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WHOLE NO. 318.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION. The Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association held its Fourth Anniversary at

Milton, Wisconsin, on the fourth, fifth, and seventh days of the seventh month. The session was one of delightful interest and much importance.

Elder Stillman Coon, who is at present supplying the church at Milton, preached the opening sermon, from Nehemiah 6: 3-"I am doing a great work, and I cannot come down." It was a sound, practical discourse, upon the great work which we, as Christian men, have before us in promoting the cause of God and truth in this western land, and the importance of our having a Nehemiah spirit, that the work of the Lord be not hindered.

Bro. Adın Burdick, of Albion, was elected Moderator, and W. H. REDFIELD and ORLENZO ALLEN, Clerks. The reading of letters of the churches showed a pleasing progress of the cause of righteousness in this growing vineyard of the Lord. Three new churches were added to the Association the present year, each with a settled pastor as part of its representation-Farmington, Ill.; Berlin, in Marquette Co., and Christiana, Dane Co., Wisconsin. The delegation from most of the churches was quite numerous, so that the representation of the Sabbatarian interest in the West was worthy and effective. The business of the session was transacted with a good deal of eclat and tact. We had the following ministering brethren in attendance; Daniel Babcock Stillman Coon, Zuriel Campbell, O. P. Hull, Julius M. Todd, Richard C. Bond, Samuel Davison, and Varnum Hull from the Central Association. Eld. Hull, and Bro. Maxson Green from Alfred, N. Y., were invited, and took their seats and acted with the Association. The character and influence of the Association were akin to four Associations at the East, and there is evidently a growing confidence and buoyancy in of the Baptist Free Mission Society, in his the defense of our peculiar views of the law and institutions of Jehovah. All the letters of the churches, and all the communications of brethren, breathed the fullest confidence in the success of the cause at the West. After the reading of the letters, the usual Committees were appointed, and the arrangements made for preaching and collections on the subsequent days of the

The second day of the session was mostly occupied in the discussion of the resolutions given below. The first, introduced by Dea J. Potter, elicited a good deal of zeal and warm admonition, chiefly from deacons and lay members of the delegation, which came down upon the ministry like King David's excellent oil. All were glad to see so much concern for family religion, and that ministerial labor was so well appreciated and printed in a pamphlet form, and then adearnestly coveted for the promotion of piety journed to meet in Christiana, Dane Co., in families feeling their need of it. The resolution is as follows:-

ture and country, It con-terature e extent c húm an

Resolved, That, under a feeling sense of the worth of souls, we recommend to our ministering brethren the examples of our Savior and his apostles in their manner of preaching-to teach from house to houseto warn the people, as Paul did, with many I have seen them. It can never be said that tears to go forth weeping, bearing precious at the West the Sabbatarians are all in a seed, filled with the Holy Spirit, assured that they will return rejoicing, in company with a large number of young converts, who have ner. As a farming population, their situarepented of their sins, and had their names tions average with the very best in the West. written in the Lamb's book of life.

The following Report of the Committee on Resolutions, was received and adopted after interesting and appropriate remarks:

Resolved, That the obligations of Sabbathkeepers to let their light shine, are not only undiminished at the West, but their responsibilities grow with their growth.

Campbell and A. W. Coon.

Resolved, That while we teach others the claims of God's Sabbath, we ought to see among ourselves.

we, as a denomination, are now engaged, hundred per cent interest. and more; and that the increasing openings for such labor ought to be regarded as so many loud calls upon this Association to come up to the help of the Lord in this

upon the above resolution.

Resolved, That the increasing number of the kind of business transacted :converts to the Sabbath observance, and the revolution in public opinion now progressing in society, are so many practical demonstrations that the efforts of the American Sabbath Tract Society are important and effective, and furnish so many loud calls for increasing such efforts.

Sustained by Varnum Hull and Dea. J.

Potter. Resolved, That the Sabbath Recorder has organ, and we recommend it to every friend Cary's Tract, had been distributed—and the Western New York. May prosperity ever of the Sabbath in the West.

Varnum Hull.

Resolved, That, next to the cultivation of the principles of piety in our own hearts and in our churches, we should cherish a deep interest in the subject of Education, that we, as a denomination may, not only exhibit to the world a consistent and enlightened piety, is now made clearly the letter also. but exert that moral and social influence in community and the country which shall command the respect of our neighbors, and secure us from religious, social and political degradation; and that we commend to this Association the schools at Milton, Wis., and Farmington, Ill., as worthy of their patron-

W. H. Redfield and A. W. Coon advocat-

ed this resolution. The preaching on Sabbath and first days was by Elders Varnum Hull and Samuel Davison, alternately. The Milton Church have a commodious meeting-house in progress of building, but not finished; consequently the meetings on the Sabbath day and on the first day of the week were held in a new barn. The congregations were large, and overflowed the place of meeting. I believe a deep religious feeling pervaded these meetings, and I hope to hear of much good following this annual convocation. The collection for the Missionary Society amounts to \$41, which, with some other sums, will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the parent Board before the next Anniversary. The collection for the Tract Society was \$16 61 The closing meeting of the Anniversary was held on the afternoon of the first day of the week, in conjunction with the North-Western Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, which collects for the foreign mission, and disburses its home missionary contributions within its own appropriate field at the West. By this time the missionary feeling glowed with considerable ardor, and the following resolution was passed with a

Whereas, it has been reported to us that the Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Mis sionary Society have in contemplation to keep Elder Wm. M. Jones, late missionary field of labor in Hayti, therefore, Resolved. That we approve the measure, and heartily pledge our full cooperation in sustaininghim and their other missions.

every heart:—

Elder Daniel Babcock publicly pledged nimself, that if the sum of \$5,000 for the proposed mission buildings at Shanghai be likely to be realized, he will pay one hundred dollars to that object.

This Association has a Tract Agency for the western country-Elder Stillman Coon being agent; and by resolution he was instructed to ask for half of the collection taken on behalf of the American Sabbath Tract Society to be returned in Tracts, with another purchase to be made with contributions taken for that object, for distribution

The Association ordered their minutes Wis., on the fourth day of the week before the first Sabbath in October, 1851; Elder Samuel Davison to preach the opening sermon, and Elder O. P. Hull alternate.

I am delighted with the locations of the Sabbath-keepers in all this country, so far as hard country, and always away in some cor-

his neighbors, have a commanding influence in the rising village of Milton, as merchants find that our brethren here have not altogether smothered their piety in their teeming wheat fields or other speculations. I believe there is a living stamen here, that is This resolution was sustained by Zuriel budding, and will blossom and bear fruit an hundred fold. God has surely sent Sabbathkeepers here to stand upon high places of the land; and he will, I doubt not, give to it that there be no Sabbath desecration power to his witnesses to testify for him in the swelling population that is yet to cover the Advocated by O. P. Hull and A. P. Still- fertile prairies of the West. I feel confident that the present generation of laborers in Resolved, That the gospel commission re- God's harvest will see the West return every encerenovates this entire region. onary labor in which dollar that the East has done for her, with a

Sons of Temperance.—The National Di vision of the Sons of Temperance held their annual session this year at Boston, com-Samuel Davison and B. F. Bond spoke mencing on the 11th of June. The following items, taken from a report, will show

> A very impressive and appropriate funeral ceremony was submitted by Rev. A. L Stone, and adopted.

> upon next session.

work had just begun. M.W.P. Oliver, and attend it.

Remarked upon by Stillman Coon and P.M.W.P.s White and Cary, were appointed a Committee, with instructions to vigorously follow up the enterprise. They design to

bring out one Tract a month if possible. The obligation was so altered as to remove all doubt about the total abstinence pledge being perpetual. This was declared ever to have been the spirit of the pledge, and it

The eighth annual session will be held in Toronto, Canada West, on the third Tuesday in June, 1851.

The whole number of members of the Order in the United States and British Provinces is about 300,000.

From the Allegany County Advocate. THE FOURTH AT ALFRED.

The Annual Exercises at Alfred Academy. for the past few years, have attracted the attention of the public. This year they fell upon the Fourth, and some four or five thousand persons—nearly one quarter of them ladies—assembled to participate and enjoy the exercises of the occasion. The names of some sixty students—male and female—were upon the programme, and the compositions were quite interesting, and quitted themselves with much credit, and reflected honor upon the Institution and the the day, and the people of the village, are worthy of praise for the admirable accom-

Rev. Mr. Hequembourg, of Dansville, de-Andover Band. The Choir and the Band both received commendations from the As-

loud and unanimous aye, that told upon At the table, in the Academy Hall, after dinner, toasts and speeches, in old-fashioned style, (but without the hurrah and the liquor.) were in order. We insert a few of the sen-

> and glorious Republic. W. C. Kenyon. Instructors of the Youth of the Nineteenth

Century.-Powerful allies to the pulpit. Rev. Joel Wakeman.

The American Press - Earth's freest and best-long may the Western World be blest with its radiance. Rev. Mr. Rose.

The Educator and the Press.—Adjuncts in human improvement—the one necessary to the other-both, rightly directed, will effect and rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the moral and intellectual renovation of the the smallest annoyance. While he was

Alfred Academy—May it continue to rise as a literary institution, till it shall be surpassed by none of any grade, as now it is unsurpassed by any of its own grade. Rev. James Bailey.

Friendship Academy-May the noon of he nineteenth century be but the morning of Rev. O. B Call Old-fashioned dinners—old-fashioned days

-old-fashioned men, and old-fashioned women, the lever, with the Bible for the fulcrum to elevate the world. Rev. H. Pattengill.

Southern New York-A hilly and exalted region—an inspirer of quick thought and impassioned eloquence. Rev. T. E. Babcock.

The Students of Alfred Academy—Opening flowers in the wreath of our nation's glory—may they scatter fragrance and beauty through the world. Rev. F. Lilly.

The Patrons of Alfred Academy-May they ever be inspired with that interest in the education of the rising generation, which Mine host' (Joseph Goodrich) and some of they have manifested since the founding of this institution.

Ladies of our Literary Institutions-May and mechanics. I am still better pleased to they ever spurn the rule of fashion, and be planation or expostulation. true and zealous reformers. Rev. Mr. Woodcock.

Colleges—What the sun is to the physical world, Colleges are to the intellectual. W. C. Kenyon.

Academies-Primary satellites, without which the central suns could not exist.

Common Schools of America—Little acorns of a future noble forest—give them a goodly Alfred Academy-A green oasis in the

midst of a literary desert-may Heaven's smiles rest upon it, until its refreshing influ-

Rev. Joel Wakeman. Physicians of Western New York-Emi nent in their profession, and always foremost in advaning the educational interests of this country. W. C. Kenyon. Alfred Academy-In Western New York, like Saul of Israel among his brethren

stands head and shoulders above all her sis-Dr. B. Babcock of Friendship. Richburg and Alfred-May FRIEND-SHIP ever exist between them. W. C. Kenyon.

All in all, the day and the occasion was a proud one for Alfred. The founders of the

popular and efficient. It was reported that Institution is an honor to the County and over 300,000 of Greeley's, and 150,000 of

THE SOWER TO HIS SEED.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Sink, little seed, in the earth's black mould Sink in your grave so wet and so cold-There must you lie; Earth I throw over you Darkness must cover you, Light comes not nigh.

What grief you'd tell, if words you could say What grief make known for loss of the day; Sadly you'd speak: "Lie here must I ever? Will the sunlight never My dark grave seek?"

Have faith, little seed; soon yet again Thou 'lt rise from the grave where thou art lain. Thou 'It be so fair, With thy green shades so light, And thy flowers so bright, Waving in air.

So must we sink in the earth's black mould; Sink in the grave so wet and so cold; There must we stay, Till at last we shall see Time turn to eternity, Darkness to day.

GOSSIP ABOUT CHILDREN.

BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

I desire now to narrate to you a circum stance which happened in the family of adapted to the occasion. The students ac- friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will commend itself to the heart of every father and mother who has any sym-Principals. We forbear criticism or praise pathy with or affection for their children. where all was so generally acceptable. The That it is entirely true, you may be well asofficers of the Institution, the officers of sured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. B-, which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was subsequently furnished me. A modation of the great number of people as- few weeks before he wrote he had buried his eldest son, a fine, manly little fellow, of some eight years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness until that which finally ivered the Annual Oration, which was a removed him hence, to be here no more. His to-night? I wish we had not gone to the highly interesting and able production. The death occurred under circumstances which wharf!' " exercises were interspersed with vocal music were peculiarly painful to his parents. A by the Academic Choir and music by the younger brother, a delicate, sickly child reaved father; "and this was the explanafrom its birth, the next in age to him, had tion which I cruelly refused to hear!" been down for nearly a fortnight with an epi- and hot and bitter tears rolled down his demic fever. In consequence of the nature | cheeks. of the disease, every precaution had been adopted that prudence suggested, to guard for the first time, that what he had treated the other members of the family against it. so generally healthy. Still, however, he forbade his going into pools and docks near The Pulpits of America.—The originators, his school, which was his custom sometimes sustainers, and perpetuators of this young to visit; for he was but a boy, and "boys already manifested itself on more than one to tease, and which manifest themselves by will be boys," and we ought more frequently loccasion to think that it is their nature to be. Of all

> ish frankness and innocence, save me from a boy man!" But to the story. One evening this unhappy father camhome, wearied with a day's hard labor, and vexed at some little disappointment which had soured his naturally kind disposition sitting by the fire in this mood of mind, his

unnatural things, a reproach almost to child-

wife entered the apartment and said: "Henry has just come in, and he is a perfect fright; he is covered from head to foo with dock-mud, and is as wet as a drowned

"Where is he," asked the father, sternly "He is shivering over the kitchen fire. He was afraid to come up here when the girl told him you had come home."

