

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 14, 1851.

RELIGION AND POLITICS—DUTY OF MINISTERS.

Under the idea that politics and religion have nothing to do with each other, it is often urged that ministers of the gospel should not meddle with the former.

To this doctrine we beg leave to take exception. What are good politics but the application of the great principles of the moral law to the social system?

The divine law says, "Thou shalt not steal." That a minister should know theft and robbery to be common crimes in his neighborhood, and withal have reason to believe that many of his hearers were guilty, and yet not lift up his voice as a reproof of them, would be such a palpable exhibition of unfaithfulness, that every honest man would cry out, Shame!

We admit that it is beneath a minister's calling to descend to the level of brawling demagogues, going about the country to wrangle and dispute upon what may be regarded as merely the secular bearings of a question; as, for instance, Whether a National Bank would promote the interests of the country?

The rule which would exclude a minister of the Gospel from interference with political questions entirely, would narrow the range of his duties till he had become little more than an antitype of the ancient Scribe or Pharisee.

Next, a merchant, in the prosecution of his calling, practices fraud upon his customers. The minister knows it, to be sure, but it is a species of dishonesty which the mercantile community have agreed among themselves to uphold, and if the minister hint his convictions that it is not according to the uprightness of the gospel, he is told that he knows nothing about 'business,' and that he would better confine himself to the preaching of the gospel.

It is not too evident to require proof, that wherever God's law is applicable to human conduct, there is the minister's duty? And who will have the assurance to say, that it is not applicable to human conduct at all times, and under all possible circumstances?

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The state of Rome itself is very far from satisfactory to the Papal Chief, who seems to be providing the means for meditated escape. Besides the recent assassination of the Chancellor of the Tribunal of Imola, others of less note are reported; while it is farther stated, that the keeper of the Vatican Library has committed suicide.

In this connection, I may mention that the Irvingites, who have long imitated very closely "Popish" "mummeries," also propose to erect in London a magnificent building, 210 feet long, and to accommodate 2,000 persons.

The House of Lords, for the fifth time; and Lord John Russell has intimated his intention of re-introducing it next Session. Mr. Salomon, the lately elected member for Greenwich, made repeated attempts to keep his place in the House of Commons; and before being ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, had actually voted three times.

The House of Lords, the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, (as that for repelling the Papal Aggression is called), was passed, in the beginning of the week, after two days' discussion, by a majority of 265 against 38.

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BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday Trains—Regium Donum—Jewish Disabilities Bill—Papal Aggression Bill—Cardinal Wiseman—Count Guicciardini—State of Rome—The Irvingites.

GLASGOW, July 25th, 1851.

All the principal English Railways are continuing to run cheap Sunday Trains; and on Sunday last, it is stated, a passenger train of between 30 and 40 carriages passed Falkirk during the afternoon service, upon even the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

It is only the English "Regium Donum," (amounting to about £6,000,) that the present Government intimate they will discontinue from the Estimates, if in office next year.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill has been again rejected in the House of Lords, for the fifth time; and Lord John Russell has intimated his intention of re-introducing it next Session. Mr. Salomon, the lately elected member for Greenwich, made repeated attempts to keep his place in the House of Commons; and before being ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, had actually voted three times.

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tion, renews its emphatic condemnation of all such Loans.

This Congress, believing that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of one country in the internal politics of another, is a frequent cause of bitter and desolating wars, maintains that the right of every State to regulate its own affairs should be held absolute and inviolate.

This Congress recommends all the friends of Peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, with a view to the formation of an authoritative Code of International Law.

This Congress expresses its strong abhorrence of the system of aggression and violence practiced by so-called civilized nations upon aboriginal and feeble tribes, as leading to incessant and exterminating wars, eminent unfavorable to the true progress of religion, civilization and commerce.

This Congress, convinced that whatever brings the nations of the earth together in intimate and friendly intercourse must tend to the establishment of Peace, by removing mutual apprehensions and prejudices, and inspiring mutual respect, hails with unqualified satisfaction the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, as eminently calculated to promote that end.

