EDITED BY GEO. B. UTTER AND THOS. B. BROWN.

DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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The Sabbath Recorder.

THE SABBATH & THE RESURRECTION. From "An Examination of the Authority for a Change of the

From "An Examination of the Authority for is Change of the Weekly Sabbath at the Resurrection of Christ; proving that the Practice of the Church is substituting the First Day of the Week for the appointed Seventh Day, is unsanctioned by the New Testament Scriptures. By Tames A. Bagg. Author of a Connected View of the Scripture Evidence of Christ's Speedy Reiurn, &c."

Professor Stuart, indeed, in his Commen tary on the Epistle to the Hebrews, speaks of Sabbaton, in Greek, as a word in regard to which "there appears to be no difference between the plural and singular form;" and others have adduced supposed instances from the Gospels in support of this idea. Some, at least, of the texts so presented in proof of this, seem so obviously to refer to Sabbaths generally, rather than to any particular Sabbath, as to suggest the inquiry, whether there be really any instance in the Original in the plural, where a singular meaning is the idea interided to be conveyed.

believe, that, in translating the "Sabbaths' of the Greek, here, either the singular or plural may be used "indifferently," then, may it not be, that, when the Evangelists write "Sabbaths," in the plural, they mean Sabbaths, in reality, and that we are truly to understand it Sabbaths accordingly? If even only "indifferently" used for either singular or plural, there can be no necessity for our reading it in the singular when it is written in the plural. In other instances, all of the Evangelists, confessedly, sometimes write "Sabbath," in the singular, when they mean it to be understood in a singular sense; and in other instances, again, they also write it in the plural, when, confessedly, intending to convey a plural sense. In the contexts, they write Sabbath in the singular; but there is a perfect harmony among them in writing it in morning; and we cannot doubt that this is done designedly, as conveying equivocally the precise meaning intended, not as saying that one Sabbath, but "Sabbaths"—therefore, two at least-had intervened between the interment and Resurrection of Christ. We believe this on the ground that, while, in the respective contexts, they severally speak of the Sabbath in the singular, when obviously this is the true meaning; so also, when now they equally unite in all writing "Sabbaths," a corresponding translation in the plural should be adopted. But were we even to accept the principle of interpretation, that, when the Eyangelists write "Sabbaths," we, in the exercise of a sound discrimination, must, ourselves, determine whether they mean it to be understood in the singular or the plural, then we say, that even on this principle, our Lord's predictive sign will come in as an all-important element of consideration, absolutely determining for us, that in order to His being three days and three nights in the heart of the earth, two entire days must have intervened between the time of His interment and that of His Resurrection; and the first of these two days-the fifteenth of the month-we know otherwise, and learn also from all the Evangelists, was "a Great Sabbath." Another day, besides, He must have been in the tomb. If, then, that next day, following immediately after that high Passover Sabbath, was the weekly Sabbath, or if any other Sabbath, of festival character, that year, followed immediately after the Passover Sabbath, then the two entire days during which Christ lay in the tomb would both be "Sabbaths," and the morning of the Resurrection would be one so come in immediate succession after the Passover Sabbath; and as, for aught we know it may really have been the weekly Sabbath, although we know of no proof that it was so, we can perceive that such a supposition would give distinctness to the Evangelists'

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And while the Spirit of God-so careful in noting the accomplishment of predictions con-His work has not seen it to have been a matter of such importance to the church, that so arrived at, as matter of faith yet, as we ary measures which it led them to adopt had know of no other Sabbath to follow immediately after the Annual Passoyer Sabbath, (although it is stated that the Jews were accusthough it is stated that the Jews were accustomed to speak of the intervening days bethe third night, and bring them to the morn
tween the appointed Passover Sabbaths, the

is much difference of opinion.

First and Last days of the Passover Feast, as 'the lesser solemnity,") we are by no means inwilling to avow, that, looking at the whole circumstances of the case, we can offer no better solution of the meaning of the "Sabbaths," spoken of by all the Evangelists, than that the weekly Sabbath may have that year followed immediately the Great Annual Passover Sabbath, the 15th of Nisan.

Reverence for the word, as received, and a perception of the fact, that while the Evanrelists, in speaking of the Resurrection morning, all put in connection with "Sabbaths," in the plural, although in their respective contexts they speak also of a "Sabbath" in the singular, render us unwilling to suppose, and until better reason be adduced, impossible to helieve, that they are equally to be understood as meaning precisely the same thing, when they write, in one instance, Sabbaths in the plural, and when in another they write "Sabbath" in the singular. Mark, in the very same verse, even, in which he writes of these "Sabbaths" has already spoken of a single "Sabbath," which " was past." "When the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Salome, had But, if it be true, as our commentators thus bought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint Him. And very early in the morn ing, of the one of SABBATHS, (tes mias Sab baton,) they came unto the sepulchre, at the rising of the sun." Mark xvi. 1, 2.

Here we have first a reference to a Sabbath in the singular, which having been past, forms the reason of the procedure of these women in coming to the sepulchre, "the one of Sabbaths," in the plural. Whatever this last phrase may mean, then, the use of it by the Evangelist does not seem to arise from his making "no difference between the singular and plural form," but, on the contrary, from his desire to express a different meaning, by the difference of the words used. Whether, therefore, we can understand the allusions or not, there seems a discriminating, rather than an indiscriminate use of the sin gular and the plural. So, in the preceding context, when he refers to "the preparation, the plural when speaking of the Resurrection | bath only-he does not speak of it in the plural, but quite distinctively, in the singu-

> In like manner, Luke, before he speaks of the Resurrection as having been on the morning of "the one of the Sabbaths," has, in the immediately preceding context, repeatedly spoken of the Passover Sabbath, in the singular, and not in the plural, as when the "Sabbath drew on;" and when the women "rested the Sabbath day, according to the commandment." Luke xxiii. 54, 56. John, also, (xix. 31.) when he records the desire of the Jews cross on the Sabbath day, (for that Sabbath day was an high day,) in both instances uses the word in the singular; yet, again, when he speaks of the Resurrection morning, it is "the one of Sabbaths." Does this look as if, in his mind, when so using the words, there was "no difference between the plural and

It is, however, worthy of remark, that Matthew twice speaks of Sabbaths, in the plural The words which in our translation read," In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week," are according to the Greek, "And late of Sabbaths, the dawning toward the one of Sabbaths;" (Opse de Sabbaton, te epiphoskouse eis mian Sabbaton,) or according to Poole's translation of the first clause, "' in the end of the Sabbaths," the evening or night following the Sabbaths." In thus connecting these two, the Evangelist seems to confound sunset and dawn, in a manner which has occasioned the critics not a little difficulty. Griesbach, as we have remarked, avoids this, by dividing the chapter otherwise. He connects the words "late of Sabbaths," (Matt. xxviii. 1,) with the closing words of the preceding chapter, as intimating the period at which the tomb was secured "They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and setting a watch, late of Sabbaths." Griesbach does not, indeed, seem to refer to the fact that Sabbaths here is in for college honors. In an age when the deday from or after the Sabbaths. We are ig- the plural; nor do we know the precise norant of any festival Sabbath that could have grounds for the conclusion to which he has come respecting it—as, in Bagster's list, our authority, it is given under the head of passages presented in a form different from the usual one, "on account of some variety in the punctuation, or some various reading which

If this reading, however, be well founded the correction may, perhaps, be of more consequence than at first appears. For then the number who call at the markets for them is Evangelist would seem to intimate, although diminishing; the inference is inevitable, that brew, and Greek, as the young divine, whose application was more early made to Pilate those markets fail to meet the demand. At cerning Christ, and in showing out the signi- for the securing of the sepulchre, that yet ficancy and perfection of types prefiguring this was not done, until Christ had already been in the tomb two entire nights and two entire days, and both of these days "Sabbaths." It was "the next day that followed we should assuredly know, on which day of the day of the preparation," the day followthe week Christ rose from the dead, as to put ing that on which He was crucified, therefore, a direct statement of it on record in the Word, and, consequently, the Passover Sabbath, that it may yet be true, though incapable of posi- the Jews came to Pilate. (Matt. xxvii, 62.) tive proof, that "the third day," on which He They state the danger which they feared, and tures, was the first day of the week. If we any obstacle was thrown in the way by Pilate, assume, with the church, contrary to or any delay in his acceding to the request. the clear evidence we have produced, that the He said unto them, "Ye have a watch; go day immediately following His crucifixion your way, make it as sure as ye can." Ver. 65. that Christ's truth rendered it impossible that having at all deferred carrying their purpose His Resurrection could have taken place on into execution, unless this be, implied in the the first day of the week. But, we seek only proposed emendation, "So they went, and for the truth, and will not accept the aid of made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, known falsehood to establish it. We have and setting a watch, late of Sabbaths." But no preference of our own for any unrevealed if, from any cause, the Jews were prevented from our first colleges, loaded with their highday; nor have we any dislike to the supposi- from executing their design until the close of est honors, are scarcely able to take care of tion that the Resurrection was on the first the day following that on which they made day; but, if required to believe this is as an their application, one important purpose would absolute truth, we must ask for evidence to be served. His enemies would, themselves, justify that belief. We go farther, and say, be the evidence that the sign of His Messiahthat although we could not regard a conclusion ship was well nigh fulfilled, ere the precaution.

WHAT IS A YEAR? What is a year? Tis but a wave On life's dark rolling stream,

Which is so quickly gone that we Account it but a dream 'Tis but a single earnest throb Of Time's old iron heart, Which tireless now, and strong as when It first with life did start.

What is a year? Tis but a turn Of Time's old brazen wheel; Or but a page upon the book Which death must shortly seal. 'Tis but a step upon the road Which we must travel o'er; A few more steps, and we shall walk Life's weary road no more.

What is a year? 'Tis but a breath From Time's old nostrils blown, As, rushing onward o'er the earth, We hear his weary moan. 'Tis like the bubble on the wave, Or dew upon the lawn, As transient as the mists of morn Beneath the Summer sun.

What is a year? Tis but a type Of life's oft-changing scene, Youth's happy morn comes gaily on With hills and valleys green: Next, Summer's prime succeeds the Spring, Then Autumn with a tear, Then comes old Winter-death-and all Must find their level here.

RHODE ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Educational Reform-Brown University--New Col-To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:—

In closing the series of articles which you have been pleased to call "Rhode Island Correspondence," it may not be amiss to offer a few facts and suggestions on the subject which has been the occasion of my stay in Providence, R. I., and to present to your readers some of the principal features of the College at which I have been a student. Reforms in education, like all other reforms,

are of slow growth, and liable to opposition, both from real enemies, and from the mistakthat is, the day before the Sabbath,"-a pre- en notions and long-standing prejudices of friends. This last mentioned class present by four years in Amherst on Euclid's Geometry far the most formidable barriers to educationlar, as "the day before the Sabbath." Mark al reform. Very few indeed can be found. who do not do homage to education; but many there are, who deem innovations upon old and time-honored methods of education, as the hight of sacrilege. The time has not been long gone by, when black-boards and outline maps in the school house were looked upon as sad evidences of declining civilization, and when English Grammar was considered as a bold intruder upon the more important avo-

cations of reading writing, and cinhering.
All the most important changes in the modes of instruction, have been made in Common Schools and Academies; but some of these, at the present time, can claim no higher sanction than antiquity, for many of their usages and courses of instruction. If we ascend to Colleges and Theological Seminaries, we find may result from the fact that they were founded in more wisdom, and consequently need less improvement than other institutions. But it will hardly be claimed, that founders and systems of education.

