounds of bacon, to gon may mount his horse, and in a few days, every person. Then there would be coffee, without a dollar's expense on the way, visit tea, sugar, spices, dried fruit, lard, honey, a the various mines in California, work as small quantity of Indian meal, some hard long as he pleases, and, by the same con- bread, rice, beans, salt, and a small stock of veyance, return at his pleasure. In Oregon medicines, enough of each kind to last you you will find ready employment at from five through. Your cows would furnish you with to fifteen dollars per day, according to your milk and butter by the way. We will estitrade, corresponding wages by the month or mate your provisions and via-ictas to cost year, and for all you can raise you can get, \$100, which, added to the former sum, would to quote from the Price Current in the Ore- make \$525. After you start you will rarely gon Spectator, of Sept. 5, 1850, as follows: have an occasion, and still more rarely a beef, 15 to 20 cts. per lb., pork, 16 to 20 cts. chance to spend a dollar. With prudence, per lb., butter, \$1 per lb., cheese, 621, wheat, you will be very likely to get through with \$1 50 to \$2 per bushel, oats, \$3 per bushel, all the stock you start with. But let us make eggs, 50 to 75 cts. per doz., lard, 40 cts. per all due allowances for losses by the way, The Massachusetts State Committee met which we will suppose to be one yoke of December 10th, to examine the applications Cammack, six feet two inches in hight, made ets and advances sufficient to reach their This is a country where you can raise oxen, and then let us reckon up after you received for space to exhibit goods; and his escape from the Indiana Penitentiary at friends in the interior. The most of them stock to any amount, without even cutting are through, without saying anything of the found that full one half of the room allotted Jeffersonville. He was from Crawford Co., were respectable, intelligent mechanics, emany hay or fodder for them, or feeding them, magnificent farm you are forthwith possessed for Massachusetts has been officially applied Ia., was sentenced for horse stealing, and igrating here with their tools of trade, all or housing them, for the entire year. For of. Your four yoke of oxen will be worth at for; and they have received verbal state. had served all save sixteen months of his term of which, with their clothing, were lost. your oxen you can get \$150 per yoke, for least \$400, your wagon \$100, your American ments that other articles are being prepared, of seven years. It appears Cammack came your American horses from \$150 to \$250 or mare \$150, and your cows \$100. These which will require the balance of space set to this side of the river, went to the interior \$300, for good cows, \$50, and other stock in prices are low estimates upon the whole. off for our State. Among the articles offer- of the State, and was arrested and lodged proportion, and these prices are likely to The amount is \$750. But you have paid ed, we notice machinery, such as Spinning, at Cynthiana on suspicion of being a runcontinue. There is comparatively no end to out \$525, so that you have made \$225 by the Sewing, Planing, Turning, and other labor- away negro. A few mornings since he sucthe money, and all a man needs to make it journey. This may be taken as a fair illus-

nominations and preachers, and the people What do you think of it? I took my own Cassimeres, Doeskins, Flannels, Woolen night, and without any delay procured a morel and intelligent, and anxious to hear. family to the country in 1847, and by the Our mail routes have been established, and overland route. I have never regretted it; our mails are regularly carried. The How- and were I back here with my family, and land & Aspinwall line of steamers extend to know what I now know, I would neither Portland, in Oregon; and there is a regular slumber nor sleep till I had determined to cher nouthly mail between that city and go, nor would I slacken my exertions till I metals in the United States, with one mass preferred remaining there to being at large

plying between Astoria and Oregon City and The country is an inviting one, in point of naces, stoves, grates, ranges, and ventilating nomical man, five years in that country, with in the garden of the Pacific, where, look- statuary, daguerreotypes, &c.

I here have to request, as I most earnestly boots, shoes, &c. do, all papers throughout the United States with return, for myself and for that hardy and noble people I represent, our sincere thanks. Very truly your fellow citizen.

SAMUEL R. THURSTON, Del. from Oregon.

From the National Era.

