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VOL. VIII.—NO. 26.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 11, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 390.

The Sabbath Recorder.

ABSTRACT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favorable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disback to the dangers which are past, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is favored land.

The President here recapitulates the leading facts of the Cuban Expedition, and the fate of those engaged in it, and thus discusses the general principles involved.]

Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition Thus, thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country, through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed, by the indignant sense of the coummunity, upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardor of youth and an illdirected love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is here with communicated.

Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffend ing families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly, no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States, engaged in this unlawful enterprise, as are now in confine ment in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the government of that coun try may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will, hereafter, feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behooves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign pun-

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But what gives a peculiar criminality to this invasion of Cuba is, that under the lead of Spanish subjects and with the aid of citizens of . the United States, it had its origin, with many, in motives of cupidity. Money was advanced by individuals, probably in considerable amounts, to purchase Cuban bonds, as they have been called, issued by Lopez, sold doubtless, at a very large discount, and for the payment of which the public lands and public property of Cuba, of whatever kind, and the fiscal resources of the people and government of that island, from whatever source to be derived, were pledged, as well as the good faith of the government expected to be established. All these means of payment, it is evident, were only to be obtained by a process of bloodshed, war, and revolution. None will deny that those who set on foot military expeditions against foreign States by means like these, are far more culpable than the ignorant and the necessitous whom they induce to go forth as the ostensible parties in the proceeding. These originators of the invasion of Cuba seem to have determined, with coolness and system, upon an undertaking which should disgrace their country, violate its laws, and put to hazard the lives of illinformed and deluded men. You will consider whether further legislation be necessary to prevent the perpetration of such offenses in future.

No individuals have a right to hazard the peace of the country, or to violate its laws, upon vague notions of altering or reforming governments in other States. This principle is not only reasonable in itself, and in accordance with public law, but is engrafted into the codes of other nations as well as our own. But while such are the sentiments of this Government, it may be added that every independent nation must be presumed to be able to defend its possessions against unauthorized individuals banded together to attack them. The Government of the United States at all times since its establishment, has abstained and has sought to restrain the citizens of the country from entering into controversies of the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, which between other powers, and to observe all the he regards with mortification and regret; he and Utah are alluded to, and further comdities of neutrality. At an early period of has directed inquiries respecting the pecuni-munications promised when information has thes Government, in the administration of Washington, several laws were passed for this purpose. The main provisions of these laws pose to Congress to indemnify him. Our were re-enacted by the act of April, 1818, by laws are deficient in providing for the prowhich, amongst other things, it was declared tection or punishment of Consuls, and a rethat if any person shall; within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person claim has been ratified, and the first install-so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high ment under it paid; in the case of the Armmisdemesnor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and this law has been executed and enforced to the full extent ed the office of arbiter. of the power of the Government, from that In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of gaged the attention of Congress during a large report to your favorable consideration." On Thanksgiring Buy, the Levi Lail organ

of neutrality and non-intervention, the United his recent visit to the United States. On the portion of every session, and our statutes themselves, and have been followed by others. Marsh, the American Minister at Constanti- ly for the advancement of agriculture. It is of modern British statesmen, who said in government permission for the Hungarians, be removed; and I sincerely hope that the advised. neutrality, he should take that laid down by On the 3d of March last, both Houses of Con- the omissions of those who have preceded America in the days of Washington and the gress passed a resolution requesting the Presi-them. fact, that the act of Congress of 1818 was vessel to convey to this country Louis Kos- duty of collecting and disseminating correct turb the fraternal relations which make us followed, the succeeding year, by an act of suth and his associates in captivity. one people, is fast subsiding; and a year of the Parliament of England, substantially the general prosperity and health has crowned the same in its general provisions. Up to that plied with, and the Turkish government have and restoring the fertility of the soil, and or nation with unusual blessings. None can look time there had been no similar law in Eng- ing released Governor Kossuth and his com- procuring and distributing seeds and plants so manifest in the happiness of this highly- throne, should not be strengthened by re- a visit to England, and may shortly be expectcruits from England herself.

alliances with none, has long been a maxim treated. with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of selfgovernment, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the esits fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the tablishment of free governments, and the symoathy with which we witness every strug against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in

> The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessasy, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memoran dum of a conversation on this subject between the Chargé d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the De partment of State, are herewith submitted, together with a copy of a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French Republic, and of the reply of the latter. on the same subject. These papers will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions, which this Government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the martime rights of the United States. The mar time rights of the United States are founded on a firm, secure, and well-defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent. The principle which this Government has

heretofore solemnly announced, it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the viduals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Chargé d'Affaires to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take accruing to it. place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces, they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under

[The President then alludes to the mobbing ary loss of the Consul, with a view to provision thereof is suggested.

The subject of reciprocal trade with Britfor any military expedition or enterprise to ish America, is noticed, without any decided expression as to the measure.

The Convention to settle the Portuguese strong, pending with that government, the President of the French Republic has accept-

thanks for the kind reception given to the facturing and commercial interests have en matter. I submit the recommendations of the

States have not followed the lead of other 28th of February last, a despatch was ad- abound in provisions for their protection and the United States is recommended. civilized nations; they have taken the lead dressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. encouragement, little has yet been done direct-This was admitted by one of the most eminent nople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish time that this reproach to our legislation should Parliament, while a minister of the crown, then imprisoned within the dominions of the present Congress will not close their labors, "that, if he wished for a guide in a system of Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. without adopting efficient means to supply secretaryship of Jefferson;" and we see, in dent to authorize the employment of a public The instruction above referred to was com-

land, except certain highly penal statutes panions from prison, on the 10th of Septem- and other vegetable productions, with instrucpassed in the reign of George II., prohibiting ber last they embarked on board the United tions in regard to the soil, climate, and treat English subjects from enlisting in foreign States steam-frigate Mississippi, which was ment best adapted to their growth, could no service, the avowed object of which statutes selected to carry into effect the resolution of fail to be, in the language of Washington was, that foreign armies, raised for the pur- Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Missis, in his last annual message to Congress, a' very pose of restoring the house of Stuart to the sippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making cheap instrument of immense national benefit. ed in New York. By communications to the All must see that difficulties may arise in Department of State, he has expressed his carrying the laws referred to into execution in grateful acknowledgments for the interposia country now having three or four thousand tion of this Government in behalf of himself miles of sea coast, with an infinite number of and his associates. This country has been ports and harbors and small inlets, from some justly regarded as a safe asylum for those of which, unlawful expeditions may suddenly whom political events have exiled from their set forth, without the knowledge of Govern- own homes in Europe; and it is recommendment, against the possessions of foreign ed to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuthand his companions, brought Friendly relations with all, but entangling hither by its authority, shall be received and

[Peace has been concluded between the contending parties in St. Domingo.

The office of Commissioner to China is unfilled; the salary is but \$6,000, but with no has been declined.

The existing policy of the Government toward the Sandwich Islands will be continued; that policy is to preserve their independence and keep them from the control of any other great maratime State.

The disturbances in Mexico are regretted; the Administration has acted in that regard as the obligations of treaties and good neighborhood require. The Government will exert itself to bring about arrangements for the completion of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

Until the troubles in Nicaragua are settled, nothing can be done toward settling the questions pending with that country.

An elaborate exposition of the state of the finances is given, with an estimate of the relative value of our exports and imports of raw materials and manufactured articles. The funds available to the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1851, were \$58,917,524 36; and the expenditures \$48,005,578 68. The imports were \$215,725,995, including \$4,967,-901 in specie. The exports were \$217,517, 130. of which \$178,546,555 were domestic products, \$9,738,695 foreign products, and \$29,231,880 specie. Since Dec. 1, 1850, \$7,-501,456 56 have been paid on the public debt; that debt now amounts to \$62,560,395 26, exclusive of that issued for Texas. The available funds for the present year will be \$63,258,743 09, and the expenditures \$42,-892,299 19; of this, \$9,549,101 11 will be on account of the new territories; and it is estimated that on June 30, 1853, there will be a balance of \$20,366,443 90 to pay off the debt then due, and for other purposes. Our Domestic Exports have increased \$43,646,-322 over the previous year; this is due mainly to the high price of cotton during the first half of the year. The value of our exports of breadstuffs has fallen from \$68,701,921, as purpose of ascertaining the character of indi- it was in 1847, to \$21,948,653; rice and tobacco have also fallen off \$1,156,751.

The great production of gold in California s exciting a spirit of speculation, which, if not checked, will produce excessive importations of dry goods.

The Texas stock has not been issued, though ready: the creditors of the State not having filed the necessary releases for the five millthorized any agent to receive the five millions

The frauds under the ad valorem system of duties are anew called to the attention of Con-

The sales of public lands have increased Further legislation is necessary to extend ou land system over California and Oregon.

It is recommended that the California mineral lands remain as now, a common field for industry and enterprise, rather than, by premature legislation, to fasten a bad system on the country.

tion of the subject.

cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation, Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use by the revenue of the Department. all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that age on printed matter be so revised as to ren-

An Agricultural Bureau, charged with the information as to the best modes of cultivation and of the most effectual means of preserving

[A hundred thousand persons have availed themselves of the Bounty Land Law of Sep-

ing well; its numbers have been reduced, as ever and whenever their execution may be it was too unwieldly.

The Census Returns have all been received except from California; it is hoped an ap- ed by the express words of the Constitution. propriation will at once be made for their pub-

River and Harbor Improvement is anew earnestly recommended.

An increase of the Army is recommended, to keep in order the Indians on the Mexican the party to whom such service or labor provision for an outfit, and on that account it frontier, in California and Oregon. There is may be due." This constitutional provision deficiency in the army appropriations for Executive, and Judicial Departments of the last year. The Military Asylum is to be sitnated near Washington.

> An extra allowance is recommended for the officers and men of the late Arctic Expedition; so is the reorganization of the naval establishment and the provision of some punishment in place of the abolished cat. A estimated expenses of the Navy for the en- by that enacted by the last Congress, and it suing year are \$5,856,472 19.

herewith communicated, presents an interest- | Constitution is as peremptory and as binding | vinced of his error. ing view of the progress, operations, and con- as any other; it stands exactly on the same dition of his Department.

of mail routes within the United States was of such transportation, \$3,421,754. The length of the foreign mail routes is es-

timated at 18,349 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is \$1,472,187, of which \$448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and \$1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department. The annual transportation within the Uni-

ted States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,855 miles, at an increas-The whole number of post offices in the

United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to the British post office, amount-

cluding \$20,599 49, paid under an award of ing a balance of revenue over the proper ex- from our revolutionary fathers. penditures of the year of \$703,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amount-\$997,610 79, or 18,65-100 per cent. over the

like receipts for the preceding year. The difficulties in organizing New Mexico June 30, 1853, will probably be found neces-

ters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained. Agriculture may justly be regarded as the it for the Government. The recommendations great interest of our people. Four-fifths of of the Postmaster-General, in respect to letter our active population are employed in the postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted of our settlements over new territory is daily by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified

He also recommends that the rates of postimportant class of our fellow-citizens. And der them more simple, and more uniform in

[A revision and codification of the laws of

The appointment of a Commission to settle private claims against the Government is anew

The President concludes his Message with the following expression of his views of the Compromise Measures in general and the Fugitive Slave Law in particular.]

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of The Mexican Boundary Commission is do- the laws, and I shall continue to do so wher-

> The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demand-

The Constitution declares "that 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 up on the claim of Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must from necessity first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be "The report of the Postmaster-General, faithfully executed. This injunction of the foundation as that clause which provides for allowing parish ministers to hold professorships to the census, or the clause declaring that all trial of all crimes shall be by jury.

> believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue | lence, he spoke as follow: which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Con- been a production of my own, published twent

posed to nullify such acts, upon the ground at the trade of a resurrectionist. Verily, the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of tion is now aimed, not so much against parand Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; ward in the face of this House, I can assure the amount paid to the British post office for and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists him that I feel grateful to him, from the botthat office) amounted to \$6,024,566 79; leav- this Union, which is our cherished inheritance now afforded me of making the public recant-In my last annual message I stated that

considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Terions accruing to them; nor has the State au- ed to \$6,345,747 21, being an increase of ritorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they The reduction of postage, under the act of embraced; and I recommended adherence March last, did not take effect until the com- to the Adjustment established by those measmencement of the present fiscal year. The ures, until time and experience should demontions of the reduced rates, will not be settled guard against evasion or abuse. I was not before January next; and no reliable estimate induced to make this recommendation because of the receipts for the present year can yet be | I thought those measures perfect, for no humade. It is believed, however, that they will fall man legislation can be perfect. Wide differfar short of those of the last year. The surplus of ences and jarring opinions can only be reconrevenues now on hand is, however, so large ciled by yielding something on all sides, and that no further appropriation from the treas- this result had been reached after an angry ury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, conflict of many months, in which one part is required for the current fiscal year; but an of the country was arrayed against another, additional appropriation for the year ending and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, sary when the receipts of the first two quar- I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained In his last annual report, the Postmaster- amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon General recommended a reduction of postage it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by "In my last annual communication to Con- to rates which he deemed as low as could be who value the peace and welfare of the coungress I recommended the establishment of an prudently adopted, unless Congress was pre- try. A year has now elapsed since that re-Agricultural Bureau, and I take this occa- pared to appropriate from the treasury, for the commendation was made. To that recomsion again to invoke your favorable considera- support of the Department, a sum more than mendation I still adhere, and I congratulate equivalent to the mail services, performed by you and the country upon the general acquibeen exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has rethousands of good men concerning the durations, and given bility of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of the bene moved doubts and uncertainties in mirds of The Turkish government has expressed its yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manu- their operation upon all classes of printed this and all succeeding generations. -Jusseig 101 -MILLARD FILLMORE Washington, December 2, 1851.

"ROCK OF AGES, CLEFT FOR ME."

This favorite hymn has always been attributed to Toplady, till the learned Richard Watson claimed the authorship for Charles Wesley. A correspondent of the New York Observer sets the question at rest, and gives also a copy of the hymn as originally published by the author.

"The hymn was first published, so far as I can ascertain, not in one of the numerous hymn books of the Wesleys, but in the Gospel Magazine for March, 1776, with the signature 'A. T.' (Augustus Topadly,) of which magazine Mr. Toplady was at that very time the editor. It appears, moreover, not in the department of 'Poetry,' but at the close of an editorial article, in which Mr. Toplady presents, in the form of a dialogue, the absolute impossibility of a sinner's paying the immense debt of sin with which he is charged before God. As a suitable conclusion to the article, and as an embodiment of its grand truth, he then adds the following:-

A LIVING AND DYING PRAYER FOR THE HOLIEST BELIEVER

Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee! Let the water and the blood From thy riven side which flowed, Be of sin the double cure, Cleanse me from its guilt and power

Not the labors of my hands Can fulfill thy law's demands; Could my zeal no respite know, Could my tears forever flow, All for sin could not atone; Thou must save, and Thou alone

Nothing in my hand I bring; Simply to thy cross I cling; Helpless, look to Thee for grace; Foul, I to thy fountain fly: Wash me, Saviour, or I die!

Whilst I draw this fleeting breath, When my eye-strings break in death, When I soar through tracts unknown, See Thee on thy judgment throne, Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee.

CHALMERS RETRACTING AN ERROR

In the life of Dr. Chalmers, is recorded a remarkable instance of the readiness of the great man to retract his opinions when con-In the year 1825, the majority in favor of

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length | the return of fugitives from justice, or that | in conjunction with their ministerial duties which declares that no bill of attainder or ex dwindled into what was tantamount to a mi-196,290 miles; the annual transportation post facto law shall be passed, or that which nority. It was during a debate on this subthereon 53,272,252 miles; and the annual cost provides for an equality of taxation, according ject that there occurred one of the most impressive passages in the history of Chalmers. duties shall be uniform throughout the United |" Late in the afternoon a speech on the oppo-States, or the important provision that the site side had been closed by a quotation from an anonymous pamphlet, in which the author These several articles and clauses of the insisted that, from what to him was the high Constitution, all resting on the same authority, est of all authority, his own experience, he must stand or fall together. Some objections could assert that, after the satisfactory dishave been urged against the details of the act | charge of his parish duties, a minister may enfor the return of fugitives from labor; but it joy five days in the week of uninterrupted leisis worthy of remark, that the main opposition | ure for the prosecution of any science in which is aimed against the Constitution itself, and his taste may dispose him to engage." As proceeds from persons and classes of persons, this passage was emphatically read, no doubtmany of whom declare their wish to see that ful hint being given as to its authorship, all Constitution overturned. They avow their eyes were turned towards Dr. Chalmers. hostility to any law which shall give full and The interposition of another speech afforded practical effect to this requirement of the an opportunity for reflecting on the best man-Constitution. Fortunately, the number of ner of meeting this personal attack. At the these persons is comparatively small, and is close of the debate, and amid breathless si-"Sir, that pamphlet I now declare to have

ty years ago. I was indeed much surprised Cases have heretofore arisen in which indi- to hear it brought forward and quoted this viduals have denied the binding authority of evening, and I instantly conceived that the acts of Congress, and even States have pro- Rev. gentleman who did so had been working that the Constitution was the supreme law of believed that my unfortunate pamphlet had The expenditures for the same period (ex- the land, and that those acts of Congress were long ere now descended into the tomb of merrepugnant to that instrument; but nullifica- ited oblivion, and that there it was mouldering in silence, forgotten and disregarded. the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio | ticular laws, as being inconsistent with the | But since that gentleman has brought it forforeign postages collected for and payable to and has been actively at work to rend asunder tom of my heart, for the opportunity he has ation of the sentiments it contains. I have read a tract entitled The Last Moments of the Earl of Rochester, and I was powerfully struck in reading it, with the conviction how much evil a pernicious pamphlet may be the means of disseminating. At the time when I wrote it, I did not conceive that my pamphlet would do much evil; but, sir, considering the conclusions that have been deduced from it by the Rev. gentleman, I do feel obliged to him for reviving it, and for bringing me foward to accounts for the first quarter, under the operastrate the necessity of further legislation to make my public renunciation of what is there written. I now confess myself to have been guilty of a heinous crime, and I now stand a repentant culprit before the bar of this veneral able Assembly. As far back as twenty years ago, I was ambitious enough to aspire to be successor to Professor Playfair in the Mathematical Chair of Edinburg. During the discussion relative to the person who might be appointed, there appeared a letter from Pro-fessor Playfair, in which he stated as his conviction, that no person could be found competent to discharge the duties of the Mathematical Chair among the clergymen of the Church of Scotland. I was at that time, sir; more devoted to mathematics than to the literature of my profession; and feeling indignant at what I conceived an undue reflection on the abilities and education of our clergy, I came forward with that pamphlet; to vescue them from what I deemed an unmerited reescence in these measures of peace, which has proach, by maintaining that a devoted and exwas not dissonant to the proper habits of a clergyman. Alas sir, so I thought in my ig-norance and pride. I have now no reserve in saying, that the sentiment was wrong, and that, in the utterance of it, I penned what was most two magnitudes; - I thought not of the hite !! ness, of time—'I recklessly, thought of the care greatness of eternity!" [N. Y. Observer, and care in the care in New York, December 11, 1851.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

When we closed our remarks upon this subject, week before last, we intimated our intention of recurring to it again. It is a subject, the importance of which cannot well be over-rated; for prayer is the broad mark of distinction between him that is dead in sins and him that liveth. That is, no one truly prays, till the Spirit of Life has taken possession of his soul. He may, in a sense of self-sufficiency, undertake to compliment the Deity by a form of supplication; but true prayer rises only from the heart which is sensible of its own vileness—a sensibility which always indicates life.

It is wonderful how fruitful the human heart is in raising objections to this most reasonable duty. One of the many that are urged is, that however earnestly we pray, we can never declare that unchangeableness is one of the essential attributes of his nature, and reason assents to the declaration. Hence, if God bestows a favor, it is only what he always intended to do. Of what avail is it, therefore, to pray for it?

Perhaps it will hardly be deemed a sufficient answer to this objection, to say that God requires us to pray. Perhaps the suppliant wants to go about such an exercise in the confidence that there is some natural connection between the act and the obtaining of that which he prays for, and that it is not one which rests upon mere appointment. The beggar, who stands shivering and starving at our door, feels that his entreaties will have such? some sort of effect in bringing forth a supply to his wants. The one who goes to God in prayer, wants to feel, and (if he truly prays) always does feel, just so. What, then, is the proper answer to the objection stated? We do not expect to clear up the matter, so that we are confident that, in perfect consistency righteous man availeth much."

in bestowing a blessing, gives nothing but what he always intended to give, he always intended to bestow it only in answer to prayer. His purpose has respect, not merely to the end, but to the means of bringing about the end: not merely to the bestowment of a gift, but to the act on our part in condescension to which he bestows it.

founded in the necessity of honoring God by been written. But this only throws the subsuch act as shall most perfectly express our ject one step father back. The publication ing which we enjoy. It appears to be in was just as certainly foreknown by the Divine strict accordance with the nature of God to Mind from all eternity, as it was after it took bestow no favor of any kind, except in con- place. The certainty of the thing became no descension to a suitable and reverential ac- more evident to the Divine Understanding knowledgment of his perfections. For in- on the twenty-seventh of last month, than i stance, eternal life, the free gift of his love, did five thousand years ago. If our corressuitably honored. Hence, if Christ had not still another step back, and say, that ou him a determination to save the lost. It was the results to which they gave rise. just the reverse. The Father first determined to save, and therefore sent his Son into the world. But it were just as rational to object to the necessity of an atonement, because God was already mercifully disposed towards the human race, as to object to the necessity of prayer, because God had already determined whether or not to bestow the blessing we ask for. And we argue, that as through the atonement we express our regard for God's justice, and confess our desert of his wrath, so by prayer we express our regard for his sovereignty, and confess our entire dependence on him. Now, if the atonement had a real efficacy to procure eternal life, notwithstanding it made no change in God's feelings, why may not prayer have a real efficacy to procure blessings, though it make no alteration in the Divine Mind?

the principle that the wicked are prospered we cannot comprehend. for the sake of God's people? For it is a them. "The prosperity of fools shall destroy ing it as our own. T. B. B.

blessings bestowed, and too depraved to make any other use of them but to pamper their unholy hosts, what would otherwise have been for their welfare becomes a trap. Ps. 69 22. In reality, they are not blessed; they are strong for their depraved hearts to resist. They are only fattened for the day of slaugh- tion in the Recorder. ter. As for spiritual blessings, they are strangers to them altogether. And not an instance can be cited of spiritual blessings being bestowed upon any one who did not see them by fervent prayer.

FOREKNOWLEDGE.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

In an excellent article in your issue of Nov. passage occurs:-

cacy of prayer, is not quite so clear.

Now I know that the subject of God's I desire, if it would not be presumptuous so to | zled by questions addressed to her by her do, to ask the following questions; and, if it be deemed proper, please answer them:-

of Divine Providence contingent?

3. If some things are absolute, and some contingent, then does God "foreknow" things absolute as such, and things contingent as N. V. Hull.

ALFRED CENTER, Nov. 28, 1851.

Concerning God's foreknowledge we have but a few words to say. From all eternity, He foreknew that Bro. H. would write us just such a communication as the foregoing. there will be no further difficulty about it; but It was just as well known to Him from all eternity, as it is now that the circumstance with the unchangeableness of the Divine has actually taken place. To suppose the honestly avowed; but I fear that this is the and his company, and after a sail up the North Mind, there is a real connection between contrary, is to suppose that His knowledge true motive in most instances where the quest and East Rivers, to give them a view of the prayer and the enjoyment of blessings sought. may be increased; or, in other words, that tion has been carefully examined, and a day City, landed them at Castle Garden. Here a We never can doubt this, so long as it stands He is not omniscient. Now, if from all not required substituted for that sanctified by written, "The effectual fervent prayer of the eternity He certainly foreknew the event, the certainty of it must have been from all Let this much be said, that though God, eternity established, or decreed; otherwise it tion, and much fear that some of them are could not have been foreknown.

