WHOLE NO. 143

TERMS-\$2 00 PEB ANNUM; IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 31.

March 18th

al Science.

tant in Greek,

ved as occa-

t the Winter

de higher, the lare of the lu-oute of study

nemistry and Fall, Term

logy during

and German

of study. n the Fall,

Winter, and

the Summer

stituent ele

150. Many

\$1 00; OII

(breakage

iter at the

Corpora

New Sab-

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 16, 1851.

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. MAN-TIME-IMPROVEMENT. Our life is a dream : Our time, as a stream,

Glides swiftly away, And the fugitive moment refuses to stay: The arrow is flown: The moment is gone: The millennial year Rushes on to our view, and eternity 's near.

Man is a mysterious being, placed in world of ever-varying relations, and mysteriously connected with those relations. As an animal, he is allied to the humblest worm that creeps in the dust. As man, he is a being inherently noble. His nobility arises not from outward circumstances of fame or fortune, but from his inward powers of mind. These make him a being of way of life he is thoughts, emotions, desires, passions, and de terminations—a being possessing moral ca- laboring and waiting for the unfoldings of pacities, capable of religious emotions and eternity to develop the full fruit of his laaspirations—capabilities that ally him to bors, feeling that life is truly a school—a Deity. Thus constituted, man is ushered state of probation—the judgment, the day into the world, and becomes an active or of examination, where every one shall be passive participant in the mazy drama of awarded according to his deeds. JASPER. life. How varied are the scenes of this drama! To some it is surcharged with grief and anxious care. They are tossed, through long days and nights, in the brazen | country by his former title of Lord Morpeth, arms of some dire disease, bowed beneath a has lately appeared in the character of a griping poverty, scourged by the oppressor's popular lecturer, with great success, at the plerced with the scorpion stings of a guilty Leeds. His Lordship's first lecture was on conscience. To others, how bounteous of the Works of Pope. The next evening the bliss it appears—joy's cup how full! How subject was America. We copy the more many, launched at ease upon the whirlpool prominent portion of the lecture as follows: shrine! How many make the ocean their peace, wisdom, salvation, that cometh down from above; while a very few, moved by an as mercy's chariot, have carried the olive of heavenry peace to heathen

Man sees himself running to and fro along the shores of the boundless ocean of eternity, whose silent waves are resistlessly washing away his foothold on life. He would fain strive to stay their action; but the vainness of such an attempt alternately startles and depresses his spirits. He looks to the past with regret for the follies and foibles, sin and ignorance, which have marked his pathway. The present is an ever-changing popular branch of the Government, returned and I may add, his impracticability, I had not pivot, on which he continually but vainly endeavors to balance himself. The future he is looking to with mingled emotions of hope and fear. He is continually impressed with the delinquencies of the past, the responsibilities of the present, and the uncertainty of the future; yet minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, years, glide imperceptibly away, unregarded, unimproved. When he has resolved to improve each moment as it flies, his resolution easily slips from his mind; or, if he holds to his resolution, he is prone to go to work without order, and each successive moment serves to wind him farther and farther in the inextricable labyrinths of an unarranged business. He feels at times, frequently feels, that it should not be thus-that it does not arise from the necessities of the case—that he would have it different. He "resolves and re-resolves," yet in the midst of his resolution, Time, with his scythe all crimsoned and gory with blighted friendships, blasted hopes, and

cumstances, has learned "superior wisdom;" who has secured a hold on heaven by the golden chain of faith; who has determined of Slavery, or at least of points connected be; but it would be uncaudid to deny that sunshine, sickness and health, joy and sorrow, adversity and prosperity, friends and foes, labor and leisure, every thing, produce "the fruit of the spirit—love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." When an individual thus determines, deliberately, resolutely, solemnly, and by divine assistance, to make a resolution is wonderful. Industry, puncgamecock, and occasionally showed great or mitigations of Slavery, other indications duties of Slavery duties duti tuality, perseverance, are manifested in all energy and power of sarcasm, I had cer- could not come across my path without pro been without it."

To be a guiding the Gyrd I have our mining to day.

the soul is developed; the self-forming power is awakened; the undue development of the passions is restrained; intercourse with superior minds is cherished; he permits the wise, the great, the good of all past ages, to cross his threshold, and talk to him in their richest and choicest thoughts. The Bible becomes to him a constant light, guide, and companion. It matters not so much lot at the time of the awakening of his aspirations. The lowlier his lot, the brighter appears the day-star of perfection. However humble his situation, however small his talents, however limited his influence, whatever may be his career, all along the path-

"Still achieving, still pursuing,"

LORD MORPETH ON AMERICA.

The Earl of Carlisle, best known in this

of delusive pleasure, in life's fragile bark, It is my wish to touch very lightly upon tones of his voice. I think this most atare carelessly sailing, in converging circles, any point which among us, among even tractive quality was more perceivable in the American freemen, there seemed to be a strength of their position, that they would are not these circumstances calculated to over its eddying waves. How many are some of us now here, may be matter of conoffering their daily sacrifice at mammon's troversy. I, however, honestly think that any public man, either in his country or in the public opinion of the day or how then the experience of the United States does mine, always excepting Mr. Canning, who not as yet enable them to decide on either exercised such evident fascination over the home, and speed their way over its surging side the argument between the established minds and affections of his friends and folbillows in quest of golden fleece or fairy and voluntary systems in religion. Take the lowers as Henry Clay. I thought his sociland! How many are thus threading the towns by themselves, and I think the voluntary systems in religion. Take the ety most attractive, easy, simple, and genial, mazy labyrinths marked out by folly's brain! tary principle appears fully adequate to sat. with great natural dignity. If his countryisfy all religious exigencies. Then it must men make better men Presidents, I should Yet a few there are who seem to have a be remembered that the class which makes applaud their virtue in resisting the spell of nobler purpose in view-seem to recognize the main difficulty elsewhere, scarcely, if at his eloquent attractions. When the actual the true end of life, having received of the all, exists in America. It is the blessed privilege of the United States, and it is one which goes very far to counterbalance any stand at a very high point. drawbacks at which I may have to hint, that impulse far above that impelling the mass they really have not, as a class, any poor of mankind, have left their homes, friends, among them. A real beggar is what you because he then filled, as he does now, the native country, and, by aid of ocean waves, never see. On the other hand, over their high office of Secretary of State; but that ment would be equal to that function. This head you perhaps ever remarked. For many their charge. Probably religious extremes ened love of peace, and a cordial sympathy

some degree of envy. ever was in; we hear complaints occasion. real freedom could not be maintained withally of our Houses of Parliament, old and new, but they are faultless in comparison. In parts of the house it is impossible to hear anybody, in others it answers all the purposurpass the attention I received; some Mem- to-night of Pope as he ought." ber's seat in the body of the House was the blood of many generations, still right at a time, and they evince a contemptuous juster sympathy with them upon questions onward moves, and, regardless of the prayers disregard for the decisions of their Speaker. relating to the protection of the Northern

two nearly contiguous members.

of his undertakings; virtue speaks forth in | tainly an opportunity of forming my opinion, | ducing deep repugnance. On the very first every action; the self-searching power of as I sat through a speech of his that lasted night of my arrival I heard the deep sound three days; but then it is fair to mention of a curfew bell; on inquiry, I was told that that the actual sittings hardly last above after it had sounded every night at about three hours a day-about four, dinner is nine o'clock, no colored person, slave or free ready, and they go away for the day, differ- - mark that !- might be seen in the streets. ing much herein from our practice; and on One morning, accordingly, I saw a great this occasion they frequently allowed Mr. crowd of colored persons in the street, and Adams to sit down to rest. All the time I I found they were waiting to see a large believe he was not himself for the discon- number of their color, who had been taken tinuance of Slavery, even in the District of up the night before on their return from a Columbia, but he contended that the Consti- ball, escorted in their ball dresses from the tution had accorded the free right of peti- gaol to the court-house. Indeed, it was alabout the lowliness and degradation of his tion for the dissolution of the Union, which most principally with relation to the free raised a great tempest. Mr. Marshall of blacks that the anomalous and indefensible Kentucky a fine and graceful speaker, mov- | working of the system appeared there to ed a vote of censure upon him. Another develop itself. I was told that the slaves member, whom I need not name, the ablest | themselves looked down upon the free blacks and fiercest champion whom I heard on the and called them rubbish. I must not omit Southern or slaveholder side, made a most to state that I saw one slave auction in the savage onslaught on Mr. Adams; then up open street, arising from the insolvency of got that "old man eloquent," and no me the previous owner; a crowd stood round could have reproached him with not under the platform, on which sat the auctioneer standing how to speak even daggers. His and beside him were placed in succession brave but somewhat troublesome spirit has the lots of from one to five negroes. The passed from the scenes upon which he play- families seemed to be all put up together, ed so conspicuous a part, but he has left be- but I imagine they must often be separated. hind him some words of fire, the sparks of They comprised infants and all ages. As far which are not yet extinct. Nothing came of as I could judge, they exhibited great indifall this stir; I used to meet Mr. Adams at ference to their changing destiny. I heard dinner while it went on, very calm and un- the auctioneer tell one old man, whom I disturbed After seeing and hearing what could have hardly distinguished from a takes place in some of these sittings, one is white person, that he had been bought by a tempted to think that the Union must break good master. One could not help shudderup next morning; but the flame appeared ing at the future lot of those who were not generally to smoulder almost as quickly as the subjects of this congratulation. In point it ignited. The debates in the Senate, dur- of neatness, cleanliness, and order, the Slaveing the same period, were dignified, busi- holding States appeared to stand in about ness like, and not very lively; so it may be the same relation to the Free as Ireland lash, ground down by his iron heel, or Mechanic's Institute and Literary Society of judged which house had most attraction for does to England; everything appears sloven- from the Christian Inquirer:

the passing traveler. every one told me that he was laboring under feebleness and exhaustion, so that I could only perceive the great man in the list is considered, my respect for the discernment elicited by universal suffrage does not

Another great man, Daniel Webster, could not hear in either House of Congress immense tracts of territory the voluntary quite enough to last yer this massive fore religious accommodation. It may, however, head, to be assured that they are the abode be truly questioned whether any establish, of as much, if not more, intellect than any is, however, one among the many questions if not for all reasons, I am well content that which the republican experience has not yet he should be again at the head of the Amersolved. As matters stand at present, indif- ican Cabinet, for I feel sure that while he is ference to religion cannot fairly be laid to ever intensely American, he has an enlightare pushed further than elsewhere. There with the fortunes and glories of the old, as certainly is a breadth and universality of re- well as the new Anglo-Saxon stock.

ligious liberty which I do not regard without The late Mr. Calhoun, who impressed most of those who were thrown in his way The House of Representatives, the more with a high opinion of his ability, his honesty, by universal suffrage, assemble in a chamber the good fortune to hear in public, or meet of very imposing appearance, arranged in private society. It is well known that his rather like a theater, in shape like the arc of attachment to the maintenance of Slavery a bow, but it is the worst room for hearing I went so far as to lead him to declare that

out it. Among those who at that time contributed both to the credit and gaiety of the society of Washington, I cannot forbear from add ses of a whispering gallery, and I have heard | ing the name of Mr. Legare, then the Attor-Members carry on a continuous dialogue ney-General of the Union, now unhappily, while a debate was storming around them. like too many of those whom I have had oc-Both in the Senate and the House every casion to mention, no longer living. He apmember has a most commodious arm-chair, peared to me the best scholar, and the most a desk for his papers, and a spitting-box, to generally accomplished man I met in all the which he does not always confine himself. I Union I may feel biased in his favor, for I went very often, and it was impossible to find among my entries, "Mr. Legare spoke

I spent a fortnight at Charleston, the capalways given to me, and I was at liberty to ital of South Carolina. This town and State remain there during the whole of the de- may be looked upon as the head-quarters of bate, or write my letters, as I chose. The the Slaveholding interest; and repeatedly, palpable distinction between them and our when they have thought the policy of the House of Cammons I should say to be this, North too encroaching either upon questions we are more noisy, and they are more dis- relating to what they term their peculiar inorderly. They do not seer, they do not stitutions, which is their euphonious description of Slavery, or when we should feel a of man, continues to turn a heavy swath, They have no recognized leaders of the manufactures in opposition to a liberal comcausing to arise shrieks and lamentations of different parties, the members of Govern- mercial policy, they have not only hald the either House of Congress, and the different the Union, but have proceeded to overt acts parties do not occupy distinct quarters in of resistance. I am bound to say that I Happy is the man who, amid such cir- the Chamber, so that you may often hear a spent my time there very pleasantly. There furious wrangle being carried on between was much gaiety and unbounded hospitality. I have made no disguise of what my opin-While I was at Washington, the question ions upon Slavery were, are, and ever must was quite a sublime position; but it rather provement in this respect. Many whom I

ly, ill-arranged, incomplete; windows do not I heard Mr. Clay in the Senate once, but shut, doors do not fasten; there is a superabundance of hands to do everything, and little is thoroughly done.