Stanzas for the Times—1850. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. The evil days have come; the poor Are made a prey; Bar up the hospitable door,

Put out the fire-lights, point no more

The wanderer's way. For Pity now is crime: the chain Which binds our States Is melted at the hearth in twain,

Is rusted by her tear's soft rain Close up her gates. Our Union, like a glacier stirred By voice below. Or bell of kine, or wing of bird

A beggar's crust, or kindly

May overthrow Poor whispering tremb Bursting its century bolted frost. Each gray cairn on the Northman's coast Cries out for shame!

Oh, for the open firmament-The prairie free, The desert hill-sides, cavern-rent, The Pawnee's lodge, the Arab's tent, The Bushman's tree!

Or soft divan, Or hollow tree, which man may share With suffering man. I hear a voice: "Thus saith the Law, Let Love be dumb;

Clasping her libéral hands, in awe,

Than web of Persian loom most rare,

Let sweet-lipped Charity withdraw From hearth and home.' I hear another voice: "The poor Are thine to feed; Turn not the outcast from thy door, Nor give to bonds and wrong once more

Whom God hath freed. Dear Lord! between that law and Thee No choice remains: Yet not untrue to man's decree, Though spurning its rewards, is he

Who bears its pains. Not mine Sedition's trumpet blast And threatening word; I read the lesson of the Past, That firm endurance wins at last More than the sword.

Oh, clear-eyed Faith, and Patience, thou So calm and strong, Angels of God! be near to show His glorious future shining through Our night of wrong!

Scientific Hatching Machine.

A scientific hatching machine has been invented in France by M. Vallee, which is Intelligencer as follows:-

A drum inclosing a warming cylinder forms the basis of his system. He introduces warm air into the drawer in which the eggs are deposited, and by circular openings gives access to currents of cold air. It s by the distribution and vigorously rational combination of warm and cold air, that he obtains that dampish temperature in which ies the secret of incubation, from which results the development of the embryo in the egg. By this instrument artificial hatching is successfully carried on in every state of the atmosphere, and at all seasons. Bu after the burst of the shell, a mother mus be provided for the young. M. Vallee's ingenuity thus provides for this emergency: A lamb's skin is fastened by one extremity to a plank, and made to open at the other like a pair of bellows. This affords a cover for the little ones, and keeps them as warm as would a veritable mother hen. The result of M. Vallee's experience touching the period of incubation necessary for the various species of eggs, is curious and worthy of record. Here it is: chickens, 21 days patridges, 24 do.; pheasants, 25 do; Guinea hens, 25 do.; common ducks, 28 do.; peafowls, 28 do.; Barbary ducks, 30 do.; geese, 30 do. The degree of heat required is from 40 to 50 degrees French or Centigrade scale, equal to from 104 to 122 Fahrenheit. A small lamp of the Rocatelli system suffices to raise the temperature of the apparatus to the proper elevation. With such a machine every farmer would have a fine supply of

American Products for the World's Fair.

The Boston Transcript, of Friday says: saving machines; textile fabrics, consisting conded in breaking out of the Cynthiana jail, of Shirtings, Sheetings, Jeans, Printing and, immediately making his way to Franktoo, you will find good schools, and the peo- I have thus, fellow citizens, presented you cloths, Ginghams, De Laines, Tweeds, Pan- fort, got on board the steamer Sea Gull on ple alive to education; good churches, de- the case fairly and without exaggeration. taloon Stuffs, Woolen Shawls, Broad-cloths, Sunday morning, reached here the same Blankets, Carpeting, Coach Laces, Cotton skiff, crossed the river, went to the Peniten-Duck, &c. &c., Carriages, some very beauti- tiary, and when the prison doors were openful, costing as high as \$4.000.

ceived, comprising all the ores and native he had been unhappy ever since he left, and Other parts of the territory and New York, had reached there. The inducements are of native copper weighing between two and always looking behind him fearing pur-Beside this, we have a line of river steamers unprecedented, and the advantages certain. three tuns. Among other articles are fur.

worth as much in point of property, as inhale her breezes, and learn to measure the be sent, showing the perfection, which this United States, find a comfortable home dur-

Poisonous Effects from New Earthen-ware.