To say He foreknew it as contingent, is the same as to say, He foreknew it, although there was no evidence to Him that the event ever would take place; which is a clear contradiction. Bro. H. may say, that his communication to us was contingent upon the publication, on our part, of the sentiment The real efficacy of prayer is probably which he has quoted; otherwise it had never could not be granted, except his justice were pondent chooses, he may remove the question atoned for our sins, no soul could be saved. article upon the efficacy of prayer was con-Yet no well-informed person will say, that the tiengent upon a communication we received, death of Christ excited in the Father feelings calling for some remarks on the subject. But of compassion which were not there before; the result is the same. The contingencies or. that it was the means of originating in themselves were all as distinctly foreseen a

If our correspondent uses the term 'contin-

gent' denoting that there was no necessary connection between the event and the circumstance which brought it about, and yet supposes that God certainly foreknew it, we cannot agree with him. For to say that God certainly knows that a thing will infallibly take place, which at the same time he knows to be so contingent that it may possibly not take place, is the same as to say, that he knows a proposition to be of certain truth, which he knows to be of contingent and uncertain truth; which is a contradiction. God views things as they are. If an event be contingent, God views it so. If the event may possibly never take place, God knows it may possibly never take place; and that is to know that the proposition which affirms that it will take place may possibly not be true. We have said that God bestows blessings In other words, He knows that the truth of only in answer to prayer. At first, this may the proposition is uncertain; which is quite appear to be contrary to facts. The Christ-inconsistent with his knowing it as a certain isn looks upon an ungodly man, who never truth. If there was no necessity whatever bowed the knee in supplication, nor remem- that the event should take place, then it would bered with gratitude the Giver of all good, not argue perfection of knowledge in any and does not see but what as many blessings being to determine peremptorily that it would are bestowed upon him as upon his praying take place. It would rather argue ignorance neighbor. He prospers as well in business; and mistake; because it would argue that he he enjoys as good health; his family are as supposes a propostion to be be certain, which, free from sickness; he is as much esteemed in its own nature, and all things considered, tree from sickness; ne is as much esteemed in its own nature, and all things considered, the cause of the Sabbath may nave tree course, gesticulates a good deal, equally well with of the Recorder. It is thought that a careful successful that a careful successful the cause of the sabbath may nave tree course, gesticulates a good deal, equally well with of the Recorder. It is thought that a careful successful that a careful successf st to last, would seem to indicate that reply, that God may have ways of knowing God blesses him as much as if he prayed contingent events which we cannot conceive daily. But is it true, that prayer is not con- of; for that is as much as to say, that God cerned in procuring the blessings which he may know contradictions to be true, for enjoys? Though he himself never prays, aught we know, or that he may know a thing prayer, for the furtherance of the Sabbath that either his face or his general bearing, may there not be some kind friend who in- to be certain, and at the same time know it tercedes in his behalf? Or, may not the bless- not to be certain, though we cannot conceive ings which he enjoys have been bestowed on how; because he has ways of knowing which

We do not include the last paragraph in scriptural truth, that the godly are "the salt quotation marks, though we acknowledge our of the earth;" and that, were it not for them, indebtedness for the method of argument emthe wrath of Heaven would soon come upon ployed to an author whose investigations on the wicked "to the uttermost," sweeping this point have never been fairly refuted. To away all their prosperity, and themselves too. our mind the argument is conclusive, and has It may be, however, that that which they es been so long interwoven with our habits of teem their prosperity is, in reality, a curse to thinking, that we offer no apology for present-

At a recent meeting of the Board of Di rectors of the American Sabbath Tract Sociwho have been engaged in the tract enterprise, if you do choose to do it as a gratuity.' cursed by being placed under temptation too and the Corresponding Secretary was instructed to make extracts from them for publica-

> The first letter read was from a brother who has served the Society a short time as colporteur in the City of New York. After general account of his labors, he says:-

the recipients, that in general the subject of pledged last year are small and relatively the Sabbath was new to them. Few of them were at all conscious that in resting on Sunday they did not rest on the Sabbath day accord-27, on the subject of Prayer, the following ing to the commandment. Of these few, most appeared to feel that a return to the observance of the day commanded would amount "It is true that God is unchangeable. Our to judaizing, although, when called upon. prayers can excite in him no new feelings, to they could not assign a reason why obedience which he was before a stranger; they call to the fourth commandment should subject into existence no new purpose, which he had | Christians to such a reproach, rather than the change the mind of God. The Scriptures not formed from eternity. But how to recon- performance of the duties enjoined, or the cile this necessary attribute of the Deity with avoidance of the crimes prohibited, in the what the Scriptures teach concerning the effi- other nine commandments of the Decalouge, which they acknowledged to be obligatory to circumscribe our temporal pleasures to carupon all, whether Jew or Gentile, in common. ry its claims to those who do not love it, but "One lady (I believe a widow) who keeps foreknowledge is an "awful" subject. Yet a shoe store, told me that she felt herself puz-

> son, a few days previous to my visit, when ter." preparing his Bible Lesson for Sunday School. Her boy is about fourteen years of age; 1. Are some things that occur in the order without any idea of controversy, simply to of Divine Providence governed by absolute avail himself of his mother's accustomed assistance in the preparation of his regular lesand she told me she failed to satisfy her own mind by such reasons as she was able to give her boy for the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath instituted by God. Nevertheless, ing state of things, no choice; and although she would prefer if possible to close her store and celebrate the rest on the day sanctified little ones what to eat and drink and wherewithal they shall be clothed.

"Only in a few instances has this reason

acting contrary to their convictions upon this

The next letter read was from Bro. Wm. M. Jones, giving some account of a journey from Shiloh, N. J., to Huntingdon Connty, Pennsylvania. He says:-

"On the way I had frequent opportunities for tract distribution and conversation on the subject of the Salibath. One young man, a member of one of the Universities of the he said he was not prepared to give an answer. I gave him a number of tracts, after the readng of which, according to promise, he is to write me his convictions on the subject. At enthusiasm throughout the country. parting, he remarked that he thought he had grace enough to do his duty if convinced that he ought to keep the Sabbath.

"I distributed tracts in the cars. One man · The True Sabbath Embraced." I offered the "Vindication of the True Sabbath" to Governor Johnston. He looked at it long enough to read the title, and then refused it

"The most common obstacle in the way of and to awaken the attention of others to its claims. I should think that the recommendacause, would meet with the approbation of the churches. And why not have it appointed on some Sabbath?"

Another letter—the last from which we will quote now-was from Bro. James R. Irish, giving the results of his experience in attempting to promote the tract enterprise. He says:

and distributed tracts, and have found an un-wore light kid gloves. expected willingness to hear and read in re- Generally his English is fluent and distinct Gospel.

them." Prov. 1: 32. Ungrateful for the THE SABBATH TRACT ENTERPRISE. lation to the subject. In one instance, after with a marked foreign accent, though at times lecturing and distributing tracts where the this is not at all apparent. He speaks rather subject had never been presented, the recipi- slowly than otherwise, and occasionally hesients of the tracts came forward and made do- tates for a word. His command of the lannations to aid in purchasing tracts for others, guage, astonishing as it is in a foreigner, seems ety, letters were read from several individuals saying, 'It costs something to distribute them, rather the result of an utter abandonment to

> tracts, and discovered, in conversation with pered them. The two societies for which I apprehended just as he meant it. poor, yet they have raised and forwarded double their proportion of the amount resolv ed to raise, and near ten dollars more is subscribed, which is delayed only for a suitable opportunity to receive it from the subscribers It did me good to see with what alacrity rich and poor, young and old, set apart to this

"I hope that a still larger amount will be aimed at the coming year. It is time for us to make an effort, that we shall ourselves feel, if we would make others feel. If we love refuse compliance with its demands, and especially to make it known to those who are ignorant of what God commands in this mat-

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

been made for the entertainment of the distinthey spent in the hospitable mansion of Dr. Doane, where they were met and welcomed by the Creator for that purpose, she must by numerous Committees and individuals of forego the pleasure to be derived from consci- note, as well as by a large representation of entious obedience, in order to secure for her Staten Islanders. On Sabbath morning, a Committee of the Common Council proceeded to Staten Island by the steamer Cornelius Vanfor existing practice been so explicitly, so derbilt, took on board the illustrious Magyar "I have had many interviews with colport- attempted to reply, but was prevented by the eurs laboring amongst our immigrant popula- confusion from finishing his speech. Then a grand procession was formed, which proceeded through Broadway to Astor Place, and down Kossuth reviewed the military, and made a brief address. Since that he has been entertained at the Irving House in a style becoming

A Municipal Dinner is to be given to Kossuth on Fifth day, the 11th inst., and the editorial fraternity are getting up an entertainland, appeared a good deal interested in list ment of a high order to come off at his earliest tening to an argument in favor of the seventh- convenience. Meanwhile, Committees and entire dependence upon him for every bless- on our part of the sentiment excepted to, day Sabbath. As the subject was new to him. Congratulatory Addresses from all quarters was not an extraordinary man, but as a social only authoritative and unerring guide of Isare flowing in upon him, and the prospect is companion he was gentle and affable. that he will be received with unprecedented

On our fourth page to-day will be found

Gov. Kossuth is rather taller than we had supposed, and his face has an expression of a few months, many might be led to change and appearance in repose are imposing, not only not be surprised to hear of conversions to the from a sense of power they impress upon the ward circumstances are forbidding, yet the certainty that he is not making an effort and Lord, by His Spirit, is able to convict and doing his utmost, but that behind all this convert when and where he will to his holy strength of fascination, there are other treasares of strength, other stores of ability not brought into use, possibly never brought into the truth is indifference. Almost all think the use, is perhaps what constitutes the supreme Sabbath of little or no importance, especially charm of his oratory. He speaks as if with when the change from the first day to the little preparation, and with that peculiar freshseventh day is the question at issue. Is there ness which belongs to extemporaneous speakas much feeling among us in behalf of this ing; there is no effort about it, and the wonsubject as it demands? I fear there is not derful compactness and art of his argument There should be more preaching, for the peo- are not felt until you reflect upon it afterward. ple need light. We need to pray more that His every movement is perfectly easy, and he Sabbath, in the 19th, 22d, and 23d numbers the cause of the Sabbath may have free course, gesticulates a good deal. equally well with meetings held at an appointed time would do in its way than the sweep of his right hand, as perusal of his arguments would result in genius of the deceased American novelist. much to deepen our own interest in its behalf, it was raised to Heaven, when he spoke of the Diety; nothing sweeter than the smile which at times mantles his face. His voice is tion of a day of fasting, humiliation and not very loud, and more evinced exhaustion yesterday. Beyond a doubt he is the greatest of orators now living, and we shall not easily believe that in that capacity he has ever been

In speaking, Kossuth occasionally referred to notes which lay on the stand before him. He was dressed after the Hungarian fashion, "During the year, I have been permitted in a black velvet tunic, single breasted, with the missionary work in the Celestial Empire. to labor some to carry forward the enterprise standing collar and transparent black buttons. The prospects for the accomplishment of great of the Society, and trust my joy in the Lord He also wore an overcoat or sack of black results are very flattering. There are several has been increased thereby. I have lectured velvet with broad fur and loose sleeves. He cases of religious inquiry, and the natives

his thought and a reliance on that to express meeting. One of these, consisting of Mr. and "The resolution which I took part with you itself, than of an absolute command of the Mrs. Parris, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and in passing last year in relation to funds, I have niceties of the grammar and dictionary. He Mrs. Gulick, and Mr. Snow and lady, set sail endeavored to carry out to the spirit and let- evidently has no fear of speaking wrong, and from Boston in the ship Esther May. Mr. ter of my pledge, and rejoice that a high so, as by inspiration, expresses himself often Parris and lady, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews. stand was taken. The brethren and friends better even than one to whom the language is will take up their abode in the Sandwich Is. of DeRuyter and Truxton seemed to appre- native and familiar. Though he often uses lands; and Messrs. Gulick and Snow, with ciate it, and scarce an individual was found words with a foreign meaning, or a meaning their wives, are destined for the new Mission unwilling to do his part when once the matter different from that we usually give them, he lately established in the Micronesian Islands. was fully understood; on the contrary, men, does not stop to correct himself, but goes on On Sabbath, Nov. 29, another company sailed women, and children gave as God had pros- as if there were no doubt that it would be in the bark Sultana for Smyrna. It consisted

SKETCH OF A METHODIST BISHOP.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church in 13th

st., New York, on the evening of Dec. 1st.

Rev. E. O. Haven delivered a lecture on the

bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church stated, that three of the missionary ladies who in America. A report of the discourse, in thus devote their lives and labors to the adornthe Tribune, states that Francis Asbury ment of the gospel, are daughters of clergywas born in Staffordshire, England, in the the Sabbath as we ought, we shall be willing year 1745, at the time when John Wesley Eddy, of Dr. Condit, of Chio; and Mrs. was 42 years old, and was preaching through- Sutven, of Rev. President Kellogg, of Clinout the country. He was a self-taught man, and at 16 he commenced preaching the Gospel. At the age of 26 he decided to leave his own country for America. The friends he met in Bristol, from which port he sailed, clothed him and gave him £10, and with this ing fact that the Second Baptist Church in sum he embarked. After a stormy passage Hopkinton, located on the border of Richhe reached Philadelphia in 1771, and began Early last Sixth-day morning, the steamer to preach to the scattered societies, and in one Humboldt, having on board Louis Kossuth, year after he was asked by Wesley to take 2. Are some things that occur in the order son, he proposed the questions referred to; Governor of Hungary, and his suite, arrived charge of the Methodist Societies, and to asoff Staten Island, where arrangements had sist him in his arduous labors. He soon began to show sagacity and shrewdness: he enforced discipline, and called a conference guished visitors until preparations were com- of the rulers of the churches, and in two she considered that her duty as a mother to pleted for their public reception by the City of years Methodism was respected, its adherents provide for her family leaves her, in the exist- New York. Sixth-day and the following night were doubled, and it was looked on as a respectable denomination. The war broke out etween England and America, and he was ressed to go home, but he refused to leave 3,000 souls without a superintendent.