Most of the older Colleges of our country are offshoots from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England, and they retain many of the antiquated customs of those institutions. Whatever may be their virtues, (and they have very many,) nothing is more manifest than that they essentially fail to meet

1st. In the diminished number of applicants mand for the highest grade of education is constantly increasing, the numbers who knock | give both mental development and practical at the doors of our colleges are diminishing. The inference is inevitable, that those colleges do not furnish what is demanded. Suppose, for illustration, that the demand for meats and vegetables in this city is constantly increasing, and yet, at the same time, the no time in our history have the people at large | Scriptures, which are written in Hebrew and been more thoroughly imbued with the great truth, that to be extensively useful a man must be extensively educated. The very utilitarian spirit of the age, then, tends to drive young men into college as a means of realizing the bags and lancet, has four years in which to idea of utility. Very few young men indeed look forward to the most extensive fields of number of inhabitants? The answer is ob-

a larger portion of those who annually go out themselves... They are educated only in name, and their diplomas only signify, that they have At the end of three years more, the more exalted title of A. M. is added, which simply means, that God in his providence has let the

men, and our colleges send out men with full recommendations, only qualified to make mortifying failures in any place which their A. B.'s and D. D.'s may secure for them. It may not be expected, that any college system can entirely obviate this difficulty; but it may reasonably be expected, that this class of superficial, titled dignitaries, may be reduced to a you find yourself between two mountain rangminority of college graduates. It is true, that es, sometimes approaching the very margin of some come out from our colleges thoroughly educated, but they do it in spite of many crippling disadvantages. When such disadvantages are removed, we may hope for more and delightful exhibition of Chinese industry educated graduates. These disadvantages for the sides of these mountains are cultivated

1st. Too much is required for the length of time appropriated. Four years are assigned by the unassisted eye. At length, about thirty for a college course, and more sciences and miles from the mouth of the river, the north classics are crowded into those four years ern range sweeps back from the shore, leavthan can be fairly mastered in twice that number of years. The student is thus compelled is not an unbroken level, but is diversified to "pony," or be delinquent in recitations. with hills, several of which are of considera-He thus goes through his whole course, makes | ble elevation. brilliant translations of Latin and Greek, and comes out profoundly ignorant of all that he has pretended to study. A little, well done, It is not far from seven miles in circumferavails more than much only half done. The ence, and is surrounded by walls seventeen farmer will find it much more to his advantage | feet in thickness, and from fifteen to forty feet to till one acre of land well, than to half till high. The streets are universally paved with two acres. So the student who thoroughly granite, though often presenting a very unmasters one science or language by his own

efforts, will be much better educated than he The houses are mostly of one story, the betwho skims over a dozen, by the aid of appen- | ter sort being built of soft brick, or of broken dices and translations. Let any one take a catalogue of Yale, or Union, or Amherst, and look over the list of studies assigned, and he in general it may be said, that comfort, as the will not wonder that so few well-educated term is understood in its application to home graduates come forth from those institutions. The time has come when men's education is not measured by the number of books which they have been through. I verily believe that a man would be better educated to spend his alone, than to go over the almost endless catalogue of authors of dead languages, whose ghosts rise up before him from his ingress to

to the ancient classics. Far be it from me new mission among those groups of islands in to disparage the ancient classics; I would rather do them honor by bringing them into proper relations with the more useful and practical branches of science and literature. As a beardless boy appears more dignified at play substance of what is known of them and of with his equals, than when placed on the their inhabitants is contained in the charge, here hative beauty, when biought mio or over relations with modern classics and sciences But they approach to the appearance of great immodesty when they claim an amount of time nearly equal to that bestowed upon all other branches of study combined. Can any. Feejee Islands, east of Celebes and the Phil- for. I have one favor to ask of you." man tell why Latin and Greek are deserving ippines, and south-west of the Sandwich Isof more attention than the Mathematics, or lands, extending through about forty degrees Mataphysics, or Ethics, or English Literature, of longitude and twenty of latitude, almost the pray to Almighty God in your behalf; to ask that antiquity is still more honored, and that or the Natural Sciences? Surely no one can whole of it being north of the equator. The him to turn your hearts, and put you in the fewer improvements have been made. This tell why they should have more attention than principal groups in this division, are the Pe- right way." all of these combined. Such is the unbecoming attitude of the ancient classics at the Islands, Mulgraves and Kingsmill. The islpresent time in our most popular courses of ands are very numerous, but not large. instruction. Like every thing inherently beautiful, they lose their beauty when they presidents of Colleges are perfect; hence we get out out of their proper place. The two may reasonably look for improvement in their great objects of study are intellectual development and practical knowledge. (I of course do not now consider the moral bearing of the question, which, by the way, I think would ill recommend some of the drunken and licentious Roman authors which the classical student is compelled to swallow as daily food.) If these be the ends of study, then wisdom teaches that our courses of study be so arranged as to best secure them. That the ancient classics are well adapted to the first of the demands of advancing civilization. This is these ends is undeniable, but it is equally undeniable that their adaptation to the second end is very limited. So far as they conduce to both, let them enter into our courses of study, but so far as they conduce to but one, let them yield to such branches as wil

This leads to the third disadvantage of our college systems of study, viz.: They nearly all require students, however different their avocations are to be when they leave college, to go through the same course of study. Thus the engineer, whose business is to be with lines and angles, surfaces and solids, &c., must spend just as much time in Latin, Hebusiness will be to search and expound the Greek. So the physician and farmer, lawyer and mechanic, must all pass through the same ordeal, before our colleges can pronounce them prepared for their various avocations. If the young candidate for the pillprepare for his business, he had better let Latin and Greek alone, and substitute in their place such studies as will give equal mental rose from the dead, according to the Scripthe and more practical knowledge. colleges. Why, then, is the number of college This is true of every profession. It is a false was the weekly Sabbath, we should then say, Nor is there here any express mention of their vious; Colleges do not meet the demands of a polish to education as varnish to furniture Again, this conclusion is greatly strength- which will be useful and durable. So there ened by the painfully obvious fact, that by far can be useful and durable education without ancient classics, and it is thought that modern classics may polish an education nearly as bright as the ancient classics. D. E. M.

> see a man digging in a snow-drift with the ex- which fact shows that at some former period staid in college four years, and paid all bills.
>
> pectation of finding valuable ore; or planting they have had a connection with eastern Asia.
>
> At the end of three years more, the more existed title of A, M, is added, which simply once that he was beside himself. But in what and among these offer a portion of their food respect does this man differ from you, while to the spirits; but they have neither temples, church members in Christian countries to imbonor! The age demands thoroughly educated boly principles. one ment among them. The second section says that any person or Changes are very rapid. But there are others, the purpose."

FUH-CHAU.

Fuh-Chau is one of "the five ports" at which foreigners are allowed to have intercourse with the Chinese. The noble river Min, on which it is situated, flows into the ocean at about 26° north latitude, and 120° east longtitude. On fairly entering this river, the stream, and most of the way pressing so closely on its banks as not to allow a site large enough for a place of any size to be built. A you pass along, however, you have a striking nearly to their summits, the ground being laid out in terraces rising one above another till they reach an elevation difficult to be traced ing an extensive and fertile plain in which stands Fuh-Chau with its suburbs. This plain

The city proper lies somewhat back from the river the walls no where approaching it nearer than a mile and a half or two miles. even surface, and are so narrow that no carriages of any description can be used in them. brick and clay commingled. Glass windows are not in use; indeed, windows of any kind are too few for either health or comfort; and in Christian lands, is unknown. The population of the city, together with the suburbs, is supposed to be 600,000. Jour. of Miss.

NEW MISSIONARY GROUND.

On the 18th of November, Rev. B. G. Snow and wife, and Rev. L. H. Gulick and wife, sailed from Boston, under the direction of the The second disadvantage, which is most ob- American Board of Commissioners for Forvious, is the undue proportion of time allotted eign Missions, with a view of commencing the Pacific Ocean which are comprised under the general name of Micronesia, a term which signifies "the region of small islands." The Pomroy; from which the acrdination, by Dr.

Micronesia comprises several groups of islands lying north of New Guinea and the lew, Ladrone, Caroline, Ralich and Radick

The Micronesians are of the same race with their neighbors the Polynesians, to whom the Sandwich Islanders belong, and are like them in complexion, features, physical structure, language, customs, and general characteristics. There are, however, some diversities in the different groups of the region. The more southern islands have evidently received some accessions, and some modifications of complexion and character, from the Melanesians on their southern border, while the western section has clearly far he kept his word is known only to Him to been reached by influences from the Asiatic

They are social and enterprising. A constant intercommunication is kept up by the inhabitants of the different groups and islands, circumstance highly favorable to the spread of the gospel among them. In their voyages, it is said, they govern their courses by the stars with great accuracy. They divide the

Their skill in some of the arts is consideracific, but woven in a simple loom, the shuttle ship. God is blessing these means. The last

being much like that in use among us. trait is a certain native kindness of heart, sweetness of natural temper, and an absence ally attended preaching, but probably cares found among men in the savage state. They through the shining example and prayers of are distinguished also from the other inhabit- his wife, be speedily won to the truth. The ants of Oceanica by the unusual consideration degree of purity and honesty which are said derstand the word preached. He was also to prevail among them. They are described unable to read. Yet under these circumstances graduates diminishing in proportion to the notion, that a man cannot be a scholar who has as intelligent, considerate, acute in reasoning, his views of the plan of salvation were remainder of inhabitants? The answer is obnovel appearance. It is the opinion of some, dition from a higher level of civilization once their enemies that they are coming.

Their religion is said to consist mainly in Sow as you would Rear.—If you should the worship of the spirits of their ancestors,

of the kind in that part of Micronesia which bears the name of the Kingsmil

Of the probable population of Micronesia no estimate has been made by navigators, though many of the islands are said to be

thickly peopled. The result of all our researches is, Micronesia promises to be an open and exceedingly interesting field of missionary labor. Some of the inhabitants have heard of the changes wrought at the Hawaiian Islands, and have earnestly entreated that missionaries might be sent to them also.

This mission is to be a branch of the Sandwich Islands mission, and will be composed partly of American and partly of Hawaiian Christians, chiefly of the latter, both males and females. The Hawaiian missionaries, it is expected, will be sustained wholly by their own churches. Other missionaries who may accompany them will derive their support from the same source, so far as may be found prac-

THE PREACHER AND THE ROBBERS.

A Methodist preacher, many years ago, was journeying to a village where he was to dispense the word of life, according to the usual routine of his duty, and was stopped on his way by three robbers. One of them seized his bridle reins, another presented a pistol and demanded his money; the third was a mere

The grave and devout man looked each and all of them in the face, and with great gravity and seriousness said, "Friends, did you pray to God before you left home? did you ask God to bless you in your undertakings to-day?" The question startled them for a moment.

Recovering themselves, one said, "We have no time to answer such questions, we want your money." "I am a poor preacher of the gospel," was

the reply; "but what little money I have shall be given to you." A few shillings was all he had to give,

"Have you not a watch?" " Yes." "Well, then, give it to us."

In taking the watch from his pocket, his saddlebags were displayed. "What have you here?" was the question

"I cannot say I have nothing in them but religious books, because I have a pair of shoes and a change of linen also.'

"We must have them." The preacher dismounted. The saddlebags were taken possession of, and no further demand made. Instantly the preacher began to unbutton his great coat, and to throw it off his

shoulders, at the same time asking, "Will you have my great coat?" He then addressed them as follows: have given you everything you asked for, and

would have given you more than you asked "That you kneel down and allow me to

"I'll have nothing to do with the man's

things," said the ringleader of them. "Nor I either," said another of them. Here, take your watch, take your money, take your saddlebags; if we have anything to

do with you, the judgment of God will over-So each article was returned. That, however, did not satisfy the sainted man. He

urged prayer upon them. He knelt down; one of the robbers knelt with him; one prayed, the other wept, confessed his sin, and said it was the first time in his life that he had done such a thing, and it should be the last. How whom the darkness and light are equally alike; to Him whose eyelids try the children of

CHINESE CONVERTS.