Passing from the physical to the moral atmosphere, amid all the vaunted equality of even despotic communities. This quiet acquiesence in the prevailing tone, this complete abnegation of individual sentiment, is naturally most perceptible in the domain of politics; but I thought that it also in no inconsiderable degree pervaded the social circle, biased the decisions of the judicial bench, and even infected the solemn teachings of the pulpit. To this source may probably, in some measure, be traced the remarkable similarity in the manners, deportment, conversation, and tone of feeling, which has so generally struck travelers from abroad in American society. Who that has seen ellence of the couples who walk arm in arm to the tables of the great hotels, or of the unsocial groups who gather round the greasy meals of the steamboats, lap up the five minutes meal, come like shadows, so depart? One of their able public men made an observation to me, which struck me as pungent, and perhaps true, that it was probably the country in which there was less misery and less happiness than in any other of the

If we ascend from social to political life, and from manners to institutions, we should find that the endless cycles of electioneering preparations and contests, although they may be carried on for the most part without the riotous turbulence or overt bribery by which they are sometimes too notoriously disgraced among ourselves, still leave no intermission for repose in the public mind; enter into all the relations of existence; subordinate to themselves every other question of internal and foreign policy; lead their public men, I will not say their best, but the average of them, to pander to the worst prejudices, the meanest tastes, the most malignant resentments of the people; at each change of administration incite the new rulers to carry the spirit of proscription into every department of the public service, from the Minister at some foreign court to the Postmaster of some half-barbarous outpost, thus tending to render those whose functions ought to withdraw them the most complhtely from party influences, the most unscrupulous partizans; and would make large masses welcome war and even acquesce in ruin, if it appeared that they could thus counteract the antagonist tactics, humiliate the rival leader, or remotely influence the election of the next President.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER

The silent influence of the religious news paper in the family, and through thousands of families in the heart of the great community, is briefly stated by a writer unknown

to us, in the following paragraph. to do with his might whatever he finds to do; with Slavery, gave the chief color and anithe planter in the Southern States has much much; but the present day, him, or exposed to his lot. It is tenderness who has awakened the latent inward power mation to the discussions in the House of more in his manner and mode of intercourse necessary to both. Let any reader of a to her, and an enlightened self-love, that always happier for having been happy; so well-conducted family necessary to both. I well-conducted family necessary to both. who has awakened the latent inward power that looks earnestly and confidently forward to perfection, glory, and impossed in the latent of the United States, occupied, man than any other class of his countrymen; to perfection, glory, and impossed in the latent inward power that looks earnestly and confidently forward. There is a look that looks earnestly and confidently forward to perfection, glory, and impossed in the latent inward power that it is not into intercourse and into men than any other class of his countrymen; and consider thoughtfully its contents. There is given to perfect the latent inward power that it is not intercourse and into make him disgusted with the first that, if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence, by the memto perfection, glory, and immortality. Such without doubt, the most prominent position; he is more easy, companionable, fond of an one grasps each golden moment as it flies. he presented a very striking appearance, country life and out of door pursuits. In one conveying an idea, a fact or a serving an ide and exchanges it for its equivalent in good standing up erect at the age of seventy-five, went with a remarkably agreeable party to and wase parents, and wise par done, cnaracter established, innuence exert having once miled the nignest post attainable spend a day at the rice plantation of one of appropriate graces of their sex. A true treme old age, is the very last remembrance of the makes winds, waves, storms, and by an American citizen, with trembling hands their chief proprietors; he had the credit of knowledge, or giving a right of heir an excellent manager and his right of heir and his right of heir an excellent manager and his right of heir and his right of his right of heir and his right of heir and his right of his by an American curzen, with treme of age, is the very last remember of appropriate graces of the right of being an excellent manager, and his negroes, knowledge, or giving a right direction to woman is jealous of the peculiar rights of which time can erase from the mind of wants. and eager eyes, in describe of the right to petition against the young and old, seemed well taken care of thought, feeling, or action. Must not all this her sex—and among them she reckons the No enjoyment, however inconsiderable is petition—the right to petition against the young and old, seemed well taken care well taken care and in the aggregate a right of being a woman, and not a man confined to the present moment. A man is have its influence, and in the aggregate a right of being a woman, and not a man confined to the present moment. A man is have its influence upon the reader Novre-Rights imply duties, and freedom from certific from having made once the happier for life, from having made once the happier for life, from having man can fail to see that the form the first the happier for life, from having man can fail to see that the form the first the happier for life. ly deciding against him, and a portion of it the law of the State—but of letting them flecting man can fail to see that the fifty-two tain duties is one of the most precious rights an agreeable tour, or lived for any length. lashed into noise and storm. I thought it have any religious instruction, I was told visits in a year of a carefully conducted of women. The immodesty and rashness of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any was very near being, and to some extent it by others that there was considerable immoral tone, and withal interesting in its con- sought by some women, give poor indicadetracted from the grandeur of the effect, at met entertained no doubt that Slavery would tents, must exert a great and blessed influand to make him more disorderly than all the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old any of the more favorable external symptoms and morals, and decasionally and occasionally an least, that his own excitement was so great subsist among them forever; others were ence upon domestic life, Children growing culty and importance of discharging those given to him, the transforming effect of such the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old any of the more favorable external symptoms and so the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old any of the more favorable external symptoms and so the rest. He put one in mind of a fine old any of the more favorable external symptoms.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

BY E. BOGART. A boy sat musing by a wayside brook, With prescient dreams of honor and of wealth; His eye was scanning Nature's open book, His ruddy cheek proclaim'd life's blessing, health He sought for knowledge, and he sighed for fame, With ardent longings in his youthful heart; The voices of the earth should sound his name Beyond the sphere where he might act his part. He bent his will to hope, his hope to will,

And marked with single aim his onward course: Concentrated strength should break down every ill, The strength of mind, with its unyielding force. And thus determined, from that brooklet's side,

That little stream, which to the ocean ran, He dashed forth in the world, and on its tide He wrestled sternly, and became a man. And with the swift he ran the toilsome race, And with the strong he battled for the prize; That with the learned his name should have a place In some bright niche, what'er the sacrifice. Ha jostlad rivale from his way, for room, His eye grew dim with study, ere his prime

And, frightened from his cheek, fled boyhood's bloom And gray hairs came, unlicensed yet by Time. Dreams, waking dreams, hung o'er his weary life, And circled round him with bewild'ring power; He scorned repose amid the ceaseless strife, And for the yellow leaf trod down the flower. And onward still, and upward, was his course,

Till he obtained both honor, fame and wealth; But the bright fountain had a bitter source, Whichsapped the springs of boyhood's blessing, health The man with reckless waste had spent his powers In restless toil, to reach life's dizzy height; The wayside brook flowed on through summer hours, As hope exhaustless, as ambition bright.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN SOCIETY.

The following remarks on the recent Wo man's Rights Convention at Worcester are

We should admire the candor, did it not also mark the conceit, with which it is adhappily, have been pronounced with less mitted by some of the most active Woman's feeling. Then again, his congregation is Rights advocates, that the Bible is rather thin, when he expected to see it full-or are the friends of this movement of the row eloquent by checking the veneration

their talking sisters, who assume to repre- gation. In almost every congregation there sent the sex, for the exhibition they have are several of the same occupation, mechanmade of their claims. They know too well ics or merchants, making or selling what a where their strength and influence lies, to minister's family must necessarily consume. wish to risk it in a competition to which they Now some are so unreasonable as to think are so unequal. We do not doubt that wo- that a minister should spend the pittance that men exert a far larger influence than men is allowed him entirely within the congregaover society in its present constitution. They tion; and if a preference is given to others, do in their present position, a thousand times it is sometimes a ground of mortal offense. better than they could in the position some This expectation, or obligation, as some of them seek, the very work for which they would consider it, applies less to cities than are demanding to be admitted to an identity the country towns. But what shall a poor with man. Their rights are ten times more minister do-when even in his own congresacred as the objects of man's care, than gation he has got to make a selection! Alas they could be when self-asserted. They for him, somebody must be preferred. How are better off, and society is better off for nicely sometimes has he to adjust his patronthem as downright woman, than thay possibly could be as female men. Their present distinguished from man's, than their physical and mental constitution is. God made them male and female, and instead of abolishing the distinction, a true culture and refine. brings out into bolder relief the essential from the minister, which he cannot do. differences between them, and unfolds more beautifully the reason of the dissimilarity. There is a mischevious tendency in the democratic spirit of the times, to sacrifice the essential and divine distinctions among natures and things on the altar of equality. But a truer philosophy and a meeker faith recognizes the rich variety, and thorough diversities in persons and objects established by the Creator. Woman is man's partner, not his rival - the complement, not the double of his being. It is not to her dispraise to deny her what would add nothing to her worth, while it would destroy her fitness for her place in a perfect order of society-the mental energy, the creative power, the sustained strength of reasoning which distinguishes man. She is not fitted for public life. It is ridiculous to ascribe this sentiment to the jealousy of the stronger sex. It is not from fear of competition, but from "A large portion of our best moral im- fear of losing the charm of the world; from pressions and sentiments have been suggest- love of woman, not from jealousy, that man ed, reiterated, and fastened on the mind by so earnestly contends that she is now in her the family press. The pulpit does much; place, He knows herself and the world well parental instruction in many cases does enough to thank God that woman is not like

THINGS WHICH A MINISTER CAN'T DO

He can't always write and preach eloquent

sermons. There are few eloquent writers, and still fewer eloquent speakers. It is on the whole a great blessing to the Church that it is so; for Divine truth appears best in a simple garb; and the most useful pastors have been those, generally, whose names have never attained to any thing like notoriety. But with the power to be eloquent using that term in the popular acceptation -his sense of duty would oblige him to sacrifics popularity to usefulness. De Comparing himself with himself, that is intellectually, the minister is not able to be alike interesting in his sermons. Some discourses must be doctrinal and by a certain class of hearers they will be called dry; others must be expository, and by another class those for instruction—these will be considered tedious. Besides, the minister is but a man; feeling sometimes in the mood for study, and at other times almost incapable of an intellectual effort. His sedentary life renders him peculiarly liable to nervous depression, headache, and indigestion. These affect the mind, and render study, at times, almost out of the question. Still he is expected to be just as interesting at one time as at another. How unreasonable! Again: He cannot always feel equally interested in the delivery of his sermon. There are subtle causes at work to deaden feeling, and what be has prepared with great study, may be delivered in a heartless manner. Is this under his own control? Every minister willsaynay. Hence, sermons that cost but little study-delivered

heretical upon this subject. So confident those are absent for whose edification especially the discourse was prepared; and cause are willing to devote their superfluous Another thing which ministers can't do, is strenght to disproving the inspiration of the to visit as much as the people expect. This Scriptures, or to removing any other verity will always be a standing charge against which is inconsistent with their cardinal doc- them. Until they get a power of ubiquity, I

under a state of excitement—will often be

more admired, and talked of, than those

which cost vastly more effort, but which, un-

trine—the identity of the sexes. A little see not how this expectation can be met. If piquant skepticism doubtless gives a zest to six months, or even three, sometimes elapse, reform, and we can readily conceive the they are saluted with the declaration, "Why, fascination of montrosity leading women to what a stranger you are; we thought you coquet with infidelity. Abolitionism would had forgotten us." Now I maintain that if lose no small part of its popularity, should a minister, especially in a large city congreit become more modest and reverential to- gation, attends to all the sick, the bereaved, wards religion, and the Woman's Rights and the serious inquirers, with great punctuquestion would be tame indeed, if it did not ality and faithfulness, the rest of the congreafford a platform upon which people could gation should accept a visit whenever it can Still another thing which ministers can't

The women of this country will not thank do; i. e., trade with every body in the congreage, for fear of giving offense! Now this is slavery. Every noble mind will pronounce position in society is no more emphatically it such. Let the minister have some independence in the matter-spend his money where he pleases, give it away to whom and for what he pleases, do just in these respects, as any other man in the congregation takes the ment only increases it. Women are most liberty of doing. But senough; it will be like men in a savage state. A more thorough | evident from what has been said, that there development, a more Christian culture, are some things which men are apt to expect

PROPERTY AND RELIGION - Property is comparatively worthless when not sealed by the presence of a moral and religious community. I have just been handed estimates by an intelligent citizen of this place, nospecting the value of lands in two adjoining counties. The natural advantages are the same, the proximity to market is the same, and yet in one land is worth ten dollars per acre, and in the other twenty. The cause of the difference is the religious character of

Said the eccentric Horace Bushnell to a hardware merchant in Cincinnati, in the vicinity of whose lands he was building a church. "What do you suppose real estate: was worth in Sodom ?" "Ah," said he, "I see what you are after. You are building a church in the neighborhood of my farm. You are welcome to some glass and a keg of nails. Such was the language of true phi2 losophy and a wise economy. We cannot afford to do without the means of intellectual and religious education.

REMEMBERED HAPPINESS - Mankind are

As the disciples, when Christ toldinarm "One of you shall betray me;" they that were word, presently cry out, "last 1 fill minny price

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 16, 1851.

BRLATION OF THE SOCIAL PRINCIPLE TO THE HRAVENLY STATE.

The gradual diminution which death makes

of the number of our friends, is a subject suggestive of important reflections. In the early part of his life, a man rejoices in a large number of those whom he considers as truly his friends. He takes delight in their company; he feels that to enjoy their society, and receive and reciprocate their kindness, is what gives a charm to life. He can fancy no condition on earth more dreadful than to be left utterly without friends; so strongly is the social principle rooted in his nature. Nevertheless, as time advances, he sees one stricken down by the fell destroyer, another is taken, a third is snatched away, a fourth perishes, till at last those whom he once delighted in are all gone. In the mean time, he has felt himself more and more disinclined to form new acquaintances. He has lived long enough to become suspicious of human na He knows that mankind are selfish that the selfishness of man generally increases as he grows older, and that it is therefore difficult to form friendships with those of congenial age and disposition with himself, which possess any of the elements of permanency. But in spite of all this, the social principle of his nature continues as strong as it ever was; and to gratify it, he goes back in his imagination, and lives in the past, sighing a the same time to think, that the opportunities which he once enjoyed with the companions of his choice are gone, to return no more.

Has the Creator implanted this principle

within us-suffered it to "grow with our

growth and strengthen with our strength,' so that upon the borders of the grave the old man pants for something to meet and fill and bless this faculty of his nature—and yet doomed it to extinction at death? It cannot be. The principle must continue to live; and the very fact that it is strong in the dying hour, is an argument of no little weight for the immortality of the soul. Yet who would wish to have social opportunities renewed and friendships reestablished in the future life, if they must be attended with the same uncertainty of continuance as here, liable to be marred, broken up, or turned into bitterness by the selfish passions of the heart? What would heaven be worth-in what re spect would it be desirable-if the selfish passions of those who are brought there were not wholly eradicated? The divine law says, " Thou shalt love thy neighbor a thyself;" and it is evident that if men were universally conformed to this law, friendships would be formed in the utmost sincerity One would never be troubled with the sus picion, that his pretended friend was not all he seemed to be. He would know to the contrary. He would feel that he had a hold upon his friend's affections, which nothing could destroy. Such friendships, truly, would be of the most delightful kind. An all-wise and merciful God has therefore provided, that society shall be reëstablished in heaven upon this principle. None can dwell there, unless this law is first written upon his heart. no other principle would society there be safe; on no other principle would friendships be lasting. "They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain," is a characteristic feature of the heavenly state; and in order to this, the divine law of love must be obeyed; for "love worketh no ill to his neighbor."

another? When they take similar views of self, but, as a means to this, that he shall love gentleman who has left all his property, Their affections would flow together like he meekly makes, stand in sad contrast with water. Hence it is provided that the entire | the lordly assumption of his earliest demands. law of love-love to man and love to Godshall be written in the hearts of all those who enter heaven. And what a blissful state of society will thus be produced!