That the Members of Peace Societies, in all Constitutional Countries, be recommended to use their influence to return to their respective Parliaments, representatives who are friends of Peace, and who will be prepared to support, by their votes, measures for the diminution of the number of men employed in, and the amount of money expended for, War purposes.

N. Y. STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

We took passage en route for Dunkirk, Buffalo, the Teachers' Convention, and places too numerous to mention, from one of the railroad stations situated upon the elevated plateau or table land, where, by two or three hours' ride, you dip into the three valleys of the Delaware, St. Lawrence, and Mississippi.

As you come into the valley of the Allegany River, you find here a few natives of the soil, still lingering upon their narrow reservation along the banks of this stream.

As you pass from the valley of the Allegany, the mountain region gradually subsides into the level plain of the Great Lakes and the Western States.

It seems to have been reposing very quietly upon the shore of the lake until unexpectedly aroused by the sudden rush of both east and west. From Dunkirk to Buffalo you have a very pleasant trip along the eastern shore of the lake, provided always that the weather is calm.

The New York State Teachers' Association met at Buffalo, at 10 o'clock A. M., August 6, pursuant to adjournment.

The Association being called to order, and prayer being offered, the President, Mr. J. W. Bulkley of Albany, read his Annual Address, in which he succinctly reviewed some of the more important inventions and discoveries of the last half century, the rise and progress of various innovations and reforms in the political, intellectual, and moral world, together with a history of the Association, its future prospects, and the future prospects of the educational cause generally.

In the afternoon, Mr. Kellogg, of New York, presented a report upon the subject of

The Analytical and Synthetical Methods of Teaching, in which was discussed the questions, What is the true logical definition of analysis and synthesis? Which is the most natural and proper method of instruction? What is the effect produced upon the mind by these methods? The lecture was quite learned, theoretical, and abstract.

In the evening, Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of Buffalo, delivered an address on the True Ideal of Teaching, in which he illustrated and enforced the proposition, that the true ideal is to prepare human beings to know God's laws and to obey them.

Mr. Hedges, of Newark, N. J., occupied the attention of the Association the first hour of the second day with a report on the subject of Incentives to Study and Good Behavior. It was a practical, common-sense discussion of the questions, How shall order be established? How shall scholars be classified? How shall misconduct be prevented? How shall offenders be punished? The report is worthy of being read by all teachers.

He was followed by Prof. Fellows, of Albany, with a report on Mrs. Willard's Theory of Respiration and Circulation. Her theory is that the heat generated in the lungs by the union of carbon and oxygen, is the motive power of the circulation of the blood.

Dr. Lambert, of New York, then interested the audience with a lecture on Physiology. The main drift of his lecture was to show the importance of cultivating the sensational and emotional powers, and that the teacher should strive to introduce pleasant sensations, consequently pleasant emotions.

In the afternoon, Prof. Benedict, of Rochester, made a report on the subject of Mental and Moral Discipline, condemning all the new methods adopted by common schools, academies, and colleges, and going back to the landmarks of good old times.

Miss Radley, of Buffalo, read a Poem in the evening; subject, "A Word—its Influence."

Short reports were made from the delegates of the several States and from Canada. Delegates were appointed to the National Educational Convention, soon to be held in Cleveland. Interesting resolutions were introduced upon various subjects. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

- N. P. STANTON, of Buffalo, President.
N. W. BENDIGT, of Rochester, 1st Vice President.
D. M. PITCHER, of Troy, 2d Vice President.
A. R. WRIGHT, of Elmira, 3d Vice President.
E. L. ADAMS, of Albany, 4th Vice President.
N. McELLIOTT, of New York, Cor. Secretary.
O. R. WILSON, of Nunda, Recording Secretary.
O. ARBY, of Buffalo, Treasurer.

The Association adjourned to meet at Elmira on the first Wednesday in August, 1852.

ALLEGANY.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A letter from Horace Greeley, dated London, July 25, expresses his opinion that the Great Exhibition of the World's Industry will close about the last of October.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.—The Anniversary of the emancipation of eight hundred thousand slaves of the British West India Islands, was celebrated in several New England towns on the 1st inst.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Certain merchants of the city of Liverpool recently petitioned the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to send a steam vessel to the Arctic Seas to search for Sir John Franklin.

