

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 13, 1851.

OBLIGATION OF THE SABBATH.

We resume, this week, the publication of the Sabbath Discussion, which the press of other matter compelled us to suspend for the last two numbers. We offer no strictures upon the sophistry by which "Exodus" attempts to make it appear that "the Sabbath was formally abrogated by the first council at Jerusalem." His antagonist, as our readers will discover hereafter, ably meets him upon this point. But his attempt to show "that the apostles uniformly regarded the Sabbath as a provisional type, fulfilled and superseded by the gospel dispensation," by appealing to the letter to the Hebrews, is not to be passed without notice.

the exhortation which the Holy Ghost by David addressed to the Israelites. Had he not so considered it, he would not have employed it. If it is pertinent to threaten the unfaithful that "they shall not enter into his rest," although they have actually received it in the gospel dispensation, then where was the impertinency of using the same language to the Israelites in reference to any rest which they had received, whether the sabbatic, or the earthly rest in Canaan? Does Paul, after laboring to justify the Holy Spirit from all incongruity in the use of language, heedlessly pitch into the same blunder himself? How he is to be vindicated from doing so, according to the construction of "Exodus," we see not.

The Apostle's exhortation is substantially this: "God has left us a promise of entering into his rest. Nevertheless, we are put upon probation in reference to it, and a life of unbelief and disobedience will surely exclude us from it. I warn you, therefore, to take heed; and in giving this warning, I would use the language which the Holy Ghost long ago spake by the mouth of David, "To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, as your fathers did, to whom I swear in my wrath that they should not enter into my rest." By this I do not mean the Sabbath, for that is a rest which you have already received. The institution dates its existence from the foundation of the world. Nor do I mean the rest in the land of Canaan, for that is a rest which your fathers received long ago, under the guidance of Joshua. Nor do I mean the gospel dispensation, for that is a rest which you have also received. But I mean something which is yet future; something which you have not received. I mean that rest, of which the Sabbath was an emblem, of which Canaan was a type, and of which the gospel dispensation, when received by faith, is a pledge and a foretaste. I mean heaven itself, into which Jesus has gone before us. Let us labor, therefore, to enter into that rest. Viewed in this light, the Apostle's reasoning is clear and consistent throughout. Viewed as "Exodus" views it, it is disjointed, confused, and contradictory.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE—No. 29.

GLASGOW, February 21st, 1851.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Williams has this session introduced another Bill for the Prevention of Sunday Trading. Its provisions, as stated, seem much the same as those formerly thrown out by the House. The Scottish Free Church Magazine for this month avows a fear that the Sunday cause is apt, at this time, to be overlooked, or too little attended to, in the excitement occasioned by other questions. In former discussions of the subject, the churches have often been reminded, to little purpose, of the extent to which Sunday is desecrated by the unnecessary use of carriages to and from church; and this aspect of the question has been glanced at, in a passing way, in presbyteries lately held of the Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches. At the Annual Meeting of the Edinburgh Young Men's Sunday Observance Society, at the end of January last, it was stated that 60,000 tracts have been distributed by its agencies during the past year. The meeting pledged itself to continued exertion. The zeal without knowledge, if not in known disregard of the divine command, is indeed great. The Free Church newspaper of this city, spoke two weeks ago of the French organ of the priesthood, the Univers, having published "a long address sent by the Association of the working classes of Glasgow for the protection of repose upon the Sabbath, to Count de Montalembert, in Paris, congratulating him on his Report of the better observance of the Sabbath," without, so far as appears, these working classes of Glasgow having said one word in the way of correction or reproof on account of his having combined in that Report the sanctity of saints' days with that of Sunday. As the Scottish Guardian offers no remark on the statement by the Univers, we must suppose that some Association in Glasgow has sent the Count such an address; but though here upon the spot, and alive to such matters, we had never heard of it before. The Prussian Minister of Commerce has just issued an order designed to afford opportunity for the post office officials of that country attending divine service on Sunday. While he declares the total discontinuance of labor in the post office on that day to be impossible, he directs that the posting and delivery of letters be suspended during the hours of worship.