This is just what it is. It is sound philoso- the young Duke of Argyll at a late meeting of man, which says, "Except a man be born ed more or less fully at nearly all the Anti-Creator is to establish a perfect state of so- ing held in Glasgow, (a paper containing an ciety there, that disposition which leads a account of which I formerly sent you in lieu man to build up his own interests, at the ex- of a letter,) all denominations took truly death to life," and "love the brethren."

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 24.

GLASGOW, December 20, 1850.

has been made of what the Government in. Scripture." tend to do; but the Daily News lately intithrough the seventeen days' jubilee, appoint- in his intercourse with the Bishop, justifies deep dishonor to a holy God, and awful in- was shut, notices being posted on the doors of the Cardinal being possibly sent back to perienced in performing divine serviceyears of exemption from purgatory promised to found a new church-not being willing to to "the faithful" by their guilty head, had receive all Rome's abominations, yet dissatisbeen fairly won by thousands, trusting in the fied with the measure to be allowed them in knavery. As there were no conditions rela- the Church of England, large as that meas tive to Wiseman's degradation, could the ure appears to us to be. Pope with honor refuse to keep faith with his own followers in such a case, as he may and does with "heretics?" Casnistry may fairly be set to decide the point; for, already, Sir Edward Sugden, an eminent lawyer, at an English county meeting, upon a careful examination of the successive changes and choppings which our law in regard to Popery has undergone, has given it as his decided opinion, that Wiseman, by the adoption of the title conferred by the Pope, has violated the existing law, and is liable to

Although the number of meetings has d

inished the nublic prose is still busily die

cussing the subject, and the general attention

s being called more effectually to the numer-

ous evils which Popery inflicts, and the

claims it makes, temporal as well as spiritual. This is indeed required. For besides the danger which can only legitimately be met by presenting the Word of God, confronting the overthrow in the hearts of men of that domination over conscience which Popery seeks to establish, we must also seek to guard against the consequences ready to re- churches, in consequence of a powerful result from the attempt to enforce the dogma which claims also temporal supremacy over all lands. As citizens, we have rights which Rome seeks to usurp; and though we may not impose penalties, we are warranted in taking measures to frustrate the schemes which an unscrupulous adversary adopts for But on what principle do men love one the invasion of our liberties, and the endangerment of our lives. We can hardly be things, when they agree in their love and expected to be indifferent to the machinaadmiration of the same objects, and when tions of a foreign political confederacy, they find themselves delighting in the same merely because, contrary to the usages of review of the principal events that have ocpursuits, they experience such a congeniality other nations, it bestows upon its agents, of disposition, that they are mutually attract- emissaries, and intriguers, titles that are suped one towards another. This is the founda- posed to be only ecclesiastical. Realities tion of all strong friendships. It is on this rather than names merit our attention—and principle that the friendship between husband this the more especially when the name is and wife is so delightful; and where this intended to mask the reality. Before con- larly in the Armenian Churches. A miscongeniality of disposition is wanting, the secration, either as Bishop or Archbishop, relation between them is any thing but com- an oath is taken binding to the extirpation fortable. It is on this principle that persons of heretics and enemies of the Pope; and of the same sect in religion, or party in poli- although it is asserted that this part of the tics, feel an attachment for each other, which oath is dispensed with for Britain, yet as the they do not feel towards those of a different only reason for such dispensation must be, party. It is so in all other cases. It is, that it is presumed the heretics have the therefore, provided in the divine law, that power, yet Dr. Cummings, of London, has there shall be some common object which shown good reason to doubt whether, in the men shall contemplate, that they shall take very case in hand, there was any departure similar views of this object, and that their from the common form. Besides, Wiseman, affections shall in common cling around it. as a Jesuit, must feel himself at liberty to And who so worthy of being this common trample on the laws of truth in dealing with object, as the great Creator himself, on whom us heretics, he not being required to keep they all depend, and whose goodness is over faith with such. And indeed, not only in re-numbers took occasion to abandon idolatry. the Creator with all his heart. If all men amounting to £3000 a year, to the Church could take similar views of the Creator, if of Rome, giving to his family only a life-rent they could all delight in his perfections as interest in it, it has been clearly proved that they are revealed, and could all delight in integrity can easily be disregarded. He has the service which He requires, they would entered upon office with a character tainted have no difficulty in loving one another. by untruth; and the professions which now

We cannot shut our eyes to such considerations, while yet attaching highest importance to those which bear more immediately on the spiritual well-being of our people. What now is the New Birth, which the We know the crushing efforts which Rome conceited wisdom of this world affects to has ever made to prevent the free disseminadespise? Is it any thing more or less than tion of the Word of God, and the rights of that work which conforms the heart of man private judgment in rejecting Church inter. to this law of love? Is it any thing else than pretation, and resisting apostatizing Church livered in the land in the course of a year

phy, therefore, based upon the very nature in Edinburgh, and has been, indeed, presentagain, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Papal meetings in Scotland. The Queen's Heaven would be no place for permanent supremacy is little regarded—even the Esfriendship between man and man, if the un- tablished Church here feeling a repugnance regenerate were there. If the design of the to its admission. Accordingly, in the meetpense of his neighbor's, must be wholly Protestant ground. They did not, like the eradicated. He must be made to "pass from Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy of the Church of England, make so much of the "unwarrantable insult," as of the corruptions of Rome. Indeed, we did feel surprise that the hierarchy of England should, with Although, to a very great extent, in the the knowledge of their own claim to the denunciation of Papal measures, the invasion | right of decreeing rites and ceremonies. of the Queen's supremacy has been the point | have protested at all against Rome's premainly dwelt upon, we are not without a con- scribing, "as necessary to salvation, the belief the evil, and to pay some attention to the viction that good will result. No indication of doctrines grounded on no warranty of

Reluctantly, as clearly appears, the Bishop mated, that the Attorney-General has been of London has been compelled to give some instructed to prepare a Bill, inhibiting the effect to the will of the people in the matter. assumption of the titles which the Pope has Pressed by the Government, it may be preconferred. Such a measure, if brought into sumed, he directed his archdeacons to visit Taillamone when they meet in the beginning the churches and chapels in which Romish of February, would almost to a certainty be ceremonies were alledged to be practiced, carried. Meanwhile, the Jesuit Cardinal and to report to him. And although dispos-Wiseman has entered upon his assumed ed to be far from strict, and willing to take office—with much less dignity, indeed, than a wide view of what is "authorized by the 3000 souls are empowered to order shops to he had anticipated, having been compelled, rubric," or "sanctioned by established cusby the temper of the times, to make his "en- tom," he has received already the resignation diers of the army and navy are to be allowed thronement" a comparatively quiet affair, of one incumbent and three curates, who although with the ordinary procession of 200 were unwilling to be so confined in their ecclesiastics. We are now more than half "mummeries." Mr. Bennett, of St. Barnahas,

ed by the Pope, as the inauguration of his se "histrionics," as they have been well friends and coadjutors in the propagation of termed, as necessary substitutes for our delusion; and if the matter was not one of Lord's miracles! On Sunday last, his church jury to souls, we might smile at the prospect that this was occasioned by the difficulty ex-Rome to be disrobed, while yet the hundred | Some of the Tractarians, it is said, purpose

MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

pects of the missions of the American Board.

The receipts into the treasury of the Board, during the five months ending December 31st, were \$92,044. During the corresponding period last year, they amounted to \$91,532

The records of the Board show that there are at present connected with the missions under its auspices, 85 missionary churches. to which during the past year, there have a larger number than has been admitted during any one of the six past years. The average increase is 23 members to each church. The records of the Presbyterian church, (N. the past year, equal to 21 members. The increase in other denominations in this counthus the error with the truth, and seeking | Presbyterian missions among the Choctaws, there have been 182 additions during the same time. In the Armenian churches, seven in number, there have been 237 additions. and many were made to the Nestorian

> Letters just received from Ceylon, dated Oct. 7, speak of a powerful revival in progress at that time in the Batticotta Seminary. It received its first impulse on the occasion of receiving as members of the Church five pupils at that institution, on the to these demands; but that all action upon second Sunday in August last.

After the reading of other letters from missionaries in various parts of the world. Rev. Mr. Coe, the Secretary, entered into a curred in connection with the missionary work during the past year. One of the most gious truths that has been awakened throughsionary is now on his way to take possession reformation in India. The Brahmins are denounced; the distinctions of caste have been virtually abolished; education is encouraged; an expurgation of the absurdities and grosser superstitions contained in the blood-hound, and think I was doing God serobservances, and a new mode of restoration has been discovered for those who have lost caste. The effect of this latter measure. however, is quite the opposite of what was while, we copy the following resolutions, as expected. It was thought that many who had embraced Christianity would recant, but all barriers being removed, still larger it will cease to exist. In Western India, there is a great change with respect to female ed. the Fugitive Slave Law, and, in consequence present it to the Governor: ucation The conviction has become gene of opposition, subject ourselves to the loss ral, that females are susceptible of education,

SUNDAY IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The Trustees of Williamsburg, L. I., recently passed a vote, giving to a line of stages permission to run through the village on Sunday. At a subsequent meeting, an attempt was made to get the decision changed, but they refused to reconsider the vote.

Professor Park recently stated, in the

THE SUNDAY IN FRANCE.

A foreign paper, in alluding to the effort o secure a better observance of the Sunday in the National Assembly appear to be following in the footsteps of the Agnewites in England. At a recent session, M. de Montalambert brought forward a report of a committee lately appointed relative to the observance of Sunday. He said that the observance of Sunday as a day of rest was a blessing and a duty, and had been shamefully violated in France. The non-observance of that sacred day was a public profession of atheism-a defiance thrown to the Creator. The demoralizing effects of their neglect of that holy day might be seen in the increased number of cabarets, which amounted to 332, 000 in France. It was full time to remedy moral improvement of the laboring classes. M. Montalambert then read the different clauses of the project, by which it is proposed that Sunday observance shall be regulator holy days, any works paid out of the funds of the treasury, the departments, or the communes. By subsequent articles, masters are forbidden to compel their servents or laborers to work on Sunday. An exception is made in favor of the venders of food, persons employed on the railroads, canals, harbe closed during divine service, and the soltwo hours to attend some place of worship. The proposal has been received with extremely little favor by the public. No one applauds except the Jesuits and their immediate disciples.

FUGITIVES FROM LABOR

The clause of the Constitution of the United States which was made the occasion of framing the Fugitive Slave Law, and which is always quoted by those who would justify that law, reads as follows:-

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered young men were confined in a very small up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

" The Emancipator and Commonwealth' At a meeting held in this city on the first has a long article upon this clause, in which Monday in January, interesting statements it is admitted that the clause is binding upon were made relative to the condition and pros- the judicial courts of the States, according to its true intent and meaning; but denied that there is any power in Congress to enact any laws whatever, or to constitute any special tribunals whatever, for the enforcement of the clause. The taking of the jurisdiction of these claims out of the hands of the states, and vesting it without any authority whatever in the federal courts, is justly regarded as a gross piece of federal usurpa-

on It may indeed seem to some, that by the second section of the third article of the constitution- 'The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising S.) show an increase in each church, during under this constitution'-Congress have a right to vest jurisdiction over these claims in the federal courts. But if these matters of try is probably not much greater. In the the return of fugitives are 'cases in law.' then it follows, beyond all question, that under the ninth article of amendment, all questions of fact, arising during their investigation, must be decided by a jury; and of course that the recent fugitive slave law, and also that of 1793, are unconstitutional. To avoid this dilemma, it has been very ingeniously and learnedly argued, that this a mere extradition, like the giving up for trial of fugitives from justice. Very well admit it; and it follows beyond dispute, that the federal judiciary power does not extend them must be left to the state authorities."

ANTI-FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW CONVENTION.

The Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Convenspeakers. Mr. Douglass was particularly surrender as a flugitive from service and pungent in his remarks upon the Fugitive Slave Law-a law which he thought two or of an important post in this field. There is three dead slave-catchers would help to make also a loud and almost universal demand for a dead letter. "If any one should attempt to take me into slavery," said he, "I should taken beyond the limits of the State, and strike him down-not with malignity, but with as much complacency as I would a address, were adopted by the Convention, for which we shall endeavor to find room when authentic copies are received. Meanindicative of the kind of action it is propos-

else in some way oppose the execution of pledged to stand by its members in opposing from this State to the Republic of Liberia. this law, and to share with any of them the pecuniary losses they may necessarily incur under the operations of this law.

Resolved, That a Central Committee seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare immediately, and to send throughout the State for signatures, a memorial to our Legislature, praying them at once to enact a law making it criminal, and punishable as kidnapping would be, for any man, ofa re-writing of the divine law in the heart | decrees. This point was well enforced by would make 120,000,000 large octavo pages. Slavery, who has not been proved to be, by Republican.

a jury trial, or what is understood to be "due process of law."

Resolved. That this Committee appoint a sub-Committee, or a Committee of other in France, says that the Ultra-Catholic party suitable powers, to appear before the Legis lature, during their present session, to urge upon the members of that body the enactment of such a law, and of any other laws which may be found necessary to protect the liberty of citizens of this State.

BECEPTION OF WM. L. CHAPLIN.

On the evening of January 6th, the people of Syracuse, N. Y., gave a most enthusiastic reception to Wm. L. Chaplin, late an inmate of a Maryland jail for aiding in the prayer, and brief remarks by two or three audience which had assembled.