"Tell Jane to tell him to come here this instant," was the brief reply to this informa-

Presently the poor boy entered, half pershed with affright and cold. His father planced at his sad plight, reproached him pitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment which awaited him in the mornng as the penalty for his offense; and in a narsh voice concluded with-

"Now, sir; go to your bed!" "But, father," said the little fellow, "

want to tell you—'

" Not a word, sir; go to bed !" "I only wanted to say, father, that-" With a peremptory stamp, an imperative wave of his hand towards the door, and a frown upon his brow, did that father, without other speech, again close the door of ex-

When the boy had gone supperless and sad to his bed, the father sat restless and uneasy while supper was being prepared; and at tea-table he ate but little. His wife saw the real cause or the additional cause of his emotion, and interposed the re-

"I think, my dear, you ought at least to have heard what Henry had to say. My heart ached for him when he turned away, with his eyes full of tears. Henry is a good

the interpreter," as recorded by Bunyan.

the bedroom where his little boy slept, he vegetables, and they indulge occasionally thought he would look in upon him before in fish and salt herrings. retiring to rest. He crept to his low cot and bent over him. A big tear had stolen try places in Poland, pass the whole of Lent down the boy's cheek, and rested upon it; and Good Friday is not distinguished, unless but he was sleeping camly and sweetly. The it be as a day of preparation for the delicadinate Divisions is to be submitted to the Institution and the Principals have much oc- of duty;" yet in the night, talking the matseveral Grand Divisions for an expression of casion to congratulate themselves upon the ter over with the lad's mother, he resolved an extra allowance of grain. The mill is having noticed her low spirits for some time, opinion. The matter will be definitely acted success of the Academy, and we are rejoiced and promised, instead of punishing, as he besieged for days before, every one coming inquired the reason. Oh dear, mamma, to hear that they are reaping the reward of had threatened, to make amends to the boy's with his bushel to be ground. Their houses replied the young lady, "I was thinking The Tract movement was universally their efforts in substantial patronage. The bullet and efficient. If was reported that of his offense.

But that morning never came to that poor of the same materials as our cross-buns, and child in health. He awoke the next morn- as much food is prepared on the Friday and why then he'll be a hundred and twenty."

his shroud. He knew neither his father nor dinary dining-room, with all the dishes on it, his mother, when they were first called to with a proportionate number of bottles of Waiting, watching for one smile of recog- sion of hard eggs, and some parts of butter nition, hour after hour, did that unhappy fa- in the form of lambs; but in case the Jews, ther bend ever the couch of his dying son. whose feast of the Passover falls generally Once, indeed, he thought he saw a smile of at the same time, should be too much flatterrecognition light up his dying eye, and he ed, it is absolutely necessary that a roast pig leaned eagerly forward, for he would have should form one of the dishes. A plate with given worlds to have whispered one kind water, and a brush made of the stalks and

death came to his relief. the little coffin, and his little son, a playmate prayers in Polish from a book, the crucifix, of the deceased boy, bringing the low stools resting on his left arm; after which he on which it was to stand in the entry hall.

"I was with Henry," said the lad, "when he got into the water. We were playing down at the long wharf, Henry, and Charles Munford, and I; and the tide was out very low; and there was a beam run out from the wharf; and Charles got out on it to get a fish-line and hook that hung over where the water was deep, and the first thing we saw, he had slipped off, and was struggling in the water!

" Henry threw off his cap, and jumped clear from the wharf into the water, and af ter a great deal of hard work got Charles out; and they waded through the mud to where the wharf was not so wet and slippery; and then I helped them climb up the side. Charles told Henry not to say anything about it, for if he did, his father would never let him go near the water again. Henry was very sorry; and, all the way going home, he kept saying-

"' What will father say when he sees me

"Dear, brave boy!" exclaimed the be-

Yes, that stern father now learned, and with unwonted severity as a fault, was but But of this one, the father's eldest, he said the impulse of a generous nature, which, he had little to fear, so rugged was he, and forgetful of self, had hazarded life for another. It was but the quick prompting of kept a vigilant eye upon him, and especially that manly spirit which he himself had always endeavored to graft upon his susceptible mind, and which, young as he was, had

Let me close this story in the very words of that father, and let the lesson sink deep into the heart of every parent who shall pe-

ruse this sketch :--"Everything that I now see, that ever belonged to him, reminds me of my lost boy. Yesterday, I found some rude pencil sketches, which it was his delight to make for the amusement of his younger brother. Today, in rumaging an old closet, I came across his boots, still covered with dock mud, as when he last wore them. (You may think it strange, but that which is usually so admired for her understanding and accomunsightly an object, is now 'most precious to plishments, but she will never be beloved. me.') And every morning and evening, I pass the ground where my son's voice rang

the merriest among the playmates. "All these things speak to me vividly nis active life; but I cannot—though I have often tried-I cannot recall any other expression of the dear boy's face than that rous sensibility, its execution is irresistible. mute, mournful one with which he turned from me on the night I so harshly repulsed

nim. Then my heart bleeds afresh! "Oh, how careful should we all be that, n our daily conduct towards those little beings sent us by a kind Providence, we are many a future bitter tear! How cautious happiness. May God protect and bless you. that, neither by inconsiderate nor cruel word or look, we unjustly grieve their generous feeling! And how guardedly ought we to weigh every action against its motive, lest, in a moment of excitement, we be led to heart the punishment due only to willful old is a terrible anti-dyspeptic.

"Alas perhaps few parents suspect how often the fierce rebuke, the sudden blow, is answered in their children by their tears, not of passion, nor of physical or mental

I will add no word to reflections so true, no correlative incident to an experience so touching.

nature.'

EASTER IN POLAND.

The Fast during Lent is regulated in great measure by the feelings of the individuals; some reject animal food altogether; boy after all, if he does sometimes do wrong. others eat milk and butter, to which they He is a tender-hearted, affectionate boy. He add eggs; and some venture to take a little meat or bacon occasionally. In large es-And therewithal the water stood in the tablishments in the country, the servants geneyes of that forgiving mother, even as it erally agree among themselves to what exstood in the eyes of Mercy, in the "house of tent they will carry their fasting; and then meals. a deputation waits upon Pan (the master) to After tea, the evening paper was taken know if they may be allowed to fast. The up; but there was no news and nothing of permission is generally granted; and the interest for that father in the journal of that usual mode of fasting is to reject every kind evening. He sat for some time in an evi- of animal food except fish. To make amends a doctor, or worried a patient. dently painful reverie, and then rose and re- for this abstinence, they eat oil of rape three paired to his bedchamber. As he passed times a day with their sauer kraut and other gentle reader, to add:

In this way the working classes, in coun father deeply regretted his harshness as he cies which are to grace the table on Easter gazed upon his son; he felt also the "sense Sunday. The farm-servants, who have fam- eighteen, Miss. B., was engaged to be married make large flat cakes, called Plaski, nearly

ing with a raging fever on his brain, and Saturday as will last without cooking till wild with delirium. In 48 hours he was in Tuesday. A long table is set out in the orhis bedside, nor at any moment afterward. wine, beer, porter, &c., and a great profuword in his ear, and have been answered; heads of rye, are placed on a small table but that gleam of apparent intelligence passed ready for the priest, who comes on Saturday quickly away, and was succeeded by the evening, or after service on Sunday morning, cold, unmeaning glare, and the wild tossing to bless the food. Everybody goes to church of the fevered limbs, which lasted until as early as six o'clock, dressed in their gayest clothes, and they return at nine, when Two days after, the undertaker came with the priest arrives. He merely reads some sprinkles the table with the water which has been prepared for him, and then retires. No one is allowed to eat till after the priest is gone; but the master takes a dish of eggs, cut in pieces, into the kitchen, and, eating a bit himself, distributes the rest among the servants, who advance according to their age or supposed dignity, the head servant acting

> &c. After they have all partaken, the master retires, and the cook carries off from the table as much as is wanted for the servants' breakfast, which is no trifle; for, as if tomake amends for their abstinence during Lent, the quantity the Polish servants eat during the first three days of Easter is perfectly astonishing.

> as spokesman for the rest in good wishes,

During the whole of the Easter week, visits are paid and received incessantly; people going from house to house, and eatng hard eggs at every place they go to. It is also the custom to present the guests with eggs boiled hard, and their shells painted. with various devices. [Ladies Companion.

"SMALL SWEET COURTESIES OF LIFE."

I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others, is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, "who cared for nobody no, not he because nobody cared for him." And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same

cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls "the small sweet courtesies of life," those courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment, at the table, in the field, walking, sitting, or standing. This is the spirit that gives to your time of life, and to your sex, their sweetest charms. It constitutes the sum total of all the witchcraft of woman. Let the world see that your first care is for yourself, and you will spread the solitude of the upas tree around you, in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills the juices of affection in its neighborhood. Such a girl may be

The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners. Vivaci, ty goes a great way in young persons. It calls attention to her who displays it; and, if it then be found associated with a gene-

On the contrary, if it be found in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it produces no further effect except an adverse one. Attend to this, my daughter. It flows from a heart that feels for you all the anxiety a parent can feel, and not without the not laying up for ourselves the sources of hope which constitutes the parent's highest

DYSPEPTIC PRECEPTS.

1. Eat your bread, especially leavened wheat bread, hot from the oven. Never let mete out to the venial errors of the human it be a day old. Bread two or three days

> 2. Take a very little exercise, but let that little be always just after meals, never just before them.

3. Sit up late at night, and be a-bed late in the morning. Early hours and exercise pain, but of a loving, yet grieved or outraged | before meals are worse against dyspensia, if possible, than bread two or three days

> 4. Do not laugh or talk much, nor read aloud, nor sing; but sit moping and thinking

5. Smoke or chew tobacco-I do not say a great deal, because, if you begin, the great deal will be almost sure to follow. You may heighten the efficacy of the

above rules, in various ways-by taking alcoholic drinks, for instance, ever so moderately; or by eating from a variety of dishes at the same meal—the greasier the better; or by taking a snack between every two

But these latter refinements and additions are superfluous. You may rely upon the five precepts to give you, or to keep you, as beautiful a case of dyspepsia as ever baffled

By way of filling up, allow us, if you please.

1. Let the soles of your shoes be very thin, that dampness may easily penetrate. 2. Seldom if ever ventilate your room, especially your sleeping room. Let the atmosphere be confined and impure as may be.

A DISMAL PROSPECT.—A young lady of

"He's only thirty-six now, mamma; butwhen I'm sixty-" "Well." "Oh dear,

The Sabbath Recorder.

M. B. Shrall

New York, July 25, 1850.

MISSIONS A KINDNESS TO THE POOR.

In view of the amount of money expended in missions among the heathen, the question is sometimes asked, "To what purpose tion of the cases of poverty and wretchedness in our own land; and seem wonderfully the gospel to the heathen is not appropriated to the relief of these cases. On the other hand, we think that there is much more reason to deplore the vast sums of money expended in the pursuit of mere pleasure, which, either directly or indirectly! contributes to the very poverty for which such commiseration is affected. It may be remarked, however, that in order to the relief of poverty in its worst forms, and indeed of all the various shades of human wretchedness, no more effectual plan can be adopted than the hanged by the neck till dead? thorough leavening of society with the principles of the gospel. Where does the greatest amount of misery exist in the world? Authentic testimony shows that it exists in of religion embraced by idolatrous nations, tended to produce any thing like a fraternal tice, mercy, and such virtues as contribute to the well-being of society, one would naturally expect to see some exhibition of them upon occasion of their great festivals. But, on the contray, those festival seasons seem only to render the heart more callous. In the very vicinity of a heathen temple may be found scores and hundreds of human beings, dying of starvation, or gasping in the last stages of disease, and not a soul offers to relieve their wants, or extend to them any sympathy. While half a million of people are sanding up their infernal shouts in honor of Juggernaut, and while their offerings are laid with liberal hand upon his altar, the open plain around is covered with the sick and the dying, who have dragged their limbs on weary pilgrimage from the remotest parts hasty and ungoverned temper, it is an awfu of India, and not even near relatives stop to minister to their comfort. The vultures and jackals begin to prey upon them, even before life is extinct in some instances, and for miles around the country is bleached with the bones of those who have perished under neglect, while an atmosphere of pestilence hovers over the whole country. Such heathenism; such the wretchedness which it creates; such the poverty and wo which is perpetuates; and such, under modified forms, is the aspect of heathenism in all lands. Truly, "their sorrows are multiplied that hasten after another god."