Lord John Russell's Bill for defeating the Papal Aggression, is now before the public. It fully corresponds with his own account in Parliament of its provisions, and there is reason to fear that it will prove inadequate to the occasion. Parties less cunning than Papal Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops have usually been, would find little difficulty in evading its penalties. Lord John does, indeed, seem afraid of encroaching upon the principles of religious liberty if he adopted more stringent measures; and, in dealing with so complicated a system of civil and religious tyranny as the Papacy, it may not be easily fully to maintain right without danger of inflicting wrong. The slightest relaxation beyond what is indispensably necessary for the protection of others, has always been made available against liberty by the agents of this unscrupulous power. It is, therefore, to be feared that a prohibition of territorial titles, and the confiscation of money left to prelates bearing such titles of any place in

the United Kingdom, (the features of his Lordship's Bill,) will be found ineffectual for the purpose designed. In the discussion elicited, Lord Minto has absolutely denied that there was any foundation for Wiseman's assertion that the scheme of the intended hierarchy had been submitted to him by the Pope at Rome. Can his self-styled "Holiness" have imposed upon his Cardinal? Or, can the Cardinal have fabricated for himself the story?

A controversy is being conducted in the Morning Herald, between Mr. Brown, Popish Bishop of Chepstow, and the Rev. Joseph Baylee, Principal of St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, on the tenets of the Church of Rome; but as Mr. Baylee regards the traditions of the fathers, and the decisions of their councils, as authoritative, little value can attach to such a controversy. It is betraying the Protestant citadel into the hands of the adversary. Yet the Principal is not, I believe, of the acknowledged Tractarian party; but whether he himself is or is not disposed to attach the highest value to patristic principles, he doubtless knew that his Popish opponent would remind him of the place which these held in the formulas of the ill-reformed Episcopal Church. The movement in opposition to the Pope's pomposity has aided the opposition to Tractarianism. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Bishop of London was compelled to insist on the Rev. Mr. Bennett of St. Barnabas' resignation, and the deed legally completing that step is promised to be subscribed on the 25th of next month. But, as if to be avenged of that public who compelled the measure, the Bishop has nominated the Honorable and Rev. Robert Liddell as successor to the charge, he being, it is said, nearly as much of a Romanist as Mr. Bennett himself. The latter has addressed a letter to his parishioners, giving a detailed statement of the circumstances connected with his ministry, and charging the Bishop with having led him on in those very practices for which he now casts him off. Three of the curates who were under Mr. Bennett, and who were suspected at the same time, are intending, it is stated, to set out on a journey to the East. There was a similar report as to the purpose of Mr. Dodsworth and Archdeacon Manning making a similar tour, landing at Jerusalem; but the former has stopped short, by casting himself into Rome's arms. A circular has been privately proposing questions to the Greek Church, as to the reception which clergymen seceding from the Episcopal Church would meet with at her hands; many Tractarians, it is said, aggrieved by the decision in the Gorham case, and yet not quite disposed to join Rome, having resolved to do so should favorable terms be obtained. Eighteen hundred of the clergy of the Church of England, from the same cause, have subscribed a declaration modifying their acknowledgment of the supremacy of the crown in spiritual things—desiring that the power should be committed into their own hands. At a meeting of the County of Oxford, last month, Alderman Sadler stated that ninety members of the University of Oxford had gone over to the Church of Rome; while in the city of Oxford itself twelve proclial clergymen had done the same. But, notwithstanding these secessions, there seems little disposition to put the church on any better footing. Mr. Bagshaw, a wealthy gentleman, son of a Member of Parliament, was erecting a chapel on his property in Paddington, to be connected with the Episcopal Church. The Bishop of London intimated that he would not consecrate the building unless it was endowed. Mr. B. replied, that he did not wish it consecrated; but that, on its completion, he would solicit his Lordship "to license to the ministry of the chapel a clergyman of long standing in the church." The Bishop replied, that he could not license it while unconsecrated, although this has been often done before. J. A. BEGG.