A somewhat singular, though not unaccountable occurrence took place in the family of a gentleman in one of our neighboring towns, a short time since. It appears that there was a large number of the gentleman's family and connections to partake of a Thanksgiving dinner, numbering in all 23 Middle river, just above the city, says the persons. The usual variety served on such Register, is a huge bank of shells, some Philosophy will be pursued during the Fall Term Twenty of this party remained over night cooking utensils, evidently of Indian origin, and took breakfast with their host the en- have been found. In another place, close at the commencement of the Fall Term; in Hebrew. had not been touched the day before, was form of a ridge, and covers full two acres. attacked with severe griping pains in the the shells have got to be hauled at least a Term. bowels, accompanied with profuse diarrhea. half a mile before reaching the barges. In suffered. The lady of the house having vast quantities of lime have been already suffered alike with the rest, of course re- seemed to cut a wall-like face to the mound. this department. moved all suspicion of intentional poisoning. But the shells found near the city are of the The query now is, what was there in this clam kind, varying from the largest to the pie, or about it, that should produce these smallest kind. effects? The pie was baked in a yellow earthen dish, that never had been used becontain more or less lead, cobalt, &c. Often the have increased from 278,737 to 299,600 the biscuit, as it is called, is made of clay, while sheep have declined from 343,390 to which contains poisonous matter in various 179,537. The produce of wheat has deproportions, and if, after the baking, the clined from 101,178 bushels to 28,487, and when new should first be proven, and this is have decreased from 78 to 43. best done by having it greased over with lard or tallow, and then subjected to the heat | Number of Houses in Mass. of an oven. This will generally be found a sure protection. This one instance should serve as a warning to families, and is not without interest to the physician. Had the occurrence taken place during the prevalence of cholera, the sickness might have been taken for it, and with very good reasons, its symptoms and character simulating that disease. We are pleased to state, that the parties entirely recovered, the majority of them only suffering five or six hours. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Wealth and Income or Jenny Lind.

It is said that Jenny Lind pays the English income tax of \$22,500 annually, on money invested in the British funds. In these funds she has no less than £150,000, about \$750,000. Her annual income, therefore, from that source alone, is about \$22,-000. She has given away in charity about \$400,000, as nearly as it can be estimated. \$125,000 of this was given in England; \$25,000 in Edinburgh. In Edinburgh she gave five concerts at a guinea a ticket. On the first four she cleared \$100,000; and on the fifth an additional \$25,000, which was devoted to charitable purposes. The entire amount of her European wealth is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Of her gains in this country we have seen various estimates. A Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, gives a statement of the receipts and expenses attending her But a lower calculation, there is little doubt consent of the wife. that the 150 concerts will yield \$1,000,000, and that Barnum will clear half a million

tions, great numbers are ready to accuse the sent back for trial. ministers of the gospel of avarice and worldly spirit, who live upon four or five hundred dollars a year. [Cong. Journal.

ed yesterday morning, he was there demand-A collection of minerals has also been re- ing admission to his old quarters. He said

MOYAMENSING, (PHILADELPHIA.) -A correstwo steamers, whose machinery has been tion. Her rich prairies and public domain, mental metalic works for household pur- census of Moyamensing has just been comlong on the way, will soon be running on the free of charge to the settler, invite you, her poses, books for the blind, with raised let- pleted. The District contains 2,997 inhabitants. In this District during the year endning up that beautiful valley from 100 to 150 reception, and her wild fields urge you to In the musical department there will be ing June 1, 1850, 70,000,000 bricks weremiles. Here you see all things are ready enterprise. You can come among us and a goodly display of piano-fortes and other manufactured. In the early part of the and waiting for the coming emigrant. I enjoy life and health to an unprecedented stringed instruments. Among them are two present year, a German lady died in the Dishave no hesitancy in saying, upon my re- degree; you can make fortunes for your- violins, valued one at \$3,000 and the other trict at the advanced age of 11d years. She 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. sponsibility as the representative of that ter- selves and your posterity after you; and at \$10,000; and the manufacturer feels as retained her faculties until the last moment ritory, that such inducements never was when you have finished your course, you sured that there will be scientific musicians of her life, and could thread a needle with and ends Tuesday, June 24th. offered before to emigrants since the organi- will leave your children in a land that flows at the Fair, who can appreciate their merits, out the aid of glasses. Moyamensing conzation of the government. Nor do I hesi- with milk and honey, in a land of education and will not think them overvalued. The tains the United States Arsenal, and the tate to say, that, to any industrious and eco- and morals, of industry and enterprise, and Fine Arts will be represented by marble United States Naval Asylum. In the latter A variety of agricultural implements will spent their best days in the service of the