Now, as the best way of showing kindness to the poor is not to give them moneymere temporary relief-but to dry up, possible, the sources of their poverty, so the best thing that can be done for the multitudes of impoverished, miserable, distressed souls, that swarm in heathen lands, is to fur nish them with the gospel of Christ. Fo facts show that, wherever the gospel has prevailed, thrift and temporal comfort have followed in its train. Into the philosophy o this we do not propose to enter. But it is fact, which cannot be denied, that in thos parts of Europe and America where the re ligion of the Bible has obtained prevalence the people are generally prosperous and comfortable; while in Asia and Africa, and the idolatrous isles of the sea, it is just the reverse. Instances of extreme wretched ness are indeed to be found in what are called Christian countries. But the influence of Christianity, or of Paganism, is not to be measured by extreme cases. The state o community, taken in the mass, is the true index of the ameliorating influence of the one, and of the wasting influence of the other. Besides, it is a notorious fact, that in a Christian land, those classes are the most impoverished and wo-begone, who are farthest removed from the influence of the gospel. In this city, for example, we shall find it true of those who dwell in the region of the Five Points, and those who herd together in wretched cellars and dens-people who, perhaps, never hear a gospel sermor from one year to another. They are, to all intents and purposes, heathen.

But why stretch our charity so far from home? Why not use our money for the benefit of our immediate neighbors? We think it will be found, upon examination, that the supporters of missions among the those who are so ready to find fault with tion in society, and whose influence easily them-quite as ready to relieve the suffering found the means of giving scope and devel suit of pleasure. But, to answer the ques- in his boy, parental ambition had been fully tion directly, we remark that, "God having gratified, in having seen him advanced to made of one blood all nations of men," the occupy the station of Secretary of State for Chinese and the Africans are as truly our the Home Department, ere the grave closed neighbors as are those who dwell in the same on a father leaving personal property to city with us. The law, "Thou shalt love thy the amount of £1,200,000. Sir Robert was neighbor as thyself," contemplates kindness, a man of talent, zeal, and industry, and of not merely to those of the same geographical province, as our Saviour beautifully showed in the parable of the good Samaritan, but to ing been an eminent statesman. Recalling, any and every one who is in distress, of what- however, the high qualifications set forth by ever country. "The field" of love's labor Moses' father-in-law, as requisite in the "ru-"is the world," and all mankind are our lers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, neighbors, nay, our brethren. We frankly rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens,"—and be-

principal motive that stimulates our mis- balance, we fear the professedly Christian arrangements for the delivery on Sunday of breast that can feel for the woes of others.

PROF WEBSTER'S CASE.

On the 18th inst., the Committee on Pardons gave another opportunity for the oppo- him unusual covetousness; but his fear of nents of the death penalty in general, and God has not challenged attention, while "exis this waste?" The propounders of this Professor Webster's friends in particular, pediency," the actuating principle of his to present any farther reasons they might public life, as it seems to be that of most in have for staying the sentence of death. Sev- his station, readily sacrificed truth for exeral brief speeches were made, and a large pected advantages. His moral character distressed, that the money used in sending number of petitions presented, in the Pro- (when our relation to God is omitted in the fessor's favor. After listening to them very definition of "morals,") has been unimpatiently, the Committee made up their re- peached; but the great events by which his port to the Council, the substance of which public life was distinguished, have upon was, that they could see no good reason for them the evidence of this sad though prevailcommuting Prof. Webster's punishment, and ing characteristic. His obligations to God that they would recommend Friday, the 30th and His truth were overbone by a craving of August, as the day for his execution. This for popularity or an undue deference to pubreport was adopted by the Council, and is lic opinion. We write not this in the spirit justified in an able and humane address pre- of party, nor from love of detraction, but as pared by the Governor. So, on the 30th demanded by the occasion. Unable to day of August, John W. Webster will be chime with the eulogies of others, it would

The last confession of Prof. Webster was not required at our hand some effort at improbably an injury rather than a benefit to proving the dispensations of Providence. him. Up to to that period, there existed The last public appearance of Sir Robert much doubt, of which the Professor had in Parliament was on the 28th ult., in vigorheathen countries. No misery comparable the benefit. The circumstantial character ous opposition to Palmerston's policy; the fully organized, which will be in a few days, to it is to be found in lands favored with the of the evidence—the possibility that Dr. following evening, when riding, his horse it will consist of fifty members, all regular Parkman might still be alive—the difficulty having shied, threw and afterwards fell upon physicians. Many of them are men of very of believing that Dr. Webster could have him. He survived three days, but scarcely high standing at home, and advanced in participated so freely in the amusements of seems fully to have recovered consciousness, years. Three of our officers have been regard for one another's interests; if they his family on the evening following Dr. though able apparently to foresee his proba- Presidents of Medical Societies at home. Parkman's disappearance, if he were indeed ble end, as at his request the Lord's Supper Dr. Morse is to deliver an oration on the 22d the murderer-all these things combined to was administered to him. In the evening inst. Hurrah for the M. D.'s and the new create a suspicion that after all he might be of his death, he recognized the relatives who "Republic of the Pacific:" for, before this the victim of circumstances or of a foul con- surrounded his death-bed, and uttered the time, the State may have been rejected, and spiracy. But his confession dissipated all words, "God bless you," but seemingly if so, they will not have to tell us to "stop that doubt of his guilt, without producing a con- nothing more. It might have been instruct- knocking." There are many here, who have viction of his penitence, or satisfying the ive to have known what was then the esti- never entertained the idea of making this public that the deed was committed in the mate he formed of the aims and events of country a permanent home, who will make it heat of passion. From that time his chance his life—whether still he regarded, as much so should that step be taken—and many from of commutation rested mainly upon the as previously he had done, that the voice of the slave States too. For my single self, I had sympathy felt for his heart-broken family. the people is the voice of God. Butto those rather unite my fortunes to that of this "Re-But even that has not sufficed to save him, who love Moses and the prophets, Peel's public," than be ruled by the power that holds and he is now to pay the utmost penalty of dying acquiescence to their value is not ne- millions of our fellow beings in chains for the

Webster has said in his own favor, his case were to rise from the dead. is full of instruction and admonition. If, as he says, the crime is to be referred to his warning against the cultivation of such temper. If his multiplied conflicting state ments, which have destroyed all confidence in him and sympathy for him, are, as he says, the necessary consequences of his at tempt to conceal the crime, what a lesson do they teach of the self-exposing character of guilt. In whatever light the case be viewed, it is full of instruction and admonition. May its influence not be lost.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE-No. 6.

GLASGOW, July 5th, 1850. Outrage on the Queen-Death of Sir Robert Peel. The Sunday Post Agitation.

Again the nation has been startled by an outrage on our Queen. Seated in her carriage, and surrounded by her guards, she was struck with a small cane on the head, and her bonnet knocked off, by a person with the air and in the garb of a gentleman. Her Majesty was not seriously hurt, and seems to have been but little flurried. She ordered her coachman immediately to drive Fourth Commandment, but they resolved to them with hope and pride. Oh! it is shameon; but the guards having laid hold on the assaulter, he was in danger from the crowd that instantly assembled. On the examination, he proved to be the son of a gentleman lately occupying the position of a High Sheriff, and had himself, some years ago, borne a commission in the British army for a brief season. The defense or explanation is, alledged insanity, and the circumstances give probability to the plea; yet it would surely be worthy of inquiry, how we are to account for the fact that insanity, in the present day, has repeatedly assumed this form? Is it a mere love of notoriety, running, through mitation, in the same channel? Or is there any deeper principle involved? There is so much of method in the madness as to lead some of the journalists to consider it right that such subjects should be held so far responsible, and these writers believe that even on such the fear of punishment might

tend to prevent repetition of the crime. Sir Robert Peel's'spirit has this week returned to God who gave it. Few name have been so long and so prominently before the world's eye as his has been. Though little above 62 years of age, he had for 41 years been a member of the House of Commons; and, from the first, had no small influence in the counsels of the nation. son of a wealthy and influential merchant. who was himself 28 years M. P. for Tamworth, and whose wealth was freely employpoor, and much less extravagant in the pur- opment to the talent he had fondly cherished commanding sway in the House of Commons. The world gives him credit for hav-

tive, we should think it not unworthy of the Comprehensive is the enumeration of requirements in the single sentence of Jethro. 'Able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating 'covetousness." We question not Sir Robert's ability; we impute not to be more agreeable to be silent, were there

> The Sunday Post Agitation increases. On Tuesday the question will be revived in the House of Commons, by Mr. Locke's motion for the rescinding of the new regulations under which the delivery of letters on Sunday at the Post Offices has been discontinued. It is therefore felt to be an important junc. ture, by all interested in the subject. Last week the London Society, which takes the Sunday specially under its charge, at their annual meeting, resolved to petition; and requesting votes for the continuance of the new regulations. Meetings have been held in other places with the same object; and ing success, to make it overwhelming. was designed to be, as was expressly intimated, "a demonstration:" and besides the usual newspaper advertisements, and intimacards were extensively posted, one of which called for "swelling numbers." There was no reference made, on this occasion, to the place in this cause, and three gentlemen have gone for London, to join others from different parts of the country, to have an interview with Lord John Russell, to ask his world. continued aid in behalf of Sunday observance. Confessedly, the present time is felt and must be. Bright suns, soft air, magnifiby its friends to be a crisis. A London journal, strenuous in the cause, says that if Mr. Locke's motion be carried, "not only will all the labors of the Sabbath movement be temporarily lost, but it will be in a far separated from the enjoyments of home. more unfavorable position than before the commencement of the struggle." It therefore gives a form of petition to the Commons against the proposed return to the old plan, and urges that the utmost be done. Not less zealous, however, are those whose

> pecuniary interests are directly affected by the present arrangement, in their efforts for its overthrow. The proprietors of a number of the London newspapers held a meeting, and appointed a deputation to urge ing around us, "like leaves in wintry upon the First Lord of the Treasury and the | weather," but we could not see the end. Postmaster-General the rescinding of the new regulations, and two days ago the latter received the deputation. He replied, that all the Ministers were opposed to the change | never be forgotten. P---, too, of whom which had been made, and that they had only yielded to the wishes of the Commons; last week. f, however, the House were to reverse its decision, when Mr. Locke's motion came to when He refuses to plead for man's error. Petitions have been presented from a con-

tion of the heathen, is not the only nor the ance with the mind of God-weighed in the Wilmer & Smith, Liverpool, have announced | will be enough to do.

sionary zeal. Yet, if we had no higher mo- statesman would be pronounced "wanting." the whole of their extensive supply of London Daily and Weekly Papers, arriving on that day by train from London. They will be delivered early on Sunday morning.

EXTRACTS FROM A CALIFORNIA LETTER.

J. A. BEGG.

SACRAMENTO CITY, May 5th, 1850. * * * The weather is becoming very warm now, the thermometer being above 90° in the afternoon; but the heat is far les oppressive than the same temperature at home. We have had no rain for a month and shall have no more till late in autumn but the plain is well watered, and everything grows luxuriantly. For a long time we have had lettuce, radishes, turnips, &c., grown in the open air, and the finest that I ever saw All that has been said of the agricultural resources of this country is true. I have seen wild barley, very fine, and already be youd the reach of drought. The river continues brim full, and for a few days has been rising. To all appearances, it will not fall for a month to come. In the mean time, the low places are under water, and no part of the plain can suffer drought.

We have just organized a Medical Asso ciation—the first scientific organization that cessary; and as for others, they would not | crime of having skins not colored like our Admitting the correctness of all that Prof. believe, even though, for their instruction, he own. It is not generally thought that, when the test comes to be applied, they will reject the State.