Referring to his connection with the affair

which resulted in his imprisonment, he said

the thought would often arise. WAS HE RIGHT? He did not go to Washington-nor ed. By the first article of the project it is did he remain there-to aid slaves in their expressly forbidden to execute, on Sundays, escape. He was there in the regular course to the office of Deacon, to serve the First of business, as he had been most of the time Seventh-day Baptist Church of Alfred, N. for three or four years past. It was true, Y., viz :- George W. Allen, Alfred Lewis, that for years he had learned to think and Josiah Witter, and Daniel Potter. The ortalk of Slavery as hard as the fanatical abo- dination services were conducted as follows: litionists of New York. Feeling, thinking and talking in this way, it was very natural that the colored people—for poor people are sermon by James Bailey; consecrating apt to find out their friends-should find him prayer by Eld. Henry P. Green; charge by out. They did, at all events; and for years Eld. N. V. Hull; right hand of fellowship had been in the habit of consulting him in by Eld. Thomas E. Babcock; concluding regard to sending news to friends at the North-in regard to education-in regard to their troubles-and also in regard to their legal rights; for he found in the course of his investigations that many were held in bondage in violation of slaveholders' law. Last spring the slave trade was unusually active-good "boys" were worth much more than usual—and scarcely a day passed that gangs of chained slaves did not pass through the city, or one or more smart young men were not sold and put into the

> cases of unutterable hardship and agony, the tales of which, from his position, came directly to his ears. In the course of these events, it came to his knowledge, that two olve many others in condemnation, and expose them all to severe suffering, and the

slave-pens, to be taken to the Southern mar-

ket. This created alarm, and produced

untold hardships of the worst forms of slavery, with no chance of redemption. was at his option to do what he could to relieve them. Was he right in making the attempt? Another thing he did not suppose for moment that he was committing a crime,

constitutionally. He had, in common with many of the ablest lawyers in the country, arrived at the conclusion that slaves in the District of Columbia were not constitutionally-were not legally-held, even according to slave law. He knew he was right in the sight of Heaven, and did not believe he was but even these are necessarily imperfect. interfering even with any human enactment. men, whose names he did not know, whom believe with regard to Divine Revelation, he had never seen before, were allowed by about Twenty Millions would indicate athim to ride in his carriage for two or three tachment to one or another Protestant demiles more or less and when thus proceed nomination, about Three Millions would deing, he was assailed by a band of assassins, clare themselves Catholics in faith, while at who fired fifteen shots upon his party, and least One Million would imply a disbelief in thrust a bowie knife through the panel of or at least indifference to Christianity in any

the coach, and assaulted him in a manner form." which, had it occurred in the State of New York, would have subjected every man of them to a trial, capitally. Had this occurred RARD .- The Philadelphia Ledger says, that in the State of New York, and he had shot the City Councils determined to cause the every one of them dead, he would have been acquitted at law. But he carried no pistols -no weapons of death-and never had return of fugitives is not a 'case in law,' but done in his life; and he was not aware, until of the Holy Trinity, to the grounds of the

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK -The case of Henry Long, the alledged fugitive from slavery, was decided last week by Judge Judson, who, after a long talk about the Constitution, in the course of which he maintained the constitutionality of the Fugition," held at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, tive Acts of 1793 and 1850, declared that was largely attended, and awakened much | Henry Long is the property of J. S. Smith interest. Dr. Lyman Clary of Syracuse of Virginia, and that a certificate in con- tion commemorative of the great virtues of interesting features, he observed, was the presided, and Wm. L. Chaplin, Gerrit Smith, formity with the act of Congress should be this public benefactor. A monument is to very remarkable increase of interest in reli- and Frederick Douglass, were among the issued by the Clerk of the Court, for his labor. The agent of Mr. Smith presented an affidavit, setting forth that great excitement existed, and that he had reason to apprehend that Long would be rescued by force from his possession before he could be cold. The following facts in regard to her claiming the assistance of the U.S. Marshal. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon, Long was Inquest, and present such a picture of crushconveyed by the Marshal and his officers to ing poverty, degradation, and despair, as we Shasters or sacred books, is demanded; vice." A series of resolutions, and a lengthy board, to be conveyed to Virginia. An offer the New Jersey Railroad, and placed on can hardly realize to have abiding place and was made by gentlemen here to buy his freedom, but the agent stated that he was not authorized to sell him.

COLONIZATION IN NEW JERSEY.—A special meeting of the N. J. Colonization Society keep a shop there, and sell small beer ciwas held in Newark, Dec. 28th, 1850, Hon. gars, &c.; my brother in law and Margaret all his works? Hence the law requires, that gard to his oath, but in written statements their church must be speedily reformed also violate our duty to the panting fugitive or in the Chair. The following resolution was last night and Margaret on the floor; Last dopted, and a committee was appointed to

of one thousand dollars, the loss of another nor of New Jersey be respectfully and cellars in Ann-st; she is 17 years old, and and a large number of female schools have thousand by civil process, the expenses of earnestly requested to recommend in his was born in Ireland; she came to my celbeen organized, also Normal Schools for the suits, and imprisonment for six months— message to the Legislature, at its next ses- lar when she came out of the Aims house, therefore it is the dictate of prudence, as sion, an appropriation on the part of the State about 8 days since; she got her living by well as of good fellowship in a righteous of New Jersey, to promote the objects of dancing in Ann-st. since she came from the cause, that we should unite ourselves into an the Colonization Society, in aiding free peo- Alms house; she has been sick 3 days: I

> daily paper started in Boston January 1st, no wood for two days; some was given me 1851, to advocate the principles of the Free Soil Party. A weekly paper, called the for wood, and when I returned Margaret was up from the matter of the daily. Eligur she could not live; I did not have a Doctor Wright is one of the editors, and his paper, while she was sick, for I had no money; I the Chronotype, is merged in the Commonperson out of the State as a Fugitive from wealth, together with the Emancipator and

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR,-Are our friends generally taking the necessary steps to secure a large list of subscribers for the Sabbath-School Visitor 1 That some are, we know from orders already received; we hope soon to have tangible proof that all are. February will soon be here; and before the number for that month goes to press, it is desirable to know about how many copies will be wanted. In places where an opportunity does not often occur to present the subject to the people, would it not be well for some public-spirited friend of the cause to advance the money necessary to order twenty or forty copies, and get his pay when escape of fugitive slaves. After singing, the papers are distributed? Several have done this. One church has ordered enough individuals, Mr. Chaplin addressed the large to supply each child in the congregation. Every church ought to take some-few churches less than forty.

> ORDINATION OF DEACONS .- On Fourthday, Dec. 25th, 1850, the following persons were set apart by solemn ordination service Introductory services by Eld. Jared Kenyou; services by Eld. Rowse Babcock. N. v. H.

Two Marriage Questions.—The Associate Reformed Synod of South Carolina, at its late meetings, rejected a proposition to authorize marraige with a deceased wife's sister. The Presbytery of South Carolina (O. S.) answered in the negative the question: "Is it lawful that marriage be solemn ized between parties standing in the relation of nephew and aunt by affinity ?"

NEW METHODIST COLLEGE.—The late Mr. Wofford, of Spartanburg, S. C., who had long been a minister of the denomination, has devised the sum of \$50,000, to be held space—with scarcely room to breathe—and by thirteen gentlemen, mostly ministers, in rust for the South Carolina Conference, to found a College in Spartanburg district.

> CATHOLICS AND PROTESTANTS.—A corres pondent of the N. Y. Tribune asks what portion of this country are Catholics and what portion Protestants; to which the edit-

> "This question can only be answered approximately, as no census ever taken by our Government takes any account of religious opinions. The best statistics of the several denominations are contained in their several Almanacs or Registers published annually, Our own guess is that if all the People of the

REMOVAL OF THE BODY OF STEPHEN GIremoval of the remains of Stephen Girard, from the grave-yard attached to the Church the assault, that any one with him was so Girard College for Orphans. Accordingly, the body was privately exhumed, and conveyed to the establishment of Mr. Simon Gartland, undertaker, in whose custody it now is. It will remain at this place until arrangements are made for its re-interment. The public authorities design to connect with this event suitable and imposing ceremonies, and the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of Masons will probably co-operate be placed over the remains of Mr. Girard at

> SHOCKING PICTURE.—A young woman lodg. ing in a cellar, No. 293 Ann Street, Boston, died from destitution and exposure to the death were elicited before the Coroner's existence in any community, civilized or bar-

I, Eliza McGilvery, being duly sworn, dessi pose as follows—I reside in the cellar of house 293 Ann-st., have lived there two months; T and watched with Margaret, who was sick; I became acquainted with Margaret in Lowell; she and I worked in the factories; Resolved, That his Excellency the Gover- Margaret drank hard and visited the dancing association, in each of our neighborhoods, ple of color in their voluntary emigration bought a cent's worth of milk last night and gave her the half of it; I got up very early this morning; I found my clothes and Mar-"THE COMMONWEALTH" is the title of a garet's clothes wet and frozen; I have had by the Police this morning, Margaret asked "Commonwealth and Emancipator," is made dead; this was about 10 o'clock; I knew did not tell the Police she was sick ! I don't knowwhat caused her death; except expeaure and heavy drinking; all the money I have is 12 cents; I have eat nothing to-day.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week. SFCOND-DAY, Jan. 6.

In the Senate, a message was received from the House, with 24 private bills passed by that body, which were taken up, each read twice, and appropriately referred Mr. Smith made a speech upon the bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims for spoliation committed by the French prior to 1801. Mr. Mangum made a speech in defense of Gen. Taylor's

n oppor-

ent the

be well

Cause

order

iy when

al have

enough

egation.

ne—few

Fourth-

ie First

Lewis,

The or

follows :

Cenyon;

ecrating

arge by

lowship

cluding

V. н.

Associ-

lina, at

wife's

Jarolina

e ques-

solemn

relation

ate Mr.

ination.

be held

isters, in

e edit-

to 68, to suspend the rules, and allow Mr. prevent starvation, and divided the meat of the last year by \$58,757 9. Julian to present the memorial of the Annual Meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana, against the Fugitive Slave Bill, and asking its repeal.

In the SENATE, an adverse report was presented on the House resolution, authorizing the assignment of Bounty Land warrants. Much time was spent in a partizan debate on the removal of Gen. Lane and Col. Wel-

In the House, the principal business was a debate on the contested election case between Perkins and Morrison, of New Hampshire. It seems that Gen. Wilson, a representative, resigned to go to California. Subsequent to his election, the district was altered by the Legislature. In the election to fill the vacancy, Perkins had the majority in the old district, but Morrison had the majority in the new. Morrison received the certificate, and Perkins claims the seat. Perkins is a Free Soiler.

FOURTH-DAY, Jan. 8.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented petitions from inventors, praying for protection stock from the emigrants, and are conse- 141 58. The expenditure \$260,228 04. to private claims. The bill for the settle- have been at any previous period. Many \$994,225 60. ment of Land Claims in California was ta- believe these Indians are headed and led on | The Mariner's Fund amounts to \$154,223 ken up, and Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate by white men, whose object is to secure the 70. in opposition to Mr. Benton's amendment.

In the House, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means reported bills for appropriations to the West Point Academy; for the payment of Navy Pensions; and the expenses of Indian and Post Office Departments for 1852. A resolution to give another slice of the Public Lands for the benefit of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, was referred; also a bill for the payment of awards made by Mexican Boundary Commission. An effort was made to resume the consideration of the New-Hampshire contested election case, but Mr. Stanton of Ky. called attention to the fact that it was the Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and thereupon the House adjourned. FIFTHDAY, Jan. 9.

AIn the SENATE, the bill providing for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence River are now leaving, with their stock, for fear bill to change the places of holding U. S. diciary.

weight or increasing the proportion of al- mules are needed to transport the feeble ed. loy in American silver for the purpose of women and helpless children over the mountpreventing its exportation. The House took | ains and across the deserts. up the New Hampshire contested Election Case, but without finally disposing of it ad-

were passed, and several new bills reported. An animated debate occurred on a bill grant-50,000 acres of the Public Lands to Wisconsin, for purposes of Internal Improvement; which bill was finally ordered to be engrossed. The report of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the abolition of flogging, was received, and the Senate adjourned to Second-day.

In the House, Mr. Evans of Ohio, intro duced a bill granting Treasury Scrip instead of Land to those persons entitled to Bounty Land under the act of September last, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Several bills were introduced with a view of disposing of the Public Domain among which was one by Mr. Bennett, of New York, granting to N. Y. State Public Lands for School and Railroad purposes equal in proportion to those already granted to Illinois. The New Hampshire contested election was decided in favor of the sitting member, and the House adjourned.

SABBATH-DAY, Jan. 11. The SENATE was not in session.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, discussed the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage. Mr. Phelps, of Mo., ad-

foreign debt. The expenditures of the en- put two additional balls into him, and then suing year exclusive of the expenses of the ventured to approach him.

Convention, are estimated at \$80,000. The total value of taxable property is \$137,443,-Tribune.

Starvation among the Overland Emigrants.

The Osceola Independent, of Dec. 14. publishes a letter from Wm. Waldo, which gives a horrible picture of the sufferings of the overland emigrants to California. The letter is dated at Truckee River, Emigrant Road, Sept. 30, and says:-

I have now been upon this horrible road more than one month, during which time I fering and misery. Too often have I seen ance 30th of September last, of \$54,521 08. removal of Gen. Lane from office in Oregon. families, who, from all appearances, had been extra rank of Lieutenant-General conferred few days since, that the best food he ate for giving a total of \$3,007,079 87. on Gen. Scott. A' bill was reported to fa- sixteen days was a faithful dog that had folamong about twenty men. I have seen hunman from St. Louis on Humboldt river, a few days since, lying by the side of the road in the last agonies of death, caused by star- ordinary expenses of government for the fisa ten days journey up Humboldt River, where I found many persons without one pound of provision, although four hundred miles from Sacramento City. And what makes their situation worse, they have suffered from starvation until they are so weak | \$43,265 08 over the preceding year. they can scarcely walk. These people have been robbed by the Indians, even to their blankets. Although the nights are cold and chilly, and it requires two or three blankets debt is \$6,359,693 32. to keep a man comfortable, yet many of these people have neither blankets nor coats. on the same fund, is \$16,171,109 16. The hostile Indians are very numerous, becoming very bold, and are killing the emi- \$272,880 12: the revenue, \$57,948 12; the grants daily. They conceal themselves in amount of expenditure, \$43,869 59. too weak to carry their guns, fall an easy the expenditure, \$326,030,06. prey to the savages.

emigrants' stock. Several families have disappeared, for which no account can be given, when off the road or taken prisoners.

overland emigration of 1850. Such an amount of suffering never has been experienced by the American people since the settlement of the country; and I sincerely hope that it may never be my lot during life again to witness such scenes of suffering and amount of taxes is \$6,312,787 33. misery. The snow is now four inches deep upon the mountain, and the rivers rising, and in fifteen days from this time, in all probability, the mountains will be covered with places much deeper. There will not be a trader on this side of the mountains after the 5th of October. The greater part of them

leave here to-night to relieve the sufferers on the Humboldt, and shall carry back flour a vessel on fire. At 12 30 M. she came up and beef sufficient to enable 1,000 persons In the SENATE, several engrossed bills to cross the Desert. We have relieved emigrants from almost every State in the Union. Those from the city of St. Louis have been diately about the wreck. The wreck the greatest sufferers. Then come those from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Missouri. Probably fifty from New York and Pennsyl. vania have been relieved, three families from | were hanging by the rigging about the bows. Louisiana, and about twenty men from Georgia, and from every State more or less.