The Journal of Missions says that at the Missionary Station of the American Board at Amoy, China, two places are open for preachhorizon into twenty-eight points, giving to ing every Sunday, and by the help of the native members of the church they are also open some part of almost every day or evenole. Their canoes, which sail either way with ing of the week for public worship of some equal facility, are covered with a varnish of kind. Tuesday and Thursday there are Bible native manufacture, which renders them wa- classes, and Friday evening a prayer meeting. ter-tight. The girdles or sashes which they Once a week the female members of the wear are made of the filaments of the banana church and some other women meet with plant, not braided as in other parts of the Pa- Mrs. Doty for religious instruction and wor-

Sunday in March one man and two women In regard to general character, all naviga- were welcomed to the table of the Lord. Of tors who have visited them are strikingly the women, one is the wife of a member of the agreed, and testify that their most striking church; the other has for her husband a police officer, a man of the world, who has occasionof harsh and violent feelings, very rarely to be little for religion of lany kind. May he, man was about fifty years of age. Being awarded to the gentler sex, as well as by the somewhat deaf, it was difficult for him to unin his instruction is more than able to make that they have descended to their present con- up for all natural deficiencies. Two months afterwards he was called to his rewardenjoyed by their forefathers, and some traces During the short space that he had been a of which, it is thought, are still visible. Wars member of the church, he adorned his profes. are not frequent among them; and when they do engage in them, they give due notice to of death enjoyed that peace of mind which the gospel brings. It is pleasing to read of the attention paid him in his sickness by the members of the church, and of their deep sorrow over his death. The church is inclease. ing in strength as well as in numbers. Some of its members, says Mr. Talmage, might be held up as patterns of activity and zeal for

you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation images, nor sacrifices. It does not appear tate. The men are all ready to make known man live three years since he left college, in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will that the tabu system, which once prevailed at the doctrines of the gospel to their country. Very small virtue in the recipient of the new be a good constitution, elevated affection, and the Sandwich Lalands; has any existence; men, and most of them zealously seek to proby the Spirit of Life (aking possession of his to separate ourselves and stand alone.

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, January 22, 1852.

FOREKNOWLEDGE---AGAIN.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

When I penned my first queries on the subject of God's foreknowledge, to which an incidental reference had been made by one of the editors, I had not a thought that the matter would be continued thus far. Had I thus thought, knowing my scantiness of time, my disrelish for any thing even bordering on con troversy, but especially the presence of an overwhelming sense of inadequacy in view of trinal views, we must either make some at the vastness of the theme under examination, I am certain those questions would never have inability to do so. When our brother's appeared in print.

in the Recorder, either editorial or selected, which seemed to give countenance to what | for it, and therefore did not feel ourselves se is popularly denominated the doctrine of "Divine decrees;" and moreover, as it was plain- his broom, as some others, perhaps, may have ly introduced on 23d of October, in an article | thought we were. But we have no desire to entitled "Salvation Illustrated," by Rev. John | prosecute the matter in the way of controversy. Todd, and this without any explanation or The incidental allusion to the subject in our comment accompanying it by the editors; I remarks upon the Efficacy of Prayer, was bearing of these things, and to know their with our brother, nor with any one else. We

I however utterly disclaim the thought of argument seemed to require it. complaining of the able and worthy conductsome of the points involved in the contro-

But, in the first place, it would seem proper to inquire how far the editor and myself agree | well speak out. We may have entered the in sentiment, that there may be no needless dis- Seventh-day Baptist denomination under pute about words.

In the first instance, then, we agree as to that our connection with it involved no modithis foreknowledge does not in the least inter-

are decreed, God could not certainly fore-He could only "conjecture" them. This argument is based upon the idea that the Divine Being could not certainly foreknow an event unless He had determined This sentiment has been considered, and 1 freely confess that the difficulties apparent to others do not at all so present themselves to my mind: Of course this will be set down as an instance of the temerity of the unlearned. But to the question, "How can the Divine Being certainly foreknow future (contingent) events, unless they are decreed?" I answer. first. All contingent events that happen, possess the character of absolute certainty. The destroy the character of certainty in what he Does he not as certainly do what he does, as if it were decreed? Second-Cannot the All-seeing as certainly foresee future contingent events, as any others? If not, then what of his infinite foreknowledge? To deny this is to deny the very doctrine contended for. But further, cannot the ever-blessed happens because the creature by whom it is of unprofitable contention. brought about wills it? And can he not know, at the same time, that the creature might have willed otherwise, for any thing God had decreed to the contrary? Now, we are is not the logical sequence. Again, if a given action that transpires does

not so happen because the creature wills it. preach to a man, that the actions that he performs he so performs because God has decreed them, does he not necessarily, in so far as he believes my preaching, feel himself relieved from responsibility? But it may be asked, | ployed. why so many who hold this doctrine also hold the doctrine of human responsibility? To which I answer, for two reasons-1. Because, if the Bible (which is universally acknowledged by Christians) teaches any thing ant topic. He has done but what he had a plainly and unequivocally, it is that man is re- right to do, and has done it (for aught we can sponsible to God and his fellow men for his see to the contrary) in a good spirit. And we conduct: 2. This doctrine is also affirmed by will add, that we know of no one more unitrine of human responsibility is held in spite of the doctrine of Divine decrees, as under con- him doctrinally, than himself. We simply sideration in this article, and not because of it. seize upon the occasion as affording a suitable time. to see this proposition reasoned out : All human actions certainly transpire because God

sponsible for his conduct. I have to say, that the explanation given of the second statement, it seems to me, should be satisfactory; and would to God, that the

has " decreed " them; therefore man is re-

soul is meant being born again-regenerated, I as freely confess that I do not so understandait. But, lest I should fight as one that beateth the air." I will wait for further ex-N. V. Hull. planations. ALFRED, Dec. 31, 1851

We know how to sympathize with our correspondent. We have the same "overwhelm ng sense of inadequacy, in view of the, vastness of the theme under examination," that he complains of, and could heartily wish that the discussion were confided to abler hands But when a person proposes important questions implicating the soundness of our doctempt to answer them, or candidly confess our queries "came, we were not prepared to ad-But as from time to time articles appeared mit that our creed had been adopted in hot haste. We thought that we had some ground thoroughly "used up" by a single sweep o had become anxious to understand the true was not intended to rouse the spirit of debate true import. I therefore wrote what I did. alluded to it, because the general scope of the

It could hardly be expected, that a person ors of our valuable paper for the manful and whose system of theology is decidedly Caloutspoken manner in which they present their | vinistic, should write, and preach, and talk, sentiments in the columns of the sheet under from year to year, and yet always keep his their charge, and for the conducting of which system out of sight. It will gleam through they are responsible. And particularly so, his teachings, notwithstanding he may never as the columns of the Recorder are always find it expedient to press it upon the people open for the articles of candid reviewers; of in a controversial way. So it has been with which circumstance I now avail myself; not us, and so we expect it will continue to be, as so much, however, for the purpose of review- long as we entertain the views which we do. ing, as stating in a brief manner my views on | We could not consent to stand in any situation where we should be bound studiously to conceal our system. While we are upon this point, we may as

wrong impressions. We certainly thought,

God's "foreknowledge," that it is "infinite;" fication of the general system of doctrine human liberty—and brother H. is precluded shores of the Pacific again, or not, I can but Baptist Association, from A. D. 1707 to A. D. | sued in the course of the present week. The that He" pondereth all our goings." (2.) That which we had always held. But we have by his own principles from pretending that it regard them with great interest, as a land fa- 1807, being the first one hundred years of its Historical Department will contain an account since been told, so frequently, that our docfere with the "freedom" of the agent. (3.) trine was not the doctrine of the denomination, That this foreknowledge has respect to the and have had our views protested against with "certainty" of events only, that is, it has no- such solemn and deliberate dissent on the part thing to do with "causing" human actions, of some who seemed to consider themselves only foreseeing them. (4.) That the Di- the chosen expounders of the denomination's vine prescience as clearly and as certainly faith, that we can scarcely repress an inclinaforesees contingent acts, as those governed by tion to ask, Were we mistaken when we formed absolute laws. | Therefore, human actions are the connection? In years gone by, we believe not certain because foreseen, but foreseen because there was a document put forth by the General Conference, purporting to be an expose of the The question here arises, How can the Di- faith of Seventh-day Baptists. That docu-Reina certainly foreknow future events, ment is not viol, it contains nothing on the And this thought is applied to contingent acts, subject of the "Divine decrees." For aught as well as to those governed by absolute laws. which that document contains, a man may And it is argued that, unless contingent events | be either a Calvinist or an Arminian, according to his pleasure. Indeed, we should say, that the denomination, as such, has no faith at | all on the subject. We therefore very naturition reasoned out: All human actions cerally supposed, that our connection with it left tainly transpire because God has decreed pendent. These classes, more than any it, and this upon the principle, of God's us at full liberty to speak, write, or teach, "moral" omnipotence; so that he orders whatever we judged to be most agreeable to conduct." Now, it really strikes us, that a

position? of our brethren. If on this subject they could reason our this proposition: -- Mormonism is a see eye to eye with us, we should be glad; system of imposture; therefore the holding of because we honestly believe, that our views human beings in bondage is a great sin. We are more agreeable to God's Word, more pro- presume he would answer at once, that while motive of true piety, more consolatory to the each member of the proposition is true, and saints, and more stimulating to the conscience, can be proved to be true, the latter is not detruth that a free agent might have done dif- than those which are radically different from ducible from the former. To hold men in probability of its being overrun with those them. Responsible to God, we expect to bondage is a sin; but it is not therefore a sin, whose habits are not in conformity with our continue to give utterance to them; but our because Mormonism is a system of falsehood. choice is to do so not in a controversial man- No sane person would pretend that it was. ner. In fact, both before and since our con- Yet a sane person would say, that one statenection with the denomination, it has been our ment was not contradictory to the other. Just longitude 124° 8'; distance from San Franaim to present this doctrine in a practical so in the case under discussion. All human

satisfaction to the denomination, we do not tended is, that each proposition is true by itnot guilty in this of perpetrating the blunder it may be the fact, nevertheless, that our teach- or contradictory to the other. We beg leave small rivers empty into this bay, which run of saying, that God foreknows a thing at the ing on the particular subject of God's fore- to state it in another form, and will ask our through a country (though not extensive in knowledge has given much dissatisfaction. Be it so: we have not pretended to set forth denominational views on this subject. We then where is human responsibility? If I have spoken for ourselves only, in the presumption that it was never expected that we should throw away our independence, and be but the echo of those by whom we were em-

We trust that our brother will not understand these remarks as implying any censure of his course in questioning us on this importformly tolerant of those who differ from I do not wish to tantalize; but I should like opportunity of defining our position. Our

notion; but we fear that we have failed to future existence is not in any sense necessary religious liberty and equality. -cannot be foreknown, because there can be no evidence-neither self-evidence nor proofto any understanding that the event ever will take place. (See our reply to Bro. Crandall, week before last.) Hence certainty and contingency are inconsistent with each other. And it appears to us that an admission of thee absolute certainty of an event as foreseen by the Omniscient, is an admission of the very principle for which we contend. For instance, the wicked act of the Jews in crucifying the that the thing should take place. , Yet this nebut only a moral one. There was no other which was requisite to make the connection

crease the connection. to be a fair way of meeting this question; because such a mode of speech merely expresses the freedom of the creature in acting-a prowith our correspondent's premises as with our creature has no more right to "feel himself relieved from responsibility" for his acts " bebecause God foreknows them.

liberty: because this addition does not in-

Our correspondent does not wish to "tanthem; therefore man is responsible for his the Scriptures. Were we wrong in the sup- man of brother Hull's acumen ought to have Whether our editorial career has given therefore from the former. All that is precorrespondent to reason it out: All human

is responsible for his conduct. prays till the Spirit of Life has taken posses-

NEGRO PROSCRIPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. theology is radically Calvanistic. Our man- In the House of Representatives of Pennsylner of presenting it is well known to be, for the vania, on the 9th inst, a bill was introduced to bering done there at this time. I see by the most part, practical rather than controversial prohibit the emigration of Negroes or Mulat- California papers, that they are shipping pro- Such is the authority for the observance of elsewhere in the same compass. As to the matter stated in the second article, We think this is the best mode of presenting toes into the Commonwealth. The first sec- duce, chiefly potatoes, from there to San Sunday as a Sabbath; and it is not pretended to which reference has already been made, it, because we are convinced that no one can tion declares, that from and after the passage Francisco already. The mail steamer from to be so observed at the present day, except any farther than he is taugh of God. Our gro or Mulatto to come into or settle within passage. There must be an important town sentiment might be ever present to the mind views are essential to our peace; we could the Commonwealth; and any Negro or Ne. there before long, I have no doubt, capable observed with every species of popular amuse-The second section says that any person or Changes are very rapid. But there are others, the purpose."

