

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 4, 1850.

THE RIGHT USE OF PROPERTY.

In viewing the Christian as a steward of God's bounty, we remarked, last week, that he should consider himself the property of his Lord—as truly so as the slave is, in the eye of the law, the property of his Master; and that whatever amount of money he may be able to accumulate by industry, should all be laid at the Master's feet, accompanied with earnest prayer for direction as to the manner in which it shall be used. We suppose that no real Christian will call in question the orthodoxy of this view. He who has not learned that his property, as well as his person, belongs to the Lord Jesus Christ, has not learned the first rudiments of Christianity. Yet, in asking to be divinely directed as to the manner of using it, he almost always expects to receive a very liberal grant for himself; and it is, perhaps, not too much to say, that he is very apt to think that the whole of it ought to be returned to him. He can easily persuade himself, that the whole is nothing more than what he shall actually need; and offering his prayer under the influence of such feelings, he generally obtains, or thinks he obtains, about such an answer as he had before settled in his own mind that he ought to obtain. It is difficult, if not impossible, to convince such a person, that any body but himself, or his own family, ought to participate in his wealth. Accordingly, he finds ways to expend it all upon his own family. He supplies them, not according to their actual necessities, but according to their imaginary wants. He takes into consideration, not merely what will be for their good, as it respects both this life and that which is to come, but those innumerable artificial wants, which a state of society, tempered mainly according to the corruptions of the human heart, has created. For these he makes abundant provision; and when he dies, takes careful precaution, that all the superabundance of his estate shall be entailed upon children and children's children. Now, if such be the manner in which God will have his people use the property in their hands, it strikes us, that their pretense of laying all at His feet, and seeking direction how to use it, is a mere farce. The most graceless mammon-worshiper on earth serves God, on this principle, as acceptably as any one else. If, in answer to prayer for direction, God allows his people to make such use of their—or rather His—property, as is perfectly consistent with the natural selfishness of the heart, what need of their praying at all? In view of the false judgment so often made on this subject, it may be worth while to inquire, What is the right use of property?

We have one general answer to this question. God bestows property upon his people, or allows them to accumulate it, on purpose that they may use it in doing good. To do good is the special vocation of Christians; it is, indeed, the appropriate work of every man. It is the only object worth living for, the only end for which God has placed us here on earth. In some form or other, every one must do good; though it is not for every one to do it in the same way. For instance, it is not for the poor man to do good by the distribution of wealth, for he possesses none to distribute. He sometimes wishes that he were possessed of more, and exclaims, "How much good I would do, if I were as rich as some of my neighbors!" But he need not spend his time in such complaints. God has not called him to such a method of doing good. His usefulness to his fellow creatures is to be exerted in a different line. But if any one does possess "this world's good," upon him devolves the duty of using it in such a way that it shall be a blessing to mankind. If the talent which God has bestowed upon him is mainly a talent for business—a talent for the accumulation of wealth—he is as much bound to use it for the promotion of God's cause, as if it were a talent for preaching the gospel. For this very end was it bestowed upon him. And it may be added, that there is no good reason why he should restrict the benefit of it to his own family, any more than there is that a minister should restrict the preaching of the gospel, and all his efforts to save souls, to his own family. The one ought to be as free and expansive in its operation as the other; for, in each case, the gift is bestowed, that it may be exercised for the benefit of mankind, according to that established principle, "None of us liveth to himself;" or according to that unalterable law, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." We know that there is a Scripture, (and selfish disciples have acquired a wonderful facility in quoting it,) which says, "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." But it may with equal truth be said, that a minister of the gospel, who does not labor for the salvation of his own family, has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. Nevertheless, if any one upon whom God has bestowed the gift of preaching, should be forever pleading such sentiment in justification of his limiting his ministry to his own household, he would be thought to have but a poor understanding of his duty. They are equally mistaken, who suppose that their talents for business should be made subservient exclusively to the welfare of their own families. We may, in a future number, consider how far one's

own family has a claim to the wealth he earns. At present, we insist only upon the general duty of doing good to all men.

There is a remarkable text of Scripture, from which some instruction may be gathered on this point. Says Paul to the Ephesians, "Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth." Did ever any body hear of such a motive to stimulate a man to industry? "That he may have to give to him that needeth." Can it be, that the Apostle meant to say so? Did he not rather mean to say, "That he may have to sell to him that needeth?" This would have been much more in accordance with worldly policy. Now-a-days, when we wish to stimulate a man to industry, we tell him that he will thereby be enabled to live above want, that he will be in a condition of fullness and plenty, will be able to gather around him the luxuries of life, and secure to himself the respect and honors of the community. By some such motives as these we should expect to rouse a man to action; and perhaps we should succeed. These, at all events, are the motives which govern people generally. But the Apostle makes no account of such motives. He simply urges the fact, that by industrious, honest labor, a man may be able to do good to the needy. He appears to think that this is motive enough for a good man. The reason of his thinking so, is easily explained. He took it for granted, that he was writing to a church of real Christians—to those who had by regenerating grace been made to partake of the same benevolent spirit with their Lord and Master, who always acted upon the principle that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." He knew, therefore, that he was placing before them a motive which they could readily appreciate. But the plain, undoubted inference from the passage, is that which we wish to impress upon our readers, viz: that the Apostle considered giving to the needy to be the right use of property—the very thing for which it is bestowed—the object which should be had in view in all our toils to acquire it.

Let us now see in what light the Inspired Volume speaks of those who act on a different principle; that is, of those who act on the principle commonly received in the world. It presents us the case of a certain person whose ground brought forth plentifully, and who was consequently very successful in "laying up for a rainy day." He had "much goods laid up for many years." Why, surely, this was a wise man—was he not? He acted only the part of prudence. Alas! he was far from being wise. "God said to him, Thou fool." Why? Because he "laid up treasure for himself, and was not rich towards God." Yet we ask if his man did not act exactly as thousands of the professed disciples of Christ are acting at this day? He is not represented as having been guilty of any crime shocking to the moral sense of community. He is not represented as profane, or debauched, or fraudulent in his dealings. For aught that appears to the contrary, he may have been what the world calls a well-doing, upright, honest man. The head and front of his offending consisted in making himself the great object for which he lived. He did not make a right use of his property. What would have been a right use of it, we may readily learn from the manner in which our Savior goes on to instruct his disciples, immediately after he had cited this case. "Sell that ye have," says he, "and give alms; provide yourselves bags which wax old, a treasure in the heavens, that faileth not, where no thief approacheth, neither moth corrupteth; for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Luke 12: 33. Here we have it, as plain as language can make it, that the duty of the Christian, with regard to his property, is not to hoard it up, for the sake of getting into such a condition that he and his children can say, "Soul, take thine ease; eat, drink, and be merry;" but to dispose of it in works of charity. The same lesson was inculcated to the rich young man, who inquired what good thing he should do to inherit eternal life. "Sell that thou hast, and give to the poor." And if we compare these passages with what is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, that "all that believed were together, and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need," (Acts 2: 44, 45; and again, that "as many as were possessors of lands or houses, sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet; and distribution was made to every man according as he had need," (chap. 4: 34, 35).—we shall see, that the great lesson of Christianity with regard to property is, that it is to be held in readiness to supply the wants of the destitute, and to promote the cause of God in the earth. The altered state of the times may render it unnecessary that Christians should actually sell their property, and throw it into one common fund, as they did of old; but the duty of considering it not their own, and holding themselves in readiness to yield it up whenever the clear leadings of Providence shall demand it, remains in full force. It may also be quite unnecessary to lay down the proceeds of our property at the feet of any supposed successors of the Apostles, to be disposed of according to their dictation. That was a measure suited to the then existing state of the Church, when the

canon of Scripture was not complete. The Apostles, in directing it to be so done, acted by inspiration, and in laying the money at their feet, the disciples simply yielded it up to the disposal of their Lord and Master. But our Lord and Master now speaks through the full and completed canon of Scripture, from which every conscientious disciple may learn, as unequivocally as if we had Apostles to declare it by word of mouth, that the true use of property is to make it minister to the temporal, spiritual, and eternal good of mankind.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 4.