May 12th-This evening, in company with Dr. Morse, I called on Dr. Birdsal-an old army surgeon, residing here with his family. He has a pretty little cottage, and well furnished with French parlor furniture, very fine indeed. It is perfectly astonishing what rapid strides this place is taking in comforts; but oh! how few women there are-not enough to leaven the dead, heavy mass, of which society here is composed. Quite a this week they have addressed a circular to number of those vile libels on the sex have every member of the House of Commons. found their way here, and they never were so much honored, not even before their fall. What can be said of those men who, having wives at home, or hoping ever to have, lavish last night one was held in this city. Great their wealth on such degraded creatures? It efforts had been made, without correspond. does not weaken my confidence in human prirtue; but I cannot forbear, and never will to express my utter detestation of the highest crime which can be committed against God or man. Ministers of the gospel, protion from all the pulpits, three several pla- fessional men, and merchants, meeting at a bawd's ;-at home, passing for pious, upright men, with wives and daughters looking to petition Parliament and address the Queen. ful. But it will not always be so. Noble Glasgow is called to maintain the foremost women will banish this moral darkness, and make this country what our own is-one of the most beautiful and happy in the

May 23d-Restless and dissatisfied I am cent river, tall forest shades, the converse of men, with every luxury the country affords -all have no power to soothe the spirit am here, where the extremest verge of the West dies out, and the East-where empire first began, and still holds its untroubled way-meets us. How little was I aware. when we first set our feet on these distant shores, of the trials and dangers that awaited us. We all went forward confidently, and

rashly, it is true; we saw our fellows fallam pained to learn of the fall of one who ever be effectually applied to the overthrow Saved. It happened to be the evening of a had been my companion in scenes that will wrote as getting well, died at the Hospital

May 24th. * * I have been attending be discussed, he did not doubt that the Gov- trial this afternoon. It is the first slave case ernment would comply with the request, that has come up in the country. A man The proprietors of the newspapers also re- brought a slave to this country to work for solved to petition Parliament; and nearly hime, but the slave, ascertaining that he was the whole of their journals have strongly free on this soil, left him to provide for himcondemned the new regulations. In our self. The master claimed him on the ground country, the Fourth Estate, as the press has that he was a sojourner here, and that, under as God tenders it to them, is to make them Samuel Hueston, of 139 Nassau-st., is now heathen are quite as charitable at home as ed in qualifying this son for an eminent stabeen termed, is powerful; and, through fear the Constitution, he had the right to pass selves guilty of rebelliously supplanting the issuing, in parts, "The Illustrated Dom them to bear up against it,) many will be argued that he brought the slave here for prevented from joining with "the saints"—as the purpose of working him as a slave, and those are in this instance unworthily called he was declared free. Action was then who are pleading for a human institute brought against him for violence used in rerather than for a divine-and the result may, sisting the authorities on his arrest. It was I think, be anticipated to be adverse to their tried before a Justice, and decided that reviews. To the press, as it is at present in sistance was justifiable under the circumductors could at least see more consistency I feared, from the great numbers of Southin the arguments by which that cause is erners here, that trouble would grow out of sustained, and God's Spirit, in their con- the question. There were many who came sciences, could witness for His own truth out with slaves. One of the orators took occasion to eulogize Henry Clay.

ential corporations, complaining of the non- has not been obscured, by day, since the first delivery of letters, and calling for a return of March. It is, also, very healthy. There confess, that to benefit the temporal condi- lieving his estimate to be more in accord- arising from departure from it. Messrs. season will begin in July, and then there unnoticed on a day so appropriate for its

SHANGHAI CHAPEL.

It will be recollected, that the Executive

Board of the Missionary Society, at a meet ing held in February last, authorized the Corresponding Secretary to open a subscription to raise \$3,500, to purchase a lot and build a Chapel in Shanghai, in sums of fifty dollars each. It may be gratifying to the friends of the cause to be informed of the progress of this subscription. It now reaches the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, all of which, with the exception of one hundred dollars, has been subscribed by members of churches connected with the Eastern Association. The churches of the Central, Western, and other Associations, have not yet been visited; but the Cor. Sec. gives this notice, that he, or some other person duly appointed for the purpose, will, if the tween this and the Annual Meeting of the tribute its funds to missionaries or churches Society, which takes place in Alfred on the 12th of September. He hopes, that those brethren whom God has prospered, will have officers, agents and missionaries, and in setheir subscriptions ready when he comes, lecting fields of labor, and conducting the that he may meet with no delay in the prosecution of his mission. As there remains ly to discountenance slavery, by refusing to much ground to be gone over, it is suggested, that it might aid the advancement of the work, if the pastors of the several churches would stir up the minds of the members, either by some public remarks from the pulpit, or by what is still better, personally visiting them, and laying their duty before tion of \$1,400. The money was advanced them. Should the subscription not be filled at the time of our Anniversary, the agent will expect to occupy as much time as may be necessary for the purpose after that event. Two hundred pounds sterling of the sum raised, has already been remitted to our missionaries, with which they will at once secure an eligible lot; and it is hoped that the balance will be available at an early THOS. B. BROWN, Cor. Sec.

ANTI-SECTARIAN CONVENTION.

An Anti-Sectarian Convention was held t Oswego last week, of which Lynden King Fish were Vice Presidents, and W. B. Ran- immediately disencumbered of all debt, and dolph and W. A. Fuller were Secretaries. placed by endowment upon a broad basis. A Business Committee, consisting of Judge Smith, Rev. Samuel J. May, and A. S. Winge. reported for discussion the following series of resolutions, from which our readers will be able to form some idea of the spirit of the

1. Resolved, That the spirit of Jesus Christ is a meek, lowly, obedient, holy, harm less, undefiled, forbearing, forgiving, courageous, self-forgetting, self-sacrificing spirit.

2. Resolved, That while, on the one hand. e who makes however great account of Christ and the Bible, is not a Christian-yet on the other hand, he who has this spirit is a Christian, even though he may never have heard of Christ or the Bible.

of all persons' piety, we begin at the wrong Lane Seminary, and has been elected Emerend, if we begin at his head instead of his heart; for while, on the one hand, the spirit of Christ may be in the heart, and much unsound theology in the head, there may be, on vanced age, (74,) and his desire to prepare the other hand, a sound intellectual faith, his works for the press. It is understood

4. Resolved, That to hide a fugitive slave from the pursuit of the Moses Stuarts and Leonard Woods, would be infinitely greater piety than all the books and sermons and Watchman, of May 1st, says that on the 30th orayers of them and the whole brood of inuman and pro-slavery divines.

5. Resolved, That it is far less useful to be endeavoring to comprehend and explain the nature of Christ, than endeavoring to be like Bible, than to be imbibing its spirit and obeying its heavenly precepts.

6. Resolved, That the Gospel of Jesus Christ makes abundant provision for the closer and closer union of his disciples with each other, but makes none at all for their separation; and that the dividing of Christians into parties and sects does no less vio- Directors had sent out positive instructions lence to that ministerial body of which they are all members, than is done to the natural an early date, and that they had also instructand living body by tearing asunder its con-

stitutional parts. 7. Resolved, That the world is perishing with sin because of the lack of that Christianity | native on his change of religion. which can be supplied only by the abandonment of Sectarianism, and the union of Christians with each other.

8. Resolved, That nothing short of the plain Bible principle, that the Christians of a place are the Church of such a place, can of Sectarianism.

9. Resolved. That the Christians who are not prepared to control their Church fellowship by their principles, are not prepared to work for the salvation of the world, either ing got the worth of our money in amuseat home or abroad, either in Christendom or ment, while adding our mite to the fund for Heathendom, and that their first duty is not a useful man. Just now Barnum seems to to labor to multiply the members of Christ, be serving the temperance cause, the public, but to acknowledge, love, and honor those who are already His members.

10. Resolved, That for the Churches of stone. a place to construct a Church, instead of simply occupying the Church of such place

Washington, who keeps well posted up in The two consecutive numbers now before us historical and geographical matters, reminds | fully meet the expectations raised by the the National Intelligencer, that the last 4th specimen. The distinguishing features of fluenced, a pleading for the true Sabbath stances, as there was no officer authorized to of July brought with it a most important this Bible are:would not be better received, but its con- arrest him. The result is gratifying-for fact in the history of the world, namely, the prevalence of Universal Peace. This, Mr. D. remarks, "cannot be said of another single year since the reign of Augustus Cæsar. or through eighteen hundred and thirty-six The weather still continues delightful. years. What seeds of war have been cast siderable number of towns, and from influ- The nights are cool and clear, and the sun into the soil of human passions, and when or where the budding evils may rise and to the old way; while various means have is a little fever and ague, but I never saw fructify, are beyond human ken; but an

Another Free Mission Society. The Christian Anti-Slavery Convention recently held at Cincinnati, Ohio, formed a Society, called the Western Home and Foreign Missionary Association, designed to sustain and cooperate with the American Missionary Association in this city, reserving the right to select its own fields of labor, and appoint and sustain its own missionaries, and control its own operations entirely—its surplus funds

to be given to the Parent Society. "Any person of evangelical sentiments, who professes faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, who is not a slaveholder, or in the practice of other immoralities, and who contributes annually to the funds of the Society, may become a member; and any person paying, at one time, the sum of thirty dollars, may oecome a life member.'

"This Society shall not hold or exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction over its mission-Lord permit, call upon them, some time be- aries or their churches, but it shall not conwho support, countenance or tolerate slavery. polygamy, caste, or other popular immoraliiles; and in collecting funds, in appointing missionary work, it will endeavor particularreceive the known fruits of unrequited labor, or to welcome to its employment those who hold their fellow-beings as slaves."

> Franklin College, Indiana.—This institution, founded by the Baptists, is advertised for sale by the Sheriff, to satisfy an execuby the lamented Hendricks, but after his decease the administrator was obliged to collect the money to settle the estate. The property is estimated at \$10,000. An appeal for aid contains this statement:

"The demand of the Baptist churches in Indiana for an educated ministry, (for such a demand does widely exist,) the wealth of our brethren in this State, the distance of Franklin College from any other Baptist College—two hundred miles from Granville, Ohio, on the east, one hundred and fifty miles from Kalamazoo, Mich., on the north, and two hundred miles from Shurtleff, Ill., on the west-with many other important considerations, which might be enlarged was President, John B. Edwards and Benj. upon, show that this College ought to be

> NEW ENGLAND BAPTIST FREE MISSION SO CIETY.—At a Convention of New England. Baptists, held at Lowell, on the 9th, a Missionary Society was formed, bearing the above title. A constitution was adopted and officers chosen. The design of the organization is expressed in the third article of the Constitution: "This Society shall be entirely disconnected from Slavery in all its forms, and shall not receive the known avails of oppression into its Treasury."

RESIGNATION OF DR. BEECHER.—Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., has resigned his office 3. Resolved, That in examining evidences as President and Professor of Theology in itus Professor of Theology. The reasons of his resignation are stated to be his adwhen the heart is destitute of the spirit of that he will continue to reside on Walnut Hills. His successor is not yet announced

A Good Example.—The San Francisco of March, the Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Pastor of the First Baptist Society of San Francisco, asked the Trustees of the Society to reduce his salary, from the 1st of April, to the him, and far less useful to be constructing rate of five thousand dollars per annum, beand sustaining theological systems from the ing just one-half the sum generously tendered him.

> THE WORSHIP OF JUGGERNAUT.—It was announced in the Report of the London Missionary Society, at the recent annual meeting in Exeter Hall, that the East India to withdraw the payment of Juggernaut at ed the Supreme Government in India to abolish the law forfeiting the property of a

> TEMPERANCE AND AMUSEMENT.—We dropped in at Barnum's Museum one evening last week, and heard the popular domestic drama of The Drunkard, or The Fallen benefit for John Hawkins, the well-known reformed inebriate and temperance lecturer, and we came away very well satisfied, havand himself-killing three birds with one

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE. God-made Church with the man-made Bible," by the Rev. Ingram Cobbin, M. A. a work which we have heretofere commend-Universal Peace.—Mr. Wm. Darby, of ed from an examination of a specimen sheet.

> 1. Seven hundred Wood Engravings. Many thousand Marginal References.
> Three Finely Executed Steel Maps. 4. Numerous Improved Readings.

. The Poetical Books in the Metrical Form.

5. A Corrected Chronological Order.

. An Exposition of each chapter, containing the essence of the best Commentators, with much original matter by the Editor. Reflections, drawn from the subjects of the chap ter, and giving, in a condensed form, its spiritual

Questions at the end of each chapter for family examination. Dates affixed to the Chapters for each Morning and Evening's Reading, comprising the whole Bible

General Intelligence.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS LAST WEEK.

IN SENATE. SECOND-DAY, July 15. Before disposing of the morning business, ring the franking privilege upon the widow from New Mexico. of President Taylor, which was adopted by the Senate. The Senate also passed resolutions of condolence, and a resolution to print cussed but not acted upon. 20,000 copies of the Congressional eulogies on President Taylor, together with the profuneral discourse.

The Compromise Bill was then taken up. opposition to it. Several amendments to the remainder of the day. the bill were proposed, with a view to engraft upon it the Wilmot Proviso; but without action relative thereto, the Senate ad-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The last of the Galphin resolutions was adopted, after a good deal of trying, by a ness to pay interest on the claim. Mr. Bayly then tried to have the General Appropriation Bill made the special order of the day egate from New Mexico was taken up, and Mr. McGaughney made a strong speech in

IN SENATE. THIRD-DAY, July 16.

adjourned without doing anything

Messrs. Clay and Benton on the same sub-

erection of a monument to Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Congressional Burying Ground. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The only question of importance before the House, was that of admitting Hugh N. cer in the stomach, and his relations state Smith, the delegate from New Mexico. It that his life can scarcely last a month longer. was agreed to close the debate to-morrow. The admission was opposed mainly on the ground that it would affect the rights of vote of the people.

IN SENATE FOURTH-DAY, July 17. Mr. Webster introduced a bill directing the erection, in the Congressional Burying Ground, of a monument to Gen. Z. Taylor, late President, which was considered and

nothing was done with them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Meade of Va. also informed the world, that which was languishing for want of funds. had President Taylor lived we should have had civil war in sixty days. An amendment was adopted, admitting the delegate for the present Congress, and another declaring that by his admission the House expressed no opinion on the boundary question. One or two propositions for the killing of the bill were rejected.