In 1774 Asbury was appointed the firs Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he traveled 5,000 miles a year on horseback, upon a salary of \$80, which he continued until 1816, when he died in Spotsville.

The prominent feature of his character was his industry; for, according to his journal he read 100 pages a day, and lectured in the of the church was increased 43 during a reviopen air every other day. In 45 years he val season enjoyed two years ago, and that all formal welcome was given to Kossuth, and he preached more than 20,000 sermons, presided without exception have honored their profesat over 200 conferences, traveled more than 400,000 miles to the farthest western settlements. He made more than 50,000 pastoral visits, and gave frequent advice to the ministry, which increased from 10 pastors to near Bowery and Chatham-street to the Park, where 700 during his life, and by his exertions. The church members in America amounted to 1,000 when he commenced his labors, but when he died they were more than 200,000,

an eminent degree. As a public speaker he that the sacred volume of the Scriptures is the

the same time had only increased in popula-

D'AUBIGNE.

Most of our friends have probably read the some account of the deeds of Kossuth, which History of the Reformation, by Dr. Merle, have served to create the deep interest every- usually called D'Aubigne, which is the place refused to accept, but afterwards came to me where felt in him. The following account of of his residence, and not his name. To such and asked for a German tract, and I gave him his personal appearance we copy from the New | the following description of him, from "Wanderings in the Shadow of Mount Blanc," will be interesting:—

"The manners of D'Aubigne are marked in the Capitol to-day. But, seeing him at his by shaking his head. He was on his way penetrating intellect which is not indicated in by a plain, manly, unassuming simplicity; no ewn room, I was pained by his general apwest of the mountains, as the conductor told any portrait we have seen. It is long, the fore-shade of ostentation, no mark of the world's me, to commence a political campaign. At head broad, but not excessively high, though applause upon him—a thing which often H. I had a long conversation with two minis- a slight baldness makes it seem so, and the leaves a cloud of vain self-consciousness over ters, but have not much hope that either will chin narrow, but square in its form. His hair the character of a great man, worse by far ever be led to acknowledge the Sabbath of is thin in front and of a dark brown, as is his than any shade produced by the world's frown. beard, which is quite long, but not very thick, His conversation is full of good sense, just he was even last March. He suffers contin-"I lectured to the Stone Creek Baptist and arranged with neatness and taste. His thought, and pious feeling, disclosing a ripe ually from a dry hacking cough, which has Church; congregation about 100. Good at- moustache is heavy and rather long. His eyes judgment, and a quiet, well-balanced mind. clung to and grown upon him for the last tention was paid to the word, and I distribute are very large and of a light blue; his comed tracts to the people. Liberty was given plexion is pale, like that of a man who is not imagination, and yet his writings do often much distress. I do greatly fear that this is and the congregation were urged to reply, but in perfect health, and his appearence was show a high degree of that quality. A child-the very last session of Congress wherein his no one replied. At Union and Huntingdon that of the spirit bearing up against the exthe congregations numbered about 200 each. haustion of the body. His manner in speak- tic to a stranger, who is often surprised to see Although liberty was given to any person, at ing is at once incomparably dignified and so illustrious a man so plain and affable. He each of these places, to reply, no reply was graceful. Gestures more admirable and is about [1846] fifty years of age. You would attempted. Quite a number of persons re- effective, and a play of countenance more ex- see in him a tall, commanding form, much ceived our tracts and read them with apparent pressive and magnetic we remember in no above the stature of his countrymen; a broad, interest. A few were disposed to hear a other public speaker. He stands quite erect, intelligent forehead; a thoughtful, unsuspicious course of lectures on the Sabbath, and some and does not bend forward like some orators, countenance; a cheerful, pleasant eye, over remarked that they thought if I would remain to give emphasis to a sentence. His posture which are set a pair of dark shaggy eye brows, like those of Webster. His person is robust, their views and practice. Indeed, I should from their essential grace and dignity, but his frame large and powerful, and apparently capable of great endurance; yet his health is true Sabbath in that region. Although out- beholder. This sense of unused power, this infirm. Altogether, in face and form, his ap- South America, English and German Bibles pearance might be described in three words for the U.S. Barracks at New Orleans, and -noble, grave, and simple. The habit of wearing spectacles has given him an upward look, in order to command the center of the glass, which adds to the peculiar openness of

MR. BEGG ON THE SABBATH.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-By request, I would invite the attention of your readers to Mr. Begg's articles on the to the time of commencing and closing the side at the meeting, and it is understood that weekly Sabbath. This, as he argues very he will accept the appointment. be conclusively in regard to the natural day the As the widow of Dr. Judson was embarkbut it was heard distinctly through the large passover day, the high day, and consequently ing for the United States at Calcutta, a num-pavilion. On the whole, our previous impres- the day of the weekly Sabbath, is at the going ber of noble hearted and disinterested friends sion was perfectly confirmed by hearing him down of the sun. Yours, W. M. Jones. SHILOH, N. J., 11 mo. 30, 1851.

> Missions in China.—At a missionary meeting in Yew York on the 1st inst., an interesting letter was read from Rev. Mr. Talmage giving a detailed account of the progress of

SAILING OF MISSIONARIES.—At the mission ary meeting held at the Tract-House in New York on the 1st inst., it was stated that two companies of Missionaries have departed from our shores since the previous monthly of Rev. Mr. Eddy and wife, Dr. Lobdell and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Sutven. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy will stop at Smyrna; Dr Lobdell and wife are to be stationed at Mosul; and Mr. Sutven and lady proceed at once to the Armenian Mission at Erzeroom. Besides these, Rev. Mr. Vrooman and lady sailed last week for China, in the ship Samuel Russell. life and character of Francis Asbury, the first At the same meeting the interesting fact was men. Mrs. Vrooman is the daughter of the venerable Dr. Pitkin, of Hudson, O.; Mrs. ton, N.Y.

> REVIVAL IN HOPKINTON AND RICOMOND, R. I.—Eld. S. B. Bailey communicates to the Christian Watchman and Reflector the cheermond, has recently enjoyed a most precious refreshing from the presence of the Lord. "A series of meetings was commenced on Sunday, August 24th, and continued every evening with few interruptions until the last of September, since which time on account of the running of the mills they have been less frequent. Soon after the church began to iuquire, 'Wilt thou not revive us again that thy people may rejoice? the impenitent began to inquire what they must do to be saved. After four weeks of persevering labor we were permitted to visit the banks our Jordan, and to bury 27 converts in the likeness of Christ's death. With this commencement we have repaired to the same place for the same purpose each successive Sabbath [Sunday we suppose he means during the six weeks that have followed. The whole number added to the church by baptism, is 74, and by experience, 10. We may here state, also, that the number

DIVISION AMONG THE JEWS.—The following paragraph, the source of which we do not know, states very clearly the ground of division between the Rabbinical and Reformed

"The British Jews are of two classes, the thus increasing 200 fold, while the country in Rabbinical and the Reformed. The former maintain that the Mishna and Talmud are of divine authority, as well as the Sacred Scrip-The lecturer then went on to notice his tures; the latter view them as merely human humility, his simple manners and hard living, compositions, containing the advice and inis love of order, his practical wisdom, all struction of their post-biblical ancestors, and of which traits of character he possessed in receive and reverence them as such; holding raelites. These two classes of Jews stand to each other in a position somewhat similar to that of Roman Catholics and Protestants. Protestants repudiate Romish traditions at variance with the Word of God, and the Reformed Jews, Rabbinical traditions which acord not with the Hebrew Bible."

> HENRY CLAY.—Horace Greeley, writing from Washington, under date of Wednesday, Dec. 3, says :- " Henry Clay did not attend the sitting of yesterday, and I did not see him pearance. His mind is clear, vigorous, and active as ever, but his physical powers have been greatly impaired since I last before saw him. He is much thinner, looks older, and is less able to brave fatigue and exposure than influence felt in the Councils of the Nation."

> Bibles for Slaves.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held on the 4th inst., a request was made and granted for New Testaments to distribute among slaves in North Carolina. Grants were also made of Spanish Bibles and Testaments for distribution in Cuba and in two copies of the Bible for the Blind to the Institution for the Blind in St. Louis.

The arrangements for a great public meeting of literary men and others in honor of the late Mr. Fennimore Cooper have been completed. The solemnities will take place in Trip ler Hall, New York, on Christmas Eve, the 24th inst. A Commemorative Discourse will be pronounced by Mr. Wm. C. Bryant, and addresses are expected from Edward Everett, George Bancroff, John P. Kennedy, Rev. Dr. more general uniformity of practice in regard | Hon. Daniel Webster has been invited to pre-

> made her a present of 3,000 rupees, or nearly \$1,500, as a testimony of the reverence in which they held her lamented husband; and the respect and interest they felt for his hereaved family.

> Delia Webster, rendered famous a few ears since by her effort to run slaves from Centucky into the Free States is now at Frankfort, Ky., so ill that she can survive but short time. it is said. To the ball beto been

On Thanksgiving Day, Mr. Levi A. Werdab manifest a greater interest in the cause of the of Rochester, sent the Orghans of that city chicken pie which weighed 200 pounds!

The SENATE met at 12 o'clock. The new cisco to Shanghae, China, via the Sandwich ed by all good citizens. Islands. Mr. Foote gave notice of a joint resolution for a Committee of the two Houses, (the number left blank,) "to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Louis Kosgress and in the name of the people of the United States, the hospitality of the Metropolis of the Union." The Senate then ad-

Clerk called the roll, and 218 members answered. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, was nominated as the Compromise candidate for Speak- ing the liberation of those personages from age, and anchored. The brig stood up the har- Ohio. He brought with him about \$1,200 in er, and was elected by a large majority. Mr. their present confinement, with an offer to re-B. was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Stanley and Disney, and sworn in by Mr. Giddings. New Members were sworn in and took their seats. Col. Forney, of the Pennsylvanian, was elected Clerk. The rules of the last session were adopted; and the House, after appointing a Committee to wait on the President, adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, DEC. 2.

The SENATE appointed a Committee on the Florida contested Senatorship; received and laid over Mr. Foote's resolution on the reception of Kossuth; heard the President's Message; ordered 10,000 extra copies of it and the accompanying documents printed; adjourned at L. Barnes, who arrived at Liverpool from

The House did nothing but vote \$30 worth of newspapers to each member, hear the President's Message, and order 15,000 copies of it and accompanying documents printed.

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In the SENATE, a bill was introduced granting land to Missouri to aid in the construction | ceded a grant of 250 square miles of country, | are adjured to repair to the Great Valley. of a railroad; also a bill granting land to the Florida and Gulf Railroad Co. Mr. Foote moved to have the blanks in his Kossuth resolution filled up, and spoke at some length in reference to Kossuth's extraordinary merits. Mr. Dawson, of Ga., opposed the resolution in toto, on the sole ground of its being unpre- the furniture, clothing, and agricultural imple- tains was surveyed early this year, and partly about five miles below the mouth of the Illicedented to offer such an ovation to a for- ments free of duty; privilege of felling tim- graded and a considerable share of the tim- nois River, on Thursday last, by which the eigner. Mr. Hale, of N. H., expressed a ber for building in the royal forests; power to ber and rails provided; but the work has Archer was cut completely in two, and sunk hope that the resolution would pass amended, appoint their own municipal authorities. The been suspended. The walls of the basement in fifteen feet water. All the persons on the and he proposed an amendment to the effect district in question having been depopulated story of the Seventies Hall are in progress, lower deck were drowned, including ten that the Senate sympathized with the op- been never since fully occupied." pressed everywhere, and entertained the hope Mr. Foote replied in language unworthy the y four weeks at our last advices. occasion, the object, and the assembly. Mr. Haie in retort said he wished to see Kossuth in Washington, that he may act as a living and signal reproach to our oppressors at home. Mr. Cass supported the rosolution, and was caustic as to Senator Hale's course. Mr. Underwood opposed the resolution on many grounds. The discussion was continued Foote, Underwood, and Cass being the prinarrived before a vote was taken.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Harris, of Tennessee, introduced a joint resolution, explanatory of the Land Bounty act of September, 1850, to the effect that nothing in said act shall be so construed as to prevent the sale and transfer of any certificates of land warrants prior to the location of the same. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, proposed to amend, so far as to make all land warrants assignable, which proposition was accepted by Mr. Harris. Before any final action was had, the House, in pursuance of an order passed yesterday, proceeded to select seats; after which it adjourned over to Sabbath, to give time for the Speaker to appoint the various Committees.