GLASGOW, June 14th, 1850.

The review since our last presents a number of important subjects for notice. A preference is, however, due to that which it is the especial honor and privilege of THE RECORDER to maintain—what bears favorably or unfavorably upon the observance of the Sabbath of the Lord. And, first, of Lord Ashley's motion in the House of Commons, the telegraphic announcement referred to in my last communication was not strictly correct. The notice given by his Lordship was of a motion for an Address to Her Majesty to take measures for the shutting of the Post Offices, and also for preventing the transmission of the mails on Sunday. The friends of the measure, however, as it now appears, regarding so large a demand as hopeless, urged that the measure should be restricted to an address praying for the shutting of the Post Offices, and for consideration of the question of the mails. The London Record avows, that the alteration was made in order to secure votes which would otherwise have been refused. But the success of the motion, even in this modified form, has confessedly taken its friends themselves by surprise; and one of the London journals, unfavorable to the measure, says that had it not been the day after Derby day (the races), it would have been lost—no very flattering consideration, that the nation's Sabbath should be either made or mended by attendants on the race-course.

What the result of this motion, may be, scarcely yet appears. Since it passed, Mr. Hume, on the 3d inst., asked in the House of Commons if Government would consent to the appointment of a Committee to inquire how far, and at what expense, the objects at which it aims could be carried out. Lord John Russell replied, that if Mr. Hume made a motion upon the subject, he would give it his consideration. But more recently, Government have intimated the intention of acceding. In the present tone and temper of British society, it seems impossible that such a resolution can be persevered in. The first result will, probably, be the establishment, by private parties, of the facilities which the Government denies. The spirit of observing truly either Sabbath or Sunday is not felt; and the external barriers which may be raised to give a semblance of it, will speedily be overthrown. It is this very want of an inward spring of action, which renders it so necessary, on the part of the ecclesiastical leaders, to maintain so zealously the means of agitation. In the General Assemblies, both of the Established and Free Churches, which have lately been in session, the subject was again brought up. It is the Free Church which is especially earnest in the cause. They have, however, met with a mortification in the matter. On a former occasion of the discussion of the subject, the London Times, the leading journal, as it claims, and is allowed to be, gave a leading article, so much to the mind of the Free Church, that a vote of congratulation—offensively fulsome, was passed in their Church court, which the Times professed duly to prize. But, alas! on the decision in favor of Lord Ashley's motion, this unprincipled journal, as it is, and as it had been, has devoted a leader to the denunciation of the hypocrisy which it now sees will be implied in giving that motion effect. Speaking of the numerous petitioners for the shutting of the Post Offices, the Times says, "We confess to a considerable degree of disgust at seeing so many persons demanding from the State, in the name of God and His commandment, that which they will not do themselves, as may be seen at every church door in the metropolis, not to speak of still more gratuitous Sabbath desecration."

The Sunday Fairs Prevention Bill has also passed, and a bill to prevent Sunday trading is before the House of Lords. On the debate, in Committee, Lord Brougham asked why newspapers were sold on Sunday, and Bibles forbidden—why "Bell's Life," with accounts of horse-race bets, was to be had, when he could not buy a Prayer Book? Such, indeed, are part of the inconsistencies of our Legislature; but the inconsistency is in the people's practice as well as in the law. White petitions were pouring into Parliament, praying that the Post Offices might be shut up; I observed, that on one Sunday, last month, "167,000 persons landed and embarked on the different steam-boats plying between Chelsea and Woolwich, exclusive of numbers conveyed to Richmond, Putney, Gravesend, Margate, &c."

On the Continent of Europe, the disregard of the day, as a day having divine authority, is known; and the manner of its observance in France at the time of the Revolution was chronicled in the Recorder. It is within the scope of our calling still to note such observations as fill up the day which supplants the Sabbath of the Lord. On the first Sunday of the present month, the President of the

French Republic attended the races at Versailles; and the second Sunday he presided at the opening of a branch line of the Northern Railway. At the races, the British Ambassador was in the President's stand, while other English noblemen were present. The number of spectators is stated to have been immense.

The German correspondent of a religious paper in this country, speaking of the efforts being made at present for promoting Sunday sanctification in Germany, states that a "Magazine" has been commenced chiefly with that design. He refers to articles recently inserted, one of which maintains "that the Law was given to the Israelites in the same intention as to us," and "that neither the Law nor the Fourth Commandment, which forms part of it, is abolished, but that they are both of permanent obligation." How strangely that commandment is read, when Sunday sanctification is found in it! Speaking of the present observance in Berlin, the writer of an article in that Magazine says, "On Sunday morning we went to the New Market and the Rosenthal Gate; the bustle and cursing, and buying and selling, showed that no one thought of the Sabbath." At nine o'clock the Police, however, announced that it was Sunday, and that workshop was about to commence; but "the Sunday market continued undisturbed." The shops, with few exceptions, were open, and brewers' drays rolled along. Little attention is paid to church services, and much to pleasure. The beer-shop, the coffee-house, and the trains, are crowded; and, "in the evening saloons are also open. This, indeed, is said to be the general state of most cities in Germany."

The state of the weather here has mercifully been favorable, and the crops generally are looking well. A greater number of potatoes have been planted than for several years past; in Ireland, it is said there are four times as many as last year. The general report, both for Scotland and Ireland, as well as England, is, I believe, that they are hitherto without disease; although one paragraph I have seen which stated that there had been observed symptoms of disease on those in the vice-regal gardens at Dublin.

J. A. BEGG.

COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

In all discussions of our educational interests, the College and the Theological enterprise should be considered as one and inseparable. It would, doubtless, be expedient, under existing circumstances, to locate a Theological Professor at some one of our Academies, until we could get a College started; but this should be considered only a temporary arrangement—an arrangement adopted rather from the necessities of the case than from its being the best in and of itself. Any plan proposing the permanent establishment of one without the other, or both independent of each other, will fail in the end of producing the greatest good to the denomination. The truth of this is so evident, that it needs no labored proof.

This being premised, the questions arise: When shall we have both? How shall we go to work? The time and method depend very much upon each other. There have been two distinct and opposing methods proposed; consequently, there might be expected two different times for accomplishing the object. It was the opinion of Conference, that "it is exceedingly desirable that we, as a denomination, should have a College and Theological Seminary." That body also appointed an Educational Committee, whose duty it was to commence active operations for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. Thus, then and there, was commenced an enterprise, which may nothing prevent from being brought to a prosperous termination—an enterprise, not undertaken rashly, nor intended to be driven forward with an inconsiderate zeal, but undertaken deliberately, to be prosecuted as fast and only as fast, as sound discretion might dictate. This has been conclusively shown by "A Member of the last Conference."

It is a little difficult to determine, accurately, what is desired on the other hand. The author of "A College—Practical View," gives the denomination to understand, that the course which it has marked out for itself is wrong, entirely wrong. In "What is Needed," he informs the denomination that a College is not the thing—"it will stand directly in the way of educating the people." A College would educate only a "few," and that "few" would be doomed to evaporation; nevertheless, these evaporated, gaseous substances, might indeed be useful in carrying forward the enterprises of the denomination. Truly, we have unique denominational interests and enterprises, that can be advanced by such instrumentalities! As one of the grand "Ways and Means"—the great climax, the crowning glory—a College is proposed—that thing which is to stand in the way of the education of the people. What will become of the people then?