Mr. Secretary Crawford sent in a letter inviting the House to have him sued in order that the validity of the Galphin claim may be judicially tested.

was laid on the table.

the table were taken up and disposed of.

was followed by Mr. King. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, the admission of the New-Mexican Delegate was farther debated in Committee. Several amendments were rewith 50 members absent or not voting. Then the Committee of the Whole rose, and the final decision came up in the House, but be-

IN SENATE. SIXTH-DAY, July 19. The Compromise Bill occupied the attention of the Senate, and led to a very anifollowed by Messrs. Berrien, Clay, and Foote; and then the vote was taken and knell of the Compromise. Before adjourn their statement as follows:ing, Mr. Clemens proposed to lay the bill on the table, and Mr. Clay proposed to postpone it indefinitely, but neither proposition was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bissell of Illinois, by unanimous consent, presented a memorial from Miss Dix. praying for an appropriation for the insane, which was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Potter, from the Post Office Committee, made a report to reduce the rates of post age. It proposes that three cents shall be charged on a letter, any distance, prepaid, and five cents if not prepaid. Newspapers half-cent on each when delivered in the bracing bound books, two cents for the first ounce, and one cent for each additional which may result in consequence of the modi- dollars. No other news of importance.

fication, and authority is given to coin threecent pieces.

The subject of admitting Mr. Smith, the delegate from New Mexico, was taken up, and by a vote of yeas 105, nays 94, the House laid on the table the resolution of the Committee of Elections, declaring it inexa bill was received from the House, confer- pedient to admit Mr. Smith as a delegate

The report of the Committee of Elections, declaring it inexpedient to admit Mr. A. W Babbitt as a delegate from Deseret, was dis-

The House finally disposed of the New

gramme of the funeral ceremonies, and the Mexican delegate, excluding him by a vote of 105 to 93.

The resolution declaring it inexpedient to admit A. W. Babbitt as a delegate from Deland Mr. Butler concluded his remarks in seret, was taken up, and discussed during

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamer America, arrived since our last, we have one week later news from all parts of Europe.

In England, a great sensation has been vote of 115 to 63; the resolution says that produced by the sudden and violent the Secretary of the Treasury had no busi- death of Sir Robert Peel, the particulars of which are as follows:-On Sabbath evening, June 29, while proceeding from his resiuntil disposed of, but failed. Mr. Stephens dence in Whithall up Constitution Hill, his of our southern and eastern coast was vis- Cholera. The reports of the Cholera in tried in vain to get in a resolution to adjourn horse suddenly shied at something passing. on August 26. Finally, the case of the Del- kicked up his heels, and threw Sir Robert say old pilots and sea-faring men, that has over his head on his face. Although renfavor of his admission, after which the House dered insensible by the fall. Sir Robert retained hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked lost his footing and fell Mr. Seward presented the proceedings of heavily upon the top of the Baronet. Severand resolutions adopted by a meeting of al gentlemen passing rendered the necessary citizens of Utica, N. Y., without distinction assistance, and the ex-Premier was placed We see notices of four men and a boy of party, upon the subject of Slavery and in a carriage, and removed to his house in against the Compromise Bill, which he read. Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the and moved to have received and laid upon medical talent of London was soon at his

the table. It created a flurry, but was not disposal. Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till 11 o'clock on Tues-The Compromise Bill was then taken up, day night, the great statesman expired, in ed in the schooner Two Sisters. wrecked and Mr. Rush spoke in reply to remarks of the 63d year of his age. In reply to an Mr. Benton on the northern boundary of offer by Lord John Russell, in the name of Texas. Then followed a pass between her Majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the honor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last wish that he Mr. Webster gave notice of a bill for the should be buried in Drayton Abbey, with as little parade as possible.

is also announced.

Louis Phillippe is said to be dying of can-

Texas to the Territory of New Mexico, and O'Brien has received at Brice Island, but to pledge themselves to resist it. Such was that he is sent by a Convention, instead of a without eliciting anything satisfactory from the force of public opinion, that no one could at which the conduct of Government has military officers had rendered them very popbeen denounced by men of all shades of po- ular, and an attempt by a few Texan emi

From France, there is nothing of special mportance. The proceedings in the As-Mr. Webster then delivered his final sembly on Thursday were interrupted by a speech in favor of the Compromise Bill, and scene of violence between the members in Mr. Hale made a brief reply, after which the lobby. Order was finally restored by the amendment of Mr. Benton, giving to the personal interference of the Police. New Mexico a larger territory than the bill | A proposal to suspend all labor on Sunday provides, was voted on and rejected. Mr. and all Church Holidays, was among the or-Foote also brought up some amendments, but ders of the day in France! A duel was fought on a recent Sunday, at Versailles, between M. Valentin, a Socialist representa-An animated debate took place on the ad- tive, and a relative, in which M. Valentin was mission of the delegate from New Mexico, severely wounded. It is said that Louis Nathe Texan Representatives prophesying poleon has given 40,000 francs of his late inblood and thunder from the admission. Mr. | crease of salary to a charitable institution

> We have dates from Lisben to the 9th ult. Great excitement prevails there, in conhave determined to resist the demand.

The outbreak of an insurrection in Bulgaria is confirmed. The insurgents attacked IN SENATE. FIFTH DAY, July 18, the Fortress Belgradciezo on the 15th, but A resolution to admit the editors of the were repulsed, with some loss, by the garri- singular and unfortunate event occured in Southern Press upon the floor, gave rise to son. On a subsequent attack, they appear the rear of the Catholic Chapel, in Portland, a pretty animated discussion, after which it to have gained possession of the fortress. (N. B.) recently. It appears that two young Several unimportant resolutions lying on arms. Late advices state that the Pacha of purpose of picking berries, when a bear de-The Compromise Bill then came up, and attacked the insurgent peasants near that ed one of them off. The ill-fated lad was Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in opposi- place on the 18th, and after cutting down between 11 and 12 years of age, the son of a tion to it, amidst much interruption. He about 500, dispersed the remainder. It is laboring man named Coyle, who thus, withthe rebellion.

Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on evidently its dam. ected, and finally the original resolution of the Sunday morning last, having made the pas-Committee on Elections, refusing to admit sage in ten days and fifteen hours. She the Delegate, was adopted, by a majority of 6, brings four days later intelligence, in which, however, we find nothing particularly imporfore the question was taken an adjournment on the 8th inst., is announced; but in the tenced to ten years confinement in the jail in event seems not to attract much attention. A young man has been arrested in Paris for mated discussion. Mr. King left the chair attempting to shoot the President of the Re- day-school teacher. To this true friend he to deliver his views, and defend his motion public. Prussia has made peace with the related the situation into which he had been fixing the boundary of California. He was Dutchies. The Commissioners of the Ex- brought by his sin. This friend advised him lost—a vote which is considered the death The extent of the various Parks is given in ed. The Court could not lessen his sen-

> The area of Hyde Park is 387 acres; Kensington Gardens, 200; Regent's Park, 403; St. James' Park, 83; Green Park, 71; place of residence as possible." Victoria Park, 160; Greenwich Park, 174; making a total of 1,568 acres; while only twenty acres are proposed to be taken for the purposes of this exhibition.

The Steamship Asia, which left Liverpool June 13, arrived at Halifax at noon of June

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Crescent City, from Chagres, arrived at New priest came along again, and finding the man State in which they are printed, and out of York on the 22d inst., bringing California still selling liquor, took an ax, and knocked it one cent. Pamphlets and Magazines, em- dates to June 18th. There was another ex- in the heads and let the liquor out of every tensive fire at San Francisco on the 14th of barrel in the shop. The Irishman showed ounce. A million and a half of dollars to June, which destroyed over three hundred be appropriated to supply any deficiency buildings, and property valued at five million whipping, telling him, during the flogging, be unusually prosperous, both in regard to lisaac F. Randolph, "BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

week. It is made up as follows:-

Secretary of State-DANIEL WEBSTER, Mass. Sec'y of the Treasury—THOMAS CORWIN, Ohio. Sec'y of the Interior—JAMES A. PEARCE, Md. Sec'y of War-EDWARD BATES, Missouri. Sec'v of the Navy—WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, N. C. Attorney General-JOHN J. CRITTENDON, Ky. Postmaster General—NATHAN K. HALL, N. Y.

of the United States up to the time of their John Adams selection; none were Members of the present House, though all have been Members Monroe of Congress, all but Mr. Graham have been Members of the House, and all but Messrs. Bates and Hall have been Senators. Mr Webster has served eight years in the House and nineteen in the Senate; Mr. Corwin has served nine years in the House and five in the Senate; Mr. Pearce six years in the House and seven in the Senate; Mr. Crittenden fifteen in the Senate; Mr. Graham nati. At Nashville it is on the increase. On pressed a wish to be buried where he died. two years in the Senate, (when he was called the 2d inst. there were 18 interments; 14 of Mrs. Taylor will, in a few days, take up her home to be Governor;) Messrs. Bates and Cholera. On the 3d there were 28 deaths permanent residence in Baltimore. Hale two years each in the House. Messrs. from Cholera. At the penitentiary there Corwin and Graham have been Governors | had been 5 deaths; the other cases, 50 in | of their several States, as Mr. Crittenden number, were convalescent, On the north has addressed a note of thanks to the Treasnow is of Kentucky.

THE LATE STORM .- On Thursday night and Friday morning of last week, the whole ited by a genuine hurricane—the severest, occurred at this season during the last thirty years. On the land, its violence was mostly expended in tearing up trees, prostrating cases of Cholera had occurred in that city life, &c. crops and fences, and unroofing houses. On the water, it disabled a good many vessels and occasioned considerable loss of life drowned in the Schuylkill near Manayunk of four men drowned at Conshohocken, of two boys drowned at Phenixville, Pa., and of seven men who are supposed to have perishtwelve miles below Philadelphia.

THE SPIRIT IN NEW MEXICO.—While we near of threatening movements in Texes, in popular assemblies and by the authorities The death of Mr. Browne, M. P. for Mayo, intelligence of as determined a spirit of resist- on his return from preaching a third or even- invitation extended to him by the city ance comes to us from the latter. Our ad- ing sermon in a school-house in an outskirt authorities to pronounce the eulogy upon vices from Santa Fe are as late as June 12th. of the town. His horse fell in going down the late President, before the citizens of of merchants and manufacturers in every line of busi-In the election for State officers and mem- hill, but did not throw him from his wagon; Boston. bers of Congress, under the State Constitu- he ran to a neighbor's for help, and ran back tion, to take place on the 20th, the candidates to his horse, beside which he instantly fell The attention of the Government has had found it necessary to take strong and dead. been called to the treatment which Smith decided ground against the Texan claim, and them. Large public meetings have been have any hope of success who refused to take held in Dublin, Limerick, and other cities, these grounds. The liberal course of the grants to fement discontent against Col. Monroe, on the ground of the Indian incursions, proved abortive. The citizens of New Mexico were generally preparing to resist, by force of arms, any military / force which might be sent by Texas to take possession of their territory. Information, on which reliance was placed, had been received there, that Gov. Bell and Major Neighbours would be in New-Mexico, with a military force, by the last of August or the first of September, to enforce the Texan claim, and it was this which had aroused the people. So we gather from our St. Louis exchanges.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.—Galvestor papers of July 10th say that a large meeting, to consider the recent action of the people of New-Mexico, has been held on the battle Ground of San Jacinto, Ashbel Smith, Presisequence of the arrival of an American dent. Resolutions were passed to support Squadron in the Tagus, to enforce the claim the Governor of Texas and enforce jurisdicof £70,000. Twenty-one days were allowed tion over the rebellious territory. A letter by the American Commander for a final re- from Austin states that the Legislature is conply. Fears were entertained of a refusal. vened for August—thus early to give the The Portuguese Government are said to troops the advantage of the summer months for marching. Steps are also being taken to organize a company of volunteers for Santa

BOY DESTROYED BY A BEAR.—A most One account says that 40,000 men are under lads went about a mile into the woods for the Widden, having collected a body of troops, liberately walked from the thicket and carrisupposed that this affair will put an end to out a moment's notice, was deprived of a promising boy. Search was afterward made, and the mutilated remains were discovered. Four DAYS LATER.—The U. S. Mail The bear was accompanied by a cub, and was

POSTMASTER SENTENCED.—On Tuesday, in the District Court at Boston, Joab C. Bartlett, late Postmaster at Grout's Corner, Montague, plead guilty to the indictment against him for tant. The death of the Duke of Cambridge, stealing letters from the mail, and was sen general mourning for Sir Robert Peel, this that town, instead of the State Prison. The Boston Traveler says that Mr. Bartlett, "soor after his incarceration in Leverett street jail sent for a friend of his younger days, his Sunhibition of 1851, have selected Hyde Park. to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. To this course he assent son. Her husband remains at his post.

tence, but in consequence of the state of his health and other circumstances, named his place of imprisonment as near his former

A TEMPERANCE ARGUMENT.—The Angelica Allegany Co., N. Y.) Advocate contains the following powerful clerical temperance argu-

railroad, through Alfred, the other day, visiting the Catholic Irish, and finding one of to abandon the traffic. A wew days after, the some resistance to the priest's movements, for which the priest gave him a smart horseto keep cool-keep perfectly cool.