AN AFRICAN MISSION.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, who has recently returned from the Mendi Mission, presented the claims of that field at a meeting held in New York on Sunday evening, March 2d. The mission is located midway between Sierra Leone and Liberia, about fifty miles from the coast. Mr. Thompson has been laboring there for two and a half years past, in the midst of great privations and much suffering, but gives a cheerful account of the awakened state of the native mind, and the growing desire throughout that interesting region for the benefits and opportunities of civilization. The field for the spread of Christian influences is represented as already extensive and still widening. The mission embraces a number of the Amistad captives, who have been thoroughly civilized and are now engaged in teaching. Established in times of war, in the midst of the slave trade—its land rented from a chief engaged in that infamous traffic—the Mendi Mission has met with a degree of success beyond any thing that could have been anticipated. The trade in human flesh has been abolished, and a peaceful and profitable commerce established in its place; a strong slave-trading port at Gallinas has been broken up, and its conductors have departed to other quarters. The natives have always entertained a feeling of reverence for this Mission, and it has been the neutral ground where peace has more than once been made access to the interior was impossible, but Mr. Thompson succeeded in penetrating to a considerable distance, and was every where received with open arms. There is, however, a great demand for laborers, and it is hoped that many will be found who will avail themselves of the opportunities now offering to explore a country which has hitherto been hidden from the view of Christian nations, and seemed almost forbidden ground to scientific research.

NOTES OF A VOYAGE FROM CALIFORNIA—No. 1.

The following extracts from a journal kept during a voyage from San Francisco through Central America, and a cruise of nearly a month in the Caribbean Sea, I have omitted to mention what I thought would be disagreeable to the reader, except where justice demands it, at the same time I deem it not improper to say, that some young persons who may follow my narrative may also be induced to follow my example, that the who travels for the sake of adventure will pretty surely suffer for more, and realize less enjoyment, than he anticipated, and will often find it easier to wish himself home than to get there.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10, 1850.

During the last two weeks of my stay in California, I suffered from an attack of jaundice, consequent upon the change from the climate of the Valley of the Sacramento to the cold air of the coast. While convalescing, I rode out on horseback to the Presidio. It was a bright October morning, the high winds that prevail on the coast during the summer months were gone, but not a cloud had yet appeared on the face of the sky. I rode to the top of one of the high sterile hills north of the town, and overlooking the shipping, the entrance to the bay, and its wide expanse of water. The scenery on the bay is rather too heavy to be beautiful, and at this season of the year too devoid of the garbure of nature. Autumn, in California, is a very melancholy season; it is the season of death, and not of fruition; there are but few fruits, and no changing hues, which autumn brings at home. It is man here that passes into the sere and yellow leaf, as you will notice in the icteric hue of a large proportion of the inhabitants, and as is decidedly the case with myself. The sky is uniformly cold and dull. The gentle spirit of my steed was moved, too, by the sterile prospect before him, and with head low bent he seemed for a long time dreaming of the flowery savannas, where a few months before he rolled in luxury. Our reveries were simultaneously arrested by an intruder, and we continued our stroll down the opposite side of the hill. There was a fresh water pond, nearly as low as tide water; its banks were lined with linen bleaching in the sun, and Chinese and Mexicans were arranged in the water up to their knees, with a rude table before them, upon which they were alternately rubbing, beating, threshing, squeezing, and variously otherwise maltreating other people's clothes. A rivulet, small at this season of the year, comes down between the hills, irrigating in its course various beds of lettuce and other vegetables common with us in the spring; some were just sown. And here I heard a sound to which my ear had long been unaccustomed—the noise of a tiny waterfall—which roused so many sad thoughts of scenes once so familiar, now so far away, that I fancied my malady grew worse; and with the unqualified approbation of my traveling companion, I turned his head homeward.

Oct. 19th.—I was so far recovered as to visit the ship on which I engaged passage to Mexico. While on board of her, I heard heavy guns down the bay, and a few minutes after the steamer Oregon, with her rigging crowded with her gala dress of flags and signals, rode by the town, bellowing forth to right and left the joyous intelligence that "California is admitted." The news was shouted from vessel to vessel of that vast fleet anchored in the bay, and the stars and stripes ran up till the sky was blazing with bunting, and every reluctant rusty gun was made to proclaim far over the waters, and away into the rocky fastnesses of the mountains, that another star had been added to our glorious constellation; and it is worthy of mention, that the first response to the intelligence was from a ship carrying the flag of St. George.

Oct. 24th.—The ship was ready for sea yesterday—had cleared from the custom-house and dropped down to an anchorage below the shipping—but was unable to proceed to sea for want of sufficient seamen to navigate her. Only six men had been shipped, and half of this number were ordinary seamen; but to-day the captain succeeded in getting two more able seamen, and at one o'clock we weighed anchor and beat out, with a strong wind and ebb tide. We passed the ill-fated schooner Montague, lying at quarantine. Of the original company who came out in that vessel, more than one half died in a few months. She had now started from Sacramento for Panama, and the captain, second mate, and six passengers, have died of cholera. Yesterday the health officer's boat passed to visit her, with a crew of four Kanakas; to-day it had but two, and the morning paper announced that two had died from cholera! Our ship passed rapidly through the "Golden Gate," and before night we had lost sight of the land that had proved the El Dorado and the grave to many who but a year before had landed there with me, full of hope and daring.