A SLAVE FOUND.—The following advertisement, from the Alabama Tribune of July 22, 1851, we copy "free gratis," to show how they do in Slave States—

Committed to the Jail of Baldwin County, on the 18th of July, 1851, by Patrick Byrne, Judge of Probate, a negro girl, a runaway slave, who calls her name Julia, and says she belongs to Henry A. Newnes, who resides in Baldwin Co. Said slave is about twelve years of age, four feet four inches high, badly scarred, apparently from the lash, and has bruises on the head not yet healed.

THE FREE MISSION SOCIETY.—The American Baptist says that a semi-annual meeting of the American Baptist Free Mission Society will be held with the Baptist church of Peterboro, commencing on the first Thursday in September (the 4th).

LEAVING OFF PRAYER.—A correspondent of the Christian Mirror publishes the painful fact that at the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, he found but nine guests at the usual evening worship in the parlor, and only six in the morning, while there were sixty at table. At the Adams House he learned that worship in the parlor has been discontinued on account of the indifference of Christian guests.

GENERAL BAPTISTS OF ENGLAND.—The 82d anniversary of the Association of General Baptist Churches of the New Connection, was recently held at Derby. Two hundred ministers and representatives were present. The reports from the various churches showed a clear increase during the year of only 361. The total number of members is 18,638. A communication was received from the Triennial Conference of the Free-Will Baptists of America, denouncing slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law; to which a reply on behalf of the Association was voted.

VALUE OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.—A writer in the Congregationalist replies to the arguments commonly urged against Theological Seminaries. He maintains that these Seminaries and Foreign Missions are the contemporaneous growth of the same Christian spirit, and that the circumstances of a seminary are far better adapted to create and foster a spirit of comprehensive benevolence than those of a pastor or private teacher.

CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT.—In an oration delivered at the recent commencement of Hamilton College, Mr. W. E. Robinson raised the question whether it is correct to call this country Protestant. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune gives the following statistics of communicants of the several denominations, to help in settling the question—

Table with 2 columns: Denomination and Number. Includes Methodist (1,215,069), Presbyterian (594,083), Universalists (325,000), Episcopalians (67,550), Unitarians (33,000), Baptists (1,251,629), Friends or Quakers (50,000), Total of Protestants (3,500,329), Total of Catholics (1,231,330).

There are 23,000,000 of people in the United States. The Catholics claim 3,000,000, leaving 20,000,000 to all other denominations. It is as safe to say that 12,000,000 are truly Protestant, as to say that there are 3,000,000 of Catholics.

SINGULAR, IF TRUE.—It is said that a Court Martial was recently held at Fort Columbus, near New York, for the trial of a soldier, who is a Roman Catholic. The charge preferred against him was, that he refused to attend a Protestant place of worship. His name was James Duggan, and for this he was sentenced to forfeit to the United States \$5 a month of his pay for six months, to spend two months in solitary confinement and on bread and water, the other months at hard labor, with ball and chain to his leg.

—Since the above was in type, the following paragraph has appeared:—"Gen. John E. Wool has published a reply in regard to the statement that he sanctioned the sentence of punishment of private James Duggan, of the Fourth Artillery, for refusing to attend a Protestant place of worship, he being a Catholic. The General says that the punishment inflicted was not on account of his religious scruples, but for refusing to apply to his commanding officer for permission to stay away from church, and for leaving his company without permission."

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—An American officer writing from the naval station on the southwest coast of Africa, to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says of the Slave-Trade:—"When I was ordered to this station, I thought, like a great majority of persons, that the suppression of the slave-trade by cruisers was impossible, and I ridiculed the very idea. But eighteen months of cruising and observation have convinced me to the contrary. We are now about to leave the Coast for St. Helena, on our way to Porto Praya, with the gratifying knowledge that the slave-trade is at its lowest ebb—more completely broken up than it has ever before been."

Miscellaneous.

Locomotive Force of the Erie Railroad.