The denomination is not informed when this result will be brought about. It is only by inferences, drawn from the several facts stated, that the approximate time can be ascertained. He says: "A College, to be an honor to our denomination, or one where our youth can be properly educated, must stand on a level, in respect to facilities, with the best colleges in the land, if not actually above them. Any thing less would be a dead weight—a hindrance—a curse." "A College, to bear a medium reputation, should have at least fifty annual graduates." Now, of course he would not wish to have a College when it would be a "dead weight—a hindrance—a curse." The most ardent "as

pirants" after the welfare of the denomination, had not anticipated, that commencing now, and laboring faithfully and zealously, as proposed by Conference, it would have a College on a level with the best, short of fifty, seventy-five, or perhaps even a hundred years. If, in that time, fifty annual graduates—the number stated to be necessary for a college of "medium reputation"—could be sent forth, they would be satisfied that a great and good work had been performed. It is more, in proportion to our numbers and resources, than other denominations are doing. Amherst, Brown, Dickinson, Hamilton, Harvard, Meadville, Madison, Oberlin, Union, and Yale, are ten institutions, which, as a class, sustain, at least, "a medium reputation" with American Colleges. According to their late Catalogues, the average number of graduates from the ten, for the past year, was only about forty-three, and for the present year it will be about the same. Deducing Harvard, Union, and Yale, the remaining seven average only twenty-five. Harvard, considered the leading institution in America, has not, since its first endowment, averaged thirty annual graduates. Although the common level of Colleges falls so far below the point of even a "medium reputation," will it be said that they are all a "dead weight—a hindrance—a curse?" Should we flatter ourselves with the vain hope of so far outstripping all that have gone before us, as to perform, without "preparatory measures," what they have not been able to accomplish in many years, with a "long circuit of means?" If it will take thus long, commencing immediately, to come up to the desired number, how long will it take, adopting the plan of not commencing until we can burst forth upon the world with the splendor of a College of fifty or a hundred years growth? One would naturally suppose, that such a College would not commence operations until the present generation had slumbered in their silent graves for ages; but all doubts upon that point are removed by the writer's own language. He places it in that far-off future—in the "good time coming"—when the erection of a College will be only a "pastime"—when New England, Wisconsin, and California, will be "adjacent neighborhoods." The time is likened to that when there "sprang at once into being this mighty globe." "No long circuit of means would be required—no preparatory measures." Now, the most "ardent" had not hoped for such a time as that, before the millennium "shall roll around." But, admitting this to be a wrong view—admitting that the message is soon to be committed "to the wings of the electric dove"—that she is soon to perform the proposed journey, attended with the predicted success, so that ere she would have had time to return, and nestle snugly in her eastern dove-cot, or ere the vision of college schemes has scarcely begun to dance through the brains of those so unexpectedly awakened, it should be announced to an astonished, delighted denomination, that it had a College, all officers and manned, and ready to turn off fifty graduates at its first commencement—would the denomination have breath, skill, and experience, sufficient to blow such a "whistle?" Would there not be danger of "reaction?"

Any view taken of this subject, which tends to convey the impression that the erection of a College will be a mere "pastime," is illusive. The denomination should be made to understand, and to feel, that such an enterprise, undertaken at any period short of the "good time coming," will cost, labor—hard, persevering labor. We should "know the worst, and provide for it." Nothing tends so much to cause "reaction," as flattering prospects, which are never to be realized. Conference evidently anticipated a long and arduous struggle, and determined to commence accordingly. The reviewer of the Conference plan seems to have labored under the impression that this enterprise is to proceed with such rapidity, that a College will burst upon us so suddenly that we shall be utterly unprepared for action; consequently a "reaction" must take place. There is not much danger of this.

From the above facts and inferences, the two plans, as far as developed, appear to be about as follows: Conference proposed to commence operations immediately; the author of the opposing plan proposed to commence, if at all, in an indefinite future. To the former, "the plan of making it a gradual, progressive work, appeared the most feasible;" to the latter, that of making it a work with a few or no "preparatory measures," appeared the most desirable. The one expected a long and arduous struggle; the other, a mere "pastime." Conference thought it best to commence bearing the burden early, and to increase it as we are able; the brother, on the other hand, thinks it best not to commence until we can shoulder at once one far above the "medium size." The former, like Ortrugul of Basra, determined to arrive at success by "persevering industry;" the latter, like the same in his dreams, desires the stream of success, when it shall once commence flowing, to be quick and violent. Which of the two appears to be the practical, common-sense, every-day, working method—the method for securing, in the shortest time, the best College and Theological Seminary?

A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

TURNER'S LANDSCAPES.—Under date of London, May 9th, a young American artist says: "The Exhibitions are all finally open, and I have seen all that English art can show. There are several pictures by Turner, the great landscape artist, the most beautiful things I ever saw. One of them has the Sun in the center, painted in such a way as really to dazzle you, and make your eyes twinkle. He is now an old man, nearly eighty, yet he retains his powers of mind to such a degree as to be continually improving, and painting better each year than the year preceding. His pictures sell at from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each. With us, these would seem to be enormous prices; but they are not considered remarkably high here. Some instances are known of \$5,000 being paid merely for permission to engrave a picture. I shall consider myself well repaid for my trouble in coming out here by seeing Turner's pictures. I have seen, suppose, two or three hundred of them, and hope to see many more before I return."

RICH INCENSE BURNER.—A foreign paper gives some account of a rich Incense Burner recently sent as a present from the clergy of France to the Pope, on his restoration to the papal throne. It is one of the finest pieces of workmanship ever seen. It is of solid gold, adorned with carbuncles of extraordinary size, said to be the gift of a lady of the Faubourg St. Germain, whose wedding party they once adorned. The chasing of the vessel is exquisite, representing the incidents of the life of St. Peter, while the lid is surmounted with the Gallic cock, with expanded wings, composed of the most brilliant and costly gems of every color. The names of the workmen employed in the chasing, as well as the manufacturer of the article, are engraved on the inside of the cover.

HOLIDAY OF CHIMNEY SWEEPS.—A letter from Wm. Jas. Stillman, dated London, May 9, 1850, says:—"The first of May was the Sweets' Holiday. They paraded the streets, dressed, as their custom is on that day, in fantastic array, and accompanying a 'Jack in the Green'—a man encased in a hollow pyramid of ivy leaves, surmounted with flowers. At intervals they stopped, formed themselves into a ring around the pyramid, and danced a sort of jig to the music of a pan-pipe and drum; the 'Jack in the Green,' meanwhile, going through very strange evolutions and revolutions, whirling and spinning with a velocity that would turn any one's head that was not crazy. They were accompanied by divers females, gaudily attired, trimmed with flowers, and carrying brass ladles in their hands, which they passed round the crowd in hope of receiving sundry half-pence; after which they move on to victimize some other locality. It is, I suppose, a relic of the May-day Festival; but—O tempora! O mores!—to think that all which remains of that beautiful custom should be in the hands of Chimney Sweeps."

REVIVAL AT ADAMS, N. Y.—A letter from Eld. Alexander Campbell, pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., dated June 23, says: "It affords me much pleasure to inform you, that God is favoring us with a precious season of refreshing in Adams. It is about three months since there began to be apparent some seriousness upon the minds of the young people in this place, which has been constantly increasing and ripening into a glorious revival of religion. Christians have been quickened, strengthened, and encouraged; some backsliders have been reclaimed; and between twenty and thirty perishing souls have been hopefully converted to God, eighteen of whom were added to the Seventh-day Baptist Church by baptism last Sabbath. The gracious work appears to be moving onward."

General Intelligence.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

Robert W. Barnwell, successor of the late Mr. Elmore, who succeeded Mr. Calhoun, appeared and took his seat as Senator from South Carolina.

The House adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing a law, compelling all craft carrying passengers, and navigating the waters of the United States, to be provided with ample and suitable resources of escape to passengers, in cases of accident by fire or otherwise.

The Senate did nothing worth mentioning, except to listen to the conclusion of Mr. Soule's speech in favor of the Missouri line to the Pacific.

The House adopted the Bill by a vote of 155 to 36.

This bill provides that each of the surviving commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, whether of regular or volunteers, rangers or militia, who performed military service in any regiment, company, or detachment in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States, on the 18th day of June, 1812, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790, and each of the commissioned officers who were engaged in the military service of the United States in the late war with Mexico, shall be entitled for twelve months' service, to one hundred and sixty acres of land; for six months' service to eighty acres of land; and for three months' service to forty acres of land—provided the person so having been in service shall not receive any land, or any part thereof, if it shall appear by the muster-roll of his regiment, or of his corps, that he deserted or was dishonorably discharged from service, or if he has received or is entitled to any land bounty under any act of Congress heretofore passed.