FIFTH-DAY, DEC 4.

In the SENATE, several Executive commu nications were presented. Mr. Clemens gave notice of his intention to renew his proposition to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General on Winfield Scott. Mr. Gwin introduced a bill to establish a Branch Mint at San Franin California, and another refunding to her the duties collected on her imports prior to her admission into the Union. Mr. Foote in- no disaster of a serious nature has to be latroduced a resolution of Sympathy for the to establish a Branch Mint in New York. made the special order for Monday next. Mr. F., by permission of the Senate, withdrew because it had met with unexpected opposition, and could not be acted on in the House felt up to the latest date, being the 26th Oct. in time to be effectual. Mr. Seward then gave notice of a joint resolution tendering to Kossuth through Congress the cordial welcome of the people of the United States, to the Capital and to the country. The Senate adjourned to Monday. SABBATH-DAY, DEC. 6.

The House of Representatives held brief session, at which notice was given of intention to introduce a bill establishing a Mint in New York, the Report of the Superintendent of Coast Survey was received, and there being no general disposition for business, the House adjourned till Third-day, when the various Committees will be announced.

The following is Mr. Foote's resolution on the Compromise Measures:-

Be it Resolved, That the series of measures embraced in the act entitled "An Act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundarmembers whose credentials were presented, ies, the relinquishment by the said State of all were received, sworn in, and took their seats.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the House that the Senate were ready to proceed

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The Secretary was instructed to inform the House that the Senate were ready to proceed to sea, having but then by severe snow storm; but no occurrence then by the said State of all the reinquishment by the said State of all the received from a foreign port, caused then by severe snow storm; but no occurrence then by severe snow storm; but no occurrence then by the said State of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing So Wednesday night, where she was detained by the ciety is appointed to be held at Plainfield, N. J., (house that the period above named.

The Secretary was instructed to inform the boundaries, and of all her claims upon the under weigh to proceed to sea, having but then by severe snow storm; but no occurrence then by the said State of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing So Wednesday night, where she was detained by the ciety is appointed to be held at Plainfield, N. J., (house the boundaries, and of all her claims upon the boundaries, and of all her claims upon the boundaries, and of all her claims upon the boundaries are shown in the said of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing So Wednesday night, where she was detained by the said State of the Seventh-day agers of the Seventh-day age Government for New Mexico," approved the Pacific steamer, numbering in all about to business. It was ordered that the daily Sept. 9, 1850; "An Act for the admission of 500. At this moment the city authorities of hour of meeting be 12 o'clock. The Senate the State of California into the Union," ap- Greytown, constituted, as they stated, by the discussed at some length the right of Mr. proved Sept. 9, 1850; "An Act to amend, authority of the Mosquito King, came on Mallory, of Florida, to take his seat pending and supplementary to the act entitled 'An board of the ship with a police force, and the trial of Mr. Yulee's petition. Finally, a Act respecting fugitives from justice, and served a process of attachment on the ship Committee of five members was appointed to persons escaping from the service of their and myself for the amount of \$123, claimed take the petition into consideration, and Mr | masters," approved Feb. 12, 1793—approved | by the authorities for present and arrearage Mallory was duly sworn, and took his seat. Sept. 18, 1850; and "An Act to suppress the port dues charged on the ship, which we sup-Several Senators gave notice of new bills, slave trade in the District of Columbia," apposed to be illegally demanded, and had consome of them of great importance. Among proved Sept. 20, 1850; commonly known as sequently refused to pay them, as I did in them are, by Mr. Clemens, a bill to establish the Compromise Acts, are, in the judgment of the present instance. The port dues are made a National Central Railroad from the Missis- this body, entitled to be recognized as a defi- up from the weight of anchorage in the harsippi to the Pacific; a bill to reduce Postage nite adjustment and settlement of the distract- bor, Captain of the Port's fees and pilotage. on Newspapers, and provide for a regular ing questions growing out of the system of I hove up my anchor, and dropped down the uniform rate of Postage; and a bill to estab- Domestic Slavery, and as such, that said harbor with the current, having alongside one lish a line of Ocean Steamers from San Fran- measures should be acquiesced in and respect- of the river steamers, receiving from her the

> The following is Mr. Foote's Joint Resolution about the Irish Patriot Exiles:-

Be it Resolved. That in consideration of Britain and Ireland, appealing to the magnanimity of the British Government and peo-United States.

European News.

The steamers Humboldt and America, with European news to Dec. 22d, have arrived

There is no political news of any importance, nor any personal intelligence of any

Lord Blaquiere, an English nobleman, aged 4. has committed suicide.

An American gentleman, named Charles New York in the America on Sunday, committed suicide at the Adelphi Hotel on Wed- Government for explanation and disavowal

In Ireland, religious agitation is on the advance, which is all that can be said of the country. Coupled with this agitation is the following announcement from The Evening Mail: "The Spanish Gevernment have containing more than 160,000 acres of land of the richest quality, to be colonized by Irish settlers, under the following conditions: Exemption from taxation for 25 years; admission of

that the universal rights and liberty of man but so that a long and painful illness is expect-

In the drawing of the lottery of the golden ngots, the great prize of 400,000 francs was won by a person whose name is not yet known; some say it is a poor woman-others, an engineer on a railroad. The second prize of 200,000 francs was gained by a journeyman

The King of Hanover died on the 17th ult. cipal speakers. The hour of adjournment in the 81st year of his age. He was born in England, and as Duke of Cumberland received his University education at Gottingen, entered the army in 1790, in 1794 commanded the First Brigade of Cavalry, and in an encounter near Tournay lost his left eye. In 1813 he was made a Field Marshal, but on the accession of William IV., took umbrage at being preceded in the command of all the Horse Guards by the Duke of Wellington, and resigned his rank in the army.

From Vienna we learn that two hundred respectable brokers and dealers on the Bourse of that city had been ordered to quit the Austrian capital for "bearing" the exchange mar-

The line of railroad from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw has been by command of the Emperor of Russia already marked out, train from this City, stopped at the place of and the earth-works have been commenced.

The Dalmatian papers are teeming with ac counts of earthquakes along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts. A violent shock occurred at Stagno Piccolo on the 19th ult., accompanied with subterranean detonations; another detoncisco, one directing a survey of public lands ation ensued some time after on the same day, and these phenomena were repeated on the no disaster of a serious nature has to be lamented there. Further particulars of the ter-Irish Exiles. Mr. Fish gave notice of a bill rific earthquake at Vallona have reached Osservatore Dalmato. It was preceded by vio-Mr. Underwood introduced his joint resolu- lent detonations, to which succeeded a series tion making land warrants assignable. A of intermittent shocks, which lasted in the agresolution introduced by Mr. Hale, inquiring gregate about a quarter of an hour. The wawhether the law abolishing flogging in the ters of the river Voiussa, six miles from Vallo-Navy had been violated, was laid on the ta- na, rese two feet above the ordinary level, and had been violated, was laid on the tament and houses fell in the town itself. The town Mr. Foote's resolution declaring the many houses fell in the town itself. The town with the additional injunction to run slow.

Note that the law abousting nogging in the many houses feet above the ordinary level, and York at 5½ o'clock, to take the same course, Matamoros to the number of 2,000 men. Carman, with the additional injunction to run slow. finality of the Compromise Measures, was of Beratti, about 30 miles from Vallona, is a heap of ruins; its castle has been destroyed Some villages have literally disappeared, leavhis resolution tendering honors to Kossuth, ing scarce a vestige of their former existence The shocks, though weaker, continued to be

> LATEST .- The steamer Pacific, with European news to Nov. 26, arrived at New York on Sunday night last. Her news is not important. A dinner has been given at Liverpool to Hon. R. J. Walker, late Secretary of U. S. Treasury, by about seventy of the principal merchants. In France the Electoral Law continues to be the principal topic of discussion. Next the Isles de Hyeres, recently, two steamers ran together, and one of them soon sunk, causing the loss of many lives how many is not yet known.

Outrage at San Juan.

The facts connected with an outrage on the American steamer Prometheus, by the British set forth by Capt. Churchill, in a letter from liquor on board the steamer Boston, Captain occur during the past forty years. About that place, dated Nov. 21st :-

baggage of the passengers. The English brig-of-war lying a short distance from us, immediately got under weigh, made sail for us, and when within a quarter of a mile from the crew to resist, was also arrested, and held us, fired a round shot over our forecastle, not to bail. The first pilot, Davison, cannot be suth, Ex-Governor of Hungary, on his arrival the general sympathy felt by the people of the clearing the wheel-house over ten feet. In a in the United States, and to communicate to United States for Smith O'Brien, T. F. few moments another shot was fired, which stroyed, him assurances of the profound respect en Meagher, and their immediate associates— passed over the stern so near that the force tertained for him by the people of the United exiled Irish Patriots—and the warm sympa- of the ball was distinctly felt by several pas-States; to tender to him, on the part of Con- thies felt by the countrymen of those distin- sengers. I sent a boat on board the brig guished sufferers, who have become adopted to inquire the cause of the firing into us. citizens of the United States, the President of The Captain stated it was to protect the the United States be requested to authorize authorities of Greytown in their demands; age, who arrived in this city from Chagres, in In the House of Representatives, the ernment of Her Majesty, the Queen of Great would fire a bomb-shell into us, and ordered feeing from an attack of the Southern fever, at the same time our small steamer left us, and ple in their behalf, and respectfully request- I proceeded under steam back to our anchor- ing in Millwood village, Guernsey County, to see that the fires were extinguished. the Captain of the brig."

The Administration has acted in relation to the extraordinary act of the Express.

Mormon News.

The Mormon country in Iowa is announced for sale, and the "saints" of that locality exhausted state. on the banks of the Guadalquiver, in the The Sixth Epistle from the President of the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura, con- Mormons is published. It contains, among a vast number of religious matters, the following terrestrial facts:-

"The railway from the city to the mounthat an assurance should be given to Kossuth by the expulsion of the Moors, has, it is stated, and the walls of the Tithing Barn are com-Lamartine is very sick, not dangerously, paint-shops and planing and slitting machine, and papers belonging to the boat were saved. 140 by 45 feet, on the Temple Block, prewould be everywhere recognized. To this ed. He had been confined to his room near-paratory to building a Temple. The Council House is completed. The Tithing Storehouse is in progress of finishing. The foundation of a Tabernacle on Temple Block, 124 by 64 feet, is nearly completed. The Desert Pottery is nearly completed, and two carding machines are in operation. There are four grain and five saw-mills in operation or nearly completed, in Great Salt Lake County; two grain and two saw-mills in Weber County; one grain and two saw-mills in Utah County; one grain and two saw-mills in San Pete County; one grain and two saw-mills in could flow from the hearts of a free and vir- departure. tuous people."

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 4, about dark, terrible accident occurred near Verplanck's and probably one or two fatally.

It seems that the 4 o'clock or Poughkeepsie the collision for the purpose of putting down two passengers, (it is said for not paying their fare,) and before they started an engine and tender came rapidly up, supposing the track to be clear, and ran into the aforesaid Poughkeepsie train, smashing one car, and injuring several persons.

train to take off the passengers and carry them tion by Brazil.

switch off the Albany train was also charged from Galveston, in 32 hours. She brings in-This latter part of the message was forgotten awaiting the arrival of Captain Ford, who had by the messenger and the switch tender, and when the conductor of the Peekskill train passed the switch he increased his speed for the Albany.

was not aware that the Albany train had stopped alongside the Poughkeepsie train, and ranged. when he came in sight of them he was under full headway. The utmost effort was made to slacken speed, but the collision was nevertheless terrible. Two of the Albany cars were smashed into splinters, and about 25 persons were hadly injured; but none were absolutely killed, although it is presumed that one or two will die of their injuries.

The Farmers' Bank of Mina has resumed payment.

SEIZING LIQUOR-FATAL AFFRAY.-A dis-Sanford. The steamer was from Boston, seven years since there was one day on which bound to Bangor, and reached Frankfort on no vessel entered from a foreign port, caused

charges were paid.