A correspondent of the Farmer and Mechanic, who has been employed to collect facts concerning the engines in use, for the officers of the New York and Erie Railroad, says there are at the present time 117 locomotive engines belonging to the company, while nearly 20 more are constructing at the various shops with which the company have contracts.

The Infant's Appeal.

In the year 1836, inhabitants living in a district bordering on Rock River, in the northern part of the State of Illinois, were much incensed by the depredations of a band of horse thieves who invested that portion of the country.

Over which a rope was thrown, one end being noosed around the prisoner's neck, and the other held by three of the Rangers. Then came a moment of dreadful silence; that awful stillness, which precludes the launching of a fellow being into a future existence.

"Father!" The muscles of the Captain's face quivered in every fibre, and the men who held the rope slowly relaxed the pressure around the neck of Burt; when again the infant uttered, in distinct tones: "Father! father!"

Storm in Fayette County, Pa.

The Uniontown Democrat gives some painful particulars of the tornado in Fayette county, on the 26th of July. It began at the farm and residence of Geo. Wetzel. The family occupied a large log building, with an immense old-fashioned stone chimney in the western gable.

Over the top of the next hill it encountered the barn and dwelling of Mr. Arrison. The barn was not entirely destroyed, but the dwelling was a heap of ruins. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arrison were badly hurt—the having several of his ribs broken, and she being terribly cut and bruised.

The residence of Mr. Strong withstood the blast, but his barn lost part of its roof. A hundred yards from his house it unroofed a stone school-house, and taking a strip of the finest timber ever known of, belonging to Col. Bute, it seems to have let loose all its fury.

There is a gentle rise, mostly open fields, to the next batch of buildings, belonging to Gen. H. W. Beeson. First the storm took the house, carrying away the upper story, and uprooting every thing about it.

Several other houses were destroyed wholly or in part before the storm took the mountain, but we cannot give particulars. Crossing the top of the mountain, it blew down a large log barn belonging to Levi Downer, of this place.

A Thrilling Incident.

An incident occurred at the Key Biscayne light-house during the Florida war, which is perhaps worth recording. The light-house was kept by a man named Thompson. His only companion was an old negro man; they both lived in a small hut near the light-house.

The flames began to ascend as from a chimney, some fifteen or twenty feet above the light-house. These men had to lie in this situation, some seventy feet above the ground, with a blazing furnace roasting them on one side, and the Indians on the other, embracing every occasion, as soon as any part of the body was exposed, to pop at them.

The gunpowder was heard on board a revenue cutter at some distance, which immediately proceeded to the spot to ascertain what had occurred, when they found the light-house burnt, and the keeper above on the top of it.

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA AND ENGLAND.—Wm. Wells Brown, formerly a slave in the United States, has addressed a very sensible letter to the London Times, on the condition of the Fugitive Slaves in England.

ADVENTURE WITH A LYNX.—These animals, it is said, are becoming numerous in some parts of Canada, and are very ferocious. A few days since, a little girl, ten years of age, while engaged in cutting nettles a quarter of a mile from home, in the township of Oro, saw an animal approaching her which she supposed to be a dog; but she afterwards discovered that it was a wild animal, and she ran to escape from it.

THE MAYOR AND THE COUNTRYMAN.—While the Mayor of Washington was conversing with a friend near the corner of Pennsylvania Av. and Ninth St., recently, a young man, evidently from the country, and unacquainted to the etiquette of city life, approached, and, addressing the Mayor rather unceremoniously, inquired how long he was going to stand there.

walked into a store near by, and having there made several purchases returned to where he left his "cutter." Returning his thanks for the favor rendered, he leaped into the saddle, and, in the course of a few minutes, was on his way homewards.

Curiosities from Ninevah.

Recently several cases containing additional antiquities from Ninevah arrived at the British Museum in London. A great variety of new and interesting objects have been brought to light, chiefly connected with the domestic economy and customs of the ancient Assyrians.

Mrs. Swishelm on Women's Rights.

The following remarks by this lady are advisable and well-timed, and indicate strong sense amid many feminine peculiarities:—"The physical right to be taken care of is one of woman's rights that we will never yield.