Upon the question under discussion, we persons, employing, or otherwise encourag- without doubt, if they are not so advantageshall say as little as may be consistent with a ing any such Negro or Mulatto to emigrate ous. If an organization is determined upon, it respectful notice of our correspondent, and a into, settle or remain, within the bounds of might be well to send out an agent to examine due regard to our own views. He says, "All this Commonwealth, shall be liable to a fine of the country at Paget Sound, and other places contingent events that happen possess the not less than fifty, or more than one hundred in Oregon, and stop at Humboldt Harbor, and character of absolute certainty." But if this dollars. These fines are to be applied to the report. be so, brother H.'s notion of contingency use and comfort of the poor, and it is made must be different from ours. In a former the duty of the overseers of the poor to watch \$100,000 capital to invest as each one deems communication, he undertook to define his for and prosecute lawbreakers in this respect. for his own interest, would be desirable, if they

understand him. According to our notion, the position that the bill will become a law in pioneer life; and capital is necessary to comterm excludes every kind of necessity; and if Pennsylvania. It would be worse, if possible, pete with capital that is ever ready, even in we mistake not, the term is so employed in than that law subjecting Seventh-day Baptists California, to swallow every thing else. My inall controversies upon free will. Now, we to fine and imprisonment for working on Sun- formation of Humboldt Harbor is derived from on the part of those who are their readers and have already shown, in the language of Presi- day—a law which now disgraces the statute- those who visited it, and confirmed by offi- friends already. The Christian newspaper is dent Edwards, that an event whose future books of the State named after William cers in the coast survey; and unless there are existence is strictly contingent—that is, whose Penn, the staunch and consistent advocate of changes greater than I have any reason to

A COLONY ON THE PACIFIC.

The attention of the readers of the Sabbath Recorder has recently been called to the subject of a colony to the shores of the Pacific. It seems to me that too much importance can not be given to this question. No people are better calculated for colonizing, and none more need the advantages of a suitable colony. Young men especially, those who are looking about them for the best prospect of improving Saviour was foreseen as absolutely certain. their condition, find themselves completely shut There was, therefore, some kind of necessity out from many sources of honor, usefulness, and emolument, or are tempted to sacrifice their princessity was not a natural or physical necessity, ciples. So it has been, and so it will be. In the Sabbath Recorder for Oct. 2, 1845, was an artikind of necessity for the act, except that cle to Sabbath-keepers, in which I endeavored to call attention to the necessity of a movement between the act and God's foreknowledge of of this kind. At no period in our history has it absolutely perfect. And that the connec- the disposition to emigrate been stronger than tion between the act and God's forknowledge at present. Many have gone; others are conof it was absolutely perfect, infallible and in- stantly going. The most of them go out as dissoluble, brother H. will have to admit ac- adventurers, without their families, intending cording to his own principles. Now, if a de- to return—a form of emigration which at this cree be added to the foreknowledge, it does time will be sure to result in moral and social not increase or strengthen the connection; it evils of the most disastrous character, and in does not render it more infallible or indissolu- a great majority of cases will end in disapble. For, by the supposition, the connection pointment. But there is no benefit in preach is absolutely perfect, and therefore is incapable ing against it; they will go, and it would be of being increased. And if this absolutely a better part to direct the movement to a wise perfect connection between the event and the end. An organized movement should be beis—then the addition of a decree to the fore- vored in an extraordinary degree by genial knowledge is not inconsistent with human climate, inexhaustible resources, and, in geographic position, of such importance in respect to its influence on the future destinies of To say, "that a free agent might have done the lands that bound that vast ocean, as to be aldifferently from what he did," does not seem most overwhelming. No point on that coast can be looked upon with indifference.

Our colonies in the West have been chiefly agricultural, and for the sake of locating where position which we do not dispute, and which, they could observe the Sabbath unmolested, as we have just shown, is quite as inconsistent they have gone where their influence has been circumscribed, and their children have grown have been theirs. Our people are not agriculturists only; they are mechanics, seamen, cause God has decreed them," than he has professional men, and tradesmen; they are all necessary to a well-constituted community. These are the classes that form the populatalize," but "would like to see this proposi- tion of towns, and towns, we know, have the controlling influence upon the country deothers, need a suitable colony; and I have no doubt, that if a proper place could be determined upon, a movement could be effected been more careful than to have stated such a that would have a greater influence on the But we have no ambition to direct the faith proposition. Suppose we should ask him to future of our denomination than all the missions in which we are now engaged, and of such magnitude as to control, by numerical superiority alone, the character of the country in which such town may be located. It is plain, that the site of the town should not be own. Such places there are on that coast.

Humboldt Harbor was discovered in 1850, by Lieut. Ottinger. It is in latitude 40° 40', cisco 210 miles. The bay is three or four form, without reference to those scholastic actions are decreed, is one proposition; man is miles, to the best of my recollection, in a God certainly foreknow a future event, which terms which have so often been the occasion responsible for his conduct, is another. But northerly and southerly direction; its entrance nobody ever pretended that the latter is a is half a mile wide, with 18 feet of water on the bar at mean low tide. The harbor is easy of access, and is the only good harbor between know. Assuming that it has for the most part, self, and that the one is not inconsistent with San Francisco and the Columbia river. Three comparison with other valleys of California, it is actions are certainly foreknown; therefore man sufficiently so for our purposes,) of great fertility, well timbered, and subject to showers in sum-As to the proposition, that no one truly mer; and the grass is said to be green the year round. The waters, like all on that coast, sion of his soul, we do not know that we have abound with fish and water-fowl, and the surany thing to say in modification of it. By the rounding country with game. The mines on Spirit of Life we mean, not merely the illumi- Trinity River are about forty miles distant nating influences of the Spirit, but that influ- by land, and the high mountains between this N. Y., speaks as follows of the third item: ence which makes the soul alive. A man valley and those of the interior serve to may be illuminated, while yet he is 'dead in isolate it in a sufficient degree from other trespasses and sins.' But in such a state he parts of the country. The high winds so pre- priests are so ignorant as not to know, that does not truly pray. True prayer is a spiritual valent at San Francisco are less prevalent there is not a particle of such authority in the which the publications of Fowlers & Wells exercise, and proceeds only from a spiritual here. The importance of the place was nature. Saul of Taisus never truly prayed appreciated as soon as the place was discovertill God quickened him to life, though he had, ed, claims were taken up at once along shipers, the followers of Zoroaster. Its parno doubt, used the form of prayer many a the bay; and town lots surveyed; but the tial observance was first introduced into Eumines in the coast range of mountains have rope by the Roman Emperor Constantine, in volume on the 1st of January. It has reached not turned out so well as was expected, and the third century; although but little attention there is but little else than farming and lum-

Twenty-five or fifty families, with at least We can not for a moment entertain the sup- would avoid the hardships incident to a anticipate, it is the most desirable place on culation, deems it needful to make the followthat coast for a people circumstanced as we ing suggestions to its subscribers, which we

great to those who have no objection to going through the Straits, which, though safe, is tedious. In that case, they would accompany ther goods, and be landed upon the spot with a suggestion as to the best method of enlargevery comfort that they please to provide for ing the sphere of our journal? We would themselves. There would be no hardship about it, not so much as one would endure in settling on new land in the valley of the Mis- other paper of the same class, and who, persissippi at this time. The best time to arrive haps, are not even aware of its existence; in the country is March or April.

These are intended only as suggestions. I think there is nothing visionary or impracticable about the enterprise. On the contrary, many thousands of fresh subscribers might at there is nothing, more practicable, even for once be procured. And why should not this the feeble grandsire and child. Others will avail themselves of all these advantages, if we do not, and in after generations our people will, as usual, timidly gather around the hills, and "mourn over the cities of the plain."

If these suggestions meet the approval of those who are friendly to the movement, and they will communicate with me, (post-paid,) I will do all in my power to facilitate it, and aid in the organization. J. D. B. STILLMAN. NOVELTY WORKS, New York.

SABBATH-KEEPERS IN NEW JERSEY.

The American Baptist Publication Society has recently issued an octavo volume of 468 existence." Among the many curious and New Jersey.

were very early to be found in New Jersey; and there, as everywhere else, occasioned considerable discussion on their distinguishing of the lives of the first five pastors of the difference from the general body of Baptists, who, on the whole, seem to have manifested much forbearance.

"In the year 1730 a query was presented gular church separate himself on account of the seventh day, and join himself to those who hold the same for a Sabbath, when, at the same time, the church he was a member of allowed. if it was to him a matter of conscience, spect him as they used to do; yet, nevertheess, he goes away, and presumes to be a leader among the aforesaid seventh-day people. What must the church do in such a case, in order to discharge their duty?

church, in as moderate a way and manner as they can, to disown such a member, so as he may not be looked upon to be a member any further with them on any account."

church at the Scotch Plains: Whether a person, observing the seventh day as a Sabbath, and keeping the first day in condescension, may be received into membership?

"Resolved, That such may, provided nothing else appear to the contrary.

'SABBATH CONVENTION" IN IOWA.

City, by the friends of the Sabbath, so called, at which the following points were discussed:

1st. The origin and design of the Sabbath. 2d. Its perpetuity under every dispensation. 3d. The authority for its change from the seventh to the first day of the week.

the Sabbath day, commonly called the Lord's day, by spending it in God's worship, and abstaining from all works but those of necessity and mercy.

5th. The evils of Sabbath desecration. 6th. The best method of promoting a proer observance of the Sabbath. 7th. Commercial relations of the Sabbath

8th. Legislative action. 9th. Circulation of Sabbath documents.

ex-rev. Gilbert A. Beebe, editor of the some advice to both. Published by E. H. Liberty Banner, published at Middletown, Fletcher, 141 Nassau-st., New York, none ave

seventh day to the first. Can it be that these Bible? Certainly not; but they wish to are proverbial. They are well adapted to humbug the people. Sunday was first ob- their respective purposes, and fully justify the served as a holy day by the Persian sun-worwas ever paid to it elsewhere but in Asia, until the Puritanic infection was introduced into England by Dr. Bound, in the 16th century. literature and history which cannot be found

THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER

We promised, last week, to give our readers ccasional extracts from our exchanges, showing in what light they view the religious newspaper, and how they think the friends of such a paper can most effectually promote its interests and usefulness. The following we copy from the Christian Watchman and Reflector, one of our very best exchanges:

A Good Suggestion.

It is a great practical mistake, that the number of readers of religious journals can be greatly increased without interest and effort no exception to that law which makes work necessary, in order to advance all good objects. The British Banner, with its large cirare. The expense of reaching it would not be take the liberty of commending to ours. Our friends, we trust, will regard the hint here given, as eminently practical and worthy of mmediate attention. Says the Banner:

"Will our subscribers now suffer us to make then sit down, and, casting about, make a list of those who have hitherto not taken the British Banner, although not in the receipt of any and we would lend them our own copy, begging a perusal of it within a day or two, when we would make a friendly call, and act as circumstances might prompt. Were they to do so, be done? Would it not be a labor of love, a contribution to the welfare of families and the comfort of neighborhoods, one of the most efficient methods of effecting good on a great and permanent scale? The family is the germ of the State, the school of the future citizen, the well-head of the civilization of the To purify and quicken with the leaven \$ f-truth, beauty, and knowledge, the little circle which clusters around the fireside, and contains the seeds of unimaginable good or evil, is to salt the fountains that in their flow fertilize and make good the whole face of society."