Section two provides, that each commissioned and non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, for whom provision is made by the first section hereof, shall receive a certificate or warrant from the Department of the Interior, for the quantity of land to which he may be entitled, and which may be located by the warrantee, or his heirs at law, at any Land Office in the United States. In the event of the death of those who shall have served as aforesaid, prior or subsequent to the passage of this act, the benefit is to inure to their widows.

Mr. Foote presented a resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders to Col. Monroe, and all correspondence between that gentleman and the authorities at Washington in regard to the civil and military Government of New Mexico, and the recent movement for a State organization, &c.; the resolution lies over.

The Senate then took up the Compromise Bill, and after remarks by Mr. Douglas, laid it down again; renewed the order for meeting at 11 o'clock, and finally adjourned.

Mr. Stanton of Tenn. offered a resolution asking the President to tell the House all about the state of affairs in New Mexico. Objection was made, and the resolution was not introduced. The remainder of the session was spent in the consideration of the Iowa contested election case. No action.

The Supplementary Census Bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Foote's resolution, in relation to proceedings in Mexico, was amended and adopted.

The Compromise Bill was taken up, and the remainder of the day was spent in talk about the Missouri Compromise Line. Mr. Webster exhibited the facility of the effort to extend that line, and the unreasonableness of further resistance to the admission of California. Remarks were also made by Messrs. Foote, Barnwell, Butler, and Davis.

The Iowa contested election case occupied the House all day, and the end was not reached even then.

Several speeches were made on the Compromise Bill, and a vote was taken on Mr. Soule's amendment, (extending the Missouri Line to the Pacific,) which was lost by 17 majority—yeas 19, nays 36. Mr. John Davis made a speech against the entire compromise scheme, and in favor of the Wilcox Provision.

Nothing done in the House except to dispose of the Iowa contested election case. It was voted, 102 to 94, that Mr. Thompson is not entitled to the seat. It was then voted, 109 to 84, that a vacancy exists in the representation from Iowa. And so the matter rests.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the steamer Canada, arrived at Boston since our last intelligence was received from Liverpool to June 15th, London 13th, and Paris 12th, of which we give the substance.

The debates in the British Parliament present few features of general interest, beyond the fact that Ministers have been again beaten by a majority of 32. On Tuesday, Lord Nass moved that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits in bond. The Chancellor of Exchequer resisted, and made the motion a Government question. A discussion ensued, the House divided, and the Government were thoroughly beaten. The Chancellor has announced in the Commons that it is the intention of the Government to close all Post-Offices on Sunday, and an inquiry was taken place to see if it be not practicable to stop the mails also. This movement has met with no favor from the majority of the people. A new bill to limit the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland has been introduced and twice read in the House of Lords. The object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the minimum.

In the French Assembly, the bill for suppressing clubs and the political bodies has been voted for another year. The bill for granting pensions to the families of those killed and wounded in the affair of February and June, was rejected by a great majority. The bill granting pensions to the deserving of the working classes when infirmity overtakes them, was also passed by a full House. The Committee appointed to consider the proposed great increase in the salary of the President have not recommended acquiescence in the demand. It is said, however, that the leaders of the majority intend voting for the bill, and a sharp contest is expected. Another project of law, for fettering the press by a stamp duty, at present is engaging the attention of Government. M. Thiers has left Paris to visit Louis Philippe in England. It is said that his visit has a deep political change in view. He had an interview with the President before leaving Paris. A union of the two houses of the Bourbons is said to be the object of M. Thiers' visit to the Ex-King at London.

Latest accounts from Rome state that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremonies, to the exclusion of all attention to his Temporal Government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling, and nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains a popular demonstration against the Government.

By the American steamer Pacific, which arrived at New York on Second-day last, we have Liverpool dates to June 19th, four days later. In the British House of Lords on the 17th, an exciting debate grew out of a motion relative to the conduct of Government in the Greek affair; on dividing, the Ministers were left in a minority of 39 in a House of 300. The Times says that should the Ministry not speedily resign, there is a growing belief that the great exhibition of all nations in London will fail for want of funds.

It is rumored that the Bishop of Exeter, in disgust at the termination of his controversy with Rev. Mr. Gorham, is about to secede to the Church of Rome.

The Royal Mail Steamship Company have been defeated in the action brought against them by the owners of the Charles Bartlett, run down at sea by the steamship Europa last year.

The growing crops throughout England and Ireland are said to look unusually promising.

M. Thiers has returned to France from London, and is considered dangerously ill. A terrific hurricane occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the 26th of April, which was felt a distance of twelve hundred miles; the banks of the rivers were overflowed nearly as far as Calcutta, causing immense damage to the destruction of vegetation.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.—From the items made up on the arrival of California papers last week, we select the following:—

Gold is still found in great abundance in California. The most extravagant stories are told of "Tuolumne Placer," lately discovered on the river of that name, near Columbia City. The Stockton Times says that a simple statement of facts far surpasses the most wondrous dream of the necromancer. It is stated that lumps of pure gold have been found to the depth of sixty feet from the surface. The 6th of the last month two large masses of gold, one weighing 23 pounds 2 oz., and the other 10 pounds 11 oz., were dug from the placer.

The Stockton Times says that three men, in the space of two weeks, took out \$30,000 from one hole, at the new diggings, four miles above Sonora, besides one lump weighing five pounds.

A California paper expresses its pleasure in announcing the recent arrival of some fifty or sixty of the fairer sex, in full bloom. They are from all quarters—some from Yankee land, others from John Bull country, and quite a constellation from merry France. One Frenchman brings twenty—all, they say, beautiful! The boy was dotted by bottles of young men, on the announcement of this extraordinary importation.

A SOUTHERN TRAGEDY.—Col. DUPREE was recently killed in Hinds county, Mississippi, by his son-in-law, Mr. J. S. Graves. The parties had a difference for some time previously. On the 8th inst. they met at a church near Brownville. Graves left the church, but was soon followed by Dupree, who approached him and asked if he was armed. Graves, hoping to prevent a difficulty, said he was not. Dupree then pulled Graves from his horse, and cut him several times with a knife, when Graves drew a pistol and shot the Colonel through the body. Col. Dupree died in about two days. Mr. Graves gave himself up to the authorities and was acquitted, the evidence proving justifiable homicide.

The Erie Railroad Company has advertised to discount all its outstanding liabilities due previously to the 1st September, and application at the office of the Company.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN MEXICO.

In times past it was very dangerous for individuals or the public press to speak against the Catholic religion and in favor of religious toleration in Mexico. Of late, things are much changed, and greater freedom is allowed. The newspaper El Monitor has recently commenced a kind of crusade against the priests, by publishing several spirited articles in favor of the tolerance of religious worship; also, against their having anything to do with the education of youth, attributing to their influence the unenlightened state of the people, and asserting, with much truth, that "the clergy, for the sake of their own preservation, are enemies to the progress of intelligence." It is also stated, that the same paper has come out decidedly against the priests for their rebellious sermons preached during the days devoted to the intercession for Divine interference in defending the city from the cholera. Sermons were preached in which it was proclaimed that the vengeance of Heaven was sent on account of their tolerating a wicked government.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN NEW MEXICO.—Advices from Santa Fé to May 25 have been received. A Convention of Delegates, called by proclamation of John Monros, Military and Civil Governor of New Mexico, has been held, and has formed and promulgated a Constitution for the Government of New Mexico. The Convention assembled on the 15th of May, and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which a Constitution was formed, which was to go into operation about the first of July. The boundaries of the State were defined, and Slavery prohibited. The Constitution was adopted on the 25th May. In fifteen days afterward, an election was to take place for Members of the State Legislature. Two Senators and Representatives in Congress were soon to be elected, and efforts were also to be made to procure their acceptance at Washington.