Panther Shot.

and partly buried the carcase. over \$360,000 a year in addition to the ordi- other through his body; the fourth shot ed. nary expenses of the State. By the year brought him to the ground. The dog having 1852, with improvements in the revenue now regained courage, rushed in upon him. system, and other favorable causes, it is es. but one bite of the dying Panther sent him was killed by the explosion of the Anglotimated that the Treasury will be able with- back howling with pain, when springing to Norman, near New Orleans, reached this in that year to appropriate the sum of \$100. his feet the ferocious animal ran some 20 000 to the payment of the principal of the rods and fell dead. Mr. P., to make sure,

Finances of New York State.

The following abstract of the Annual Report of the Comptroller, shows at a glance the condition of the finances of the State of New York

The several funds belonging to the State, are the General, Canal, Literature, Common School, United States Deposit, Bank, and certain Trust Funds, as also the Sinking Fund, established for the payment of the Public Debts.

The amount of revenue for the General Fund for the fiscal year was \$881,241 57 have witnessed every grade of human suf- Amount of drafts \$826,720 29, leaving a bal-

The balance in the treasury on 30th Sep-

Law. The House refused, by a vote of 119 as long as he could, but finally killed him to ordinary expenditures exceeded the receipts had made a claim against the Haytien Gov.

The amount of warrants drawn on the dreds so weak that they reeled and stagger- Treasury for the same period was \$2,490,ed as they walked along the road. Saw one | 147 60, leaving a balance on hand Sept. 30th, of \$508.932 25. The estimated revenue applicable for the

vation. Have just reached this point, after | cal year commencing 1st Oct. last, is \$672. The estimated expenditures for the same

> period, \$602,443 27. The gross revenue of the Canal for the fiscal year was \$3,486,172 30, an increase of

The entire State debt, exclusive of contingencies, is \$22,532,802 40. The amount of the General Fund State

The amount of the Canal debt chargeable The capital of the Literature Fund is

the thickets and ravines, and fire upon the The Capital of the Common School Fund emigrants as they pass; those on foot being is \$2,290,673 23; the revenue, \$463,554 13;

. The capital of the United States Deposit The Indians have taken a great deal of Fund is \$4,014,529 73. The revenue \$269,from the importation of fabrics manufactured | quently well mounted; and by picking up | Debt of the Bank Fund, on the 30th Sepin foreign countries by machinery patented the firearms thrown away by the weak and tember, \$656,454 79. Aggregate contributof St. Pauls, the U.S. agent—who persuade in the United States. A number of petitions exhausted, they are also well armed, which tion by the several banks pledged for the ed them to leave when the U.S. troops

The present number of chartered banks in the state is 73. Aggregate amount of who have either been killed by the Indians their capital, \$27,664,860. Circulation, \$20,-659,178 50. Free banks are 136. The I have only mentioned a few of the thou. whole amount of notes issued to them, outsand calamities which have befallen the standing first December last, was \$14,203,-115, for the redemption of which the Controller holds securities to the amount of \$14.

The total amount of real and personal estate in the state is \$724,874,293. The total

Arrival of the Crescent City.

The steamer Crescent City, from Chasnow from five to ten feet deep, and in many gres, arrived at New York on the Sth inst., bringing 400 passengers, and \$1,500, 000 in gold dust on freight, and a large amount in the hands of the passengers. She was detained at Chagres 3 days, with all was made the special order for the 28th inst. of being in the snow storms of the Sierra passengers on board, waiting the arrival of Several engrossed bills were passed. The Nevada. From the best information I can the specie train from Panama. The cause get, there is yet between 100 and 200 fami- of the detention was a robbery which occur-Courts in Vermont was ordered to be en- lies and probably 2,000 men in the most per- red on the 23d Dec. As the last detachgrossed. Mr. Gwin's bill to settle private fect state of destitution far back of this ment of the specie train was 7 miles out of land claims in California was taken up and place, without stock or provisions, and many Panama, it was attacked by a party of 16 discussed by Messrs. Benton and Gwin, and of them without blankets or comfortable men, all armed to the teeth. Five mules finally referred to the Committee on the Ju- clothing. If the winter sets in early, I can- were led into the woods and \$100,000 taken not see any possible chance for these people from them. But through the exertions of In the House, Mr. Chandler asked but did to cross the mountains. I have at my com- parties having charge of the train, and assistnot obtain leave to introduce a resolution in- mand 3,000 lbs. of fat beef and 3,000 lbs. of ance from Panama, it was all recovered structing the Committee on Commerce to in- flour, besides 30 mules and horses, which with the exception of about \$6,000. Two Toronto, which vessel was totally lost on quire into the expediency of diminishing the will answer for food; but the horses and of the robbers were taken, one badly wound- Mantanilla Reef on Thursday, Jan. 2d. The

> On Monday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock P. M. lat 35° 07' N. and long 73° 00' W. the Cre-I have fitted out an expedition, and will scent City made a brilliant light bearing N E. On running for it she discovered it to be with the wreck, run as near as prudent across her stern, and lay to a sufficient time to ascertain that there were ne boats immewas a brig of about 230 tons; the deck raime entirely burnt off to the water's edge. vessel's class. The bowsprit and other spars She appeared to be an American vessel and

SEIZURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP NIAG-The Potsdam N. Y. Mercury, of Jan. 1, ARA.—The Boston Daily Advertiser says: says: The well-known hunter, Mr. Charles | The steamer Niagara, which arrived at this armeter of this town, who has been out in port on Sunday morning Jan. 5, has been the woods the last two months deer-hunting, seized by the Collector under the following killed a few days since in the town of Bel- circumstances. It appears that on Monday mont, in Franklin County, a large Panther night Mr Charles R. Sturgis, Custom House or Catamount, measuring nine feet in ex- watchman, who was on duty on Cunard treme length, and weighing 247 pounds. Mr. wharf, had his attention drawn to a boat Parmeter came upon the track while hunting, leaving the wharf. He hailed the boat, and and the next day, with a dog, started with upon boarding her, found a quantity of silks, the determination to hunt him up. After a sating and lace goods, in bags, lying on the short distance he struck the trail and soon bottom. Two officers of the Customs, who having produced four hogs, weighing in the came to where, with a single bound, he had were sleeping in an office on the wharf, were aggregate 2,376 lbs. killed and split entirely open a huge buck, called, and took possession of the goods in apparently carried the same about 20 rods, the boat, as well as others of similar kind which were upon the wharf. In all, nine note or talent. They could obtain treble the Following on in pursuit, Mr. P. soon came bags of goods were recovered, and on Thurs- amount of salary to what could be got in this to a mountain ridge with huge shelving rocks, day they were removed to the U. S. store- country, and, still more, they are generally vocated a charge of three cents on prepaid in a chasm under one of which he found the house. In the mean while, a posse of Cus paid. letters, and five cents on letters not prepaid. Panther's den. His dog, with hair erect and tom House officers visited the steamer, and Mr. Matteson, of N. Y. would go for the exhibiting extreme fear, refused to enter, made a thorough search, but discovered nolowest rate he could get. Mr. Dunham, of when Mr. P., tying a rope around the dog's thing further connected with the matter. The ciety of La." has been postponed in New Sam'l Merritt, Is., was in favor of a uniform rate of five neck, entered himself, dragging his dog after value of the goods recovered, is probably Orleans to the 22d of February, in conse- A. M. Babcock, him. The Panther fled by another entrance not far from \$5000. The boatman states quence of the death of two of its membersand took to a very tall spruce tree near by. that he is ignorant of the name of the man Finances of Illinois.—The Governor of Mr. P. now climbed the ledge of rocks over- who employed him to take the goods and glo-Norman." Illinois, in his message to the Legislature, head, and thus found himself on a level with himself to Governor's Island. The facts besays that the public debt amounts to \$15,- the tree top and distant about fifty feet from ing communicated to the Collector, he or-627,500. The unsold canal lands are esti- the same. The Panther was almost hid in dered the goods to be retained, and station which they intend to remove, in consequence mated to be worth \$4,000,000. Indiana has the dense top, but catching a glimpse of him ed officers on board the steamer to keep of dislike and persecution from their present E. Darrow, liquidated, as we learn by the message of he fired in quick succession two balls into possession until the matter had been repre-neighbors. the Governor, in principal and interest, by his body. The Panther had now placed sented to the Secretary of the Tressury. taxation alone, the sum of \$2,529,156, and himself, with eye fixed on Mr. P., in the atti- None of the officers of the steamer are imhas paid interest on its foreign debt, including tude of springing, when Mr. P., having ing the January interest, 1851, the sum of quickly reloaded both barrels of his gun, \$789,269, making a total of \$3,268,425, or fired one into the back of his neck, and the release of the vessel will probably be order.

> THE REMAINS OF ALFRED STILLMAN, Who city last week by the ship Union, and after the usual funeral services, were interred at Plainfield, N. J.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—A dispatch from New Orleans, Jan. 5, says that ing one pound of powdered rosin with three late advices from Central America confirm pounds of lard the mass becomes semi-fluid the report of a declaration of war between at 70°. He supposes the discovery will be the States of Honduras and San Salvador useful to those who burn lard or use it for and Guatemala. Mr. Chatfield says official-

ly that the British Government will interfere We have received important intelligence from Yucatan, by which we learn that a desperate battle had occurred between the whites and the Indians, in which the latter were victorious, and 300 of the whites killed.

SUMMARY.

Letters from Cape Haytien to December 12, received per the brig Edward Prescott, In the House of Representatives, an brought up in the enjoyment of every luxury, tember, 1849, was \$471,725 57. The amount at Holmes Hole, state that Capt. Mayo, of unsuccessful attempt was made to get the feasting upon the carcases of dead oxen. received from all sources during the year, the brig Leander of Boston, who had been imprisoned there on a charge of smuggling, had been released, the Government acknow-The surplus on hand, on the 30th Septem- ledging that the evidence did not substancilitate the carrying out of the Bounty Land lowed him from home; that he saved him ber, 1849, was \$113,279 22, showing that the tiate the charge. Mr. Wilson, the U.S. Agent, einment for \$3000 damages for the imprisonment of Capt. Mayo, detention of vessel, &c. but it had not been allowed and probably would not be.

A boiler in the forge works of Messrs Ranstead, Dearborn & Co., manufacturers of locomotive cranks and car axles, at Commercial Point, Dorchester, Massachusetts, exploded Jan. 7, shortly after the operations of the day had commenced. The principal part of the boiler was projected, with fearful velocity, through the side of the building, distance of about 300 feet. There were about forty men at work in the building, but two of whom, fortunately, were injured.

There has been an arrival at St. Joseph from Salt Lake City. They left the 22d October. They represent the Salt Lake valley as being in a prosperous condition. Eleven persons composed the party, and brought in from \$75,000 to \$80,000. They suffered a great deal from the recent cold weather—one night they had five mules frozen to death.

The Prairie du Chien Patriot announces, with a good deal of satisfaction, that the Winnebago Indians have all been removed by the address and efficiency of H. M. Rice, and reports were presented, mostly referring makes them far more dangerous than they principal and interest of the above stock, could not accomplish it even by force—at least without bloodshed.

> tending to devote some weeks, in company with the officers of the Coast Survey, to a scientific examination of the Coast of Florida, with a particular view to the coal formations of that region.

A letter in the Journal of Commerce says that a mode of making hydrogen gas from water has been discovered at Paris. The writer gives no account of the process, but says it is very simple and easier to use than by the use of a burner of plating,

A. dispatch dated Boston, Jan. 11, says that Addison Gillmore, President of the Watertown at 11 o'clock the previous night, of Disease of the Heart. He had been dancing but a few minutes before his death. His

Letters from Catskill announce the death at that place of Rev. Dr. Porter and Samuel L. Penfield, Esq., an elder of the Doctor's church. They have been associated in church fellowship for many years, and in their death are not divided, both dying on the same day, and within half an hour of each The brig Vandalia, from New Orleans, ar

rived at Charleston, Jan. 11, having on board the officers, crew and passengers of the ship sufferers had been on the wreck forty hours when rescued. Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, second

son of the late Earl of Dunmore, and nephew of the Duke of Hamilton, was married in Wadsworth of Genesee, New York.

Stephen Chase, Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H.. on the 7th inst. His disease was typhoid The chain plates sufficed to designate the fever. Prof. Chase was 37 years old. He was graduated in 1832, and elected Professor of Methematics in 1838.

> The dwelling house of Samuel Whipple, on the 9th ult., and sad to tell, four children were in the house, three of whom were burned to death. The fourth may survive.

Among the Post Offices recently establish. ed is that of New-Bada, Decatur Co., Iowa, of which Gen. Ladislaus Ujhazy, late Governor of Comorn, has been appointed Post-

There is quite a competition among the townships of Hunterdon county, N. J., as to which can produce the heaviest porkers, Everittstown at present stands "A No. 1."it

A London paper says that America is the land of promise for dramatic persons of any

The meeting of the "New England So- David Stillman, Jr. killed by the explosion of the steamship "An- D. Burdick, Wakefield, R. I.

The Shakers of New Hampshire have R. Jerome, Waterford, Ct. purchased a large tract of land in Ohio, to E. B. Champlin,

A Board of Officers will assemble in the

so long disgraced the statute 8 of the State. Amos Green, Berlin, R. Stillman, Brookfield The whole number of School Districts in H. B. Babcock, "

The entire amount of city taxes levied in Abner Mills, New York for the year 1850 was \$3,230.085.

Prof. Olmstead has discovered that by mixgreasing machinery.

A Building Society, with a capital of \$500,ter for an act of incorporation.

Cardinal Wiseman has received autograph letters of congratulation from the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, and the President of the French Republic.