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL. The first number of The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial—a quarterly magazine, devoted to foreknowledge of it is not inconsistent with gun at once. Whether I shall ever see the pages, entitled "Minutes of the Philadelphia history, biography, statistics, &c .- will be isof the settlement of the colony of Rhode Islinteresting facts which it brings to light, are and, the establishment of the first Baptist several relating to early Sabbath-keepers in Church in Newport, and the controversy in that Church relative to the Sabbath, which The Seventh-day Baptists, it is well known, led to the formation of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in America. In the Biographical Department will be found sketches Church at Newport, viz. William Hiscox, William Gibson, Joseph Crandall, John Maxson, and William Bliss. The Missionary Department gives a history of the early efforts to promote foreign missions. The Statistical Department furnishes a List of Seventh-day Baptist Ministers, with their post-office address. In the way of illustrations, this number will contain a very fine portrait of Wilhe might observe it, and keep his place where liam Hiscox, and an engraving of the Seventhhe was a member, and that they would re- day Baptist meeting-house at Newport, R. I. Specimen copies will be sent to ministers and others in different parts of the denomination, and it is hoped that they will take immediate measures to procure such a list of subscriber "Resolved, That it is the duty of such a as will justify the Publishing Society in continuing the work. Terms \$1 00 a year; 25 ents a number.

WRITINGS OF GARRISON.—R. F. Wallcut, Again, in 1753, came a "query from the of No. 21 Cornhill, Boston, has published in a neat duodecimo volume of four hundred pages, "Selections from the writings and speeches of William Lloyd Garrison?' It includes some of his boldest denunciations, and his most radical sentiments touching the various reformatory enterprises in which he has been so deeply enlisted for the last twenty years. The volume can not fail of being welcome to his A Convention was recently held in Iowa friends, and it would be most useful to his enemies, if they could be induced to read it.

ARVINE'S "ANECDOTES OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS," which Gould & Lincoln. of --Boston are publishing in parts, have reached the fifth number. The work is to be com-4th. The duty of Christians to keep holy pleted in eight numbers, at 25 cents each, and will make an entertaining and instructive volume. To persons remitting \$2 25, the work will be forwarded by mail, as published, free

"THE MARRIAGE MOMENTO," by Rev. S. Remington, is a neat little volume on the nature of matrimony suitable for a wedding gift. It sets forth very plainly the mutual obligations In noticing this extensive programme, the of husband and wife, and gives some whole-

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL. JOURNAL," THE "3d. ' The authority for its change from the WATER-CURE JOURNAL," and "THE STUDENT," for January, are issued in the excellent style for popular favor in which they are held.

> LITTELL'S LIVING Age commenced a new its four, hundredth number, and embraces for the last eight years an amount of current

THE AZTEC CHILDREN" furnish a subt profitably understand the great truths involved of the act, it shall not be lawful for any Ne. San Francisco to Oregon stops there on her by ignorant, Puritanic bigots in Great Britain ject for numerous paragraphs in our exchanges, and the United States. It is a general gala wherein their origin and relations are discussions. ed. All admit that they are from Central not live comfortably, without them. If we gross, Mulattoes, so coming, emi- of developing every branch of our people's in- ment. Although not a Bible Sabbath, it is by America; and that they are among the greatest As to the first, however, I do not feel so thought that we could not, in consistency with grating, or moving into the State, for the pur- dustry. I do not know what amount would be conventional custom a day of relaxation from curiosities of the day that we could not, in consistency with grating, or moving into the pur- dustry. I do not know what amount would be Clear. Perhaps I do not need so thought that we could not, in consistency with grating, or moving into the State, for the purce of not into dear is, that not person "truly" prays our position as an editor, or as a minister of pose of settling therein, shall be liable to an until "liaminated by the "Spirit of Life," I the Seventh day Baptist denomination, give imprisonment of not less than two, nor more in the day to make that place what we would day would be as holy, but not as convenient for resemblence, is a question about which thereof.

Changes are others. is much difference of opinion.

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, JAN. 19.

In the SENATE, Mr. Seward presented a petition from this State, on Russian Intervention, which was referred. Mr. Stockton presented petitions against flogging in the Navy. The Committee on Commerce asked to be excused from Palmer's book on Japan. The Census Printing Job was then taken up. Mr. Smith, of Conn., wished to have the census printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. When he concluded, Mr. Bright purpose of embellishing the building which is took the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to inquire into the stability of the about-to-beenlarged Capitol. The Senate-amended Library bill, for \$10,000, was adopted. Mr. Stanly offered a resolution intended to provide Six thousand copies of the Coast Survey 439,216 No. 640,737. were ordered printed, and the House ad-

In the SENATE, Mr. Miller presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens at Trenton, N. J., expressing sympathy for Kossuth and Hungary; referred. Mr. Shields presented the petition of Alfred W. Thompson, pray- all representative legislative power. ing that the Postmaster-General be authorized to contract for the transportation of Mails by Steamships between the United States and Ireland. Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill to establish a line of Steamships from Jersey City to Galway, Ireland. Mr. Bradbury introduced a joint resolution, providing for the publication, in one volume annually, of a comthe documents themselves. The remainder instance, determined to resist it, but upon thigh broken. of the day was spent in talking about the man- further reflection, and in the apprehension, it ner of printing the Census Documents.

In the House, several wills were reported and referred to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Dunham, from the Select Committee, reported a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of September, 1848. The bill extending the act for the punishment of crime in the District of Columbia, so as to cover all cases of incendiarism. was passed. An Executive message was laid before the House, relative to the employment in the West Indies of free blacks and liberated slaves from the United States; but it gave no definite information upon the sub-

FOURTH-DAY, JAN. 14.

flogging in the Navy was then taken up, and Mr. Mallory made a speech in favor of

In the House, a memorial from E. K. Collins, of the Collins Line of Ocean Steamers, requesting a higher remuneration for carrying the mails, and an enlargement in his is due to M. Julien, an eminent scholar of had increased to 176,000 tons. In 1841, at generally. share of that service, was presented and referred. Mr. Bernaisel complained that the presented to him was not the same as that furnished to the House and published in the papers. A brief discussion on the Bounty Land law followed, which, with a short dis, about to emigrate to Algiers. They will go cussion on some improper mode of presenting by land with camels; the caravan will consist

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FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 15.

In the SENATE, non-intervention resolutions from the Legislature of Alabama, were presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A petition was presented from E. K. Collins and associates, contractors for the carriage of the European Mails in steamers, asking for additional facilities to enable them to execute their contracts. The dent which occurred recently at the Musjid subject of flogging in the Navy was then taken up, and Mr. Mallory spoke in favor of corner of the Durrumtollah-st. The Prince it, and Mr. Hale against it. A joint resolution has been in the habit for many years past of charged with misdemeanor in giving informa- word so translated means simply "southern tical Engineers to investigate the cause of ex- clothing to the poor at the commencement of the man-hunters were on their track. The re- pliment also to call a man a "red-haired deplosions of steam boilers and the best means each cold season. This year, owing to the sult of this trial, should the prosecution sus- vil. to prevent the same. Several private bills death of the Prince's mother, the accustomed tain the charges, will determine whether a perwere passed; after which the Senate adjourn- dole has been delayed beyond the usual peri- son can be made amenable to the penalties of ed till Second-day.

In the House, various bills were introduced by general consent; among them one establishing a Board for the settlement of claims against the United States. Mr. Conger, of Mich., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaring the law of nations in respect to the doctrine of non-intervention as understood by the people of the United States, and remonstrating against the conduct of Russia in interfering in the contest between Hungary and Austria. The Speaker decided that it must lie over, and that the resolution could not be referred. Mr. Tuck, of N. H., opposed the passage of the bill to Assign Bounty nite extent of the public domain. No action Emigration. It appears that at 9½ o'clock was taken on this bill, or anything else of moment.

SIXTH-DAY, JAN. 16.

that State. Adjourned to Second-day.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES .- The Journal of Missions for December furnishes the following list of deaths among missionaries, the intelligence of which has recently come to hand:

At Kuruman, South Africa, July 11, 1851. Rev. Robert Hamilton, for thirty-five years a missionary of the London Missionary Society, thirty-four of which were passed at Kuru-

At Siam, July 23, of consumption, Mrs. Bush, wife of Rev. S. Bush, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. At Berbice, Aug. 17, Rev. Daniel Kenyon of the London Missionary Society.

At Maulmain, Burmah, Aug. 14, Mrs. Lucretia B. Stilson, aged 37. wife of Rev. Lyman Stilson, of the American Baptist Mission-

At sea, Aug. 26, on his passage from Gam-Methodist Missionary Society... His death was occasion of the morning of the same day, about half tofore published in Auburn, will be revived bia to Salem, Rev. James Moore, of the Methodist Missionary Society. His death was ing him on the head Na Con Marr

Seven Days later from Europe.

York on the 16th inst.

Flour, and a decline in Cotton.

that the accession of Lord Granville to office will not change the foreign policy of England. by his will a sum of £200,000 for the purpose of founding an institution for the relief of super-(with the exception of three of his own works, | leg. which are left to the British nation) for the to be erected for that purpose.

From France we have an account of the inauguration of Louis Napoleon in Notre Dame, and his installation in the Palace of the Tuileries.

have presented their felicitations and good wishes to the President.

The report that the Pope highly approves of the usurpation is confirmed.

memoration of his election. Louis Napoleon is afraid of being assassinated.

is said, in case of refusal, that a decree would be issued which would materially affect the bank itself, the council resolved to make the advance demanded by Government

The Kolnische Zietung has been fined fifty thalers for publishing one of Elihu Burritt's 'Olive Leaves" against "Military Pomp;" t was ruled to come within the statute against turning the measures of the Government into contempt."

· A very rich sulphur mine has been opened In the SENATE, several petitions were pre- at Bohar, on the Red Sea. The sulphur can sented, unimportant bills reported, and be delivered pure at Alexandria for 62 cents a vote was passed allowing clerks to the Post- the cwt. Hitherto Egypt has imported yearly Office Committee, the Naval Committee, and some 12,000 cwt., at a cost of \$5 50 per cwt. the Commerce Committee. The subject of This mine will yield some 25,000 cwt. for exportation during the present year, and will change materially the price of the article in

> cently undergone great improvements, owing time. During the year 1,020 tons were sent ing of the several Temperance Associations to the introduction of Chinese methods. This to market. Ten years after, the consumption of the State and the friends of Temperance Paris, who translated into French a Chinese the close of the third decade, it had reached work on the subject. M. Julien has now what was then deemed the enormous tonnage equally beneficial to that branch of industry.

A colony of Maronites from Libanus are estimates, closed the weighty business of the of 1200 persons. The French Government Captain McNelly, exploded at St. Simon Islhave given them land in the province of Con-

lama lately arrived at Sikhim from Lassa, of the usurper Tien Teh.

The Calcutta papers notice addreadful accierected by Prince Goolam Mahomed at the od. On the day of the accident a report got the outrageous Fugitive Slave Law for what abroad that the alms were to be distributed, may be termed a constructive obstruction. and an immense crowd of beggars collected at the Musjid, and pressing upon one of the gates rushed in, in a tumultuous mass. The consequence was, that many were borne down and trodden under foot. Nine persons were killed outright, and many were carried off to the hospital with serious injuries.

Specimens of New York Calamities.