LAND WARRANTS.—By reference to the Congressional Proceedings, it will be seen that on Third-day of last week the House of Representatives passed the Bounty Land Bill. To pay these bounties will require a large amount of land—some say five million acres, others say four times that. One effect is, that the price of Land Warrants has fallen. One hundred dollars is now the nominal value of regular Warrants, but the business is at a stand.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON, like that of N. Y., is unusually good—the deaths for the week preceding the sailing of the Cambria being only 736.

The deaths in St. Louis in the week ending June 2d, were 73, 24 of Cholera; and in the week ending 9th inst., 107, 42 of Cholera.

An effort is making by a number of the most benevolent and enterprising citizens of Brooklyn, L. I., for the establishment in that city of an Asylum for the reformation of the confirmed inebriate and impenitent.

The head of a family of five children, was recently sentenced, at Burlington, N. J., to twelve years imprisonment, for having violated the person of a girl nine years of age. She was the daughter of one of his near neighbors.

The Big Kite, Capt. Dane, from Angostura, reports the discovery of a new gold mine on the Oronoco River. One man had already taken \$8,000 worth in about three months. It is said to be of very fine quality. Capt. D. has a sample.

Before the Common Pleas, at Springfield, on Saturday, D. D. Warren, of Springfield, recovered a verdict of five thousand dollars against Charles B. Starkweather, a police officer of Boston. It was an action for slander, Starkweather having stated in Springfield, that Warren was a wholesale dealer in counterfeit money, and that it was he who had supplied Milo A. Taylor and others.

On Monday a gentleman from Oregon, who came passenger in the Crescent City, and who was known to have a large amount of gold in his possession, was, soon after his arrival, surrounded by gamblers, plied with liquor in a fashionable drinking saloon, and finally taken to a gambling house, where he was robbed of several hundred dollars worth of gold in coin and lumps.

It is said the peach crop will be immense this year. Extensive drying sheds, calculated to cure fifty bushels at a time, are being erected in the vicinity of the Sand Hills, N. J. The quality of the fruit is likely to suffer from overloading of the trees.

On the afternoon of the 19th ult., as a child eighteen months old was standing boneless upon the sidewalk, in Boston, looking upward, she received what is commonly called a "sun-stroke," which caused her death the next morning.

A bill has been introduced into the Connecticut Legislature, providing for the fine or imprisonment of clergymen and magistrates who shall unite with colored persons in matrimony.

A melancholy accident recently occurred in the port of Libertad, in the Pacific, whereby two ladies were drowned—one the niece of President Vasconcelos, who had gone out pleasuring, accompanied with a large retinue.

A severe hail storm passed over a part of South Vermont, Vt., and Northfield, and in France, recently. Some glass was broken, and fruit trees and grain considerably injured.

Dr. Moses P. Clark and his wife, indicted at Lawrence, Mass., for the murder of Catherine L. Adams, on whom it is alleged they endeavored to procure an abortion, were acquitted at Newburyport.

In England and Wales, it is said, the expense of funerals annually amounts to the enormous sum of \$25,000,000.

Edwin Forrest owns a farm of 25 acres in Covington, Ky., (opposite Cincinnati,) for which he has refused \$50,000.

An Italian woman is stated to have been publicly flogged with sticks, at Milan, on the 27th May, by order of the Austrian military authorities.

The Salem (Mass.) Gazette announces the arrival of three vessels at that port, each of which brought a considerable amount of gold dust from the continent of Africa.

The steamer Mountaineer was wrecked last week on the Brandywine Shoals, in the Delaware Bay. No loss of life, but the boat will probably prove an entire loss.

The steamer Commodore ran ashore near Hell Gate one morning last week. She was got off in a day or two, and will soon be in running order again.

At Great Falls, N. H., three boys, named Loud, Wentworth and Edmonds, went into a mill-pond for the purpose of bathing. The boy Loud getting beyond his depth, his two companions bravely went to his assistance, but before either aid could reach them, all three sunk. Their bodies were soon recovered, and Loud resuscitated, but the other two were beyond the powers of restoration.

Edward I. Thomas, of the firm of Thomas & Co., hardware merchants of New York, died at Saratoga suddenly on Sunday. Mr. Thomas was married about two weeks before to a daughter of Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, and was on his way home from a tour to the Falls. He fell down in the street at Saratoga and instantly expired.

The Niles (Mich.) Republican learns that the colored man to whom was entrusted all the property of the colored settlement of Cass county, has fled the country with three or four thousand dollars—leaving the settlement quite destitute.

Isaac Riggs, Canal Collector at Schenectady, who died in that city, recently, was probably the oldest Editor in the State, having issued the Schenectady Cabinet nearly or quite half a century ago. He gave it up to his son some years since.

There are but two States where adulteries are the sole causes of divorce—South Carolina and New York. In North Carolina, divorces are permitted under no circumstances.

The present British Minister, Henry Lytton Bulwer, gets a salary, house rent inclusive, of \$25,000 per annum—precisely the sum paid per annum to the President of the United States.

The ship North Star, of New London, Ct., is about to sail on a whaling voyage, and is provided with patent guns for shooting right whales. They are said to be very efficient and to throw harpoons and lance with unerring aim.

The actual official signatures of the Secretary of State of the U. S. for the last fifteen months amount to 12,297, not including private letters. Of these signatures, 6,197 were for passports alone.

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A dispatch from Boston, dated June 29, says: It is reported here on high authority, that Prof. Webster has written a letter to the Governor and Council, confessing that he killed Dr. Parkman, but that it was not a murder, and praying that his sentence may be commuted. The latter, though long does not, it is said, give the details of the fatal transaction.

The Syracuse Journal says that the Committee of Arrangements for the Free School Convention to be held in that city on the 10th of July, are authorized by the several railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo to say, that tickets will be sold for that Convention—good for one passage each way, up to and including the 12th—not afterward—for one fare.

New York Markets—July 1, 1850. Flour—Pots \$5 75; Pearl's \$6 00. Ashes and Meal—Flour, 5 12 to 5 31 for common and straight State; 5 37 to 5 62 for Michigan; 6 12 to 6 19 for pure Genesee. Rye, our 2 87. Meal 2 94 for Jersey. Grain—Wheat, 1 30 for Canadian, 1 50 for Genesee. Corn has risen 1c. under steamer's news; 59 a bush. for mixed, 65c. for round yellow. Rye 60c. Oats 44 a 45c. for Jersey; 47 a 48c. for Northern. Provisions—Pork, 8 63 for Prime; 10 69 to 10 75 for Mess. Beef is dull at 5 50 to 6 50 for Prime; 5 50 to 6 10 for Mess. Butter is lower; 8 a 11c. for Ohio, 10 a 12c. for State, 14 a 18c. for Orange County. Cheese 4 a 6c.

Steads—Clover 6 a 6c. for good. Rough Flax is scarce, selling at 1 45 per bush. Timothy 13 00 a 17 00. Limes—72c. per cask. Peaches—34c. per lb. Beans—Small dry 1 25 a 1 75. Potatoes—Carter's best 69 a 75c. per bush; Mercer's 56c. per bush. Wool—The market is beginning to be active. The hear of sales of about 10,000 lbs. Dutchess County Saxony fleece, old clip, at 45c.; 30,000 lbs. new clip, common fine qualities of Dutchess County at 34 a 40c., and some few lots at 31 a 32c. for low grades, 35c. for medium, and 37 a 40c. for fine. Of pulled Wool 10,000 lbs. lamb's hair sold at 30 a 31c., and 10,000 lbs. country pulled extra at 37c. The quantity to come forward is large.

MARRIED. In church, at Unadilla Forks, N. Y., June 22d, by Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, Mr. CHARLES POTTER, Jr., of Westley, E. I., to Miss SARAH P. WILCOX, of the former place. In Andover, N. Y., Feb. 10th, 1850, by Eld. T. E. Babcock, Mr. GEORGE S. FISH, of Scio, to Miss SOPHIA DENNIS, of Andover. In Ulster, Pa., May 11th, 1850, by Eld. T. E. Babcock, Mr. SAMUEL GIBBS to Miss SUSANNA PEARLEY, both of Ulster.