The French sloop of war Syaacuse has landed at San Francisco one hundred and fifty of the celebrated 'Garde Mobile' who were sent out by the French Government.

ing to the late Duke of Cambridge, has been sold for \$577; and another by the same maker. for \$700. The report of the robbery and murder of

esse Funk, an extensive dealer in cattle in McLean County, III, is contradicted. The whole story was a hoax.

forty-eight nours ending the previous Sun- Portions in Metrical Form, Beflections, Notes, Questions day night, sixty sail of vessels entered the on each Chapter, Dates for every day in the year, Fami golden gate from sea.

On the western lakes, last year, 10 steamboats and 21 sail vessels were totally lost, with 395 lives, and \$558,926 in property.

James Sullivan, a workman aged 30, was cilled on Saturday morning, at the steam rolling millof Lazell, Perkins & Co., Bridge-

The homestead exemption act of New York, exempting from legal process land and buildings to the value of \$1000, went into operation Jan. 1.

Gerrit Smith paid \$5000 towards the bail of William L. Chaplin. The whole sum was

The Census of New Jersey shows a popuation of 489,381, being an increase of 116,-075 in ten years.

The winter in New Brunswick is the severest that has been known for years. Snow is six to eight feet deep in places. The furniture of Derrynane Abbey, Daniel

O'Connell's former home, has been seized and sold for debt.

The population of Troy, N. Y., is 28,785. That of West Troy, 7,562.

New York Markets-January 13, 1851. Ashes Pots \$5 56 a 5 62; Pearls 5 62.

Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 81 a 4 87 for State, 4 87 a 5 00 for Michigan and Indiana, 5 06 a 5 12 for pure Grain-Wheat, not much doing, in consequence of says it is very simple and easier to use than the firmness of holders; a lot of Long Island brought Mr. Paine's. The hydrogen is carbonized 1 05. Barley 88 a 93c. Rye 77cl Oats, 48 a 51c. for Jersey, 52 a 53c. for River, 55c. for Canal. Corn 68 a

Provisions-Pork, 9 25 for old prime; 12 25 for old mess. 14 00 for new. Beef. 4 87 a 6 00 for prime, 8 25 Western Railroad, fell dead at a ballroom at a 10 00 for mess. Lard 8 a 9c. Butter, a 12c. for scholars. In the department of Book Notices the Mo-Ohio and inferior State, 14 a 17 c. for Western dairies. | thodist Quarterly has no equal among American Reviews.

Wool-Domestic Fleece is selling at 42c, for medium, 48 to 55c, for fine. Pulled, 35c, for No. 1.

At Berlin, N. Y., on the 28th ult., by Eld. James H. Cochran, Mr. Charles F. Green to Miss Ann E. Ran-DOLPH, all of Berlin.

On First-day, Dec. 22, 1850, by Rev. Joseph Wood, Mr. R. B. Davis, of McKean Co., Pa., to Miss. Louisa A. Ensign, of the same place. At New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 1, 1851, by Eld. W.

3. Gillett, Mr. Augustus S. Case, of Princeton, to Miss EMELINE RUNYON, of the former place. In New Bremen, on the 25th of Dec., 1850, by Wm. Miss Annis Stillman, of New Bremen.

In Hopkinton, R. I., Dec. 30th, HANNAH BURDICK. elict of Ichabod Burdick, aged 80 years. This aged Church of Hopkinton, and it may truly be said of her. 'Here is the faith and pattence of the saints." been called at various times to drink deep of the cup of Scotland on the 14th Dec. to Miss Elizabeth was always cheerful. In all the intercourse of life, the Wadsworth, only daughter of the late Mr. Christian shone out. Her piety had won the respect of all who knew her. For more than a year she was calmly waiting for her earthly tabernacle to be dissolved in order that she might occupy that building of God, that before her departure, she spoke of the preciousness of and full of faith, giving glory to God.

In Plainfield. N. J., on the 3d inst., of typhus fever, MARY F. RANDOLPH, in the 23d year of her age. The subject of this notice had for a number of years been much exercised in relation to her own salvation, but and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the in Holt County, Mo., was destroyed by fire that anxiety appeared to be accompanied, in her mind. by an unusual degree of diffidence, doubt, and fear: and though such as were most intimately acquainted with her were satisfied that her heart had been renewed, and urged her to confess Christ openly before men, she did not do so until a few weeks before she was called to try the realities of the world unseen. During the late revival in the Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place, she made a profession of her faith, was baptized, and need not be told that it is impossible to get up a Magabecame a member of the Church; and when aware that zine entirely original at the same prices at which those she must soon die, she rejoiced that she had done so, and only regretted that she had not done it before. And, requesting the family not to weep for her, but let her go to the Saviour who called for her, she soon departed. we trust, to be with Christ.

S S. Griswold, C. Waldo, I. F. Heazlet, W. G. Quibell, G. H. Babcock, A. B. Burdick, G. Crandall, A. Babcock, J. C. Maxson, H. W. Stillman, E. Konigmacher, R. B. Davis, Wm. Maxson, J. Whitford.

RECEIPTS.

W. Phillips, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 7 No. 52 scribers to the Knickerbocker Magazine

2 00 2 00 L. M. Cafflyn, Blackstone, Mass. 1 00 T. M. Clarke, Pequonuc, Ct. 2 00 2 00 " 52 2 00 C. Steward. 1 00 Lester. 2 00 C. S. Rogers, 2 00 G. A. Dunu, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 Wm. S. Dunham, A. D. Titsworth, New Brunswick, 2 00 D.W.F. Randolph, N.Market, N.J. 2 00 Petitions are now circulating in Illinois H. Konigmacher, Ephrata, Pa. for a Repeal of the Black Laws which have C. Waldo, Edinboro, Pa. 2 00 Massachusetts, by the last official returns, was Olive Scriven, Petersburg, 2 00 B. C. C. Parker, New York,

4.00

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Geo. F. Rogers,

Christian Psalmody—Pocket Edition

IN compliance with requests from various quarters L the publisher of the New Hymn Book-Christian Psalmody—has issued a second edition, on lighter paper and with smaller margins, by which the bulk and weight of the books are reduced about one third, rendering them much more convenient for carrying in the pocket. The price is also reduced 121 cents per copy. Those wishing books, of either edition, can now be supplied 000, is now organizing in Buffalo, and will Price of the larger edition from 75 cents to \$1 50, according to the application to the Legislature this winder the for an act of incorporation of the smaller edition from 623 cents to \$1 00. Orders should be ad dressed to Geo. B. Utter, No. 9 Sprace-st., New York.

New York and Boston Steamboats.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. Inland route, without ferry, change of cars or baggage!
The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and
COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazee, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sun days excepted,) from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Stonington A favorite violin, by Straduarius, belong- at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train to the late Duke of Cambridge, has been from Boston. The C. Vanderbilt will leave New York Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Leave Stonington Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The Commodore will leave New York Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Stonington Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Illustrated Domestic Bible.

NTOW PUBLISHING IN NUMBERS, on the letand 15th of each month. In addition to the authorized version, this edition contains Seven Hundred Engrav The Pacific News states that within the ings, Three Steel Maps, very full References, Poetical Record, Chronological Order, &c., &c.

The whole Bible will be completed in 25 Numbers of 56 pages each, making when finished a volume of 1,400 pages, small quarto, of very convenient size for family or private reading. It is peculiarly valuable for Sunday School Teachers. Every Sabbath School should have a copy of it, and it should be in every family where there are children. The Engravings are not introduced for show, but are real illustrations, and serve to explain the text. This feature will render it very attractive for the young, and will serve more than any other means to fix the Sacred Word permanently in the

The N. Y. Recorder says: "It strikes us as better itted to its sphere than any other similar work. We

have great pleasure in commending it to our readers." The Christian Observer (Phila.) says: "We cheerfully commend it as one of the most complete and convenient, as well as one of the cheapest Family Bibles that has appeared.'

AGENTS WANTED to obtain subscribers in New York, Brooklyn, and other places. To Ministers, Theological Students, and others who would feel an interest in circulating such a work, the most liberal terms will be allowed. Address, post paid, SAMUEL HUESTON,

139 Nassau-st., New York.

Methodist Quarterly Review.

TIHIS Review contains 160 pages Octavo, printed on I fine paper. At the subscription price of two DOL-LARS a year, in advance, it is the cheapest Quarterly Journal now issued. The publishers issue it at this low The Boston Traveler states that Prof.

Nine millions of dollars are annually raisgassiz is about to proceed to the South in.

Nine millions of dollars are annually raised in Eugland for charitable purposes.

> While the theology of the Methodist Episcopal Church s the standard for the Review, its tone is large and liberal, and its range of topics, not only in Biblical but General Literature, is extensive, as its Table of Contents will show. Its contributors are among the ablest writers in this country, of various religious denominations. In the Department of Literary Intelligence, this Journal is so unusually full and rich as to be almost indispen-

desirable medium of Literary Advertising. All advertisements, and books for notice, should be sent to the Editor, Rev. J. M'Clintock, D. D., 200 Mulberry st.

The Publishers subjoin a few notices from the Press during the last year:-

The editor is able to make, and does make a Quarterly which deserves a cordial reception among all Christian

As an organ of one of the most efficient branches o the Christian Church in this country, it deserves to be read by all who would preserve a thorough acquaintance It is altogether the most agreeable of American Quar-Methodism is not the one exclusive topic. The whole field of religion, literature, and science is traversed, and

Its Literary Intelligence is not surpassed in copious ess by any other Quarterly.

A high, scholar-like, and liberal spirit pervades the Louisville Examiner. which it is the organ. Its character as a repository of literary information is [N. Y. Recorder. The work shows the traits of learned and accomplish-

ed editorship, and is an ornament to our national jour-

[N. Y. Evangelist. We are glad to find that the editor has made arrange ments to secure a regular German correspondence, which The editor's cultivated taste, comprehensive learning, and literary vigilance, admirably quelify him to give a record of intellectual progress in every civilized country, such as we look for in vain in any cotemporary periodi-cal. [Harper's New Monthly Magazine.]

LANE & SCOTT. 200 Mulberry-st., New York.

Knickerbocker Magazine for 1851. EDITED BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

N one of the chapters of the Constitution of the State advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America." It has ever been the highest purpose of the Knickerbocker to elevate the standard of American Literature. It has been the medium of introducing many of our most popuin sustaining a good American Magazine, entirely national made up from foreign sources are sold. The unremitted efforts of the Editor and Publisher will be continued to

has received, since it passed into his hands, has determined to offer to the old patrons, and to all new subscribers, a splendid engraving recently published in this city, by Messrs. Goupil, Vibert & Co., from a painting by a well-known American artist, William S. Mount, Esq. This Print is entitled.

"MUSIC IS CONTAGIOUS." It is 19 by 24 inches, is printed on beautiful paper, The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing and when framed will make a valuable and elegant orna-Society acknowledges the receipt of the following ment for the drawing-room or parlor. The price of the sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— Engraving is three dollars. It will be given to all sub-" 52 subscription for 1851 in advance, or, during the, month " 52 of January, 1851, and to all new subscribers who com-" 52 mence with January, 1851, and pay in advance. To " 52 entitle subscribers to the Engraving, all payments must be made to the Publisher. Subscribers who owe for " 52 more than one year will be expected to settle all arrears " 3 and pay for 1851, to entitle them to the Engraving. The bills of specie paying banks in all parts of the country " 52 will be received in payment. The Engraving will be rolled on a stick, and so securely done up, that it can be sent to California, or any other part of the United States, with perfect safety. The number for January, 1851, will commence the thirty-seventh volume of this " 52 work.

ST. LEDGER; OR, THE THREADS OF LIFE. " 20
The Publisher has great pleasure in announcing to the readers of the Knickerbocker; and to the public generally, that he has effected an arrangement with Mr. " 52 RICHARD B. KIMBALL, the author of this popular and " 7 " 52 extraordinary Romance, to give the Sequel in the pages of this Magazine. The first chapter appears in the January number, and will be continued regularly until completed. This work has already passed through three editions in this country, and two in England, and has received more favorable notices from the American and 52 English press than any work of fiction which has been issued during the last five years.

7 7 26
TERES—\$5 per annum, in advance: All letters on business must be addressed, post-paid, to

8 AMUEL HUBSTON, Publisher,

139 Nassua-street, New York.

December.

BY WM. OLAND BOURNE. I have December in my heart. And piercing winds blow cold and keen-They rudely rend the robes apart In which my spring-time Hope was seen. With frosty hand I strive to wind

The scattered things around my frame-And some broad oak to get behind To wake my love-fire's dying flame

In my bright greenwood I behold The once loved trees all stripped and bare, And, shivering, I endure the cold, Leafless, like them, in my despair. The hills which once I loved to climb In buoyant toil, with Hope in view,

Have lost the spirit's summer time, And wear a drear, unwelcome hue. My soul's wide fields of ripening grain That promised golden harvests all. Are blighted with untimely rain,

And scorching drouths, and sere-brown fall. The silver stream that flowed along In June's bright day, a flashing tide. Is frozen; and the boatman's song

Is hushed-my oar is laid aside. The trees where once I gathered fruit Creak with the pain of frosted limbs And sitting at the sapless root The driving snow my sight bedims

How fall Life's storms upon my way! How pass Life's years from birth till death! The Spring is Autumn in My day, And Summer brings me Winter's breath.

It is December! and erewhile My sorrowing years shall all be past My dying Hope on Sorrow's isle
Asks, "Shall December always last?" The winds sweep by nor heed my woe

While all around the drifting snow In trackless plains my grave appears. Yet comes there, with the Old Year's toll. In one faint gleam of Hope's pure ray, In answer, "No! Endure, O Soul! December shall be turned to May.

[Poems of Hope and Action.

The frost makes crystals of my tears

The Mormon City.

An overland traveling correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer furnishes the following descriptive sketch of the Mormon capital of Utah :-

who desire. This field was moving with anxieties of his friend. sickle when we were at the lake, and a finer the succeeding evening, on the banks of the thing that I could earn went with it. I scraa superior whiteness. We were convinced migled sensibility and firmness which belong- stripped of everything. I had become a that no country in the world could produce ed to the occasion. better crops than this valley, or larger "I shall never forget this scene as long as It is but a few months since this unfortunate

other settlements of this people in the vicin- in its prodigality, had produced, about to Soon after a judgment of a large amount ity, there cannot be far from 30,000 inhabi- meet in mortal combat. Whilst Tattnall was obtained in favor of his client. The money tants. Forty miles south they have a village, was loading Randolph's pistol, I approach- was paid over to him on Friday, and before and another 110 miles farther south, among ed my friend, I believed, for the last time. I Sunday morning it was all gone. He then the Utah Indians-I suppose-where fine took his hand; there was not in its touch the saw that disgrace and punishment would folforests of all kinds of timber abound, while quivering of one pulsation. He turned to low exposure. Pawning his office furniture little or none for mechanical purposes, ex- me and said, 'Clay is calm, but not vidic- and law-books, he raised the wind enough to cepting pine, grows in the vicinity of the tive-I hold my purpose, Hamilton, in any enable him to leave the city clandestinely.