edifice, old and infirm seamen, who have England; also specimens of wooden ware, death, their bodies are interred in a neat Cemetery attached to the Institution, the border of which is washed by the waters of the Schuylkill. There is at present in the Asylum, a seamen, 100 years of age, who fought under Commodore John Paul Jones.

> SHELL BANKS IN ALABAMA.—Shell banks. very common in the neighborhood of Mobile, are not less singular because common. On

STATE VALUATION OF MASSACHUSETTS .fore; and the conclusion necessarily is, that The abstract of the assessor's returns for cluding chemicals, apparatus, and fuel, (breakage its contents became impregnated with por- 1850 exhibits some singular results. Since tions of the enamel with which it was lined, 1840 at least 800 miles of railway have been and hence the consequences. Now the en- finished in the State, and many lines of amel used by potters varies in composition, stages displaced, but the horses in Massaaccording to the purposes for which the chusetts have increased from 60,030 in 1840 ware is intended. They all, we believe, to 74,060 in 1850. In the same period catessels are imperfectly glazed or protected, Indian corn increased from 1,775,073 bush- No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: bad consequences may arise from using els to 2,292,856. While cotton and woolen No. 1 Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the them. All such ware, to be used in cooking, spindles have doubled in number, distilleries In 1850. In 1840.

134,041 96.550 74.765 14,834,350 8,402,886 Superficial feet of Wharf No. of Cotton Spindles in Mass. 1,220,762 113,457 208,848 Bleacheries Paper Mills 114 628,770 498,047 tons of Shipping The Railways in the same period have increased 600 per cent. Boston Journal.

INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN OLD SHIP .-The ship William and Ann, of London, John. The New Brunswick Courier gives No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. the following account of her:-

"She was built on the River Thames in "She was built on the River Thames in Enactments. 16 pp.

1759, and was employed for upward of half No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. a century as a bomb ship in the British No. 13 The Bible Sabbath, 24 pp. Navy. She carried out General Wolfe to Quebec, and was employed in that part of present, as well as at the siege of Gibralter, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 where her mainmast was shot away. After the taking of that fort, her mainmast was re- net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. placed by the venerable flag staff of the fortress, which had stood proof against so many shots. She was repaired at Leith some forty years in the Greenland Whale Fishery. The present Master states that her timbers are sound even vet."

THE HOMESTEAD IN VERMONT. - The American concerts, which produced one Homestead Law passed by the Vermont hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The Legislature of 1849 went into operation on expenses for each has averaged about \$5,500, the 1st of this month. It provides that house leaving as net proceeds seventy thousand and land, to the value of \$500, with the prodollars, which is to be equally divided be- duce of the land, shall be exempt from at tween herself and Barnum. Her first con- tachment and execution, except for taxes cert in Boston produced a greater amount In case of the decease of a husband, this of money than any concert she ever gave amount of property shall descend to his wife anywhere. The average receipts of the and children, without being subject to seven concerts was \$16,000 each. If this his debts, unless made chargeable there the above average should continue for 150 concerts, it upon, and such homestead cannot be alienatwill produce the enormous sum of two mil- ed or mortgaged, except by joint deed of A reference work for purchasers, containing the cards lions four hundred thousand dollars. De- husband and wife. The homestead is, how- of merchants and manufacturers in every line of busi ducting expenses, the net result would be ever, liable for debts contracted before its ness. more than a million and a half of dollars. purchase, and the husband may mortgage the Barnum's proportion would be \$778,750. same at the time of purchase without the