THE NEW CABINET.—President Fillmore SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—Some years ago, has at length completed his Cabinet, which says the Tribune, we noticed a paragraph Port-au-Prince, July 5th, says that nothing commenced operations with the present pointing out the singular fact that a majority of our Presidents had left the Chair of State during their 66th year. On reference to the Haytien and Dominican Government had authentic documents, we find this true, and been finally settled by a treaty between the now we may add General Taylor to the list. two powers. The port was very healthy. The elected Presidents, and their ages on retiring, were as follows:

The three first on the list were Senators Washington retired in his 66th year.

econd term, he also would have been 66 on the melancholy hour of his death.

-The Cholera continues to rage in Cincin-gressional Burying Ground, he having exside of the river, in the Edgefield neighbor- urer of of the Philadelphia Fund for his rehood, there were 30 odd deaths from the lief, acknowledging the receipt of a hand-30th of June to the 3d of July; 16 to 18 be- some sum, and declining further assistanceing negroes. In St. Louis, during the week having now sufficient to satisfy his moderate ending July 3, there were 68 deaths of desires. Chicago are contradicted by the Chicago ship, Warren Co., committed suicide by Journal of the 6th inst., which says the placing the muzzle of a gun to his mouth, health of the city never was better, and there and pulling the trigger with his foot. He were no cases of cholera. The Pittsburgh had been in a dejected state of mind for Gazette of the 9th states that several fatal -all strangers who had just arrived in town.

SUMMARY.

At Albany, on Friday evening, a gentleman was robbed of \$200 and a gold watch on board of one of the Hudson River boats. The watch was taken from his pillow. At the I., was, on the 16th inst., married to Alice Albany and Schenectady Railroad Depot, on | daughter of Ex-President Tyler. The cere-Saturday morning, a gentleman had his mony took place at the residence of the pocket picked of \$500 in bills and several lady in Charles County, Virginia. thousand dollars in drafts. A lady also was a large amount of money.

themselves to enforce by military aid the for many years pastor of the Presbyterian ing well. jurisdiction of that State over New Mexico, Church there, died on Sunday evening, 14th,

The Delta of New Orleans, July 3, contains a statement received by a merchant in that city from his correspondent in Cuba, mentioning the arrival of two ships with at least 750 slaves each from the cost of Africa. By treaty between Spain and England, these slaves are all free. The Captain-General connives at the practice, however, for a bribe a 6 121 for pure Genesee and extra Ohio. Rye Flour of about \$50 on each slave.

Swamscot House, which with another tavern was recently consumed by being struck by lightning, was built by two industrious, enter- Beef is heavy; a lot of common country prime sold at prising, and money-making milliners of that | 5 00, though the nominal prices are 5 50 a 6 50 for town, at the cost of \$14,000. The expense prime, and 8 50 a 10 50 for mess. Butter, 9 a 12c. for exceeded their expectations and means, and, becoming embarrassed, they lost all.

The Express Train on the Erie Railroad, recently made the trip from Piermont to Jefferson, at the foot of Seneca Lake, a distance of 281 miles, in eight hours and twentysix ninutes. The speed, during a great portion of the time, must have been at the rate of 40 miles per hour.

Mrs. Holmes and her sister, the latter aged sixteen years, were burned to death at Chatham Four Corners, Columbia Co., on the 8th of July, by the bursting of a camphene lamp. The sufferings of the young lady were awful in the extreme. She died about two hours

At Barryville, Sullivan Co, N. Y., a mail carrier, by the name of Alonzo Guire, has been enth-day Sabbath, which she had kept for several years. arrested for abstracting letters from the mails | She ever felt interested in the cause of Christ, and reentrusted to his care. Quite a number of joiced in the prosperity of Zion. During the last six the mutilated letters were subsequently found secreted in an outbuilding, and others in a often heard to say, that although weak in body she felt pile of wood near the railroad depot. Some strong in the Lord. A large circle of relatives and of these letters were addressed to firms and friends have been called to mourn her loss, yet she has citizens of New York, and when mailed contained money.

An unlucky culprit in Boston has been sentenced to twenty-eight years' imprisonment on seven indictments for burglary—four years for each. He was recently serving out a term of two years in State Prison, but was pardon-

Eld. Swan, the celebrated revival preacher, is insane. He has been taken to the Asylum He left a wife and six children to mourn his death. at Brattleborough, Vt. When last heard from he gave indications of returning reason, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A man named Henry Eckford was arrested at Utica, Monday, July 15th, for passing counterfeit bills on the Phœnix Bank, New-Haven and the Duchess County Bank. A large amount was found with him, and he was committed for trial.

Mrs. Henry A. Homes, connected with the mission of the American Board at Constantinople, arrived in this city in the steamer Washington on the 4th inst. with her little Large quantities of ship-timber, consisting Matt. Potter, Woodville, R. I.

of oak-knees, plank, &c., now lie in our ship | Peleg Babcock, Hopkinton, R. yards, and are being worked up into elegant Thos. Lewis, ships, after having performed a journey of Geo. A. Babcock, ships, after having performed a journal Nelson Langworthy, "
eight or ten hundred miles, from the forests Nelson Langworthy, "
Rand. Dunham, Plainfield, The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

have elected Prof. S. F. Beard, of Dickinson Z. F. Randolph, College, Carlisle, Pa., Assistant Secretary to P. F. Randolph that institution. He will have charge of the R. Dunham, 2d A Catholic priest passed up the line of the department of Natural History, in which he is an eminent adent.

There has been received at the Philadel them in a grocery selling liquor, ordered him phia Mint from California, from the first deposit in December, 1848, to the 29th June, Aug. Williams, New York, J. M. Allen, Alfred, 1850, inclusive, \$15,750,000.

Three slaves from Calloway Co., Mo., were recently arrested near Springfield, Ill., and taken back to bondage. The mackerel fishery this year is said to H. F. Randolph, Millington, N. J. 2.00

quantity and quality.

Capt. Cutts, of the brig Hayti, from of any importance has occured in the Haytien Empire. When he sailed it was generally believed that the difficulties between The new Coffee crop was promising well.

President Taylor was taken ill on Thursday. On Friday, being somewhat easier, he 70 signed the Nicaragua Treaty, and wrote a 59 letter to E. P. Prentice, Esq., of Albany, President of the State Agricultural Society. It is probable this was the last letter which he wrote, as on Friday evening he was fur-Had the second Adams been elected for a ther indisposed, and continued to sink until

It has been determined that the body of the late President of the United States, Gen. CHOLERA AT THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST. Zachary Taylor, will remain in the Con-

Dr. Dick, the celebrated religious author,

John Cutts, a farmer in Greenwich townseveral days concerning the uncertainty of

Wm. B. Astor has been fined \$25 for not removing the filth from the rear of one of the houses in Spring St., of which he is owner-having been notified by the City Inspector to have the same cleansed.

Rev. Henry M. Denison, of Brooklyn, L

The Post Office receipts at Hartford for robbed at the depot of her purse, containing the year ending June 30, 1849, were nearly \$20,000, or an increase of some \$3,200 over Rev. Edward L. Parker of Derry, N. H., the preceding year. Cheap postage is work-

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., has accepted the the above

During the recent gale, the ship Eliza beth, of Philadelphia, went ashore near Fire Island Light, and almost immediately went to pieces. Eight passengers were drowned.

New York Markets—July 22, 1850

Ashes—Pots and Pearls buoyant at \$6 00. strait State, 5 124 a 5 25 for mixed Ohio and Indiana, 5 25

The Exeter News Letter states that the sold at 1 05. Corn, 62 a 63c. for Western mixed, 64c.

Ohio, 9 a 15c. for State, 16 a 20c. for Orange County.

Beeswax-24 a 25c. per lb. cash. Feathers—32c. per lb, cash. Hay-65 a 66c. for shipping qualities. Tallow—7c. per lb. cash.

Wool-Receipts are increasing, and the market wil soon be supplied. Fleece wool ranges from 33c. for common to 45c. for Saxony. Pulled wool is scarce.

In Hopkinton, R. I., July 11, by Eld. Daniel Coon, GEORGE G. AUSTIN to MARY ANN CRANDALL, both of

DIED, In Loraine, N. Y., May 31st, of consumption, Mrs.

POLLY STILLMAN, wife of Benjamin Stillman, in the 68th year of her age. She experienced religion in early ife, and united with the Baptist Church in Petersburg, byterian Church, of which she remained a member until her death. She was also a believer in the Sevyears, her sufferings were very great, but she bore them all with Christian patience and submission, and was of that number who come up through great tribulations, having their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. She breathed her last without a struggle, like one falling asleep, and in the morning of the resur-

In Pleasant Valley, Marquette Co., Wis., May 3d, 850, of billious fever, after an illness of six da HEZEKIAH BENTLEY, aged 65 years and 6 days. He West has never joined any church. We trust he has gone to join the church of the redeemed in heaven.

Lucius Crandall, N. V. Hull, T. E. Babcock, Natha Gilbert, S. R. Miner, Daniel Coon, D. C. Green, H. W. Stillman, N. V. Brand, J. C. Maxson.

RECEIPTS. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing

sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:-Wel Stillman, Westerly, R. I. \$4 00 to vol. 7 No. 52

Sam'l Saunders. Wm. Stillman, Jr. 1 00 " 52 7 " 52 2 00 " 52 2 00 2 00 " 52 " 52 " 52 2 00 Alex. Dunham. 2 00 Wm. Dunn. 2 00 " 52 " 52 " 52 2 00 2 00 E. F. Randolph. 2 00 " 52 Reuben Titsworth. 2 00 2 00 Peter Wooden. 2 00 Isaac Moore, Geo. P. Maxson. Columbia. Ark 2 00 2 00 1 00 E. Kenyon, Little Genesee, 2 00 W. H. Green, G. R. Babcock, Leonardsville, Horace Wells, Preston,

J. F. Randolph, N. Market, N. J. 2 00

Executive Board of the Missionary Society. Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the L Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the house of Eld. W. B. Gillett, New Market,

N. J., on Fifth-day, August 1st, at 1 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec. To Albany by Railroad and Steamboat.

DASSENGERS are now taken from New York to Poughkeepsie by the Hudson River Railroad, and Joseph Belknap, twice a day, leaving New York at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4½ o'clock P. M., and Albany at the

same hours. Time, about 8 hours; Fare through, \$2.

New York and Albany Steamboats. THE steamers HENDRIK HUDSON, Capt. A. P.

L'1St. John, and ISAAC NEWTON, Capt. W. H. Peck, form a daily line between New York and Albany—through without landing—from pier foot of Cortland street.

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

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THE splendid steamers NEW WORLD. Capt. Acker. and ALIDA, Capt. Stone, will leave the wharf foot of Chambers-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsakie, arriving at Albany at 42 P. M., connecting with Express Trains for Buffalo, Regular days of NEW WORLD, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; of ALIDA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

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

Passenger Train Down.—Leave White House at 5.45 A. M. and 1.45 P. M.; North Branch at 5.55 A. M. M.; Bound Brook at 6.20 A. M. and 2.20 P. M.; Plain-A. M. and 3 P. M.; Elizabethtown at 7.15 and 10.30 A. M. and 3.20 P. M.

The freight train (with passenger cars attached) will leave White House at 3.30 A. M., Somerville at 4.30, Plainfield at 5.15, and Elizabethport, by steamboat, at 7.30 A. M. Returning, leave New York, by steamboat Red Jacket, from pier 1 North River, at 1 P. M.

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Who's to be King of France?—Examiner.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and gust, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short ecess between the terms, and one of ten days for the

The year is divided into three terms: The first, of 14 weeks, begins Wednesday, August 21st, and ends Wednesday, November 27th. The second, of 15 weeks, begins Monday, December 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. The third, of 14 weeks, begins Tuesday, March 18th,

and ends Tuesday, June 24th. GURDON EVANS, President And Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Rev. JOSEPH W. MORTON, 1

and Moral and Intellectual Science. Mrs. SUSANNA M. SPICER, Preceptress. ADOLPH ROSENHAYN. (Late of Friedrick Wilhelm College, Berlin,) eacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek

Other competent Teachers will be employed as occaion may demand. TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed; as usual, at he beginning of the Fall and middle of the Winter

the commencement of each term; but in the higher, the

aterest 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 Physiology will be pursued during the Fall Term; Agricultural Chemistry and Astronomy during the Win

ter Term; Botany and Geology during the Summer In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer

Board in private families, from \$1 25 to \$1 50. Many \$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, including chemicals, apparatus, and fuel, (breakage

It is very desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term; yet they are received into classes Ex 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.