The ship Plymouth, Capt. Pousland, was bound for Panama, but had engaged to put into Rialejo, at which place it had determined to land, and take the route through the State of Nicaragua. There were in all one hundred and sixteen passengers; the most of them are broken and disappointed miners; many of them have just come in over the Plains, and are disgusted with the prospect of gold digging; many are sick with fever and diarrhea, with barely sufficient means to carry them home. I had secured a room in the lower or captain's cabin.

Oct. 28th.—Off Santa Barbara, Cape Conception in sight.—Thus far we have had no appearance of unusual sickness, and think ourselves very fortunate in the choice of the Plymouth. Capt. P. is about forty, has been

contending with storms until his voice and hearing are both cracked, but his heart is big and his head clear; his ship is well provided, and our voyage promises to be a pleasant one. There are but four or five in the cabin with me—Capt. Titcomb of Boston, a venerable old shipmaster, whose head has been whitening in the frosts and eads of every climate for half a century; he came out as master of a vessel, and is returning an invalid—Capt. Tatin (since dead) of New York, an intelligent, exemplary man, who also commanded a vessel out, and is on his way to visit home and return in the spring—a "Parle vous" in search of health, who had been recommended by Cazenave of Paris to visit Antigua, W. I.; but getting no better, his physician advised him to return to France. He was next sent to Havana, but a physician there told him it was no place for him, and advised him to go to New Orleans. From there he was recommended to try the climate of St. Louis. He got as far as Lexington, Ky., where he spent some time at the Mammoth Cave, but was disappointed in the result, and his medical adviser thought the climate of Mexico preferable to any other; he accordingly went to Mexico, but was no better of his bronchitis, and finally came to California. Here he grew worse rapidly, and is now going to seek the elixir of life in some new region, he knows not where. Another white-haired sea-king, and his brother, comprise the whole of our company in the captain's cabin.

Oct. 31st.—Early this morning it was announced that land would be visible on our weather-bow in a short time, and about 9 A. M. we descried the island of Guadaloupe, in latitude 29°, long. 118° 20', and about 140 miles from the coast of Lower California. It is over 1,200 feet high, about 15 miles long, ten broad, and uninhabited. It was about three o'clock P. M. when we were off the north-east point; a fresh wind was blowing from the north, and the sky was overcast with clouds that had not permitted an observation since we left San Francisco. Against the north end of the island, which is widest and highest, the clouds had been rolled up into a gloomy mass, making it so dark on that side that we could scarcely discern objects on shore, and were rolling away on either side heavily, like the sea before the bluff bows of our ship, leaving a broad wake of bright blue sky to leeward. As we passed the eastern promontory, a scene of great beauty burst upon our view. Over the high crest of hills bounding the north end, the vapor was rolling like a vast cataract, and descending in a soft diffused mist into the calm sunny valley and bay below. It hugged so close to the mountain as to reveal its form, and the sun shining upon it gave it the appearance of snow. It was a rare sight to see the two sides in such strong contrast—the first was dark and wrathful, while this was like a place of enchantment, so calm and bright. Here sea birds and turtles resort in great numbers, undisturbed by the intrusions of man, and here they have been sole tenants since the Spirit of God first moved upon the face of the waters. There is something which excites the most intense interest in passing one of these lonely, uninhabited islands—a curiosity that fairly racks imagination. The water continues blue close up to the island, but in the deep bay on the east side there is said to be good anchorage; and we had intended, in case the weather was calm, to go on shore and procure some turtles, but we passed it at the rate of nine knots, and stood across the strip of blue sky to the leeward, and the loom of the receding land was lost soon after in the gloom of night. We directed our course to the Abijos Rocks, a singular collection of sharp rocks rising from the sea, 290 miles S. E. from Guadaloupe. They rise abruptly 112 feet from the water.