On the evening of the 12th inst., an accident, resulting in the death of six persons, and the probably fatal injury of several others. Land Warrants, and denounced it as a great occurred at a Boarding House in Center-st. scheme to squander away a large and indefi- N. Y., belonging to the Commissioners of trict, which was heard by an old woman in the fifth and upper story of the premises Immediately after opening, the House, ac- above named, which, at the time, contained cording to order, went into Committee of the nearly five hundred persons, most of whom Whole on private bills. Six bills were pass- had retired for the night. No sooner had this ed, including one authorizing the payment of woman raised the cry of fire, which she said interest to New-Hampshire for advances made was in the building, than the whole multitude to the United States in repelling invasion and were horror struck, roused from their beds, suppressing insurrection at Indian Stream in and rushed for the narrow stairs to escape into the street. The scene at this time, as described by some of those who witnessed it, of whom was Dr. P.'s wife, were instantly Society of London. was truly awful. At the head of each pair of killed. A daughter was so severely wounded stairs the frantic emigrants appeared, and in that her life is despaired of, and the Doctor ifornia, which has created a perfect furo their haste to escape, were precipitated to the had a leg broken. Two plantations of D.D. bottom, and in such numbers piled on top of Withers, near Fort Adams, the plantation of each other, that six persons were suffocated. Major Feltus, on Old River, and several oth-The dead bodies were removed to the Station House, and the wounded were sent to the Hospital; and at both of these places the er, of the death of Mrs. Murray, wife of the scene presented was agonizing in the extreme, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray, the British there being at both places fathers, mothers, Consul for Egypt. Mrs. M. was the last of brothers, and sisters, bewailing, in the most three daughters of the late Hon. James Wads uncontrollable agony, the loss and injury of worth, of Geneseo. She was married in 1850. relatives. The house in which this awful event and immediately set out for the official resioccurred is nearly new, and had only been dence of her husband in Cairo, Egypt, where 659,000. used for an emigrant lodging house about ten she died on the 7th of December last. days. Its construction, as far as the stairs are concerned, which are more than usually steep, time the elect among the believers in Spirituand very narrow, seems to have been badly al Manifestations have been quietly removing. The health of Thomas Moore, the poet, is planned. The Sixth Ward Police generally from Madison and the adjoining counties to very feeble, and his death is daily looked for:

past ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick in this new land of promise.

dwelling-house, No. 252 Eleventh-st., the The Cunard steamer Asia, with seven days second and third stories of which were de. states that sixteen banks have been formed un- 16, says: The 9 o'clock train from New York later news from Europe, arrived at New stroyed before the flames could be subdued. The fire originated in the second story, oc- to them to the amount of \$916,811, of which house, driving an empty car through the gable From England, we have reported a rise in cupied by John McMahan, during the absence \$113,180 have been returned and canceled, end, and through the dining room, of Wm. of his wife at market. Their two children, making the present circulation of these banks | Stewart, in the adjoining building. Mr. Stew-The London Globe declares semi-officially one a boy three years old, and the other a girl \$803,631. There are 24 incorporated banks art, his wife, three small children and a girl nine months of age, were burned to death be in the state. They have a capital of \$3,619,fore they could be rescued from the flames: 900, with a circulation nearly equal to their all buried in the ruins, but with the exception It is stated that the late Mr. Turner has left A woman named Catharine Levin, who was capital. visiting at the house at the time, became so frightened that she jumped from the fourth annuated artists, and has given all his pictures story window, in the fall fracturing her left

No. 18 Morris-st., the lower part occupied as a grocery store, and the upper part by several families. At the time the first alarm was his death. given, the children of the several families were in The Consultative Commission presented on bed, and in a few minutes the entire prefor such exiled Hungarians as might be in the 31st ult. the result of votes favorable to mises were so densely filled with smoke, that need, but the House refused to entertain it. the President. Voters, 8,117,773. Yes, 7,- the greatest constantion prevailed among as actually to split the wall and plastering of a The Archbishop of Paris and the clergy vain for their children, and were obliged to ants of Astoria state that they frequently exsave themselves by jumping from the windows. Two infant children of Philip Heery, named Ann and Elizabeth, were burned to a crisp. marine charges. Philip Heery jumped from the window with Louis Napoleon's new Constitution will be his son Henry in his arms. The father for modeled on that of his uncle. He goes against tunately escaped injury, while the son was considerably injured by falling on the ice. The President of the Republic has address- Mrs. Heery, the wife of Philip, had her spine ed a circular to the Bishops of France, re- broken by leaping from the window. A single questing them to celebrate a Te Deum in com- woman, named Sarsh Crosby, had her spine broken by jumping from the window. The injured persons were all taken to the N. Y. Hospital. A girl about 6 years of age, was It is said that the French Government has found, after the fire had been extinguished, in made an application to the Bank of France one of the rooms, her body being burned to a pendium of the public documents, and reports for a loan of 100,000,000 of francs. This crisp. An old woman named Catharine Sexof the heads of departments, and this to be proposition was at first received very coldly ton, about 50 years of age, in the confusion, advanced age of one hundred years. She was published in large extra numbers, instead of by the council of the Bank, which, in the first fell out of the third-story window and had her a woman grown and the mother of three chil-

DISASTERS ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer publishes a list of the most serious steamboat accidents on the Western waters during the past year. The whole number is 48. Of these, 26 were caused by striking snags and other obstructions in the rivers: 8 were the result of explosion, 6 of collision, 5 of fire, and the remaining 3 were boats sunk in a storm. The aggregate loss of life is computed at 227. 68 were the result of collisions, and 148 of explosions. The The Turkish Government has introduced greatest loss of life in any single instance was ed. The destruction of property cannot fal short of a million of dollars.

SUMMARY.

The extraordinary increase of the Anthracite coal trade is again brought to notice by the Miner's Journal (a very excellent weekly, published at Pottsville, Pennsylvania,) in

A dispatch dated Savannah, Jan. 11, 1852, says: The boiler of the sieamer Magnolia and, on Friday afternoon. Capt. McNelly, The Friend of India, on the authority of a longing to the boat, were killed. John Aus- of the steamer George Washington, near states that the Emperor of China has just ab. | ten other persons, were more or less injured. | New-Orleans; sixteen persons were killed, and and she sunk in ten minutes.

Samuel Williams, a colored preacher, was

The American Railway Times, of Jan. 1 contains a list of all the Railways in the Unit ed States, by which it appears that the number of Railways in operation is 263, measuring 11,565 miles in length, and constructed at a cost of \$335,150,848. The number of Railington, bound to New Orleans, was burned operation and in course of construction is 22,- were burned to death.

The Fort Smith Herald of the 5th ult., says that the Cherokees have determined to sell to the United States a tract of land adjoining the its Professors by death within the last year. State of Missouri, containing about 800,000 acres. They have appointed a delegation of five to proceed to Washington, to make the Court of Inquiry on the brig-of-war Express, necessary arrangements with the government. The principal part of the proceeds is to be applied to the payment of the national debt, and the remainder will be added to their already large school fund.

A tornado occurred in Noxubee Co., Miss on the 27th ult., which destroyed crops and dwellings. The residence of Dr. Poindexter the Austrian department of the Crystal Palers, suffered severely.

Intelligence was received by the last steam-

The Rochester Democrat says that for some are deserving of much credit for the promptness and energy with which they acted on the
have purchased \$14,000 worth of fine land clared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per centor

The message of Gov. Fort of New Jersey

A woman was lately buried in a grave-yard, near London, who had been dead upward of five years, a near relation having left her an annuity of 301., to be paid on the first day of into Newport on the 15th in distress, with loss On the morning of the 14th inst., a fire each and every year, so long as she should re- of masts, sails, boat, &c. &c. The Captain 84 a 9c. broke out in the three-story brick building main on earth. In consequence of this legacy, her surviving husband hired a little room over had not had an observation since leaving the a stable in the neighborhood of his dwelling, Islands. Died on board at St Anthony, Nov. fleece. where she was kept in a lead coffin until after 21, Charles Graham, of Pawtricket. He was

It is a singular fact, that during one of M. Maillefort's operations on Pot Rock, in Hurlgate, the concussion on the shore was so great the inmates. The frantic parents sought in house in the immediate vicinity. The inhabitperienced severe shocks at the period of the explosion of some of M. Maillefort's heavy sub

> 4 months. She was the wife of the late Sim- lives were lost eon Pinson, of the same town, and the last revolutionary soldier in it, who died March 22, 1850, aged 96 years and 8 months. It will be observed that their joint ages make precisely two centuries-200 years. They were both born on the 22d day of the month, and both died on the 22d.

Judy Polhemus, a colored woman, died at Jamaica, Long-Island, on the 5th inst., at the dren when the British troops landed on Long-Island. She was hoeing corn during the battle of Long-Island, within a short distance of the scene of action.

suits in the U. S. District Court, against some ting sail, as a means of giving them a little individuals there, for using postage stamps a start in their new home.

He had remonstrated with them (knowing the individuals,) but to no effect, and on violating the law again, he took the legal course in the matter. The penalty is \$50 for

the culture of cotton in the vicinity of Damas. at the time of the explosion of the Oregon, in of the late John W. Houghton, left Augusta, which tried his nerves, several baskets of decus, with seed procured from the United March last, when from 45 to 50 souls perish- Gu., recently, for Savannah, on their way to licious trout, and any quantity of other legiti-Liberia. They will leave in the packet which | mate game is expected to sail from that port for Liberia in a few days. Ample provision is made by the will for an outfit for them, and for their the Colony.

The trade originated only thirty years ago. following day. The afternoon of the 28th going an investigation by the Government. The production of silk in Europe has re- Stone coal was unknown as a fuel before that (Wednesday) will be devoted to a Mass Meet-

Among the articles added to the British Mucopy of the charge made against the Mormons translated a Chinese manual on the fabrication of 958,000. And in 1851 it looms up to 4, seum by Layard's researches, are several cuof porcelain, which it is anticipated, will be 383,000 tons! In view of this rapid increase, rious bowls, made of Terra Cotta, and found the last steamer brought. the Journal may well predict ten millions tuns buried some twenty feet deep amid the ruins of Babylon. The inscriptions on them, which have only just been deciphered, make it probable that they were written by the Jews dur ing their captivity.

The telegraph brings the details of another Thomas Condy, and eleven other persons be- dreadful affair, in the explosion and burning tin, engineer, belonging to New York, and Grand Gulf, on the way from Cincinnati to dicated his throne, having resigned it in favor All of the passengers were saved. The whole ten badly injured. After the explosion the of the forward part of the boat was blown off, steamer and the barges she had in tow took fire and burned up.

Mr. Thomas, a recent writer on China, says put on trial in the U.S. District Court, Phila- that the term "barbarian," as applied by them, delphia, before Judge Kane, on the 12th inst., is intended for a compliment, and that the was introduced providing for a board of prac- making a distribution at the Musjid of warm tion to the alleged slaves of Mr. Gorsuch that merchant." They consider it a special com- ern States for emigration to California.

> Heavy snow storms were experienced about Buffalo and Dunkirk last week; the train going west was 22 hours in getting from Batavia to Buffalo on Wednesday night. On the Erie Railroad there were no trains between Dunkirk and Hornellsville for three days, owing to the great depth of snow.

ways in course of construction is 74, measur- yesterday at Island No. 65, below Memphis. ing 11.228 miles. The total number of Rail- A man, his wife and two children, passengers ways is 337, and the total number of miles in in the ladies' cabin, and one deck passenger,

Dr. Charles T. Franz, a distinguished German philologist, died at Breslau lately, aged The University of Berlin has lost six of

An arrival from Chagres and Jamaica reports that the British Admiral had ordered a on account of her firing into the Prometheus.

During a severe storm, the house of Dr. N. Q. Poindexter, near Macon, Mississippi, was blown down, and his wife and a son of Capt. J. N. Poindexter were killed The entire collection of maps exhibited in

A new placer has been discovered in Cal-

among the miners in its vicinity. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 15th inst., counted the votes, and declared Wm. B. Maxson, Eli S. Bailey, H. W. Stillman, Nathan Gilbert, I. E. Culver, G. McNeil, C. M. Lewis, D. Snowberger, C. Wardner, J. B. Slocum, P. L. Berry, State.

Rev. Francis Sadlair D. D. Provet of H. H. Baker (done,) W. M. Fahnestock (received.) Rev. Francis Sadleir, D. D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, expired on the 14th

The number of visitors to the Zoological Garden, in London, during the last year, was Shakspeare has just been translated into

inst., at the Provost's House.

Swedish, and published in Stockholm, in

The Watertown Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The cholers is still fatal in admes parts of James R. Rogers, Oxiord, for membership, 5 00 the same to the Foundry, will be allowed the amount.

BENEDIOT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Size of the work to be executed.