Local Agents' fo	or the Recorder.
NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy, "Hiram P. Burdick. Alfred Center—Maxson Green, "David C. Green. Berlin—John Whitford. Brookfield—Andrew Babcock. Clarence—Samuel Hunt. DeRuyter—B. G. Stillman. Durhamville—John Parmalee. West Edmeston—E. Maxson. Friendship—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. P. Langworthy. Hounsfield—Wm. Green. Independence—J. P. Livermore. Leonardsville—W. B. Maxson. Lincklaen—Daniel C. Burdick. Lockport—Leman Andrus. Newport—Abel Stillman. Petersburg—Geo. Crandall, "James Summerbell."	RHODE ISLAND.
Portville - Albert B. Crandall."	ATOTICANT

Persia—Elbridge Eddy.
Pitcairn—Geo. P. Burdick.
Richburgh—John B. Cottrell.
Rodman—Nathan Gilbert. Rodman—Nathan Gilbe Scio—Rowse Babcock.

CONNECTICUT.

Miscellaneous.

Of the New York State Free School Convention Fellow Citizens of New York:

At the instance of your chosen law-makout charge or distinction to all the children of fit age residing within your State; and a great principle to practice are well nigh we know would not be. unavoidable, decided to resubmit the law, ment of the present law.

Schools altogether, and doom them to life- intellectual darkness and moral perdition. long ignorance, through the mistaken but New York in 1850.

education be properly and only a parental al misconduct against the justice of Free duty, then the State should leave it wholly Schools is of a piece with the rest. to the voluntary and unobserved efforts and It is with unfeigned regret that we ap

interested in the Education of All. There and his own convictions in riper years shall valuable and more profitable to its owner if from it. It does not pretend to give relilocated among a well educated, than if sur- gious (that is, dogmatic) instruction, far less All. In a community where a single vote the Common School is closed, and its incast in ignorance may involve the country mates are clearly qualified by its teachings in war, in aggression, and untold calamities, for profiting by the Sabbath's appropriate Property cannot afford that there be any lessons. Why, then, should any Church considerable proportion of ignorant mothers grudge the Common School those thirty of voters. To whomsoever shall urge the hours for secular instruction? What is it

ciplining his children. But this rudimentary Common Schools will still remain. The reintellectual culture of the Common School, ligious objection, even if valid, is not relebut of the community—the State, and the be interposed to affect it.

munerated, is a far less expensive function- that these descendants, and all who follow ary than the Sheriff, the District Attorney, them, shall or shall not enjoy that which no our State Prisons prove that at least three- worth voting, but working for-to hold i fourths of our criminals are drawn from that subordinate to no partisan, no personal conone-fourth of our population which has en-sideration—to work for such a vote and such ers, you voted last November on the quest joyed the least educational advantages— a majority as shall put the question at rest tion of opening your Common Schools with mainly no such advantages at all. Let our forever Do this, and the canvass of 1850 Common Schools be abolished to-morrow, shall long be remembered as that in which and Property would soon be taxed many New York proudly vindicated her pre-emiyour majority in favor of such opening was times their annual cost in the shape of rob- nence as the Empire State, and relaid the overwhelming. In thus voting, you did not beries, riots, and depredations. For every foundations of her freedom and greatness, imply that the details of the Free School teacher dismissed, a new Deputy Sheriff, in the intelligence, the virtue, the gratitude Act of 1849 were perfect, nor were you un Constable or Policeman, would be required. and admiring affection of her children derstood as so deciding. You left the Act And the dismissal from our Schools of those through all coming time. open to amendment by each successive Le- children of poor but not abject parents whom gislature, whenever amendment, not incon-the Free School law has called into them. sistent with its vital principle, should be would be identical in principle with the dedeemed advisable. Your last Legislature, in struction of the schools altogether. A large full view of these facts, instead of correct- portion of our children would be educated been granted by the New Jersey Legislating any errors which in the first reduction of if there were no Common Schools, but these ure, and the first surveys made about forty

with all its alledged imperfections on its worked, and saved, and thrived, should pay head, for your approval or rejection this for schooling the children of his neighbor, Fall. In other words, the Legislature, while who has drank, and frolicked, and squanit left its own work undone, required you to dered, till he has little or nothing left. We do yours a second time. And now the ene- answer, he should do it in order that these Brunswick." The Commissioners were aumies of Free Schools seek to profit by this needy and disgraced children may not be- thorized "to lay out a Railroad to be comneglect, coupled with the unfair manner in come what their father is, and so, very probwhich the question is resubmitted, and to see ably, in time, a public burden as criminals of the wheels." The term for the complecure your suffrages in opposition to the Free or paupers. The children of the drunkard tion of the work was fixed at ten years. Its principle, by harping on and magnifying the and reprobate have a hard enough lot, with authors were rather ahead of their times, defects and inequalities in the details of the out being surrendered to his judgment and and the important object of the act was law. They would have you believe, that in self-denial for the measure of his education. therefore not accomplished, though the provoting with us you vote against any amend- If they are to have no more instruction than ject was never abandoned. The first Railhe shall see fit and feel able to pay for, a road in the country, we believe, was the Against this statement we most emphat- kind Heaven must regard them with sad "Quincy Railroad for transporting granite ically protest. The issue ought to have been compassion, and Man ought not utterly to from the quarry in Quincy upon a gradual fairly and truly presented by the act of last leave them uncared for, and subjected to inclined plane to the Neponset River, session, 'For Free Schools,' or 'Against' such moral and intellectual influences only which flows into Boston Harbor. This was them; for that and that only is the question as their desolate homes must afford. To put into operation in the year 1827. The to be decided. A vote on our side simply stake the education of our State's future Hudson and Mohawk Railroad Company affirms the principle that our Common rulers and mothers on such parents' ideas of was incorporated in the State of New York Schools shall be free; a vote against us is, in their own ability and their children's moral the year previous. Up to the year 1833 effect, a vote for a return to rate-bills and needs, is madness—is treason to the common nine companies had been chartered for maktrustee exonerations -a vote to reëstablish weal. They will be quite enough detained ing Railroads, with an aggregate capital of distinctions of caste in our Common Schools, even from the Common Schools by supposed \$7,140,000. The West Jersey Railroad and subject a portion of our children to the inability to clothe or to spare them; but to Company was authorized to make a road bitter humiliation of being pointed out as cast into the wrong scale a dead weight of from Camden to Penn's Neck, in Salem Co district paupers. To revive this distinction paternal appetite and avarice, in the form of in 1831; the Paterson and Hudson River is to banish thousands of children from the rate-bills, is to consign them hopelessly to

And in truth the argument for taxing in natural pride of their parents and kindred. equal amounts the improvidently destitute A vote against us in the approaching election and the frugally affluent father of a family is a vote to recede from the educational for school purposes, is precisely as strong platform of Massachusetts, in the direction of for taxing them in equal amounts to build sex County, to any Railroad terminating on Virginia, Italy, and Turkey. A vote against court-houses, support paupers, diffuse justhe law, as the question is now most unfairly tice, or any other purpose whatever. Nay presented, is a step toward popular igno- it is even stronger; for the drinking, thriftrance, barbarism and moral night. We are less, idle parent, is far more likely to bring confident that no such step will be taken by expense on the community, in the shape of crime to be punished, or pauperism to be Whoever among you has had patience to supported, than his thrifty and temperate follow an opponent of the law through his neighbor, and, according to our adversaries' devious course of reasoning, well knows logic, he should pay more taxes on his log that his citadel is the assumption that it is cabin and patch of weedy garden, than that wrong to tax one man to educate another's neighbor on his spacious mansion and bounchildren, unless it be the children of absolute teous farm. The former will probably turn paupers. This assumption, if conceded, is off two paupers to one from the latter, and fatal, not to Free Schools merely, but to any should be assessed, in a pauper rate-bill, ac-Commno Schools whatever. If elementary cordingly! And his argument from parent-

combinations of parents. Then the taxation proach the argument against Free Schools, of a district to build a school-house, is usur- and indeed against Common Schools genepation and extortion. Then all the laws rally, which is based on Religion. In the which have been passed, making compul- eyes of the true statesman, convictions o sory provision for Common Schools, or in- religious duty are of inestimable worth, and, tended to increase their efficiency, are im- even when mistaken, should be treated with pertinent, agrarian, and confiscating. Yet all possible deference. Yet, when we see few of our opponents will venture to take the priesthoods by law established, and not this or any other ground of radical hostility these alone, in one country after another of to the Free School principle. The differ Europe, resisting the establishment of any ence between their position and ours is system of popular education which is not mainly one of degree. We abide consis- based on the recognition of their respective tently by the principles on which only can dogmas as the undoubted truth of God, we any public provision for education be justicare constrained to recognize and resist an fied; they stop half way; and, in so doing, assumption fatal to that universal diffusion condemn their own course in coming so far. of knowledge which is the chief pillar of To the assertion that it is wrong to tax A Republican Freedom. Our State neither to provide instruction for the children of B, affirms nor condemns the dogmas of any we reply, that we would tax both A and B, church or sect, but commends each citizen, for school purposes, each in proportion to in matters of faith and worship, to the guidhis ability, not as parents, but as possessors ance of his own conscience and of such of Property, and because Property is deeply spiritual instructors as his parents in infancy is no farm, no bank, no mill, no shop, (un-designate. The Common School is not less it be a grog-shop,) which is not more above nor adverse to this, but simply aside rounded by an ignorant population. Simply to supersede it. It simply requires the atas a matter of interest, we hold it the duty tention of every child for thirty hours per of Property itself to provide Education for week to intellectual culture, leaving the en-All. Not, therefore, as the children of A, or tire Sabbath, with Saturday, and the greater of B, but as children of New York, her fu- portion of the residue, for such purely reture cultivators, artisans, instructors, citizens, ligious nurture as parents may choose for electors and rulers, we plead for the Educa- their children. When the doors of the tion of All, at the cost and for the benefit of Church and the Sabbath School are opened, duty of B to educate his children in spite of to gain by dividing and sub-dividing school his relative poverty, we say, Urge upon him districts in such a manner as to render any Messrs. S. H. Fisher, William Cleveland, treatment of the live hog that would not inthat duty to the extent of your powers of system of universal education impossible? Wm. Simpson, Ichabod Luce, and Chas. jure, but rather improve the meat. The persuasion, and we will second you as well We entreat you, fellow citizens, to resist the Vincent. The two latter are said to have Flanders bristle is short and fine, being only appeal which is made to some of you on re- brought home some \$4,000 or 5,000, togeth- 4½ to 5 inches in length, and having a diame-After the State has done all "in its power, ligious grounds to vote against Free Schools. there will still remain enough for every fa- To vote us down will not really accomplish ther to do in the way of educating and dis- the ends of our dogmatic adversaries, for

wisely declined the care of Public Worship, individual possession. Our opponents com- ulators, at \$150 per month. Capt. Morse of which in other countries forms a very im- plain that we harp on the blessings of edu- the Sarah compromised with some of the army of Sennacherib was destroyed. Both portant portion of its duties and the public cation, as if they had denied or belittled Company, canceling their engagements for in England and on the continent a large proburdens, and has nobly assumed the charge them. They, too, they assure us, prize the sum of \$100 each, and with others with. portion of the cholera cases, in its several \$80,000 and it is expected that by the midof Popular Education, which other Govern- knowledge as highly as we do, and feel af out receiving any equivalent. Capt Morse ments too generally repudiate. Having fronted when we intimate the contrary. Let intended to fit the Sarah for a whaling between one and two o'clock in the morning. thus resolved that B.'s children shall be edu- us, in closing, therefore, exhort you to re- cruise. cated, not for his sake, but in furtherance member that Fortune is capricious, and of its own policy, and in deference to its Riches have wings, so that no man now in own safety, the State would do wrong to active life can possibly secure his posterity tax his poverty, to defray the cost of this against the chances and changes of this unsafe-guard to property. The Common stable world. The broad domain, inherited Schools of New York are to her what their but few years since by the child of affluence, are landing every day. There has been respective standing armies are to Russia and who little dreamed that poverty could ever Austria; and it would be as fair to support sit by his hearth, has already passed into the this time there are ship loads of them arthe latter by a head-tax as the former. The hands of strangers, and the late haughty riving from Sidney. I have seen them sold such as carbonic acid gas, the product of reschild of Indigence who attends the District possessor has hardly a shelter for his head. School is discharging a public duty, and In the sight of the whole community, some take them off the landing. There are about product of the sewers. In the day, gases and should be as welcome there as the heir of af- are daily mounting from obscurity to the under and social distinction. He should discipate higher the mississippi. fluence and social distinction. He should dizziest hights of wealth, while others are other, and making work for the spar makers air by the rarefaction of heat; at night, when the made to feel that his documents are other, and making work for the spar makers be made to feel that his due training and de- falling from a like altitude into the deepest and lawyers. velopment are the subject of general solici- gulf of penury and need. No man can in-

or the Judge. One burglar or thief costs gold can purchase, no estate can equal-the more to the community than all the teachers blessings of an adequate Free Education. of an average township. The statistics of Let us entreat you to esteem this not only

EARLY RAILROAD OPERATIONS.