Two men, who gave their names as James dollars by this "speculation," in one year. | Smith and John Thomas, were taken into The Christian reader will not forget, custody on Saturday night last by officer while he justly appreciates the admirable Wood of the Third Ward, New York, charge moral qualities and noble charities of Jenny ed with the commission of a burglary in Lind, that the greatest benefactors of the New Brunswick, N. J., and stealing clothing world lived and died poor; and while every to the value of \$200, which was recovered one praises Barnum for his money opera- by the above named officer. They were

The N. Y. Tribune understands that a Lincklaen-Daniel C. Burdick vorldly spirit, who live upon four or five larger part of the poor passengers taken leckport—Leman Andrus. Lockport—Leman Andrus. Newport—Abel Stillman.

A Singular Case.—Some weeks since, ceived temporary relief, and that a consid-portule. Albert B. Crandall. Portville. Albert B. Crandall. Pratt—En Forsythe.

A Singular Case.—Some weeks since, ceived temporary relief, and that a consid-portule. Albert B. Crandall. Pratt—En Forsythe.

A Singular Case.—Some weeks since, ceived temporary relief, and that a consid-portule. Albert B. Crandall. Pratt—En Forsythe. says the Louisville Courier, a negro named erable number have received railroad tick-

A person in Nicaragua writes that Cotton Mystic Bridge-Geo. Greenm may be cultivated there to any extent, though Waterford Wm. Maxson. the want of energy in the inhabitants has reduced the production to a very small-quantity. In a single year as much as fifty thousand bales, of three hundred pounds each, of clean and excellent quality, have been exported.

The Springfield Republican mentions that Berkshire is the greatest manufacturing so no per year, payable in advance. 250 per year County of the Union, and Lee takes a simi-will be charged when payment is delayed till the lar rank among the towns. Of the 97 paper close of the year. lar rank among the towns. Of the 97 paper mills in the whole State; 32 are in Berkshire County, and of these 32, nineteen are in the

A French physician states that the vapor bath is an effectual cure for hydrophobia.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and '51, will commence the third Wednesday in An gust, 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

The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th 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. SPICER, Precéptress.

ADOLPH ROSENHAYN. (Late of Friedrick Wilhelm College, Berlin,) eacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek Other competent Teachers will be employed as occa-

TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, as usual, at he beginning of the Fall 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 In the Natural Sciences, Elementary Chemistry and

occasions covered the banquet board, and the twenty-five feet in depth. As far down as Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology party partook of it with the proper relish. eighteen feet from the surface, remnants of the Summer Term.

Twenty of this party remained over night cooking utensils evidently of Indian design

suing morning. A large chicken pie, which by, is a bank of shells, which runs in the Greek, and Spanish, at the commencement of the Win In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall served out to them at this time. In a few This, by the nearest cut, is over a quarter of Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, and hours after seventeen of them were violently a mile from any water course, and at present Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer

The course of instruction in Agriculture is thorougly scientific, embracing study and recitation in the best It appeared, from the investigation, that only Bonne Secour Bay is a huge, hill of oyster- authors. Instruction is given in a well-furnished laborathose who ate of the pie were the ones who shells, over thirty feet high, and from which tory, in the analysis of soils, ashes of plants, manures, ments. The attention of farmers who wish to give made it herself partaken freely of it, and made, yet the consumption only heretofore their sons a practical education is especially called to

Board in private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Many students board in clubs for 60 to 75 cents. Turrion-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, \$8 00; Use of Instrument, \$2 00; Agricultural Chemistry, in-

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 farther information, address Gurdon Evans, J. W Morton, or Rev. J. R. Irish, President of the Corpora

DERUYTER, July 8th, 1850.

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The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository,

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63,806 No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

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for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one ent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 8

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