Deputy Sheriff Mills, with a posse of officers, attempted to seize the liquor, when h was requested by Loomis Taylor, agent of the boat, to wait the return of the Captain. He refused, and attempted to make the seizure, when resistance was offered by the crew, and the officers driven off with violence. In the melee, officer Staples was very severely wounded, and his recovery is considered doubtful. Mr. Wilson Chace, of Frankfort, was report- with a most serious accident on Saturday, Nov. ed to be dead. A man named Carlton was 22d. He was attending a threshing machine, est in the city of New York. He has recently greatly also seriously injured, as well as two of the in which his clothes got somehow entangled, boat's crew. The boat afterward started for and before he could be extricated, one of his one of the most extensive establishments in this countril her arrival at Belfast, she was boarded by ed. Sheriff Rust, and the Captain and crew were arrested. The Captain gave bail in \$5,000, but the crew were committed. Mr. Taylor, the agent, who is reported to have directed found. The liquor was finally seized and de-

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.—One day last week, the Coroner of New York held an inquest at French's Hotel, upon the body of John Hervey, a native of Ohio, 33 years of a correspondence to be opened with the Gov- and if we did not immediately anchor. he the "Brother Jonathan," on the 28th ult., suf- and competition with Savings Banks. his guns loaded with grape and cannister shot; which he had contracted in California. Deceased leaves a wife and three children, residtheir present confinement, with an offer to receive them upon the hospitable shores of the

bor, and anchored very near us; sent a boat
gold. Mr. Hervey was one of the six indiher agent, Mr. Edward Willis, and several
viduals, residents of the same village in Ohio, servants. be put out, and that an officer would be sent who, about 18 months since, started for the gold regions. One of them, a Mr. Alexander The shore authorities then came on board, Wheeler, died on board the Brother Jonathan and, under the circumstances of the case, the on her late passage from Chagres. The amount demanded was paid under protest, others are now at French's Hotel, suffering and we were permitted to proceed to sea by from the same complaint of which Mr. Hervey

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—On Second-day, this business with earnest readiness. The Dec. 1, an Englishman, named Bainbridge, Co., for damages by the overturning of a car Republic informs us, that a squadron has been while going over the foot-bridge to the Tower, in 1849, by which she was injured for life. ordered to the Mosquito coast, to look after near the Horse-Shoe Falls, at Niagara, slip- Erastus Burr and wife recovered \$1,000 on States. American interests, and secure our mercan- ped on the ice, fell into the rapids, and was the same account. tile marine from similar insults in future; and ed to catch hold of a rock, which he clung to that application has been made to the British for half an hour, when he was fortunately seen by a party passing round Goat Island. Two guides, named H. Brewster and J. Davy, took the reins from some horses, tied them together, and threw them to Mr. Brainbridge, who had body, when he was drawn on shore in a very countered a snow storm at Cedar Springs,

SUMMARY.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., dated Wednesday, Dec. 3, says: The Steamers Archer and Die Vernon-the former ascending, Lobdell, wife and child, Rev. Joseph W and the latter descending-came in collision | Lutphen and wife (Missionaries.) deck hands. The total number of lost, as far pleted; also, the walls of the joiners' and as ascertained, is thirty. None of the books

> Mr. George Hugland, of Jamaica, Long Island, has lately killed a one year old hog, weighing, when dressed, 512 pounds. A Springfield, in the town of Jamaica, Mr. John Remson killed four one year old hogs, which Brushville, (also in the town of Jamaica,) Mr. | the Railroads. William Coud killed six one year old hogs, weighed as follows: -335; 417; 502; 500; 539; 477. Total weight, 2,770 pounds.

Horace Greeley, writing from Washington, says that John M. Bernhisel, Delegate from Utah, peremptorily contradicts the current ac-Iron County, and one mill in Tooele County. count of disloyalty to the Union, abuse of Gen. The birth-day of the nation, July 4th, was Taylor's memory, seizure of public funds, &c. celebrated by the citizens in a most patriotic manner, on the banks of the Great Salt Lake, He says he left Salt Lake twenty days after about 24 miles from the city, attended with the reported troubles there, and all was peace, every expression of joy and gladness, that loyalty, and good will, up to the moment of his ed in New-Bedford, Dec. 2, on a charge of

The House of Representatives, according to the full returns, will stand 197 Whigs and 202 Coalitionists. This will give the Coalitionists 11 majority on joint ballot at the organization, and 23 when the vacancies in the Point, by the colfision of three trains, whereby | Senate (12 in number) shall have been filled, some 25 persons were more or less injured, as they of course will be by Coalitionists. Last year the Coalition majority was 47.

> Arrangements having been made for a complete course of medical instruction, by six Prolessors, in the different departments, the Bos- Flour 3 25. Corn Meal 3 12 for Jersey. Buckwheat ton Female Medical School is hereafter to be Flour 2 25 a 2 50 for 100 lbs. known by the name of New England Female Medical College; and a term, under this arrangement, is to commence in February.

An article on the Coffee Trade in Hunt's Word was immediately sent back to the Magazine for December is to the point that next switch to turn the approaching Albany the annual production of the world is below seldom used. This was done, and the Albany 1851. The argument mainly rests upon the train stopped alongside the Poughkeepsie condition of and diminished means of produc-

We learn by telegraph from New-Orleans The same messenger who went back to of the arrival there of the steamer Meteor, to order the Peekskill train, which left New- telligence that the Mexicans had mustered in and wanted. Mr. Stephen Thomas to Miss Emma Landhear, all of gone to Texas for reenforcements.

The Common Council of New York are purpose of reaching Peekskill before the about applying to the Legislature for a law passage of the 31 o'clock mail train from authorizing the election of four Coronors for the City and County of New York, one Cor-It would seem that the Peekskill conductor onor being considered inadequate to perform all the duties of the office as at present ar-

Gold, it is stated, has been discovered in large quantities in Hawaii, Sandwich Islands. Perhaps the fact accounts for the secret ex- The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing pedition to those Islands reported by the last California arrival.

There is at present living on Green Point, Benj. Burdick. in Suffolk County, L. I., an old lady 84 years Jabish Brown, Leonardsville. of age, who has for the last twenty years been L. H. Babcock, DeBuyter, toothless, but now is cutting a new set of mas-ticators.

R. W. Folger, New York,

4 00

8 52

11. S. Menter, Fond-du-Tat, Win-2 00

7 217/52

The New York Tribune of the 4th inst. patch from Belfast, Me., dated Friday, Dec. 5, says: There has been no entrance at the says that on the previous day, several men Custom-House of a vessel from a foreign port were dangerously, if not fatally, stabbed at for two days in succession (yesterday and tobrig-of-war Express, near San Juan, are thus Frankfort, in attempting to seize a quantity of day)—a singular circumstance, not known to

The Jersey Blues and Mercer Rifles at Trenton have resolved to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Trenton by a Sham Fight on the 26th of December, and appointed Col. S. Dickinson, Major W. Napton, and Pier No. 1 North River-for Elizabethport, Blizabeth-Capt. S. Mulford, T. D. Hutchinson and S. Somerville, Raritan, White House, Easton, &c. Van Sickle a Committee to extend invitations and make arrangements.

Hon. Townsend E. Cidley, of Michigan, met

- The Portland Times (Oregon Territory) of the 23d Oct., gives the particulars of a wanton murder committed by a young man named Creed Turner, of Kentucky, on the person of E. A. Bradbury, of Cincinnati, at that place. Both lived in the same house, and it is said iealousy was the incitement.

In the Merchants' Magazine for December, Mr. Alexander B. Johnston, of Utica, makes a bold, and in argument somewhat extraordinary, tilt at Life Insurance, its morality, economy, and adaptation to the ends designed, putting the objections to the system in contrast

Lola Montes, Countess of Landsfeldt, who has obtained an unenviable notoriety throughout the world on account of her romantic disposition and singular conduct, arrived at New York upon the Humboldt, accompanied by

A very respectable married lady of Boston, the wife of a worthy man, has latety been conveyed to an Insane Asylum by her friends. The insanity is attributed in part, if not wholly, to her consultation with professors of the so-called mesmeric art.

Mrs. Harriet Lum has recovered a verdict for \$8,500 against the Naugatuck Railroad

Mr. Thomas Smith, Jr., of Jamaica, L. I., Committee of scientific and practical gentlemen, apowns a cow which gave birth a few days since | pointed by the American Institute:an organ of vision. The calf is some 9 days old, and is doing well.

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Independjust enough strength left to tie them round his ence, Dec. 4. In the trip the contractors enwhich caused the loss of fourteen of their mules. paper containing the same, will be paid in printing ma-The snow was two feet deep on the plains to Fort Atkinson.

> The ship Sultana left Boston on the 28th for Malta and Smyrna, having on board Rev. William W. Eddy, and wife; Rev. Henry The Globe confirms the report that the

Queen of Spain has pardoned 28 British subjects taken in Cuba. They are chiefly young lads inveigled by the plotter of the expedition to join it under false representations. The Cleveland Plaindealer says that be-

tween one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty German residents of that city. will leave for their fatherland, to participate in the expected revolution there in May next. The closing of the Erie Canal has locked

up a large amount of produce on the line, part weighed when dressed, 1,984 pounds. At or most of which will probably be forward by The Christiana Treason Trials are dragging their slow length along through a Phil

> adelphia Court. The Erie Canal is fairly closed, and a large number of loaded boats were frozen in between Albany and Utica.

There were twenty-five deaths from chole ra at New-Orleans during the week ending the

A man named Samuel Badeste was arrestbeating a girl named Mary Brown to death.

Joshua Leavitt, the hermit, died a few days ago in the Cambridge Alms-House, aged 88.

New York Market—December 8, 1851. Ashes-Pots \$4 87 a 4 94; Pearls 5 37 a 5 44.

Beans-Western white Beans 1 31 a 1 50 per bush Beeswax-Southern yellow 26c., Western 264c. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 06 a 4 12 for common to straight State, 4 18 a 4 31 for Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, 4 37 a 4 56 for fancy Ohio and Genesee. Rye

Grain-Wheat is held firmer in consequence of favorable advices from Europe; red Long Island 83 a 86c., white Michigan 92c., white Southern 95c. Rye 75c. Barley is in demand at 80 a 83c. Oats 36 a 40c. for Jersey, 44 a 45c. for State. Corn, 60c. for Western mixed, 62c. for round yellow.

Hay-60 a 62c. for 100 lbs. River. Hops-Active at 30 a 35c.

Lime-1 00 for common, 1 31 for lump.

Provisions-Pork, 13 62 a 14,00 for prime, 15 25 5 37 for mess. Beef, 4 00 a 5 00 for prime, 7 75 a 9 75 for mess. Butter is in demand at improved prices: 3 a 12c. for Ohio, 11 a 17c. for State. Cheese 6 a 7c. Seeds-Flaxseed 1 30 for 56 lbs.; Clover 84 a 9c.; Timothy 14 00 a 19 00 per tierce. Tallow-7 a 71c.

Wool-Domestic Fleece 36 a 42c.; pulled is scarce

MARRIED, In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 29th, by E. A. Green, Esq.,

In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 29th, 1851, by Eld. Jared Kenyon, Mr. Thomas Place to Miss Elizabeth Bur-

Wm. M. Jones, A. G. Coon, J. Kenyon, S. Menter, L. T. Rogers, B. Clarke, W. B. Maxsor, D. St illman, E. A. Green. G. McNeil, Jonathan F. Randolph (not received-will write,) N. V. Hull (received.)

LETTERS.

RECEIPTS.

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the fabbath Recorder: Kenyon Crandall, S. Brookfield 2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52

BENEDICIT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Missionary Society—Board Meeting. QUARTERLY MEETING of the Executive Board A of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the house of Randolph Dunham, in Plainfield, N. J., on the afternoon of Fourth-day, Jan. 7, 1852, commencing at 1 o'clock. G. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

Publishing Society—Board Meeting QUARTERLY MEETING of the Board of Man

Central Bailroad of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangements. T EAVES New York at 9 A. M. and 44 P. M., foot of Cortlandt-st.; at 11 A. M. (freight) and 4.10 P. M.,

Daguerrean Gallery.

GURNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 189 Broadway has been known for years as one of the first estab enlarged his Gallery by the addition of more rooms any Boston, the Captain having returned, but on shoulders was broken, and the other dislocat- Mr. G. attends personally to his sitters, and from by great experience in the art he is enabled, at all times, t18 give perfect satisfaction. The large-sized pictures rev cently taken by his new process are universally ac knowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this country. A large collection can be seen at all hours of the day. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine them.

Clothing Establishment.

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Miscellaneous.

Trust to the Puture.

Trust to the future though, gloomy and cheerless Prowls the dark past like a ghost at thy back; Look not behind thee; be hopeful and fearless; Steer for the right way, and keep to the track. Fling off despair—it has strength like a giant—Shoulder thy purpose, and boldly defiant, Save to the right stand numoved and unpliant!
Faith and God's promise the brave never lack.