The first Railroad charter is said to have years ago between New York and Philadel-But we are asked why a citizen who has phia. The Legislature of 1814-15 chartered "The New Jersey Railroad Company, for the erection of a Railroad, passing and repassing, from the river Delaware near Trenton to the river Raritan at or near New posed of either iron or wood for the running and the Elizabethtown and Somerville, were chartered the same year, and in 1832 charters were granted for the New Jersey Rail road and Transportation Co., the Paterson and Fort Lee Railroad, and for a road to run from a point on the Delaware, in Susthe Hudson, opposite New York. The next Company was chartered. Four of these are now, and have been for some years, in successful operation; and we may add in the same connection, the Morris and Essex Railway, which was chartered at a subsequent session. Previous to the introduction of Railtoads, turnpikes were looked upon as great improvements, and no less than 54 were authorized by the Legislature during the first 30 years of the century. [Tribune.]

The intensity of sound, like that of attractou, diminishes in the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances of the sounding body, when opposing currents of air or other obstacles do not interfere.

According to experiments made by the French Academicians, the velocity of sound at a temperature of 55° Fahr, is ascertained to be 1,044 feet per second; but it has been variously given by different philosophers. According to Flamstead and Halloy, it is 1,142; according to recent experiments in Holland, its mean velocity is 1,120 feet per

A whisper, so far as it goes, travels as fast as the report of a cannon; it also describes equal spaces in equal times. The strength of sound is greatest in cold and dense air, and least in that which is warm and rarefied. During Captain Parry's first voyage, in lat. 74° 40' N., people might be heard donversing distinctly, in a common tone of voice, at a distance of one mile.

Sound travels through different media with various velocities. Through air, at 1,130 feet per second; water, 4,900; cast iron, 11,090; steel, 17,000; glass, 18,000; wood,

Two sets of sonorous vibrations, of equal intensity, and encountering each other in opposite phases of vibrations, will interfere and as we might do. I have been for more and become mutually checked; and thus sounds. | Sonorous vibrations, on impinging on a plain surface, are reflected from i in such a manner that the angles of incidence and reflection are equal. A perfect echo ensues after the lapse of

Sound is reflected by curved surfaces in he same manner as light and heat.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.

the return to that place from California of dition of the bristles may be improved by a tion, he presented himself. He had not only er with an additional sum of \$5,000 remitted | ter of only about 1-100 of an inch; but it is by citizens of Edgartown now in California.

The company of the bark Sarah from Edgartown disbanded upon their arrival at is an undertaking, not of individual parents, vant to the present issue, and ought not to mines at an expense of \$5,000, and after great profit." working twenty eight days and obtaining State alone, should provide therefor, as it We will not, fellow-citizens, urge upon only \$800, they gave up in despair. Some of provides for other institutions. It has very you the priceless worth of Education as an the company had engaged with mining spec-

> A letter received at Nantucket from San Francisco, says: -There are thousands here. from Nantucket and elsewhere, who would give all they possess to be placed back

SHAGREEN LEATHER. This singular and valuable leather is

manufacture almost peculiar to Astracan,

where it is prepared by the Tartars and Armenians. For making shagreen only horses' or asses' hides are taken; and it is only part, from the crupper along the back, tha can be used for this purpose, which is cut off immediately above the tail in a semi-circular form, about 34 inches upon the crupper, and 28 along the back. These pieces are first soaked in water until the hair is loose and can out to India with letters of introduction to membranous pelt remains. The piece is then stretched tight on a frame, and kept languages, and to the learning of the East. unequally. The frames are then laid on a tion and secure the good opinion of Bishop floor with the flesh side of the skin undermost, smooth black hard seeds of the Alalenta or a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, founand the seed trodden deeply into the softmoist face for which shagreen is distinguished. skin, are than dried slowly in the shade, till the patronage of the East India Company. the seeds will shake off without any violence and the skin is left a hard horny substance with the grain side deeply indented. It is then laid on a solid block covered with wool, and strongly rasped with two or three iron in struments, till the whole of the grain side is shaved, so that the impression of the seeds is very slight and uniform; the skins are then softened, first with water, and then with warm alkaline ley, and are heaped warm and wet on each other, by which means the parts in dented by the impression regain much of their elasticity, and having lost none of their substance by paring, rise up fully to the level of the shaved places, and thus form the grain or granular texture peculiar to the shagrren The skin is then salted and dyed.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Mr. Cobden would never have become the chief of a party comprising the most opulen capitalists of England, if he had not prove beforehand that he had a talent for busines and that he had no need to enter into public life to make his fortune. He quitted hi manufactures before he had time to do more than lay the foundation of a good fortune; h was, however, already counted among the great attention to political affairs. His leisure was entirely devoted either to repair by as siduous study the inconveniences of a defect ive education, or to complete, by frequen travels in France, Belgium, and Switzerland the information gathered in the closet. The first sign that Mr. Cobden gave of a certain

OHIO HOG'S BRISTLES.

Speaking of bristles, Peter A. Brown says: They form a much more important item in the rearing of hogs than one would at first suppose. The quantity of bristles now used in this country is immense; recollect that they are not only indispensable to our daily wants in housekeeping and the toilet, but that there is scarcely a manufacturer or a tradesman who can do without them. We at present import them from France, Germany, Flanders, and Russia, instead of supplying them to all the civillized world as we ought to do, than a year engaged in examining the hair, silence be produced by the conflict of two fur, and wool of the Mammalia, under the microscope, and while on the subject of bristles, I was a little surprised to find that all my specimens, from all the places above mentioned, were inferior in strength to those from freeholds, and thus obtain the right to vote, Ohio. Even the bristles of the wild boar of says:-Russia was inferior to the Ohio one in tenacity. The French bristle is the longest, Birminghams every year. No oppression measuring 11 inches and 7-10; but it has a was so great as self-oppression, no pauper diameter of 1-33 of an inch, and strength in so great as a self-pauper; and if the workproportion.

The Edgartown (Mass.) Gazette mentions facts known, as I feel satisfied that the conserve to have it. As an example for imitamuch esteemed for manufacturing printers' brushes, and an immense quantity are therefore imported. These might be produced in California, forty-five of them going to the this country with very little pains, and with

Why Epidemics rage at Night.—It was in one night that 4,000 perished in the plague of London of 1665. It was at night that the forms, have been observed to have occurred The "danger of exposure to night air" has been a theme of physicians from time immemoral; but it is remarkable that they have never yet called in the aid of chemistry to account for the fact.

It is at night that the stratum of air nearest the ground must always be the most charged with the particles of animalized matter this rarefaction leaves them, they fall by an in-If you wish to be respected by every one, the atmosphere, while the gases evolved du- rents for about \$50,000. a year. Its mort- except at the discretion of the publisher

bonic acid gas, at a low temperature, partakes so nearly of the nature of a fluid, that it may be poured out of one vessel into another; it rises at the temperature at which it is exhaled from the lungs, but its tendency is towards the floor or the bed of the sleeper, in cold and

unventilated rooms.

An American in India.—Mr. Fitz Edward Hall, a son of Daniel Hall, Esq., of Troy, in reader. 1846 graduated at Harvard College, and went be scraped so thin as not to exceed a wetted Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, from Edward traneous matter is got out, and only a clean Oriental languages and literature—to the Sanscrit, the Hindoo, Bengalee and Persian occasionally wetted, that no part may shrink He had the good fortune to attract the attengoose foot, and a felt is then laid upon them, ded by Sir William Jones. He has since ges, of some 650,000 inhabitants, and receives of the British colonies. The frames, with the seed still sticking to the a handsome salary. The institution is under

News from Oregon.—It will be remem-

bered, says the Sacramento Transcript, that Rev. Mr. Whitman, together with his lady and family, were massacred by the Indians, at the Mission above the Cascade, in the Kyose country, Oregon, some time in the year 1847. There were some eight or ten famitime, the male members of which were also murdered. The women and children were taken prisoners by the Indians, and the young Ogden, commander at Vancouver's Island, assisted by Gen. Gilman, started with a file of soldiers into the Indian country, to rescue those engaged in the murder at the Mission ering the women and children, some fifty in gratified number, by hiring the savages to give them up. Thus the matter ended for the time. But Gen. Lane has taken decided steps to Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may prohave a more satisfactory settlement. In duce a work which shall be popular, while at the same March last, he formally demanded of the Indians the remainder of the murderers, and day; price 12½ cents a number, or six dollars a year in rich manufacturers of Manchester when he nine of them, including two Catholic Priests, advance. Remittances for any period will be thankfully entered on his political career. Till 1835 he have been delivered into the possession of had appeared exclusively occupied with the Government of Oregon. By proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature of the Territory was convened on the 13th of May, at Oregon City, to give the prisoners a trial,

SINGULAR SUICIDE AT ST. LOUIS .- The St. political aptitude, was a small pamphlet, writ! Louis Intelligencer says that a German namten in 1825, in opposition to Mr. Urquhart, ed Henry Lammert, who resides near the who was urging a war against Russia. The head of Garondolet Avenue, committed su-Manchester manufacturer bacame the advolicide last Monday aght by shooting himself any broken volumes they may have, and thus greatly cate of peace; turned into ridicule the pre- with a pistol loaded with water ! In the day tensions of diplomacy; opposed the absurdity he had bought the pistol, and at eight o'clock of the old doctrine of the balance of power at night, while in his brother's room, he took and endeavored to establish it that the mission an ordinary charge of powder, which be racy of Lancashire. The first use which he own room. At the report of the pistol, when made of this influence had for its object the his brother followed him, he found him lying foundation of an Athenæum, at the inaugura- on the floor, with his upper lip, the upper tion of which Richard Cobden, the man who part of his face, and nearly half of the skull, thirty-one years of age. [Work. Man's Friend.] married but four months. Jealousy is among popular periodicals of the day. the causes adduced for his self-destruction.

and it is thought that ere this they have been

convicted and put to death.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.—By a letter the 2d inst.; we are informed that he has just received advices from his agent at Paris,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published by E. LITTELL, & CO., Boston. stating that the French Government have made a donation to the New York State Library of a copy of the celebrated Gallery of Versailles-a work containing several thousand historical engravings. "To give No. 9 Spruce st., N. Y., viz: you an idea of this magnificent present (adds Mons: Vattemare) I need only say, that each copy occupies a case three feet square by two and a half high."

Cost of Drink in England.—One of the orators of the Suffrage Association in England, urging his fellow operatives to buy

"The people of this country swallow two ing classes would not make some sacrifice in "I take the more interest in making these order to obtain freedom, they did not dea vote for Birmingham, but three freeholds for counties, and he was determined to have more. He was glad they had determined to rescue South Derbyshire. He would become a voter for South Derbyshire."

Rev. Alexander Denoon died at Caledonia, Monroe County, on the 17th ult., at the age Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First of 80 years. He was a native of Inverness, Scotland. He settled in Caledonia in 1806, and was the first Minister ordained west of the Genesee River in this State.

The foundation walls of the grand Jenny Lind Concert Hall, in New York, are completed, and 150 men are now employed in late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. \$80,000, and it is expected that by the midfor distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one occupancy. The building, with a length of by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a 150 feet and a breadth of 50, will be 90 feet | remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Sec in height, making the finest musical hall in retary of the American Salibath Tract Society, No 9 the country. It is stated that Mr. Barnum has stipulated for the payment of \$15,000 for the use of the hall while Jenny Lind shall remain in this city.

The St. Joseph's (Missouri) Gazette estimates that seventy-five thousand persons have started across the plains for California this season, all of whom are from the valley of \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2 50 per year, the Mississippi

The Merchents' Exchange of New York Property can better afford to educate sure affluence nor even competence to his four children in the school house than one descendants thirty years hence, but any one, respect yourself, and treat everybody reining the night instead of ascending, remain at gages and other liabilities amount to \$964, be directed, post paid, to Gao. B. Utter, N

Littell's Living Age.

PROSPECTUS.—This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years, but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope, and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American

The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviews; and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and hog's bladder in thickness, and till all the ex- Everett and others. He devoted himself to mountain Scenery; and the contribution to hiterature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Athenaum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer; these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service. Wilson, and of the distinguished Rajirida, Monthly, Fraser's, Tait's, Ainsworth's, Hood's, and and the grain side is strewed over with the Dutt, and by the aid of the former was elected Spotting Magazines, and of Chambers' admirable borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The been elected coadjutor to the President of the Times. We shall increase our variety by importations skin, which gives the peculiar mottled sur- English college at Benares, a city on the Gan- from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, travelers, and politicians, ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be nformed of the condition and changes of foreign coun tries. And this not only because of their nearer con nection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the merely political prophet annot compute or foresee.

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CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844. was hereafter to deliver so many speeches, blown away. The effect of the pistol's conmade his debut as an orator. He was then tents were most terrible. Lammert has been son to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and

New York, May 7, 1844. Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, tains indeed the exposition only of the current literature just received from M. Vattemare, says the of the English language, but this, by its immense extent Albany Argus, and dated at Washington on and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human

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