&c.; not even the semblance of true piety is king their position, the fact turned out as Mr. warm spring which has been brought into before the word, with the muzzle down. the city, and public baths erected. The wa- "The moment this event took place, Gen. is rigorously exacted.

ded well for bearing

minded man, without the "hard horse" sense of Joe Smith or many of those who 41 North-Third street, Philadelphia. surround him; his quiet, good-natured disposition-in short, his amiableness of character has, and will keep him, the leader of Latter Day Saints.

This valley is capable of sustaining miles wide, and from 160 to 180 miles long; on in their midst. We copy one, as a spenearly the whole valley is fit for cultivation cimen if irrigation be resorted to. Hemmed in on all sides by mountains, upon whose tops lie perpetual snow, one would suppose that the climate is much cooler than it really is in both summer and winter.

Randolph's Duel with Clay.

ilton, I have determined to receive, without into which he finally fell. returning, Clay's fire; nothing shall induce me to harm a hair of his head; I will not posit \$50 a week for safe keeping with his grave; but when the sod of Virginia rests one individual to pay this tribute upon mine.' His eyes filled, and, resting his head upon The city of the Great Salt Lake is beauti- Tattnall would take the stude and refuse to it another visit. On arriving at his home he fully laid out, within a short distance of the go out with him.' I, however, sought Col. made the usual deposit. "That night," we western slope of the mountain forming the Tattnall, and we repaired about midnight to use his own words, "I dreamed of nothing justice done to the Africans. But if it were eastern end of the valley. It contains eleven Mr. Randolph's lodgings, whom we found but the raffle. I was haunted with the or twelve thousand inhabitants, who are reading Milton's great poem. For some thoughts of my good luck. When I awoke mostly engaged in agriculture, though a moments he did not permit us to say one in the morning I was impatient for the evenportion of their time is devoted to mechani- word in relation to the approaching duel; ing to come. All day I counted the hours a general one in favor of mercy and pity?" cal pursuits, when understood. The streets and he at once commenced one of those de- till the clock struck the time when I could of the city intersect each other at right lightful criticisms on a passage of this poet, resume the game. As soon as it was fairly gles, and each block is half a mile square, in which he was wont so enthusiastically to dark, I was again at the table. But I had with an alley from east to west, and north indulge. After a pause, Col. Tattnall re- lost my luck. I played late, but could not to south. Each block is called a ward, and marked, 'Mr. Randolph, I am told you have win, though my losses were small. I conhas a bishop to preside over its government, determined not to return Mr. Clay's fire; I tinued the game till my opponents closed. whose duties are to act as magistrates, tax must say to you, my dear sir, if I am only to Returning the next night, I was again uncollectors, and preachers, as well as street go out to see you shot down, you must find lucky. I lost in small sums to such an commissioners. The city and all the farming some other friend.' Mr. Randolph remark- amount that I was obliged to break in upon lands are irrigated by streams of beautiful ed that it was his determination. After the deposit of \$50, and for the first time failwater, which flow from the adjacent moun-much conversation on the subject, I induced ed to intrust it with my wife. I became tains. These streams have been with great Col. Tattnall to allow Mr. Randolph to take more and more excited. My brain seemed labor and perseverance led in every direc- his own course, as his withdrawl, as one of on fire. I urged my companions to higher tion. In the city they flow on each side of the friends, might lead to very injurious mis- play. But all to no purpose. I seemed the different streets, and their waters are let constructions. At last Mr. Randolph, smi- doomed to the worst fate. At this stage of upon the inhabitants' gardens at regular peling, said, 'Well, Tattnall, I promise you one my career, I was introduced to the Faro Tariods, so likewise upon the extensive fields thing, if I see the devil in Clay's eye, and ble by a notorious gambler. Here I began of grain lying to the south of the city. There that with malice prepense, he means to take to play, flushed with the hope that fortune is a field thirty miles long by six and ten my life, I may change my mind.' A remark would turn. My ill-luck pursued me. I lost wide, a portion of which is cultivated by any I knew he made merely to propitiate the

amount to the acre. The system of irriga- I live. It has been my misfortune to wit- man was employed in a suit of considerable tion prevents anything like rust or smut ness several duels, but I never saw one, at importance and a large retaining fee placed striking the crop, to blast the expectation of least in its sequel, so deeply affecting. The in his hands. This was parted with at the the farmer. The productiveness of the soil sun was just sitting behind the blue hills of Faro Table. He was now desperate. He will always secure him an abundant crop. Randolph's own Virginia. Here were two succeeded in obtaining a loan of his client of Within the valley and including three of the most extraordinary men our country, a few hundred dollars. This went with the rest. event; remember this.' On handing him His family was left in destitution and misery, The character of this people has changed his pistol, Col. Tattnall sprang the hair trig- ignorant of the cause of the cruel treatment but little since their exodus from the States. ger. Mr. Randolph said, Tattnall, although The leaders and all appear to be more " free I am one of the best shots in Virginia, with and easy," and the great body as persever- either a pistol or gun, yet I never fire with ingly industrious and obedient to the higher the hair trigger; besides, I have a thick powers as ever. Money is very plenty among buckskin glove on, which will destroy the no more to show the pernicious effects of them-principally gold - much of which delicacy of my touch, and the trigger may this neferious game, which holds such a pro- is done. came from the California mines. The re- fly before I know where I am.' But, from minent rank in the fatal series through which ligious character of the whole body has de- his great solicitude for his friend, Col. Tatt- the gambler is hurried to irredeemable pergenerated into mere amusement, frivolity, hall insisted upon hairing the trigger. On ta- dition. kept up. In the vicinity of the city is a Randolph anticipated; his pistol went off

ter is highly medicinal. Each citizen has a Jessup, Mr. Clay's friend, called out that he building lot appropriated to his use, but is would instantly leave the ground with his pose of it to a gentile without the consent once exclaimed that it was an accident, and it were by stealth, a little of the external air, of the church; neither can a Mormon move begged that the gentleman might be allow- which is so keen that it causes a very pements as he may make upon the land. One thrown away his fire, with a gush of sensi- as the cumbrous dress makes it insupportatenth of the produce of the land, or the ac- bility, he instantly approached Mr. Randolph, ble to wade through the snow. The poor cumulation of each individual, as well as one and said, with an emotion I can never forget horses suffer at least as much as their riders. tenth of his time, belongs to the church, and -I trust in God, my dear sir, you are un- for besides the general effect of the cold, touched; after what has occurred, I would they are tormented by ice forming in their

though some of them are neat little cottages. The close of this passage in Randolph's they intimate this by a distressed snort and They have nearly completed a spacious career, makes too complete a picture to be a convulsive shake of the head, the drivers court-house, two stories high and 40 feet omitted. Returning from his mission as relieve them by taking out the pieces of ice square. The first story is built of freestone, Minister to Russia, broken in health, sick at to save them from being suffocated. When and the second of sunburnt brick; houses heart—at death's door—he went into the the icy ground is not covered by snow, their eclipses in 1951, two of the sun and two of half a million of dollars worth of property, built of these bricks are very warm in win- Senate chamber and took his seat in the rear hoofs often burst from the effect of the moon. A partial eclipse of the moon, and the lives of a thousand persons. ter and cool in summer, and appear well of Mr. Clay. That gentleman happened at The caravan is always surrounded by a thick on the 17th of January, will be visible on adapted to the climate. They are about to the time to be on his feet addressing the cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies this continent. An anular eclipse of the sun adapted to the climate. They are about to the time fo be on his feet addressing the cloud of vapor; it is not only living bodies this continent. An anular eclipse of the sun color of the sun co Eber Kimball's house is a large two story want to hear that voice again." When Mr. smokes. These evaporations are instantly America, but central and vertical in the In. ready for use at all times. stone building, some 50 feet by 25 feet, yet Clay had concluded his remarks, which were changed into millions of needles of ice, dian Ocean, near the Isle of Java. A parit is not large enough to contain one half of very few, he turned round to see from what which fill the air, and cause a constant slight tial eclipse of the moon on the 18th of July, three ounces of oil of vitriol. The bottle his numerous wives. The prosperity of this quarter that singular voice proceeded. See- noise, resembling the sound of torn satin or visible throughout the United States: first should not be more than one-third full, as it people is truly astonishing. They have ing Mr. Randolph, and that he was in a dying thick silk. Even the reindeer seeks the contact with shadow, 1 o'clock 6 min; mid-rometimes ferments. Let it stand at least flocks and herds, and most of the good things condition, he left his place and went to speak forest to protect himself from the intensity die of eclipse, 2 o'clock, 35 min.; last con- two weeks, the older the better. Shake it of earth in abundance. We saw about 3,000 to him; as he approached, Mr. Randolph said of the cold. In the tundras where there tact with shadow, 4 o'clock, 8 min.; mean well once a day for a week or more; of the finest, fattest cattle on an island in to the gentleman with him, "Raise me up." is no shelter to be found, the whole herd time, morn; magnitude of eclipse, 8 2-5 digif too thick, add water and alum, will color. the Salt Lake, that we ever put eye upon. AsMr. Clay offered his hand, he said, "Mr. crowd together as close as possible to gain a its on moon's southern limb. A total eclipse any shade of blue in five minutes." Of In the morning you may see lade driving Randolph, I hope you are better sir." "No, little warmth from each other, and may be of the sun, on the 18th July, partially visited to be herded within two or three miles and contain the dark bird of winter the course, plenty of water and plenty of care will be charged when payment is delayed till the close of the year.

Only the dark bird of winter the course, plenty of water and plenty of care will be charged when payment is delayed till the close of the year.

Only the dark bird of winter the course, plenty of care will be charged when payment is delayed till the close of the year.

of the sect; his word is law. He is em- chance charity of strangers-at a quarter which, in these deserts, falls on the ear like phatically the thinking, breathing organ of before twelve o'clock, on the 24th day of a signal shot at sea; large masses of rocks this whole people; and yet he is an ordinary- June, 1833, aged sixty years, he breathed are torn from their ancient sites; the ground his last in a chamber of the City Hotel, No. in the tundras and in the rocky valleys cracks,

Gambling in New York.

A correspondent of the Tribune, is giving to the New York public some stirring illuspopulation of 150,000; it is from 30 to 50 trations of the way in which gambling goes star, so often and so justly praised, disappears

Another instance occurs to our memory. The victim was a young lawyer of handsome abilities and good reputation. His habits were unexceptionable in all respects, a regular tectotaler, a diligent man of business. and remarkable for his economy, prudence, and thrift. United by marriage to a young "The night before the duel," says General lady of great moral worth and of congenial James Hamilton, of South Carolina, "Mr. disposition-sustaining a highly respectable The passage quoted occurs in The Spirit of is the fact, for I witnessed it. He desired Randolph sent for me. I found him calm, rank in society—and reaping a rich pecunibut in a singularly kind and confiding mood. ary reward for the exercise of his talents, his He told me that he had something on his lot in life seemed every way enviable and almind to tell me. He then remarked, 'Ham- most beyond the reach of the temptation Soon after his marriage, he began to de-

make his wife a widow, or his children or- wife. A sum of over \$2,000 was thus accuphans. Their tears would be shed over his mulated. In an evil hour he made the acquaintance of the proprietor of a celebrated on my bosom, there is not in this wide world | raffling house, who applied to him for legal advice. They soon struck up an intimacy. produces it were not cultivated by Slaves. He confided to the raffle-keeper the fact of his hand, he remained some moments silent. his having saved the sum above mentioned. replied, 'My dear friend, (for ours was a | This the other determined to get into his own sort of posthumous friendship, bequeathed possession. He laid his trap with great art, by our mothers.) I deeply regret that you Having everything in readiness, he closed have mentioned this subject to me; for you the legal business on which he had visited call upon me to go to the field and see you the attorney, and invited him to bring his shot down, or to assume the responsibility, bill to his house that evening for settlement. in regard to your own life, in sustaining your | The lawyer consended. On entering the determination to throw it away. But on this room he found several gentlemen engaged subject, a man's own conscience and his own in a raffle. He was asked to take a seat red-haired men who fell into their hands. bosom are his best monitors. I will not ad- with them, and was introduced to the play. vise, but under the enormous and unprovok- ers. The stake was small. Each man put ed personal insult you have offered to Mr. up two or three shillings, and the highest necklace than of gold, which, among polish-Clay, I cannot dissuade. I feel bound, how- throw on three dice took the pool. He was ed nations, is of so great consequence. ever, to communicate to Col. Tattnall induced to try his hand, and was successful, your decision.' He begged me not to winning several pools. Elated with his good do so, and said 'he was very much afraid that luck, he left the place, determined to make more than ever. I played for large sums and was always unsuccessful. At length 1 wheat, barley and oats, nearly ready for the "Mr. Clay and himself met at four o'clock began to encroach on the deposit. Every field of wheat never grew in any country; Potomoc. But he saw 'no devil in Clay's ped all I could together from borrowing of the berry was large, full, and plump, and of eye,' but a man fearless, and expressing the my friends. But it was all in vain. I was

gambler and was now a beggar." they had received, and have since separated from him entirely.

We might multiply incidents of a similar you promise. charactor to any extent. But we need say R. L. E.

A Siberian Winter.