Trust to the future; the present may fright thee, Scowling so fearfully close at thy side; Face it unmoved and no present can blight thee; He who stands boldly, each blast shall abide: Never a storm but the sunshine succeeds it; Each has a lesson, and he alone reads it

Rightly, who takes it and makes it his guide. Trust to the future; it stands like an angel, Waiting to lead thee, to bless and to cheer;

Singing of hope, like some blessed evangel, Luring thee on to a brighter career. Why should the past or the present oppress thee? Stamp on their coils: for, with arms to caress thee, See, the great future stands yearning to bless thee; Press boldly forward, nor yield to a fear. Trust to the future; it will not deceive thee,

So thou only meet it with brave heart and strong Now begin living anew, and, believe me, Gladness and triumph will follow ere long. Never a night but there cometh a morrow. Never a grief but the hopeful will borrow. Something of gladness to lighten the sorrow; Life unto such is a conquerer's song!

Trust to the future, then; cease from your weeping Faith and a firm heart are all that you need-God and his angels have yet in their keeping Harvests of love, if we'll but sow the seed! Trust to the future; all life will be glorious; Trust, for in trusting the soul is victorious; Trust, and in trusting be strong and laborious;
Up and be doing, and give God the meed.

Abstract of the Postmaster-General's Report.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster General is a long document, and gives a clear idea of the vast extent of the Post-office operations of this country.

It appears that an actual increase of 18.65 per cent. occurred during the past fiscal year in American postages. Or, in figures, the rerates under the Act of 1845.

ment during the year; of which the importo to the newspaper rates. It is difficult to as- opposed by the Austrian Government; but brated expression of Sir Matthew Hale, 'When tant points are as follows, viz:

Number of Mail Routes, Length of Mail Routes, miles. Nu uber of Contractors employed, Annual Transportation of Mails, miles, Annual cost of Transportation Miles of Railroad Transportation, Miles of Steamboat Transportation, Number of Postmasters appointed, Number of Post Offices, June 1, 1851, Gross Receipts of the Department, \$5,369,243 Total Letter Postage. Newspaper, Pamphlet, &c., Postage \$6,551,978 Ordinary Revenues of the year, Increase over those of last year, Expenditures of the year, Ordinary E (penditures,

Within the last two years, the cost of mail transportation has largely increased. New contracts for the north-western and southwestern sections involved an increase of 25 per cent. in aggregate cost, and of 10.4 per centain service; while other contracts in the southern section, the extension and opening of the Erie Railroad, increased mail facilities on the routes leading from the Atlantic cities to important points in the West, and upon the Western Rivers; added to the placing of two steamers, the Franklin and Humboldt, on the New York and Havre line, have all contributed to entail burdens on the revenues of the Department. The Report refers, in this connection, to the subject of compensating Postmasters, and suggests the propriety of making liberal provision for this purpose.

The Special Agents of the Department have been actively employed. Mr. Hobbie was dispatched to Cuba and Panama to effect suitable mail arrangements for the West Indies, South America, and points on the Gulf of Mexico. These objects were temporarily attained, but the increase of correspondence will soon render more perfect arrangements desirable. It is recommended that adequate provision be made for the payment of Mr. Hobbie's expenses, while he was absent upon this mission. As to California and Oregon, contracts have been executed for the residue of the contract term, to end on the 30th June. 1854. The Report also refers to the opening of the route now in operation by way of Lake

The contracts with the Cunard and Collins steamships; the subject of postal communication between the United States and Mexico. by a line of steamers running from New Orleans to Vera Cruz via Tampico; the conveyance of letters hither from foreign ports of 24,000,000. without delivery at the Post Office; the necessity of guarding the mails from robbery, Privilege—are severally dwelt upon, and recommendations are made in relation thereto, which will doubtless prove advantageous.

eport concludes with a recommendation for tified by our revenues." thorough revision of the laws which affect the government and the officers of the General Post Office.

The question of Cheap Postage is discussed at considerable length. The Postmaster-General compares the results of the system in Great Britain with the reduced rates of the ing instance of the singular jealousy of the ex-United States, and believes that we are ad- clusive inhabitants of Japan, and a most conmonished by the comparison not to attempt tradictory evidence of their hospitality: any further reduction, until it shall be justified adoption of suitable rates, without diminishing the revenue very materially. We copy this portion of the Report:—

operation of which, it was foreseen, a large possible to state with accuracy. deficiency of revenue for a few years would occur. It was supposed that if those rates

single rate of letter postage to California and est particular. Yet he was treated with great upon every tongue, Admiration of his gen- ly replied, "I aint afraid; mother often says mended. The rates of postage on most print- men to prosecute repairs on his vessel.

Oregon will greatly diminish the revenues they were reserved and courteous, and evifrom that source. A statement of the Audi- dently desired to hasten his departure from tor shows that the number of letters received their shores. When his vessel was ready for and sent by the New York, New Orleans, and sea, they accepted a trifling amount of goods Chagres line, during the month of September, in payment for labor, and without pushing in-1850, was 112,085, and the postage thereon vestigations further he left the place. \$44,385 60; and that the number of letters | Nipaking is represented to be a safe and received and sent by the same line during the convenient harbor, and the city presents a month of September, 1851, was 118,934, and bustling and animated appearance. the postage thereon, under the reduced rates, was \$12,854 81.

It was supposed that the reduced rates of postage on printed matter recommended in my report would diminish the revenue from free circulation of weekly newspapers within the counties where published, and the very great extension of the privilege of free exchange between publishers, will, it is believed, diminish the revenue at least five hundred thousand dollars per annum, unless the quantity of such matter be increased more than is formed, great men arose as leaders, and the

now anticipated. that which would have resulted from the deavor on the part of the subject people But proved against Conklin bring the case within adoption of the rates recommended, no change all had been in vain. Hungary lay to all apin the present rates of letter postage is deem-

ed advisable. It was recommended in my last annual reto distance, should be established on newspapers and other printed matter. It was immediately urged that the postage recommended would be unequal and unjust, and that a news- in personal liberty, and in military fealty, to paper carried fifty miles only should not be the dominant race. charged with the same postage as one carried twenty-five hundred miles. The force of this year, exceeded those of the preceding year objection was felt by this Department and by it was, mainly of land-holding classes, it took legislative power has pronounced necessary \$997,610,79. During the last quarter of the Congress, and the experiment of numerous great strides towards the emancipation of the for the protection of persons and property. fiscal year, a sensible reduction took place in rates, graduated according to distance, has peasant serfs. Every male inhabitant of mabeen tried. From the results of this experiture age was made a voter. The language of duty constrains me to decide that the law proach of that period to the time fixed by the ment, I am satisfied that there should not be the country was restored to its laws. National must have its course. The public safety rerates of postage. A similar reduction was of inland postage on newspapers sent to act- Public works of internal improvement were conclusion without emotions of pain and sor- and compact that a single thread could not be observed upon the adoption of the reduced ual and bona fide subscribers; and that those The Report contains a formidable array of cluding transient newspapers, should be refigures relating to the business of the Depart, duced in number, and more nearly assimilated ern State. All these measures were steadily judgment admonishes me to adopt the cele. airy fabric. 6,170 periodicals as the reviews, the numerous mag- quelies by the Journal of passengers for the Sandwich Islands.

196,290 azines, and theological, medical, and law jour- the Hungarian Diet. Foremost among them the country.' In the struggle between per- Before their departure a considerable excite-5.544 nals, more than three times the amount of in activity, enthusiastic devotion to the cause equal weight of newspapers. Such periodi- was Louis Kossuth. Debarred by his 6,454,982 cals are less ephemeral than the ordinary tion from taking part in the debates, he spoke per, in cases where a little difference can be Pesth. perceived, and where the changed character of the next number of both might render it proper, in respect to such numbers, to reverse

> The rates of postage on all printed matter can be rendered more uniform and less complex by the adoption of suitable rates, without diminishing, very materially, the revenue.

quarters to urge a further reduction in our in- of its wrong, and demanded from Austria a land rates of letter postage, before the re- restoration of the rights of the Hungarian sults of the last reduction are properly ascer- people. He claimed her old Constitution.

Those who take the position that the peowith any reduction of postage until it be made as cheap as that of Great Britain, seem to for-

widely different. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and ing at the event. Ireland has an area of about 120,000 square miles and a population of about 28,000,000; most, set itself zealously to work to carry out while the area of the inhabited portions of the desired reforms. Laws were passed, the United States may be estimated at more mainly through Kossuth's influence, establishthan 1,100,000 square miles, with a population ing perfect equality of civil rights and bur-

A Visit to Japan.

We find in The Alta California the followng interesting account of a visit paid to one 11th of April, 1848. of the Japanese Islands. It presents a strik-

newspapers, periodicals, &c., was greatly in (probably sent for by the authorities of Nipak- his companions to his Turkish prison. ing) arrived, who kent a diligent watch on The reduction in the rates to California and the strangers. In their treatment of him,

Who is Kossuth?

by one who said he was tired of reading euthat source about two hundred thousand dol- logies without facts. For his benefit, and that lars per annum. The rates adopted, with the of others in like circumstances, we copy from the New York Daily Times the following synopsis of Kossuth's acts:—

From time to time the Magyar race had made gigantic efforts to break their chains. Battles were fought, heroic labors were perdark despetism of Austria was illuminated by Notwithstanding this diminution beyond fierce but transient gleams of patriotic enpearance dead. Her people were crushed by the most oppressive imposts, the most cruel enactments. The great mass of them had question. port, that uniform inland rates, without regard | been serfs, bound to the soil, by Austrian law, bought and sold like Southern slaves. Maria Theresa had modified their condition to some extent, but still they were subject, in property,

The Hungarian Diet of 1832 laid the basis of a democratic movement. Composed, as on periodicals and other printed matter, in taken to elevate that depressed and sinking the tears and entreaties of his venerable pa- or rather web glass. The cambric, when land to the freedom and condition of a modsign a sufficient reason for charging upon such they were advocated with energy and elo- I find myself swayed to mercy, let me re- Fremont, recently left Francisco with a large periodicals as the reviews, the numerous mag- quence by the young and resolute patriots of member that there is likewise a mercy due to number of passengers for the Sandwich Islands. postage charged for the same distance on an of his country, and in overwhelming power, civil magistrate must not forget the sacred-have gained ground, that they constituted a Tuition \$2.50. newspapers, and certainly not less beneficial to the great mass of the Hungarian people in their influence. The same rates of postage, according to their weight, would be just and midons of Austrian law, in the dead of night, equitable, would simplify the accounts of the on the banks of the Danube, blindfolded, and Department, and relieve it from the perplex- thrown into a dungeon. After a long time ing and often invidious duty of discriminating he was brought out, subjected to the form of between different publications, and declaring a trial, condemned, and let down into a deep, one a newspaper and another not a newspa- damp dungeon, within the castle of Buda

His imprisonment did more for the cause than his presence. He was regarded as a martyr to the liberty of speech. For three years, while he lay in his unwholsome dungeon, his patriotic fellow-laborers were at work upon the public mind; and when he emerged, in broken health, but with heart untouched, and unabated courage, he found Whenever newspapers and periodicals can be his countrymen ripe for the work of self-de- of domestic slavery and universal freedom. Arsent otherwise than in the mails, at a cost less liverance. All men sought him; all were kansas and Michigan were admitted together; than the postage established by law, such ready to labor with him. In 1847, in spite of the same age, but of vastly disprocheaper modes of conveyance are generally Austrian gold, he was returned a member of adopted. For this reason, if graduated rates the National Assembly for the city of Pesth. be established, they may be comparatively He became at once the leader of that great agricultural progress, the free, State trebles high for short distances, where the means of body, and the champion of his country's the slave State while in moral growth and conveyance are cheap and rapid, without cause. Unrivaled as a debater, clear, bold, being oppressive or seriously objectionable. uncompromising in the service he had under-There is a disposition manifested in certain taken, he roused the whole nation to a sense He sought no new privilege; he only demand. ed that her old degree of independence should ple of this country should not rest satisfied be restored. He carried the Assembly with him. A deputation was appointed to the Emperor. Kossuth was upon it. The Emperor get that our rates of postage are now, in fact, yielded every point conceded the Constitucomparatively much cheaper than those of tion, appointed a Cabinet, and the Hungarian Great Britain; and that the condition of the revolution was complete. A Constitution was Whites, two countries in regard to nearly everything proclaimed by the Emperor; the revolution Free Colored, which should influence the rates of postage, is was legally confirmed and every house in Vienna blazed with the illumination of rejoic-

The Assembly of 1847, Kossuth being foredens among all classes, emancipating every The results of the cheap postage system in serf, tolerating all religious, transferring to Great Britain, and of reduced rates of post- the peasants half the land of the kingdom, and the increasing abuses of the Franking age in this country under the act of 1845, are and investing them with full civil and political

as Kossuth through all this struggle.

by the revenues. He suggests that the rates on a trip from Singapore to this port, met soon proved himself a worthy scion of his lard and offal fat, and it is the constant pracof postage on all printed matter can be ren- with a severe typhoon, was disabled and oblig- house. He proved as treacherous as the worst tice to cook the meal, for which purpose six of postage on all printed matter can be rendered more uniform and less complex by the dered more uniform and less complex by the ed to put into the nearest port for repairs. of his predecessors. He set himself diligently less complex by the ed to put into the nearest port for repairs. of his predecessors. He set himself diligently less complex by the ed to put into the nearest port for repairs. of his predecessors. This happened to be one of the Islands of Ja- at work to destroy the laws he had sworn to kers are a close-observing, calculating people pan. Capt. Anderson states that the name of support. He fomented rebellion in Hungary; and go for the practical realities of life; and the village is Nipaking, and this visit of a disavowed the act; deposed his own agent; therefore, in the economy of food, must be In my last annual report, I recommended foreign vessel is believed the first ever made to revoked the act; and by a series of falsehoods, presumed to be good judges. For ourself, certain reduced rates of postage, under the that place. Of this, however, it would be im- as shameless as even an Emperor could devise, we are disposed to believe the conclusions to plunged into war with the kingdom whose inloossible to state with accuracy.