ANOTHER FLYING MACHINE.—The Paris Patrie states that the Academy of Sciences is just now examining a Flying Machine, invented by one Don Diego de Salamanca, who declares that he can make his way through the air as fast as a carrier pigeon.

REMEDY FOR STAINS, &c.—If cotton or linen goods, as linen towels, &c., become stained from fruit, tar, jellies or jams, apply immediately common table salt. This, if well rubbed on before the stain becomes dry, will generally remove it, or will keep the article damp until by the usual process of washing it will disappear.

ARTIFICIAL TOPAZ.—M. Daubree has communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of some researches on the artificial formation of Topaz. Pure alumina, previously calcined by a bright red heat, is submitted to the action of a current of fluoride of silicon.

Mr. Edwin S. Bates, an engraver, lately from the East, and Daniel M. Beth, from Canada, were drowned recently, while bathing in the lake near Buffalo.

GALVANIC PRINTING PRESS.—Mr. F. Foreman passed up on the Fulton, on Sunday, says the Muscatine [Iowa] Enquirer, on his way to Washington, to procure a patent for his most ingenious and practical invention. He had with him a perfect model of a printing press, moved and regulated by means of galvanic magnets.

ROTATION OF THE EARTH.—Professor Strong, of Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., has just put in operation, a new contrivance for testing this scientific problem, which puts the French pendulum mode entirely in the shade.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MORMON.—A letter from Paris to the New York Observer gives the following notice of the Mormon Missionary at that place:—"In the house where I live is a gentleman by the name of B—, an American, a Mormon, and a Prophet.

SIZES OF SHOES.—The Lynn Directory for 1851, says a size is the length of one "barley corn" or one third of an inch. A size stick is thus formed. Take a rule or piece of pine wood thirteen inches in length, and divided into thirty-nine equal parts, of one third of an inch each.

TO REMOVE GREASE OR OIL FROM SILK.—Remove all the oil, &c., from the surface of the silk by rubbing it smartly with a clean cotton or flannel cloth, after which apply quite liberally, with a soft flannel or clean sponge, the common Burning Fluid or Etheral Oil used for burning in portable lamps, (not camphene).

The Hudson River Railroad (which has only about 30 miles of steamboating) is carrying passengers from New York to Albany in about six hours. The whole line is to be complete in about 60 days.

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The Grasshoppers are making sad work with the Grass, Grain, and even Corn, in some parts of Pennsylvania.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Summer Arrangements, commencing Monday, March 31, 1851. THIS Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT, 35 miles, to WHITE HOUSE, N. J., reducing the stage between the termini of the Road and EASTON to 25 miles.

THE removal of this Quarterly to New York more than a year since, and its elevation in character, the Publishers are happy to say, has greatly increased its circulation.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. This periodical has at last taken its true position. It will now challenge comparison with the best religious Reviews—proving that the Baptists have intellectual power and diversity enough to maintain a denominational Quarterly of the highest standard.

Sabbath Tracts. The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:

1. Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. 2. Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

NEW YORK. Adams—Charles Potter. Alfred—Charles D. Langworthy. Hiram F. Burdick. Alfred Center—J. W. Millard. Berlin—John Whitford. Brookfield—Andrew Babcock. Charles—James Hunt. DeKuyper—B. G. Stillman. Dutchessville—John Parmelee. West Chester—E. H. Mason. Friendship—R. W. Utter. Genesee—W. F. Langworthy. Hamilton—Wm. Green. Independence—J. F. Livermore. Leonardville—W. B. Maxson. Lockport—Daniel C. Burdick. Lockport—Nathan Andrews. Newport—Abel Stillman. Peterborough—Geo. Crandall. Portville—Albert B. Crandall. Portville—Edridge Eddy. Pictou—Geo. F. Burdick. Preston—J. C. Maxson. Rensselaer—John B. Cottrell. Rockland—Harris Gilbert. Seneca—Rowes Babcock. Scott—James Hubbard. So. Brookfield—Herman A. Hall. Verona—Christopher Chester. Watson—Hiram W. Babcock. West Seneca—J. Maxson. Yonkers—J. M. Burt.

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