Visitor:

James R. Irish, DeRuyter, and the same to the fatal in admess previous to the lat of January to the same to the Foundry, will be allowed the amount.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. der the Free Law. Their joint capital is \$2,- this morning, owing to a switch being turned 405,000. Circulating notes have been issued wrong at Bristol, ran into a small brick carwere sitting around the dinner table, and were ed, 67c. for good white Southern of one child, whose head was severely cut, they only sustained slight bruises.

The brig Albert Perkins, Thompson, from the Cape de Verds for Boston Nov. 23, put and crew were all sick with the African fever: interred on the Island. Charles T. Lambert, of Charlestown, cook, and Daniel, a seaman, died on the 4th of January.

By a table published in The Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo, we learn that the number of accidents which occurred on the Lakes last season was 263, thus shared by the respec- | For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No. tive months: April 34, May 94, June 12, July 2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery place. 9, August 15, September 34, October 33, November 51, December 11. Five steamers, 2 On the 22d of December, Mrs. Sarah Pinson | propellers, \$730,575 worth of property and died at Scituate, Mass., aged 103 years and 79 lives have been lost. The year before 395

The steamer Tappan, bound to New Oreans, with a cargo of 720 bales of cotton, was burned to the water's edge, a few days since, twenty-five miles from Vicksburg. Several persons are supposed lost-among them the second engineer. The Captain's wife jumped into the river, and succeeded in swimming call that they can please themselves at No. 163 Wil ashore. The papers, books and baggage on the boat were all lost.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The Coloni zation Agent for Ohio, Mr. David Christy, informs us that a lady of this city offers about twenty-eight slaves to be sent to Liberia, by the first vessel sailing from a Southern port with emigrants; and that, besides their cloth-The Postmaster of Bangor has commenced ing, &c., they will receive about \$800, on set-

D. E. Williams, of this city, says the Albany Journal, has just returned from a fortnight's hunting in the woods of Hamilton County. He has been very successful, bringing home three large deer, a huge panther, which he Fifty-one negroes, emancipated by the will shot through the neck under circumstances

large number of men on board, was recently will continue to bind, with each edition of the above, captured off Cabo Rogue, by the authorities the AMERICAN ADVERTISER, A Reference-Work support for a reasonable time after reaching of that place, under suspicion of intended piracy. After her capture, the captain was not ing both of the works, 25 cts. and upwards. The next semi-annual meeting of the New to be found, and the mate attempted suicide York State Temperance Society will be held by cutting his throat. On the 13th Dec. she at Albany on the afternoon of Tuesday, the was brought into Mayaquez, when the crew making up the annual tables of the past year. 27th instant, to continue through that and the were put in prison, and the affair was under-Kossuth last week visited Baltimore. An

napolis, and Harrisburg, at each of which places he was very cordially received. A splen-did banquet was given him at Harrisburg on Constitution of the United States in full, the latter of Sixth-day last. The report of his mother's which usually sells for twice the price of the Almanac. death is contradicted by foreign papers which sand.

Price—6½ cts. single, \$4 per hundred, \$35 per thousand.

PRALL, LEWIS & CO., Publishers, The Senate of Ohio has passed resolutions

declaring that the United States ought to interfere should Russia, or any other power, meddle with the internal affairs of other nations struggling for freedom.

Pittsburgh sunk yesterday while crossing the Falls, and three lives were lost. The boats cantained nearly 50,000 bushels of coal. The snow-storm of last Sunday appears to have extended almost throughout the country.

On that day there was no arrival at the port of New York from a foreign port, the lower bay being completely filled with ice. Great preparations are making in the West-

Northern Ohio and Michigan are about sending strong detachments to the golden regions. It is stated that a large number of French

artisans, principally from the Industrial Associations of. Paris, are about to emigrate to the United States.

fire which destroyed a large number of buildings, and caused the loss of two or three lives besides the serious injury of several persons. In Kane County, Ill., on the 24th ult., the

The town of Brandon, Miss., was nearly destroyed by fire on the 16th inst.

MARRIED,

thermometer was 14° below zero.

In Westerly, R. I., on the 15th inst., by Eld. O. M. Lewis, Mr. WILLIAM O. STARTOR, of Stonington, Ot., to Miss Sarah A. Berry, of the former place

In Leonardsville, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 11th K. Platts, in the 55th year of his age. Mr. P. was much esteemed, as a kind-hearted and benevolent neighbor, as a most affectionate husband and father, and as a devout Christian. For many years he was an active and useful member of the first Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield. In all these relations, his loss is severely felt. Though taken suddenly away, he was, unquestionably, fully prepared for his change; and we trust he is now enjoying the blessed fruits of a well

In Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., January 15th, erysipelas of the head and face, Mr. BENJAMIN WEST, in the 81st year of his age. His disease, though of short duration, was of a painful nature, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Land with entire resignation to the

RECEIPTS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath Recorder:— Elisha Oben, Westerly, R. I. \$2.24 to vol. 8 No. Geo. P. Barber Henry C. Burdick Chas.O.Stillman, New London, Ct. 2 00

D. Snowberger, Waynesboro, Pa. 2 00 8 52 H. Konigmacher, Ephrata, Pa. 2 00 9 26 Joseph S. Rogers, Oxford, 2 00 7 52 The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of the following sums from subscribers to the Sabbath-School

New York Market—January 19, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$5:00; Pearls 5 68. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 50 a 4 62 for common

Flour 3 50. Corn Meal 3 25 for Jersey. Buckwheat Grain-Wheat, 1:00 for good mixed Ohio, 1 10 for

Southern white. Rye 80c. Barley, 80c. Oate 40 a 42c. for Jersey, 46c. for State. Corn, 65c. for western mix-

. Provisions-Pork, 13 50 a 14 00 for prime, 14 87 a 15 00 for mess. Beef, 4 25 a 5 75 for prime, 8 25 a 11 00 for mess. Dressed Hogs for packing 64c. Butter, 11 a 14c. for Ohio, 15 a 18c. for Western New York, 21 a 23c. for Orange County. Cheese 64 a 74c.

Hops-26 a 28c. for good Western. Seeds-Flaxseed 1 45 for 56 lbs. Timothy, 14 00 18 00 for mowed, 20 00 a 21 00 for reaped. Olover

Tallow-7c. for Country, 74c. for city prime. Wool-31c. for No. 1 pulled; 36 a 40c. for domestic

New York and Boston.

DEGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston Providence. New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport, carrying the great Eastern U.S. Mail, without change of cars or detention. The secure and elegant steamers . 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.

Clothing Establishment.

HE subscribers, under the firm of WM. DUNK & Co. have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety. coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous o ntroducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their usiness, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will re ceive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a iam-street as well as at any other place in the City of

WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH. WILLIAM DUNN.

A Popular Book for Agents. TEADLEY'S LIFE OF KOSSUTH .- The undersigned have in press, and will publish in January. "The Life of Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary," with notices of Distinguished Men and Scenes of the Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an Appen by Horace Greeley; in one elegant 12mo. volume, with steel portrait, uniform in size and style with "Headley's fosephine." Price \$1 25.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States. canvass for the above popular work. DERBY & MILLER, Publishers, Auburn, New York.

THE FIFTH POITION OF New York: Past, Present, and Future,

A small brig belonging to Havana, with a HAS been issued by Prall, Lewis & Co. We have made arrangements by which we have bound, and manufacturers in every line of business. Price, includ-

STURGES ON THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS. Second American Edition.

Price-In muslin 75 cts. In paper 50 cts. The cheapest Almanac of the Season!

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ALMANAC FOR 1852, containing, besides the astronomical matter, numerous

76 Nassau-st., New York. Two Living Aztec Children. NEW AND ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE RACE OF A MANKIND -The most extraordinary and inex plicable phenomena that the history of the human race has yet produced, can be seen for a few weeks at the large Exhibition Room of the Society Library, corner A dispatch dated Louisville, Ky., Saturday, of Broadway and Leonard-street. They were recently taken from a newly-discovered and idolatrous peo Jan. 10, 1852, says: Four coal boats from ple in Central America, by whom they were kept with superstitions veneration, distinct and secluded as a caste of their priesthood, and employed as Mimes and Bac chanals in their Pagan ceremonies and worship.

> 294 inches in height, weighing 17 lbs.; the former is 33 inches high, and weighs 20 lbs. From repeated and careful examination, the best Physiologists state the older to be 12 or 13 years of age; the younger about 10 years. They differ altogether from examples of the dwarf

They are male and female. The latter measuring

aind, and from children; affording complete and undeniable illustration of a Piamean variety of the Human Race! Tickets of Admission 25 cents. Children under 10

years, half price. Season Tickets, \$1 00. Doors pen each day, from 11 until 1, and from 7 until 9 o'dec184t Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1851.
THIS Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT, 35 In Buffalo, on the 18th inst., there was a ing between the terminus of the Road and EASTON This line leaves New York by steamboat Red Jacket

from pier No 1 North River, and connects with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st. Trains Up.

Leave New York, foot Cortland-st., at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. By steamboat, Pier 1 N. R., at 11 A. M and 4.10 P. M. Trains Down.

Leave White House 3.45 A.M. 6.30 A.M. 1.45 P.M. Somerville 5 00 2.25 Bound brook 2.45 3.00 12.45 Westfield 7.40 Elizabetht'n

M train from New York at the White House to con vey passengers to Easton, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, llentown, and Mauch Chunk, Penn, and to Clinton lemington, Lebanon, Milford, and Belvidere, NJ. N B-All BAGGAGE at the risk of the owners until elivered into the actual possession of the Agents of the Company and checks or receipts given therefor,

New York Type Foundry and Printers' Warehouse. Established in 1810. TOHN T. WHITE, No. 53 Cliff-st., corner of Beek

man-st., New York, would call the attention of Edtors and Printers to his varied and extensive assortment of Types, Plowers, and Ornaments, all cast of the very best metal, and finished with the greatest care, and now offered at reduced prices, on a credit of six months, and a liberal discount made for cash, Also, Presses of the different kinds, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every equired in a Printing Office, constantly on hand, at the lowest market prices. Spanish and French orders accurately executed, with

all the necessary accents, &c. This being one of the oldest and most extensive foundries in America, with a very large stock and unsurpassed assortment, orders of any magnitude can be executed without delay. A supplement to his last Specimen Book will be in-sued about the 1st of November, (copies will be fur-nished on application,) which will contain new series of Book and News Type, of the favorite Scotch Cut, embracing light, medium, and heavy faces, the latter, particularly designed for Machine Printing, surpassing any thing ever offered in this country; to which are added Metal Rille, Fancy Borders, and a great variety of new and handsome Ornamental Type with the land Old Type taken in exchange for new at nine centi

per pound.

Editors of Printers wishing to establish a Newspe-per, Book, or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same by stating the size of the paper, or the particular style and quantity;

Poultry Houses near Horse Stables.

I notices in a late number of the Rural, in an article from the Germantown Telegraph, that a writer recommends building hen bouthe fowls to scratch and work over.

Now, so far as throwing in the manure is concerned, I agree with the writer, but if farmers or fowl fanciers wish to rid themselves of their horses of an almost everlasting pest, by all means let them keep their hen roosts I can speak from experience in this matquaintance, who can bear testimony to what I have stated. Yes, keep your hen houses proper distance from your horse stables. And for the benefit of those who desire it, I will

During the early part of my keeping fowls. I had their roosting place adjoining the stall where I kept my horse, with a partition between. I think it was the second year after I kept my hens in this manner, that I discovered there was something the matter with my horse. He showed a disposition to rub and bite himself, but for a long time I paid little regard to it, thinking he would soon get over it; but it seemed to increase upon him. I could fit up no stall or partition of sufficient strength to resist his efforts. I could leave him no where unhitched, and if I hitched him he would soon break loose, and get to some place where he could rub. For six months or more, he continued in this manner, before ascertained what ailed him. I tried various remedies for humors in the blood; bled him copiously—drenched him with physic till he could hardly stand, and all to no effect. He was a large and valuable horse commonly, but at this stage of matters he was truly a his sides lacerated and naked in consequence the thought struck me that the animal might he was literally covered with small hen lice, and they adhered so closely to the skin, that it was almost impossible to comb out one with

The first thing I did after this was to remove horse stable. I have not been troubled with hen lice getting on my horse since. I have heard of similar cases where horses have been afflicted in the same way; hence I conceive it to be the safest way not to build a hen house behind the horse stable.