Nov. 1st.—A young man from Illinois, who had been complaining for some days with fever, died last night. When I first saw him, his case appeared badly, but the day before yesterday he felt himself quite "smart," and gave no indications of so sudden a departure. The following night I was called up to see him with a violent congestion of the brain; coma followed, and at 11 o'clock last evening he expired. To-day his body was committed to the deep. Sewed up in a blanket, with a bag of sand fastened to its feet, it was placed upon a board over the bulwarks amidships; all hands were called around, when my venerable friend Capt. T., after some appropriate remarks, made a short prayer; the inner end of the plank was then raised, and our late fellow voyager slid into his unfortunably grave. We heard the splash, we caught a glimpse of something white in the ship's wake, and we turned to look upon the living; and lay the lesson to heart. We were carried along with a fine breeze, and passed the Abijos Rocks in the night. In lat. 29° N., long. 111° 30', is a small island laid down in the chart as doubtful, for which we directed our course next, but passed over the spot without finding it.

Nov. 13th.—To-day we are one hundred miles south of Acapulco. Since passing Cape Cortes, we have seen at intervals the clouds that hang over lofty mountains on the eastern horizon, and at night flashes of lightning; various land birds have visited us from time to time, such as hawks, owls and sparrows; a beautiful species of wren made himself very familiar by picking flies from our clothes, but would not allow any such familiarity on our part; at length a hawk made a meal of him, and the Captain, as a matter of justice, ordered him shot, which was accordingly carried into execution. We are witnesses of a very remarkable exhibition of the social disposition of the whale. It is rarely that a whale is seen alone. A week ago to-day we passed several, and during the afternoon it was discovered that one of them continued to follow us, and was becoming more familiar, keeping under the ship, and only coming out to breathe. A great deal of uneasiness was felt, lest in his careless gambols he might unship our rudder, or do us some other damage. It was said that bilge water would drive him off, and the pumps were started, but to no purpose. At length more violent means were resorted to; volley after volley of rifle shots were fired into him; billets of wood, bottles, &c., were thrown upon his head with such force as to separate the integument; to all of which he paid not the slightest attention, and he still continues to swim under us, keeping our exact rate of speed, whether in calm or

or storm, and rising to blow almost into the cabin windows. He seems determined to stay with us until he can find better company. His length is about eighty feet; his tail measures about twelve feet across; and in the calm, as we look down into the transparent water, we see him in all his huge proportions.

ITEMS FROM A LONDON LETTER.

In connection with that sketch of "the only Sabbath-School in England," which most of our readers have probably seen in the Sabbath-School Visitor for March, we received an interesting friendly epistle, from which we copy a few sentences of general interest to Sabbath-keepers:—

"We remain much the same at Mill-Yard; occasionally strangers come to meeting, but after two or three times we see no more of them."

"The Eldon-street Congregation meet in Shoreditch; Dr. Murch preaches to them, and since they have removed two or three of the first-day congregation have regularly attended."

"They go on the same as usual at Natton; we hear from them occasionally, and Mr. Eaton generally comes to London every summer."

"At Mill-Yard we use those copies of Christian Psalmody instead of the Baptist Collection, and of course much prefer them for the large collection of Sabbath hymns which they contain."

"Mr. Black's Calendar, after many delays, has this week come from the binder, of which he will send you copies soon, with his new Tract No. 9, and also the numbers of 'The Church' containing the discussion on the Sabbath, which will close next month with the remarks of the editors."

"The letters from the missionaries in China we are always glad to see; the last, particularly, was very interesting, and we have sent some extracts from it to 'The Church,' and shall try to get them often inserted with other missionary intelligence."

"Could you not take another trip, and see the celebrated Crystal Palace? It is a most magnificent building, of glass and iron, 1851 feet long—just the date of the year in fact. It looks like a vast conservatory, with a row of large trees up the middle—a wonder to every body how such a building could be erected in so short a time. The first wagon-load of goods passed on Wednesday from the Custom-House to the new building. Among the thousands coming to London we shall hope to see some Sabbath-keepers."

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR.—From nearly every section of the denomination to which parcels of the Sabbath-School Visitor have been sent, we receive letters expressive of satisfaction with the paper, and indicative of a growing interest in the cause it is designed to promote. We are more than ever desirous that it should be circulated in all the churches, and in every neighborhood where Sabbath-keepers reside. Copies of the first three numbers were last week sent to many persons from whose vicinity no orders have been received. They will please consider themselves specially invited to make an effort to get it into circulation. Numbers from the beginning of the volume can be supplied.