DIED. In this city, on the morning of the 29th ult., Mr. BENJAMIN JACOBS, aged 53 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had been a short time in America, where he died of a strange illness. He was borne to his grave among neglected and uncared for, except by his own immediate family—a widow and six children. Nevertheless, there is abundant reason to believe, that though "poor and needy, the Lord thought upon him." During his illness of five months he gave proof of his faith in Him who never forsakes his people. In Adams, N. Y., on the 10th of April last, of a short and distressing illness, SALLY LEE, aged 33 years. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church in Adams. She bore her sickness with Christian fortitude and resignation, and expired in good hope of eternal life. She had left an affectionate husband and two children to mourn her loss. The following lines were written by the subject of this notice, not long before her last sickness and death:—

O why this dread of death, When Jesus bids us come, And calls us from the cares of earth To Heaven, our better home.

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— Nathan Rogers, New York, \$4 00 to vol. 7 No. 52 Nicholas Rogers, " 4 00 " 7 " 52 R. W. Folger, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 C. S. Benson, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 W. H. Stage, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 Richard Williams, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 J. L. Thurston, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 Mrs. A. C. Nichols, DeRuyter, " 75 " 6 " 52 Rowland Saunders, Sweden, " 1 00 " 7 " 52 T. E. Babcock, Independence, " 1 00 " 7 " 52 Ethan Laphear, Nile, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 N. K. Brown, " 1 00 " 6 " 52 Ezra Crandall, " 1 00 " 6 " 52 John J. Brown, Portville, " 6 25 " 6 " 52 J. S. Crandall, West Genesee, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 T. H. Brown, West Clarksville, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 D. O. Burdick, Gowanda, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 Leroy Burdick, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 Lemuel Rogers, Richburg, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 Moses Maxson, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 James Maxson, Bolivar, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 A. A. Ogden, " 1 00 " 7 " 52 J. Fulmer, Pendleton, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 Lyman Pratt, Clarence, " 2 00 " 7 " 52 Church in Scott, N. Y., " 2 00 " 7 " 52 M. O'Gould, Lairdville, " 50 " 6 " 52 A. Friend, " 2 00 " 6 " 52 J. D. Titworth, Plainfield, N. J. " 2 00 " 6 " 52 Albert Brown, Hopkinton, R. I. " 2 00 " 6 " 52 John Webster, Rockville, R. I. " 2 00 " 6 " 52 P. H. Albion, Wis. " 2 00 " 6 " 52 R. G. Carpenter, " 2 00 " 6 " 52

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. Receipts for the Tract Society. The Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:— From Henry Clark, Hopkinton, R. I. \$0 75 " Jacob Goodman, New York, " 7 00 " C. A. Ogden, Wisconsin, " 5 00 " Church in Berlin, N. Y., " 1 00 " Matthew Lewis, E. I. " 25 " Lois Babcock, " 2 00 " Maxson Genesee, Alfred, N. Y. " 2 00 " Mrs. G. Saunders, " 2 00 " A Friend, " 2 00 " Samuel Hainsstock, Gettysburg, Pa. " 1 00 " Jason B. Wells, DeRuyter, N. Y. " 1 00 " Church in Berlin, N. Y. " 10 34 " Church in Independence, N. Y. " 2 50 " Church in Scott, N. Y. " 2 00 " Geo. P. Maxson, Columbus, Ark. " 5 00 " Henry P. Green, Genesee, " 1 00 " Clark Rogers, New York, " 5 00 " Female Benevolent Society, Hopkinton, R. I. " 5 00 " Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y., mem. 20 00 " Mrs. Ann Smith, " annual mem. 1 00 " Collection in Verona, N. Y. " 7 00 " 1st Church in Verona, " 1 30 " Dr. Babcock, Nile, N. Y. " 1 39 " Collection at " " " 2 00 " John Langworthy, " " 1 00 " A Friend, " " 6 22 " Collection at Dodge's Creek, " " 25 " " 2d Genesee Church, " " 25 " Dr. John Collins, " " 2 00 " Collection in Hartsville, " " 5 72 " 1st Genesee Church, " " 16 57 " Rowse Babcock, " " 25 " Collection in Independence, " " 6 52 " A Friend in Ulster, " " 7 50 " Collection in 2d Alfred Church, " " 5 00 " A Friend in Peterboro, " " 1 00 " Francis Wilcox, Whitestown, " 1 00 " Collection in 1st Brookfield Church, " " 11 01 " Mrs. Ann Smith, " " 2 00 " D. D. Sawyer, " " 7 00 " Ezekiel Potter, Scott, N. Y. " 1 00 " E. H. P. Potter, " " 1 00

Post Office Address. A. D. Titworth, Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, New Brunswick, N. J. Azor Eaton, Pratt, Shelby Co., Ohio. Joel Green, Waterford, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

North-Western Association. THE North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Association will hold their annual session with the Church at Milton, Rock Co., Wis., commencing on Thursday, the 4th day of July next. Eld. SILLIM COOK is to preach the introductory discourse. S. O. BURDICK, Secretary.

Eastern Association's Executive Committee. THE members of the Executive Committee of the Eastern Association are requested to meet at the house of Eld. Danforth, at Hopkinton, R. I., on the 4th day of the week before the second Sabbath in July, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of employing a missionary, agreeable to recommendation of the Association, at its last annual session; also to apportion among the churches the expense of printing the Minutes of said session, for the year 1849. JAMES B. BRADY, Secy. Myrtle Branch, Ct., June 24, 1850.

South-Western Association. THE next session of the Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Association will be held with the Church at Jackson, Shelby Co., Ohio, commencing on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in October, 1850. Eld. Azor Eaton is to preach the Introductory Discourse. A full catalogue is desirable. It is expected that the churches will bear in mind, that in the matter of dividing the Association, the best of the Association, at its last annual session; also to apportion among the churches the expense of printing the Minutes of said session, for the year 1849. JAMES B. BRADY, Secy. Myrtle Branch, Ct., June 24, 1850.

Christian Palms—Pocket Edition. IN compliance with requests from various quarters, the publisher of the New Hymn Book—Christian Palms—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight of the books are reduced about one-third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 12 cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied. Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1.50, according to the style of binding. Price of the smaller edition from 62 1/2 cents to \$1.00. Orders should be addressed to Geo. E. Utter, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

New York and Erie Railroad. (THE Trains on the Erie Railroad run as follows. (Sundays excepted).—Morning Train leaves Buffalo, Canning, and other intermediate places for the pier foot of Dam-st. daily at 7 A. M., arriving the same evening. Evening Train for Elmira, Corning, Jefferson, Geneva, Rochester, and other intermediate places, leaves at 4 P. M., arriving at Buffalo the next evening. Fare to Geneva, \$3 50; to Rochester, \$2 15; to Buffalo, \$1 00. Passengers for Ithaca and Cayuga Lake take the cars of the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. at Owego. Passengers for Tioga and Lycoming counties, Pa., take the cars of the Corning and Blossburg R. R. at Corning. A Way Train leaves Fort Jarvis for New York, at 6 A. M., and returns at 12 P. M.

New York and Boston Steamboats. REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, of cars or baggage! The steamers C. VANDEBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence, leave New York daily (Sundays excepted), from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and stopping at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston. The C. Vanderbilt will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; the Commodore Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Summer Arrangement, commencing April 1, 1850. PASSENGER TRAIN UP.—Passengers will leave New York by steamboat from pier 1 North River, or by the New Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortland-st., at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave Elizabethtown at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PASSENGER TRAIN DOWN.—Leave White House at 5 45 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.; North Branch at 5 55 A. M. and 5 55 P. M.; Somerville at 6 10 A. M. and 2 10 P. M.; Bound Brook at 6 20 A. M. and 2 20 P. M.; Plainfield at 6 40 A. M. and 2 40 P. M.; Westfield, at 6 55 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7 15 and 10 30 A. M. and 3 P. M. The freight train (with passenger cars attached) will leave White House at 3 30 A. M., Somerville at 4 30, Plainfield at 5 15, and Elizabethtown, by steamboat, at 7 30 A. M. Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, from pier 1 North River, at 1 P. M.