The traveler in Siberia, during the winter, is so enveloped in furs that he can scarce. ly move, and under the thick fur hood, which is fastened to the bear skin collar, and covereason with them on the impropriety of their hood. not the absolute owner, as he cannot dis- friend, if that occurred again. Mr. Clay at ers the whole face, one can only draw in, as away or take a journey without the consent ed to go on. On the word being given Mr. culiar feeling to the throat and lungs. The of the church. Each member is allowed to Clay fired without effect, Mr. Randolph dis- distance from one halting place to another puntshment, should the fault be renewed. take up and cultivate as much land as he charging his pistol in the air. The moment takes about ten hours, during which time the pleases, but he can only sell such improve- that Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had traveler must always continue on horseback, cause they cry for it. The houses are mostly one story high, not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." nostrils, and stopping their breathing. When city to be herded within two or three miles and came here expressly to have this inter- Only the dark bird of winter, the raven, atill clock, 30 min. A. M.; middle, 9 o'clock, 37

Brigham Young is the Alpha and Omega pendent on the aid of a poor slave, and the trees are rent asunder with a loud sound, forming wide yawning fissures from which the waters which were beneath the surface rise, giving off a cloud of vapor, and become immediately changed into ice. The effect of this degree of cold extends even beyond the earth. The beauty of the deep polar in the dense atmosphere which the intensity of cold produces. The stars still glisten in the firmament, but their brilliancy is dimmed. Travels in the North.

An Old Writer on Slavery.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to be reminded of what Montesquieu, just a century since, wrote of Negro Slavery. the Laws, which was first published in 1748. that the horse should rest the next day-"If I had to defend our rights to make Slaves of the Negroes, this is what I should

"The people of Europe having exterminated those of America, they were obliged

"Sugar would be dear if the plant that "These creatures are black from head to foot, and they have such a flat nose that it is almost impossible to pity them.

"It is not to be supposed that God, who is a very wise Being, has put a soul, especially a good soul, into a body entirely black.

"The color of the skin may be determined by that of the hair, which with the Egypians, the best philosophers, was of so great consequence, that they put to death all the "A proof that Negroes have not common sense is, that they think more of a glass

"It is quite impossible to suppose that these creatures are men, for if we suppose them men, it might be suspected that we

ourselves are Christians. Some small minds exaggerated the inas they say, would not the Sovereigns of Europe, who make so many useless conventions, have taken it into their heads to make

Medical Interpretation of Dreaming Dreaming, as the precursor and accompaniment of diseases, deserves continued investigation; not because it is to be considered as a spiritual divination, but because the unconscious language often very clearly shows to those who can comprehend its mean-little yeast and working the dough a num Albert, lively dreams are in general a sign of the excitement of nervous actions; soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the brain-after a nervous fever, announcing the approach of a favorable crisis: frightful you can have a fine print or picture all the dreams are a sign of determination of blood year round, so much the better; you will about blood and red objects are signs of in- all, a flower in summer! flammatory conditions: dreams about rain is a sign of determination of the blood to the horse. chest. We may add, that dreams of dogs, after the bite of a mad dog, often precede tiny it be, so that it be wholesome; windows, the appearance of hydrophobia, but may be into which the sun can shine cheerily; a few only the consequence of excited imagination. good books (and who need be without a few -Dr. Winslows Journal of Psychological good books in these days of universal cheap-

Rules for Home Education.

1. From your children's earliest infancy have about him the elements of pleasure. inculcate the necessity of instant obedience. 2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let

vour children understand that you mean exactly what you say.

4. If you tell a little child to do some paratory to the work of consumption: This

fully disobeying you, but never punish them been so lucky as to get him. His old wife

in anger.

conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more the Louisville Journal, who has given the effectual than the threatening of a greater subject much examination, states that in the Alfred

circumstances, at another.

easy way to appear good is to be good. 12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale-bearing.

tions of the valley in regard to stock are, that it shall be fenced, while the gardens and fields are left with a slight protection in the way of a fence.

The termination of the life was answerative way of a fence.

The termination of the life was answerative way of a fence.

The termination of the life was answerative way of a fence.

The termination of the life was answerative way of a fence.

The thickest trunks of the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solution of the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solution of the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solution of the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solutions, the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solutions, the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solutions, the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solutions, the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solutions, the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with slow and heavy wing, min. A. M.; end of eclipse, 7 min. P. M. This cleaves the icy air with slow and heavy wing, min. A. M.; end of eclipse, 7 min. P. M. This to indicate the times to which they reach, with solution of the life was answerative with solution of the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with solution of the sun's northern light.

The termination of the life was answerative with slow and heavy wing, min. A. M.; end of eclipse, 7 min. P. M. This to indicate the times to which they reach, with solution of the life was answerative with slow and study enable a man person at indicate the times to which they reach, with solution of the life was answerative of the cold extends even to indicate the times to indicate

Turkish Method of Treating Horses.

The late Commodore Porter, when envoy of the United States at Constantinople, had a horse cured of founder by a Turkish farrier, in the following manner: -"The Turk said the horse must be bled in the side of his diseased leg. He put a nipper on his nose to keep him steady—then took up the left leg, and crossing it over the right, gave 2d, and ends Friday, March 14th. it to an attendant; he then struck his lancet into the vain a little above the fetlock joint. and took from it about three and a half pounds of blood. The vain bled freely. He now said he had taken enough; he then went to the very opposite side of the leg, Professor of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish and striking his lancet into a vein above the knee joint, a single drop of blood exuded, and both that and the first opened vein instantly ceased bleeding. There may be no novelty in this, but it certainly astonished me to find that opening two veins in the same limb, stopped both from bleeding; such that he should then be rade with great violence until he was in a profuse perspiration wet salt-(to which I added a pint of hot stitution, demand that a more systematic course of study brandy)—then rubbed dry, and then walked be pursued. about until cool, and covered with blankets; make slaves of the Africans in order to the same process to be repeated the next nake use of them in clearing so vast a ter- day—which was done, and all lameness from that time disappeared: the horse the third day was perfectly well.—North American

Bread, when just taken out of the oven, should never be eaten by persons of weak nealth, as it contains a great quantity of carbonic gas, which is given off as it cools, and its place is supplied with oxygen. This is the reason why people can geat a great deal phere is a source of food to man as well as this department. vegetables, and the relationship of different kinds of food to the animal economy in connection with the gases ought to form a part of our studies. Those who study domestic Painting, \$5 00; Chemical Experiments, \$1.00; Writeconomy, and use bread that has been cooled ing. including stationery, 50 cents; Piano Forte, \$8 00; in an airy apartment, are to be commended Use of Instrument, \$2 00; Agricultural Chemistry, inas much for consulting health, as for studying the way to make "the means meet the end." Any person is able to eat more new than old bread, and this simple fact is evidence that the stomach is no mean judge between quality and quantity. Bread that is somewhat old can be refreshed by being steamed in a steamer, or dipped in water and put in the oven, after which it should be cooled before using. The less yeast to be none the worse, although a little more labor is required to make it. In this lies the grand secret of the difference \ in the quality of bread. The French pull all their dough and make good bread, but the same effect can be produced by using a ber of times.

A Rlower in Your Room.

A fire in winter, a flower in summer! to the head : dreams about fire are, in women, always have a bit of sunshine in your room, signs of impending hemorrhage: dreams whether the sky be clear or not. But, above

Most people have yet to learn the true enand water are often signs of diseased mucous joyment of life; it is not fine dresses, of large membranes and dropsy: dreams of distorted houses, or elegant furniture, or rich wines, form are frequently a sign of abdominal ob- or gay parties, that make homes happy. struction and disorder of the liver: dreams Really, wealth cannot purchase pleasures of in which the patient sees any part of the a higher sort; these depend not on money, body especially suffering, indicate disease of or money's worth: it is the heart, and taste, No. 13 The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. the part: dreams about death often precede and intellect, which determine the happi- The Society has also published the fc! owing works, apoplexy, which is connected with determiness of men; which give the seeing eye and nation of blood to the head. The nightmare the sentient nature, and without which man (incubus ephialtes,) with great sensitiveness, is little better than a kind of walking clothes-

> A snug and clean home, no matter how well supplied, and with a flower in your 64 pp. room!-and there is none so poor as not to

SAUCE FOR A GANDER.—The following note, says the Worcester Tribune, of Dec. 21st, was disemboweled from a venerable gander that 3. Never promise them any thing, unless met with a purchaser in our market yesteryou are quite sure you can give them what day. The eater has undoubtedly found in it the necessary suggestion of patience prething, show him how to do it, and see that it old gentleman has been a faithful farmer for nineteen years seven months and ten days. mourns his absence, I expect I have not 6. Never let them perceive that they can spoken to her on the subject—Her health is A reference work for purchasers, containing the cards vex you or make you lose your self-com- failing and perhaps you will get her for of merchants and manufacturers in every line of busi Thanksgiving next year. Good bye!" The ness. PRALL, LEWIS & Co., Publishers, 7. If they give way to petulance and tem- vender we have no doubt stuffed the gander per, wait till they are calm, and then gently as full of truth he did the purchaser of false-

SNAGS IN TAE MISSISSIPAL -A writer in Adam Mississippi river, between Carlo and New Berlin 9. Never give your children any thing be. Orleans, there are at least six thousand snags Brook -which is less than the average estimate of DeRu 10. On no account allow them to do at one the pilots and steamboat captains who are West time, what you have forbidden, under the acquainted with the stream. The number Frien of steamboats passing daily by every point Hound between the two places named, will, it is laden said, average nearly twenty—each boat, with Linck 11. Teach them that the only sure and between the two places named, will, it is the freight, is valued at over \$40,000 ma. king in all over half a million of dollars. Peter The crews and passengers exceed a thou- Porty sand. So it is shown that the obstruction Ecurses for 1851.—There will be four in the navigation referred to daily imperil

Coloring Blue. An exchange gives the Watson-Hiram W. Babcock.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year of this Seminary, for 1850 and 1 '51, will commence the third Wednesday in An gust, and continue forty-four weeks, including a short recess between the terms, and one of ten days for the winter Holidays.

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

> Board of Instruction. GURDON EVANS, A. M., President,

and ends Tuesday, June 24th.

And Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Rev. JOSEPH W. MORTON, and Moral and Intellectual Science. Mrs. SUSANNA M. SPICER, Preceptress.

ADOLPH ROSENHAYN, (Late of Friedrick Wilhelm College, Berlin,) Teacher of German, Piano Forte, and Assistant in Greek

Other competent Teachers will be employed as occa sion may demand TEACHERS' CLASSES will be formed, as usual, at

the beginning of the Fall and middle of the Winter Terms, and continue seven weeks. In the Common Branches, classes will be formed at the commencement of each term; but in the higher, the -the diseased limb then to be rubbed with interest of the student, as well as the welfare of the ln-

> In the Natural Sciences, Elementary Chemistry and hilosophy will be pursued during the Fall Term Agricultural Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology during the Winter Term; Botany and Geology during

Classes will be formed in Latin, French, and German, at the commencement of the Fall Term; in Hebrew, Greek, and Spanish, at the commencement of the Win ter Term. and continue through the course of study. In Mathematics, Geometry is studied in the Fall Frigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, and Astronomy, Surveying, Navigation, &c., in the Summer

The course of instruction in Agriculture is thorougly scientific, embracing study and recitation in the best authors. Instruction is given in a well-furnished laboratory, in the analysis of soils, ashes of plants, manures, &c. and the modes of testing for their constituent ele more of new than old bread. The atmost their sons a practical education is especially called to

Board in private families, from \$1 25 to \$1.50. Many students board in clubs for 60 to 75 cents. Turnon-to be settled upon entering school-from \$3 00 to \$5 00. Extras-For Drawing, \$1 00; Oil

cluding chemicals, apparatus, and fuel, (breakage extra,) \$12 00. It laivery desirable that students should enter at the beginning of the term; yet they are received into classes already formed at any time.

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

DERUYTER, July 8th. 1850.

Sabbath Tracts. The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the

No. 1. Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2 Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the

Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 3 Authority for the Change of the Day of the No. 4 The Sabbath and Lord's Day A, History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5 A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-

No. 6 Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7 Thirty six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counter

feit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8: The Sabbath Controversy The True Issue. App.
No. 9 The Fourth Commandment False Exposition

No. 10 The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

No. 11 Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12 Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ot, in 1802; now republished in a revised form, 168

pages.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Sten net. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, n an Address to the Baptists from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton,

ness?) no duns at the door, and the cupboard late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them

for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to George B. Utter, Corresponding Sec retary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No 9 Spruce-st., New York.

THE THIRD EDITION OF "NEW YORK: Past. Present, and Future." BY E. PORTER BELDEN, M. A. Prepared from Official Sources,

DUBLISHED by Prall, Lewis & Co., and for sale by Booksellers throughout the United States and the 5. Always punish your children for wil- His eyesight failed or you would not have Canadas. The Publishers have made arrangements by which they have bound and will continue to bind with

76 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Local Agents for the Recorder.

NEW YORK.	RHODE ISLAND.
ns-Charles Potter.	Pawcatuck-H. W. Stillma
dCharles D. Langworthy,	1st Hopkinton-Daniel Cod
Hiram P. Burdick.	2d Hopkinton-Charles Sp
d CenterB. W. Millard,	3d Hopkinton-C. M. Lewi
David C. Green.	Lippitt-Thomas R. Green.
n-John Whitford.	Jamestown-Wm. A. Weed
kfield-Andrew Babcock.	NEW JERSEY
ence—Samuel Hunt.	New Market-W. B. Gillett
uyter-B. G. Stillman.	Plainfield Lucius Crandal
amville-John Parmalee.	Shiloh-Issac D. Titsworth
Edmeston-E. Maxson.	Marlborough-David Claws
dship-R. W. Utter,	PENNSYLVANIA
see-W. P. Langworthy.	Crossingville-Benj. Stelle
sfieldWm. Green.	Coudersport W. H. Hydo
endence-J. P. Livermore.	VIRGINIA,
ardsville W. B. Maxson.	Lost Creek-Eli Vanhorn.
klaen-Daniel C. Burdick.	N. Salem-Jona. F. Rando
port Leman Andrus.	N. Milton Jeptha F. Rand
nort—Abel Stillman.	OHIO
sburg-Geo. Crandall,	Bloomfield—Charles Clark
James Summerbell.	Northampton—S. F. Babco
ille . Albert B. Crandall.	PrattEli Forsythe.
Elbridge Eddy.	MICHGAN
rn—Geo. P. Burdich.	Oporto-Job Tyler.
m-J. C. Maxson.	Tallmadge-Bethuel Churc
arga—John B. Cottrell.	WIBCONSIN.
an—Nathan Gilbert.	Albion-P. C. Burdick.
TOMBS REDCOCK	Christiana—Z. Campbell.
-James Hubbard	Milton Tosenh Goodrich

The Sabbath Recorder.

Waterford-Wm. Maxson.

Walworth-Wm. M. Clarke

Farmington—Samuel Davison

PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society AT NO. 9 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

sums you exclusive of the expenses of the