WHICH ACTED THE CHRISTIAN!—It is said that at Rome, recently, a Mr. Tagliacozzo, an honorable Jew, was thrown into prison, for the crime of having employed under his roof a poor Christian woman, from charity, as a seamstress, there being an old law at Rome forbidding Jews to receive into their houses Christian servants. The son of Mr. Tagliacozzo, wishing to shield his aged father from prison, offered himself as prisoner, and the priestly court were not ashamed to condemn him in place of his father.

MISSIONARIES SAILED.—The barque Gemmani, Capt. Kendrick, sailed recently from Boston for Smyrna, with the following passengers: Rev. D. T. Stoddard, of the Nestorian mission, and Mrs. Stoddard, Rev. Mr. Rhee, of Blountville, Tenn., and Miss Whittlesey. Miss Whittlesey expects to join the Syria mission; the others are destined to the Nestorians.

REVIVAL IN BALTIMORE.—The New York Recorder learns that as a result of revivals in the Baptist churches in Baltimore, 69 persons have been baptized by Dr. Fuller, 23 by Rev. Mr. Williams recently settled as pastor of the First Church, 9 by Rev. F. Wilson at the High-street Church, and 2 by Rev. Mr. Davis of the Colored Church. The work of grace still continues with unabated interest.

BAPTIST MISSIONS.—It is said that in order to meet the expenses of the Baptist Missionary Union for the financial year ending March 31st, \$38,000 must be received during the present month—more than one-third of the annual expenses in one-twelfth of the year. Bad calculation some where—in the churches, probably.

ORDINATION OF DEACONS.—Jonathan V. Greenman and William A. Babcock were ordained to the office of deacon in the First Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, N. Y., on the 2d inst. The ceremony was presided by Eld. E. S. Bailey, from a 1st Regt. 3d Div. For they that have used the office of a deacon well, &c.

Among recent deaths in England, we notice that of Rev. Dr. Pys Smith, of Homerton College, in his 77th year. He was an influential minister of the Independents denomination, and was well known in this country by his Theological and Scientific works.

The New Postage Law.—The postage law passed by Congress on the eve of adjournment, will be found on our fourth page to-day.

Table with columns: Newspapers per Quarter, Miles, Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Daily. Rows include Under 50 (new bill), Present rate, Over 50—under 300, etc.

All weekly papers free within the county where they are published. Papers of less than an ounce and a half, half these rates; and papers not over 300 square inches, one-fourth these rates.

REVIVALS IN OHIO.—Interesting revivals are in progress in various parts of Ohio. At Oxford, at Greenland, at Twinsburg, and at Monroe, the power and grace of God have been signally displayed.

REVIVALS IN VERMONT.—A letter from Peacham, Vt., to the editor of the Congregationalist, says that most of the towns in that vicinity have shared in a work of grace which has been progressing for several weeks.

GOING TO ROME.—The English correspondent of the Independent says that secessions to Rome, chiefly of the upper ranks, continue. "The English Catholic Directory, just published, gives a list of names of twenty-five ministers of the Established Church, three American Episcopal ministers, one Scotch Presbyterian minister, one Genevese Protestant minister, and one French Protestant minister, who have joined the Church of Rome during the year 1850.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN GERMANY.—Mr. Oncken, the self-denying and very successful Baptist Missionary in Germany, writes under a recent date in the following strain: "Our work here, and in Germany generally, is still greatly progressing; but as I dare not write long at present, I will merely add, that the day of our glorious liberty is at an end, the spirit of persecution is even now revived, and one of our brethren has been already banished from Mecklenburg.

A REVIVAL IN JAIL.—The Newark Daily Advertiser says: "A religious excitement, we learn, has commenced among the prisoners in our county jail, of whom there are about forty. A temperance society has also been formed among them, and last evening a meeting was held, at which an address was made by one of their number, and suitable orders sung by the whole.

ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER.—On the 6th of March, a store at Baker's Bridge, in the town of Alfred, N. Y., was utterly demolished by an explosion of gunpowder, and six persons were fearfully burned, one of whom, a lad, it is feared cannot survive.