FULTON HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. JOHNSON & ROGERS, (NEAR BROADWAY), NEW YORK. J. E. JOHNSON, CLARK ROGERS. Rooms \$2 and \$5 per Week. 37c cents per Night.

Harpur's New Monthly Magazine. No. 1 published June 1, 1850. PROSPECTUS.—The design of the Publishers is issuing this work, is to place within the reach of the great mass of American people the unbounded treasures of the Periodical Literature of the present day. Periodicals enlighten much of the literary talent and creative genius of the age. They breathe in every number, devoted themselves mainly to the Boston, Magazines and Newspapers. Through the pages of these, the most powerful historical essays, the most elaborate critical disquisitions, the most exquisite delineations of manners and of Nature, the highest Poetry, and the most brilliant talents, have, within the last ten years, found their way to the public heart. The ablest and best productions of Lamartine, Dickens, Alison, Lever, Bulwer, Croly, and Macaulay; their productions, however, interesting with much that is of merely local and transient interest, are scattered through scores of periodicals, so as to make it obviously impossible that, under present circumstances, any considerable number even of the reading public, and much more, that the great mass of the community, should have an opportunity of becoming familiar with them. The Publishers of the New Monthly Magazine intend to remedy this evil, and to place such of the Periodical Literature of the day, as has commanding interest in the hands of all who have the slightest desire to become acquainted with it. Each number of their Magazine will contain 144 pages octavo, in double columns. The volume of a single year, therefore, will present nearly 2,000 pages of the choicest of the Miscellaneous Literature of the age. The Magazine will transfer to its pages, as rapidly as they may be issued, the contents of the following works:—The Edinburgh Review; the British

Miscellaneous.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF HAYTI.

The following, from the Washington Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer, gives the most intelligible account we have seen of the object of Mr. Green's recent mission to Hayti:—

As the return of the special agent—Mr. B. E. Green—who was appointed to visit the island of Hayti, twelve months ago, has occasioned some speculations in the press, which are calculated to mislead the public, it is proper that the real objects of that mission should be understood, since they were never designed to be secret, and never have been so regarded here. Shortly after the Administration came into power, attention was directed to the diminished state of our commerce with that island, which, from being larger than with all the British West Indies, had, in a period of seven years, been reduced, by civil wars between the blacks and Dominicans, and other causes, to an inconsiderable trade.

This was a sufficient object, in itself, to have justified the employment of an agent, if there was any reasonable prospect of reviving that depreciated commerce by negotiation or more liberal regulations. The important position occupied by St. Domingo, and the abundant supply of coal which its vicinity furnished, also presented inducements, in connection with our steam marine trading with California and distant parts; to demand the attention of the Government. Superadded to these considerations, however, it was ascertained about the same time that England and France had conceived designs for obtaining a foothold on the eastern part of the island, under the Dominican Government, which might operate to the disadvantage of the interests of the United States.

It was under these circumstances that Mr. Green was employed to obtain the necessary information concerning the population, wealth, and resources of that portion of Hayti called Dominica, and inhabited principally by the white and mixed-races. One of the objects was to ascertain their capacity for self-government, for the administration of justice and the like, looking to the recognition of their independence, should it become necessary, as a means of saving this territory from foreign jurisdiction, or be rendered proper, by the spirit of enlightened progress and civilization. The intelligence communicated to the Government on these subjects is interesting and important, and may be used with benefit to the great commercial community.

The agent was instructed, after fulfilling his mission at St. Domingo, to proceed to Port-au-Prince, for the purpose of obtaining the recognition of consular agents, who had never before been received or acknowledged, and of procuring a repeal of a standing imposition of ten per cent. duty against American commerce. In the wars against the Dominicans, Solouque had confiscated American property to carry on hostilities, and the arguments of the agent were strengthened by a demand for reparation. I am gratified to say, that the American flag now affords protection to American commerce at Port-au-Prince; that the impost has been abandoned, and that the just indemnity will be forthcoming in good season. Mr. Green is engaged in the preparation of his report, which will be laid before Congress at an early day.

A Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, under date of June 19, makes the following statements in relation to the condition and prospects of Hayti:—

It is quite possible, from the aspect of our relations with Hayti, that a truce will ensue with his Sable Majesty, Solouque, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Clayton to prevent it. The facts, that the arrogant ruler of that naturally fair isle conceives himself as potent in his imperial greatness as ever Louis Philippe was in the palmiest of his days, and a war with the United States is not looked upon by him as a matter of such dreadful moment, but that it may lead to the annexation of the American Confederacy to his own dominions. But let us reverse the tables. If Hayti provokes a war, she must pawn her territory, because money she has not, and never can have, while England and France are so largely her bondholders.

Cuba excepted, the island of Hayti is the largest and most fertile of the West India group. It is 250 leagues in length by 40 in breadth, and has a superficial area of 2,450 square miles, or 1,478,000 acres. It embraces a population of 820,000, of which only 30,000 are whites, and even this computation is supposed to be exaggerated. Port-au-Prince contains 20,000 souls, and Cape Haytien about 11,000. The natural fertility of the island is not its only richness. Mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron and salt, are supposed to exist in considerable quantities; but owing to the political condition of the country, they have never been extensively worked, or even explored, by the whites, and the blacks are too indolent. The products are less than one-sixth now of what they were in 1789, and less than one-twentieth of what they might be under Anglo-Saxon management. To illustrate this fact, I append the gradual decline since the year named, which will also show how unfortunate it is that a gift so valuable to commerce, should be consigned to the ignorant care and ownership of a community of blacks, whose only merit to notice, is their extensive laziness and pompous indulgence in what they conceive to be the pride of civil freedom. Here are the figures—mark well these havoc of time:—

The imports from Hayti for the year 1789 were,	
Clayed Sugar lbs.	47,516,531
Muscavado Sugar "	92,575,000
Coffee "	76,835,219
Cotton "	7,091,314
Cocon "	658,815
Indigo "	759,628
Molasses "	25,749
Dye Woods "	8,000,030
Tobacco "	20,640
Caster Oil "	120
Mahogany "	6,000
Cigars "	300,000
In 1832, the exports had declined to:	
Coffee lbs.	30,000,000
Cotton "	1,500,000
Mahogany feet	6,000,000
Cocon "	500,000
Indigo "	500,000
Dye-Woods lbs.	5,000,000
Cigars "	500,000

In 1843 the exports fell off to about the amount shipped in 1821, except in woods, which have steadily advanced from that period to the present. But taking the example of 1789, before the black revolution, which destroyed the island, and we will perceive what it would be capable of producing, provided it were under the dominion of white rulers, and subject to free white tillage, instead of being consigned to the abuse of a horde of self-enslaved slaves, too ignorant to appreciate its immense natural advantages, and too lazy to provide except for their immediate wants.

At an earlier period, Hayti was a great shipping mart for ginger, wax, hides, tortoise shell, and bullock's horns; but these articles are now exported in very limited quantities. Hides particularly formed a splendid staple, and brought to the Spanish treasury, annually, a sum averaging \$1,000,000. Four millions of dollars worth of the article were yearly sent to the English and American markets, while now that sum has been reduced to as many hundreds. The imports are, rice, flour, mess and cargo beef, fish, timber, cotton goods, Irish and Scotch linens, earthenware, cutlery, ammunition, liquors, eatins, wines, gin, toys, haberdashery, jewelry, canvas, &c. &c. Of these imports, the United States furnish to the amount of \$600,000.