No sooner had Capt. Anderson dropped andependence he had but just confirmed. Koschor, than his vessel was surrounded by three south became again the soul of the contest. were adopted, the accumulated surplus to the hundred Japanese boats, which guard was His clarion voice summoned the millions of once in company with a mother and her three credit of the revenues of the Department, kept up, with alternate relief, until he sailed his native land to the defense of their rights. children, we observed one of them, a boy and an annual appropriation from the Treas- from the harbor. After some little difficulty, His transcendent genius disciplined, organiz- about six years old, who was particularly unury equal to the postage, at the usual rates, upon the matter their free, would be required to meet this deficiency, and would be nearly of the free would be required to matter their free, would be required to matter their free would be required to matter their free would be required t ury equal to the postage, at the usual rates, he was allowed to go singly on shore, when an ed, and wielded their armies. Courage, meth- ruly and mischievous. At one act of his rude-

Oregon, instead of twenty cents, as recom- respect and kindness, and furnished with sixty ius, faith in his purposes, joy at his success, she'll whip me, but she don't do it." The filled every heart. He fell, and his country mother smiled, as if her little boy had really ed matter was reduced much below the rates The population of Nipaking he estimates at fell, at last not in open war, but through the said a smart thing. But, alas ! she was teachrecommended; weekly papers were allowed 25,000 sculs. A very large police force was purchased treason of one of her sons. The ing him a lesson of insubordination which to circulate free of postage in the counties of constantly on duty, and during his stay three whole world wept over her fate, and the sym- would probably make her heart sore. Moththeir publication; and the free exchange of or four thousand from a neighboring island pathies of all nations went with Kossuth and ers, never unnecessarily threaten; but when

Hanging for Arson.

The case of young Conklin, who was recently executed in Oneida County for the crime of arson, awakened a good deal of sympathy, the condemned, says:-

placed in danger, and the incendiary who ap- scent to the cave of about 35 degrees. plies the midnight to ch is not absolved from his awful responsibility by the timely discovery and extinction of the flames. That the facts the letter and spirit of the law defining arson in the first degree, and prescribing its punishment, does not appear to admit of serious

"I am aware that the terrible penalty which the law imposes is regarded by many as unnecessarily severe. Even if this were so, the law, as it stands, must be my guide, unless it can be shown that the crime was accompanied by incidents of an extenuating character. It is not for me in a clear case of guilt to dispense with the penalty which the

"After much reflection, my sense of public sonal sympathy and official responsibility, the ment existed from a suspicion which seems to ness of the law and the rights of society.

can I relax the law, when crimes abound beyond all previous example in our history The present condition of society, the frequent occurrence of offenses fatal to the safety and good order of the community, call emphatical ly for firmness in the administration of justice It becomes necessary not only for the vindica tion of the law, but the vigorous exercise o the civil power in the punishment of the guilty can alone inspire confidence in its ability to maintain public order and individual security. Very respectfully, Washington Hunt.

The following tables show pretty conclusively the relative value of the institution portioned growth. In manufacturing and social elevation, no comparison can be

Census of Michigan-1850.

Total population Farms in cultivation. Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upward. Census of Arkanas, 1850. Dwelling-houses in the State, Families in the State, Total free population, Total population, Farms in cultivation, Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upward, Federal representative population 190,849 [Milwaukee Wisconsin.

GROUND AND UNGROUND-COOKED AND UN COOKED FOOD.—In a communication from the Society of Shakers, at Lebanon, New York continually referred to as evidence that this rights. The elective franchise was extended; in the Patent Office Report, we find the fol-Department can sustain itself with a letter the nobles were required to pay taxes; spe- lowing upon the relative value of ground and postage of two cents the single rate; but these | cial legislation for particular classes was abol- unground, cooked and uncooked corn for feedresults, when carefully considered, admonish ished; and eight millions of the public money ing cattle, &c. "The experience of more of the Department are suggested; and the us not to attempt a further reduction until justhese laws were laid before the King for his for cattle, and especially for fatting pork; signature. He gave it, and solemnly swore hence it has been the practice of our Society, that he would support the said laws, and cause for more than a quarter of a century, to grind them to be respected. This was upon the all our provender. The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked Universal joy reigned throughout the king- than upon raw meal, and for fatting animals, \$100, which he forked over. The money was dom. Never had to great a work been ac- swine particularly, we consider three of cook- given to a sick man named Nathan Spencer complished in so short a time. Never had ed equal to four bushels of raw meal. Until on board, who was on his way to the Sacraone man shone forth so proudly preeminent within the last three or four years, our Society fattened annually, for thirty years, from 40,-"The Hamburg brig Rose, Capt. Anderson, This joy did not continue long. Ferdinand 000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of

you do threaten, be careful not to falsify your word.

Variety.

There is said to be an extraordinary cave in Calveras county, California about six miles from San Antonio, which has been entered which expressed itself in numerous petitions and partially explored to a distance of over is no safer, quicker, or pleasanter boat on the Hudfor a commutation of his sentence. In reply, 1400 feet. It is described by those who have the Governor, after setting forth the enormity seen it as being divided into countless chambers of the offense, and the certainty of the guilt of and apartments, all of easy access, and adorned with curiously-shaped figures of stone, making them resemble well-furnished rooms; "I has been urged in mitigation, that the and from the ceilings, hanging pendant in This question was asked us the other day fires which he kindled did not result in the huge masses, bright crystals, flashing in the destruction of life. But it must be remember- light of torches, give the appearance of gored that the completeness of crime, or the de- geous chandeliers suspended from a richlygree of punishment, are not permitted by the furnished dome, to shed their lustre upon the law to depend upon any such contingency. magnificence that lies scattered around; while the burning of an inhabited building consti- in some of the apartments, floor, walls and tutes the offense, and the measure of guilt is cellings, reflect back such a flood of light not to be determined by the actual extent of from innumerable stalactities, as to be almost the injury. It is enough that human life is blinding. There is a gentle and regular de-

> It is stated that in 1837, when condemned o three years' imprisonment by the Austrian Government, Kossuth, at the end of the first year, was offered the choice of one book for his amusement, provided that it was not po'itical. He replied that if, instead of one, they gave him three, they should not be political; ing obtained these books, he commenced the ing obtained these books, he commenced the matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the study of the language, beginning with the Spring. translation of the first scene of the "Tempest," which occupied him about a fortnight. This was in 1847; and how well he now understands the language is shown hy his speeches.

A most wonderful piece of linen was weven for the World's Exhibition in the North of Ireland, near Waiingstown, by a weaver named George Haddock. It is a web of fine cambric handkerchiefs. Small print can be institutions were incorporated and endowed. quires an example. I do not come to this read through it, and yet the web is so close constructed. And all needful steps were row. My heart melts with compassion before distinguished without the aid of a microscope, rents, his wife and children. But my calm held up to the light, looks like a fine and

The clipper ship Game Cock, and the brig revolutionary band against the possessions of "Upon what ground of justice or policy King Kamehameha. The probabilities are that the passengers were mere pleasure travelers going to the island to "spend the winter."

One of the greatest pedestrian feats ever at tempted came off at San Francisco, on the 26th of October, between John Gildersleeve and William Peck, for \$2,000 a side. The distance to be run was twenty consecutive miles if either backed down, the one who ran the farthest distance to take the money. Gilder sleeve ran seventeen miles and a quarter, when he was stopped—Peck having backed down after completing his fifteenth mile.

Speaking of the Cathedrals of Cologne and Strasbourg, a traveler remarks, that if these immensely expensive edifices had never been begun, not only would the money have been saved, but the surrounding communities and the world would have sustained no loss spiritually or socially. Such expensive structures are generally worse than useless, whether occupied by Catholics or Protestants.

The reason why the reigning sovereign is England was called by a name so different from that of any of her predecessors on the throne, was the disinclination of her father, the late Duke of Kent, to have her called by the name of any preceding Queen. This disinclination, the correspondent says, arose from a reflection on the fact that almost al the Seconds on the throne had met banish ment, deposition, or violent death. The coin cidence is certainly very striking.

Dr. Jenner, one of the Professors of Uni versity College, chronicles, in the the Medical Times, the discovery of a new, and, from the cases he relates, apparently a very efficacious remedy, in some of the most troublesome forms of indigestion. The drug used by the Professor is the sulphite of Soda, not the sul-

One of the bricks brought from the ruins o Nineveh, besides the letters inscribe on it, is marked with the footsteps of a weasel, which must have run over the brick before it dried so that the record of the existence of the mighty Assyrian King and the diminutive animal, has been stamped on the same piece

Rev. Lemuel Haines happend to go into a store where ardent spirits were drank as well as sold. In his pleasant manner he ad dressed them, "How do ye do?" The mer chant, willing to jest a little, replied, "O, no more than half drunk." "Well, well," said Mr. Haines, "I am glad there is a reformation

A Sidney thief committed a theft on board one of the river steamers, was detected, tried by the passengers, found guilty, and was fined mento Hospital.

John Ritter, the editor of The Readinger Adler, in Berks Co., Pa., is recently deceased. Mr. Ritter edited The Adler over 50 years, nominated the "Berks Co. Bible." He was a Tariff man, and advocated increased protection to American iron.

The clerk of the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, a day or tow since, burned eight

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The clerk of the Dead Letter Office, at Washington, a day or tow since, burned eigh nominated the "Berks Co. Bible." He was

hundred and twenty bushels of dead letters, THREATENINGS NOT FULFILLED. Being the refuse of three months. Each had been opened and note made if containing any valu

Carolina, which proposes to prevent the citi-

New York, and Boston. BEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, carrying the great Eastern U. S. Mail, without change C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on alternate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, (first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M. For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No.

New York and Albany Steamboat.

2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

THE splendid steamer, RIP VAN WINKLE, Capti L. S. Schuyler, runs regularly between New York and Albany, leaving New York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock, and Albany on Monday. Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, or on the arrival of the Express Trains from the West. There son River than the Rip Van Winkle.

DeRuyter Institute.

THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday L in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of each year.

Board of Instruction. Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants.

Mr. O. B. IRISH, The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows: The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2,

"Second "Dec. 2" "March 16.

"Third "March 17" "June 29.

There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be a recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of wo days near the middle of each of the other Terms. In the common branches, and a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term; but in the higher branches a different arrangement is neces. sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botany; Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. atin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall-Term. Greek and Hebrew in the Winter, and Spanish heselected an English Grammar, Walker's Pro- and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the nouncing Dictionary, and Shakspeare. Hav- course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term. Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe-

> Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. Geography, Elementary Arithmetic, and Begin-

ners in Grammar, per Term, Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c. EXTRAS.

Chemical Experiments, Drawing, Oil Painting, Writing and Stationery, Vocal Music, Elementary, 1 00 Advanced Class, 2 00

Instrumental Music, Use of Organ or Piano, \$2 00 per quarter, BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1 25 to 1 50; in clubs, from 60 to 90 cents.

Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term. and continue seven weeks. The course will embrao thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry, Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c. Students should not be furnished with

pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to contract debts in the village. Either member of the Faculty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed under their care, by special direction from parents and guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., of the Board

S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees. DERUYTER, July 18, 1851.

Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes

1. the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-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 Sabbath. 28 pp. No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church, 52 pp.

lo. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians. 4 pp.
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; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. lo. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue.

4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed

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

Io. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

The Society has also published the following works, o 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, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form,

he Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventhday Baptist General Conference. 24 pp.
/indication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton,

late. Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp. 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 Secretary of the American Sabbath, Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

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The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

A-bill is before the Legislature of South By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Beelers AT NO. 9 SPRUCE-ST., NEW YORK PATUOLDS