Adjournment of Congress.—The Thirty-First Congress of the United States adjourned at 12 o'clock on Third-day, March 4th. Its last sitting continued twenty-five hours, having commenced at 11 A. M. on Second-day. The River and Harbor Bill, which was defeated on party grounds, occupied the attention of the Senate from 11 o'clock A. M. until four o'clock the next morning.

The Post-Route Bill probably provides for the creation of two or three hundred new Post-Routes in various parts of the country, and involves an annual expenditure henceforth of a good many thousands of dollars. It was never read at all—in the Senate certainly, and we presume not in the House.

The Postage Reduction Bill was passed, and is now a law, although it does not go into operation until the first of July. The Joint Resolution authorizing the President to send a Government ship to the Mediterranean to bring Kosuth and his companions to the United States, was also passed.

One Week Later from Europe.—The U. S. Mail Steamer Pacific, with one week later news from Europe, arrived at New York on Fifth-day last.

From England, we have a rumor that Lord John Russell has tendered his resignation to Her Majesty, and only holds office until another Government can be formed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought his "budget" before the House of Commons, from which it appeared that the surplus revenue for the year was £2,500,000, nearly a half of which he proposes to apply to the liquidation of the National Debt.

The returns of the Board of Trade show that the exports from England amounted in 1850 to more than £70,000,000; in 1849 to £63,000,000, and in 1848 to £63,000,000, a rate of increase without a parallel in the history of the country.

The report from Canton is that Commissioner Lin, who seized the English opium in 1839, is dead. Murders and piracy are as rife as ever in the Indian seas, notwithstanding all the alleged severity of the authorities in that quarter.

California News.—California News to Feb. 1 was received in New York on Sixth-day last. The winter had been, up to that period, unusually mild and clear, owing to which cause the mining communities in the dry diggings were without sufficient water to wash out the piles of earth they accumulated in anticipation of the rains.

The most exciting part of the news relates to recent Indian depredations. The Government seems to be awake to the importance of interposing an effectual check to them. The following letter to the editor of Alta California, was dated at San Juan, Jan. 18, 1851, and shows the urgency of the case:—"An express rider from Mariposa county arrived in this city this evening. He has brought intelligence of a battle between four hundred Indians and a party of fifty or sixty Americans, under the command of Captain James Burney.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has sent a requisition to the Governor of Maryland for James S. Mitchell of Cecil County, charged with kidnapping a free negro and carrying him to Maryland. Mitchell's slave woman ran away five years ago, and during her absence had a child. The agent of the owner had secured her and the child and brought them back.

A QUESTION FOR THE LAWYERS.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has sent a requisition to the Governor of Maryland for James S. Mitchell of Cecil County, charged with kidnapping a free negro and carrying him to Maryland. Mitchell's slave woman ran away five years ago, and during her absence had a child.

Explosion and Burning of the Steamer Oregon.—CINCINNATI, Friday, March 7. The steamer Oregon, bound down from Louisville, while passing through chute at Island No. 82, at 1 P. M. on the 2d inst., burst her boiler with a tremendous report, carrying away the forward cabin and upper deck, killing and wounding 60 persons.

The ship Memnon, Capt. Joseph R. Gordon, has recently made the run from San Francisco to Hong Kong in thirty-six days, being the shortest passage yet made between the two ports. She carried advices from New York via San Francisco in seventy-eight days, and seventeen days later than had been received by the overland mail.

The Empire City brought to New York on Saturday last a small chest of tea, which was only sixty-nine days on the route from Shanghai, China. It reached San Francisco in 34 days, and this city in 35 more. It was brought from San Francisco by Gregory's Express, and is intended as a present for President Fillmore.

FERRY-BOAT EXPLOSION AT ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Republican of Friday, Feb. 14th, brings an account of a sad catastrophe in that city. At 12 o'clock the ferry-boat St. Louis, while backing from the Spruce-street landing, burst her boiler, completely shattering the fore part of her cabin and deck, and killing and drowning at least twenty persons.