Such was Hayti in 1789—such is Hayti now. Solouque is fast converting what was once a paradise into a barren desert, if it has not already attained that degree of wretchedness; and by way of facilitating this destiny, conceives it a matter of skillful policy to engage in a contest with the execrable Yankee. Should war, therefore, result, the only alternative by which the island could be saved from ruin so palpable, would be to annex it to the United States; and it would be the only way left to indemnify for the expenses and concurrent consequences of such a war. The bonds held against the "Empire" can never be met from the "Royal" Treasury, because its income now is less than \$2,000,000, while its support of Majesty and the wheels of Government exceed annually \$400,000. Either, therefore, the island will revert to France as the largest creditor, or it will revolutionize under the patronage of Great Britain; for the latter has been casting many longing glances toward its rich cotton plains, now abandoned to idleness, but which are capable of producing as many pounds as the whole of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana together. It is morally impossible that the Government can pursue this downward career and maintain itself. Hence it is equally certain, that if Solouque compels us to send thither an army of men, and a few vessels of war, the island must fall into our possession; for it is a mistake that we can condescend to characterize his indolence, and then indemnify ourselves for the outlay, in considering the honor of coping arms with him a full and satisfactory equivalent. The last advices from the court of his majesty are ominous.

It appears from the following extract from his speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 10th of April, that Kamehameha, III., King of the Sandwich Islands, is taking the lead in giving up to the rightful owners the free use of God's earth:—

"In June 1849, in concurrence with my Chiefs, and with the aid of my Privy Council, I made a division of lands upon the principle of surrendering the greater portion of my royal domain to my chiefs and people, with a reserve of certain lands for the support of the fort and garrison of my capital, and certain other lands as my own private property, in lieu of the share which I, inheriting the right of my predecessors, held in all the lands of the Islands. Under that joint tenure, all lands, however or to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will; no man's possession, even that of the highest chief, was secure, and no man thought of improving land the possession of which was so uncertain. To remove this great bar to improvement, the division was made; but as the interests of my poorer subjects appeared to me to require farther protection, with the concurrence of my Chiefs, and the aid of my Privy Council, as aforesaid, on the 21st December, 1849, certain resolutions were passed with the view of giving to the industrious cultivators of the soil a lawful title to the portions they occupied, and to facilitate the acquisition of land in fee simple, by others inclined to be industrious."

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THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1851. An English paper says that considerable progress has been made in the preparations for submitting to public competition the design for the vast building that will be required to carry out this undertaking on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the nation. We have reason to believe that the following information on the subject will be found to be substantially correct:— The building will be about 2,300 feet long, rather more than 400 feet across, and the roofed area will probably extend to about 900,000 square feet, or upwards of 20 acres. In the center of the south front, opposite Prince's Gate, will be placed the principal entrance and offices. There will be three other great entrances in the center of the other side of the building. Gangways, 48 feet wide, clear and uninterrupted, excepting by seats, will connect the entrances, and at the intersection of these main lines it is proposed to form a grand circular hall for sculpture, 200 feet in diameter. Considerable spaces surrounding the old trees (which must be carefully preserved,) will be fitted up with refreshment rooms, surrounding ornamental gardens with fountains, &c. The vast area, destined to be filled with the products of all climates, will be covered with a remarkably simple iron roofing, of 48 feet span, running from end to end of the building, supported by hollow iron columns, resting on brick piers, and covered very probably with boarding and slate.

TO A BEREAVED PARENT. BY JAS. RUSSELL LOWELL. When on my ear your loss was knelled, And tender sympathy upbrought, A little rill from memory swelled, Which once had soothed my bitter thirst. And I was fain to bear to you Some portion of its mild relief; That might be as healing were To steal some fever from your grief. After our child's untimely breath Up to the Father took its way, And on our home the shade of death Like a long twilight haunting lay; And friends came round with us to weep Her little form as they remove, This story of the Alpine sheep Was told to us by one we love: They in the valley's sheltering care, Soon over the meadow's tender prime, And when the bud grows brown and bare The shepherd strives to make them climb To airy heights of pastures green, That hang along the mountain's side, Where grass and flowers together lean, And down through mist the sunbeams slide. But naught can tempt the timid things That steep and rugged path to try, Though sweet the shepherd calls and sings, And seared below the pastures lie, Till in his arms their lambs he takes, Along the dizzy verge to go; Then, heedless of the rifts and breaks, They follow 'on'er rock and snow. And in those pastures lowland fair, More dewy spit than lowland mead, The shepherd drives his tender care, And sheep and lambs together feed. This parable, by nature breathed, Blew over me the south wind free, O'er frozen brooks that float unbreathed From icy thralldom to the sea. A blissful vision, through the night, Would my happy senses away Of the Good Shepherd on the height, Or climbing up the stony way, Holding our little lamb asleep; And, like the burden of the sea, Sounded that voice along the deep, Saying, "Arise and follow me." [Knicker.]

FREE SOIL IN HAWAII. It appears from the following extract from his speech at the opening of the Legislature on the 10th of April, that Kamehameha, III., King of the Sandwich Islands, is taking the lead in giving up to the rightful owners the free use of God's earth:—

"In June 1849, in concurrence with my Chiefs, and with the aid of my Privy Council, I made a division of lands upon the principle of surrendering the greater portion of my royal domain to my chiefs and people, with a reserve of certain lands for the support of the fort and garrison of my capital, and certain other lands as my own private property, in lieu of the share which I, inheriting the right of my predecessors, held in all the lands of the Islands. Under that joint tenure, all lands, however or to whomsoever donated, were revocable at will; no man's possession, even that of the highest chief, was secure, and no man thought of improving land the possession of which was so uncertain. To remove this great bar to improvement, the division was made; but as the interests of my poorer subjects appeared to me to require farther protection, with the concurrence of my Chiefs, and the aid of my Privy Council, as aforesaid, on the 21st December, 1849, certain resolutions were passed with the view of giving to the industrious cultivators of the soil a lawful title to the portions they occupied, and to facilitate the acquisition of land in fee simple, by others inclined to be industrious."

Mr. Lokomaihi, Representative from Molokai, followed His Majesty, and said:—"On one point in His Majesty's speech I will remark with pleasure—that is, in relation to the land. The land has been distributed, and a portion given to all. This is good. It was not so in former days. Then the chiefs only owned the land, and gave and took it at pleasure. Now the King has given to each the land he has cultivated and occupied, to be entirely his. This is a great benefit. It is in accordance with right; for the great God of Heaven has made the earth for the good of all men, and He wishes every man to dwell on the earth and be happy. This declaration of the King, therefore, in reference to the land, gives me great pleasure."

REGULATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA MINES. The Act recently passed by the California Legislature, "for the better regulation of the Mines, and the Government of Foreign Miners," sets forth in fifteen sections the following rules and regulations:—

No person who is not a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, or who may not have become a citizen under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, (all native California Indians excepted,) shall be permitted to mine without first having obtained a license. A Collector of Licenses to foreign miners is to be appointed by the Governor for each of the mining counties. The licenses are to be in the following form:—"Number (Date) A. B., a citizen of _____ age years, complexion _____ is hereby licensed to work in the mines of California for the period of thirty days." Each license \$20; subject to renewal at the same rate per month, until the Governor shall issue his Proclamation announcing the passage of a law by Congress regulating the mines of precious metals in this State. In case of the refusal of any foreigner to take out his license by the second Monday of May next, it is the Collector's duty to furnish the names of the offending parties to the Sheriff, or any Deputy Sheriff, whose duty it shall be to summon a posse of American citizens, and, if necessary, forcibly prevent him or them from continuing such mining operations. Should such foreigner or foreigners, after having been stopped by a Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff from mining in one place, seek a new location and continue such mining operations, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, for which such offender or offenders shall be arrested for a term not exceeding three months, and fined not more than \$1,000. Licenses to foreigners are not transferable. The Collector receives \$3 for each, as his fee. The XIVth section makes it the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have been officially informed of the passage of a law by the United States Congress, assuming the control of the mines of the State, to issue his proclamation, requiring all Collectors of Licenses to foreign miners to stop the issue of licenses. Two thousand copies of this Act have been

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