At Washington, a week ago last Sabbath, Joseph Wilson, of Massachusetts, clerk in the sixth Auditor's office, was wounded, it is feared mortally, by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.—Fayetteville, Tenn., was nearly destroyed by a tornado on the 24th of February. Two churches, the market house, and several private houses, were completely prostrated. Over forty houses were greatly damaged. But the saddest of all, that four persons were killed outright, and nearly twenty others badly wounded.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.—The whole number of American exhibitors will be 487, and the entire space required for the United States will be 26,000 feet. Of these exhibitors, 189 are from New York, 70 from Massachusetts, 64 Pennsylvania, 39 Ohio, 16 Maryland, 14 Vermont, 14 Virginia, 9 Connecticut, 7 New Hampshire, 7 South Carolina, 6 New Jersey, 6 Tennessee, 5 Rhode Island, 5 Kentucky, 5 Alabama, 4 Louisiana, 3 Indiana, 3 Missouri, 2 Mississippi, 2 California, 2 Michigan, 2 Maine, 2 District of Columbia, 1 Illinois, and 1 North Carolina.

The negro Harris charged with assisting Chaplin in the abduction of slaves belonging to Messrs. Toombs and Stevens, was found guilty by the Criminal Court. The penalty is \$200 fine and costs.

In the Legislature of Wisconsin, the Usury Bill, fixing the rate at 7 per cent. when no rate is mentioned, but allowing 12 per cent. on contract, has passed.

Dr. Kraitzir, the distinguished Hungarian scholar, is about to deliver, in Salem, Mass., a course of lectures on philological subjects.

The man Carnel, who murdered Rousseau, in New York, last fall, has been convicted of the crime.

Prof. Salomon, of Harriburgh, Ky., is said to have discovered another motive power. He has successfully applied the entire power of carbonic acid gas as a substitute for steam in propelling engines for every purpose.

James Roberts, of Webster, Mo., has been on trial for causing the death of an idiot puer woman whom he had contracted to support, by cruel treatment, exposure to the cold, and refusal of sufficient and suitable food.

At Washington, a week ago last Sabbath, Joseph Wilson, of Massachusetts, clerk in the sixth Auditor's office, was wounded, it is feared mortally, by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

The Ohio Convention have adopted an article in their constitution which debars future legislatures from licensing the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and renders it imperative on them to protect the people from the evils of such sale.

There has been much excitement in Tennessee in consequence of the appearance of Cholera at Franklin and Nashville. Late accounts from Franklin represent the disease as rapidly disappearing, and at Nashville there had been no cases for several days.

The number of deaths in the City of Mexico, for the year 1850, was 15,336, of which 9,619 were from cholera alone. The number of births during the year was 8,329, showing a diminution in the population of 7,007.

The steamers from New York for Albany are carrying passengers for fifty cents per berth extra. This is less than one-third of the cent per mile; cheap enough, we should think, to satisfy the most economical.

The Land Warrant Assignment Bill did not pass Congress, and consequently the Mexican land warrants are held at an advance.

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New York Markets.—March 10, 1851. Ashes—Pots \$5 4 a 5 50; Pearls 5 62. Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 4 a 4 50 for State, 4 62 a 4 87 for Michigan, Indiana, and Genesee. Rye Flour 5 0 a 5 32. Corn Meal 3 06 a 3 25.

LETTERS.—Stillman Cogg, J. T. G. Bailey, Andrew Babcock, Jacob Ayres, E. L. Maxson, H. P. Green, J. C. Burdick, W. B. Maxson, D. E. Maxson, C. M. Lewis, D. Coon, N. V. Hall, J. Nash, C. Spicer.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY—EXECUTIVE BOARD. A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held on the 30th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M., on the second Friday in April, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the City of New York.

PUBLISHING SOCIETY—BOARD MEETING. THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will hold a Quarterly Meeting in New York on the evening of the second Fifth-day in April, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the City of New York.

AGENTS WANTED. FOR THE "BEST JUVENILE MAGAZINE IN AMERICA." WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET, elegantly illustrated, and filled with the choicest gems for the young, has recently commenced a new volume.

IN PREPARATION—VALUABLE NEW WORKS. NATIONAL SERIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY. PREPARED BY A. S. GOULD & LINCOLN. This series of works contains a complete and accurate history of the United States since the first settlement of the country.

DAUGHERREAN GALLERY. It has been known for years as one of the first establishments of the kind in the United States, and the oldest in the city of New York.

REGULAR MAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, via Stonington and Providence. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. William H. Frazer, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted), from pier 2 North River, first wharf above Battery Place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or upon the arrival of the mail train from Boston.

METHOD QUARTERLY REVIEW. THIS REVIEW contains 160 pages Octavo, printed on fine paper, and at the subscription price of two dollars a year, in advance, it is the cheapest Quarterly Journal now issued.