If it should so happen that this article fall under the eye of any one who has a horse that has become lousy from the same cause, I shall Rural New Yorker.

Care of Stock.

to look well to the state of their flocks and herds. Cows especially that give milk, require attention and care. The following hints for the season on the keeping of milch cows, are well said. We copy from the Farmer and Rambler, a well conducted Agricultural paper, issued from this city:-

ter, but good nutritious food and such a de- wish for something to take home. gree of warmth as will enable them to remain | Wokin Vokomast (Cheyennes) was under in their stalls in a quiet and comfortable man- many abligations for the pleasure of this interner. Without these they will do you no cred view. He was proud and rejoiced to meet so the stock department of your farm operations. tance he had to travel to see his Great Father. It has become a common article of food among home he had many animals; does not know if luxury before. It is called for at the tables of horseback. Also, he hoped he would get a the nublic hotels, and at the common eating- little pocket change to pay his way with. houses, almost as freely as for "roast beef." Major Fitzpatrick and the Superintendent Consequently the price of good cows has in- knew that they would want some little money. creased in a corresponding ratio, and they Did not know till he had seen Major Fitz-

hav to milch cows, as it will not supply the came, but up the Arkansas, for it was on that ing eight or ten quarts of milk a day. Let fork of the Platte. that cheap fodder go to the young cattle, or The President told them how happy he was mention this fact. the herdy oxen, for their first foddering in the to see them all; hoped they had spent a pleassharp and frosty weather. With the milch had made treaties of peace, and said that the breadstuffs, of faring starch and gluten, of \$270,000. The losses are attributed to the get rid of the Government? cows a full and generous supply of milk de- Great Spirit would always bless them if they and a large portion of water. A potato, if incorrectness of the Northern A little boy, more thoughtful than boys genpends entirely upon a full and generous sup- faithfully observed these treaties. We know ply of the right kind of fodder. For this pur- you are poor, but in order to be better off it not recover; but is totally changed and be prevalence of severe gales and foggy weather be, on being tumbled into the mud by a compose, carrots among the roots stand pre-emi- will be best for you to lay aside the chase nent, if richness, rather than quantity, is desir- and have recourse to agriculture. The Goved. The various kinds of turnips, beets, and ernment of the United States looks upon you parsnips, are good, especially the latter root, as its children; it will send persons to teach and, fed with dry fodder, keep the animals you to cultivate the soil and to manufacture healthy and yielding a full flow of milk.

tleness, not exposed to sudden extremes by sire a road through your country to Califorbeing turned from the barn to a bleak place nia and Oregon; they might also want to purto drink; where the sharp wind pierces to chase some of your lands, but in every intheir boiles, and only suffered to remain out stance you shall be paid a fair compensation. through the middle of the day when the If in any case they misbehave or refuse to weather is mild and sunny. Their stalls ought pay you, make known the matter to the agents, cially in those flat countries where cellars are to be dry, clean, and free from dust and accu- and if our people are in the wrong they shall difficult of construction. [Rural New Yorker. should not be permitted to pass up through home on horseback; this we cannot grant the floor upon which they stand, as it is liable | you will return with the Indian agent, partly to give them colds, rheumatism, and injure the by the railroad cars, which go as much faster | The actual strength of the entire Russian

tages of studying the diseases of animals, that parrick. there is an improvement in the quality of the

form well their labor.

Severe losses occurred in some neighborhoods the Great Spirit bless you all, and may you depots, there are 240,000 men additional, on ses behind, or adjoining horse stables, in or- from this cause during the last winter. Milk find your families and your people happy, and paper. After all, it may be assumed as cer- able. The great men seldom dine without a der that the manure might be thrown in for sales were quick, and when the failing green glad to see you on your return." forced feeding was resorted to in the form of though the medals were for each as an indicorn and oil meal, shorts, &c., which, by over vidual, the flags were given to each tribe or than 300,000 men, and of these a quarter must mal itself. These remarks are particularly friendship and faithfulness to the people of the away from behind or adjoining the horse sta- applicable along the line of railroads, where United States. "If you want anything else, milk is collected in large quantities for the make known you wants to your friend Comter; and there are those about here of my ac- city markets. Little or no danger of this kind missioner Lea, and he will take care to supis to be apprehended where milk is not pro- ply you with whatever is necessary." duced for this purpose.

should be kept in good flesh constantly, for the Pulszky showed particular interest in the briefly give my reasons for making the state- most careful management after calving will squaws present, much to the satisfaction of the usury. fail to make them yield so large an amount of the latter. milk through the season as they would have furnished, had they been kept in good condition through the winter.

Indian Interview.

On Tuesday, Jan. 6, the Indian Delegates t Washington had an interview with Col. Lea, at the Indian Bureau. The Indians

received them. Wahdoshomanye (Ottoes) advanced, shook hands, and addressed the President. His Great Father, and was indeed glad to see him. He would not now say more than how glad he was; he would wait till the others had sight to behold. He was minus his mane, and spoken, and would speak last. The President was in nearly the same condition with his tail replied by saying he also was glad to meet his red friend, he hoped the Great Spirit had of his continual rubbing and biting. At last smiled upon him and blessed him since he had been in Washington with good health and be lousy—and on close examination. I found happiness; he would gladly hear him after the others had done.

Nacoubatha (Arrapahoes) advanced, and said he had come to see his Great Father a fine comb. I now changed my course of from a long, very long, distance. He had doctoring, and by dint of perseverance—by come to shake hands, to be friendly, to be at the application of various remedies for the peace. The Arrapahoes were poor; they cure of lice, in the course of six or eight had nothing in their country; they were not weeks, I succeeded in effecting a perfect and like the whites; and he hoped their Great ed with water insuring a regular crop, and Father would take pity upon them. He they can be cultivated in any situation which hoped his Great Father would give him some is desirable, being gathered with greater conmy hen roost, and scald and whitewash my emblems, in order to show his people when venience. On meldow, in very wet seasons, he got home that his Great Father would do | the expense of gathering is near the value of something for their nation. He was glad to the crop. They will grow on any kind of land, see so many meeting here as friends who had as well on poor soil as rich. The best time formerly been enemies, and hoped that the for setting the vines is in April or May. I Superintendent and Agent will be able to have half an acre prepared for setting in the keep peace hereafter. After his long visit spring, and have selected the plants from a here, his people will be very glad to have him | bog meadow which bears cranberries of good

be happy to inform him how they may be de- not come here of his own accord. (This was the vines without manure. A friend of mine probably a hit at poor Magha.) He was invit- in the year 1849, set a few bunches of vines in cent. ed here. He had been well received and a light soil, with a subsoil of gravel and sand. kindly treated, and he would in his own coun- and they have done well, this year bearing try return this kindness to the whites he might | cranberries of as large size as I ever saw, and The season of the year admonishes farmers | meet there. A treaty had been made—a very full. I have been informed of a gentletreaty of peace. All the Indians had shaken man residing near, who owned a lot of meadhands; they were no longer each other's ene- ow and upland; on the upland there was a mies. He was poor, had no learning, but he gravelly knoll which he removed to the meadwas somebody in his own country; he had ow, and when he had taken off all the elevamade peace, and he hoped it would be good. He hoped he would be sent back on horseback, and have something given him to show well. that he had been here. He haped he would find his children alive, and that all would be They cows not only require food and sheld well when he got home. He repeated his

cloth to wear instead of skins. [Here a loud] Cows should always be treated with gen- ugh, ugh, from the Indians.] Our people deations of every kind. A strong draft be punished. Some of you have asked to go

feed and cold weather cut off the quantity, a The President admonished them that, feeding, generated disease, and often an entire | band. He had given them because of the | be kept in Poland." loss of milk, with an occasional loss of the ani- confidence he reposed in them, and in their

A general shaking of hands then took place, Cows that are to "come in" in the spring during which Madame Kossuth and Countess

Cranberry Culture.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, gives the following, as his experiment in the cultivation of cranberries:-

I own about an acre of meadow, covered with cranberry vihes; last year I gathered about twenty bushels, this year none, owing | debt. were three Arrapahoes, three Cheyennes, to a frost in June, which dostroyed the blosfive Sioux, two Citoes, two Iowas, and some soms. In the year 1849, I set out forty bunchsquaws. Col. Lea addressed them with re- es of vines on a high bluff of ground, elevated spect to some difference that was said to pre- about forty feet from a piece of intervale near vail among them, and afterward accompanied by, and on which I have apple and quince them to the White House, where the President | trees growing luxuriantly. The soil in which I set the vines was very thin and poor, the amount of ground occupied by the vines being about one rod. The first year these vines speech was brief. He had come to see his produced one quart, the second year four quarts, third year eight quarts, these vines having had no labor bestowed on them since setting out. The same year, 1849, I tried a piece of bog meadow, from which I took off the turf and then set the vines, which were of an extra kind, and they have not done any better than those on the upland; but the fruit this year has been destroyed by frost. The day before the frost occurred, I took up some vines and set them on the upland, where they produced a few cranberries. I prefer upland to meadow for the cultivation of the cranberry, for the following reasons:

On upland they grow larger and ripen earlier, the quality is better and keeps better. The freedom from frosts, and from being floodsize and quality; Ishall strike out the ground Wambalupe Luta (Sioux) said, that he did in furrows, four feet apart each way, then set

the sensations of animal heat; yet cold has ships, 35 brigs, and 22 schooners in the trade. some singular effects upon vegetable matter it as a skillful manager, and yield no profit in much company. He had no idea of the dis- and fluid compounds. The peculiar properties of wines and vinegar are destroyed Well protected, then, so as to be comfortable He had left wife, children, and property to by freezing, as are many other articles. Many ourselves, let us take a look at one of our come here, in the hope that all would be right, of the seeds of fruit and forest trees, will not than in any previous year. This will seriously most valuable animals, the kind and patient The distance he had come was very great. vegetate until they have undergone the action affect the importations of whale oil in 1852: cow. Milk, one of the most wholesome and My Great Father. (said he,) look at us all; we of frost, while seeds of the locust and a variety and from the best estimate which we can now nutritious articles of food that we possess, has are very poor, we are all in skins; we must of others, will not grow the first year make, the amount during the present year come to be an important item of trade in all come to you for help; we hope you will give they are planted notwithstanding they are will hardly exceed 100,000 bbls., and may fall The gold coinage of the month, five hundred the large cities. The amount consumed has us some emblems to prove to our people that exposed to cold, unless they are scalded. All considerably below that figure. In addition and seventy-six thousand one hundred gold been wonderfully increased within a few years. you will take compassion on us. When he left of these peculiarities may be owing to some to this, the accounts from the sperm whale pieces of the aggregate value of \$6,004,405. mechanical effect, rather than to any radical fishery are not encouraging, and there is a The total coinage of all kinds, \$6,006,341; many thousands who never have enjoyed this any are left. Hoped he would be sent home on change on the chemical decomposition or com- probable prospect that importations during total gold coinage of the year, \$52,143,446; position of its constituents. Many vegetables the year to come will not exceed 65,000 bbls. may been tirely frozen, and if the temperature The general conclusion to which we come 689,846. is raised slowly under water, or even in an air- is, that the business has been pushed by the tight vessel, no change can be discovered. A have become one of the most expensive, as patrick and some others what the whites were, pumpkin. The saccharine principle is so de- are discovered, which does not at present could not get gold; but I took every farthing well as profitable, part of the farmer's stock. but now he had seen greater than they. He veloped, that the concentrated juice is a very seem probable. Still the prospect of a fair the poor fellow had in the world, and I hope is hardly worth while to feed meadow hoped he would not be sent back the way he fair molasses, and as such, was extensively remuneration and return to those now engage you don't call that disgracing the profession. used during the Revolution. The effect of both ed in it, is good; though the policy of extendheavy draught made upon them while yield- river his people lived, and not on the north heat and cold upon the potato is altogether the ing investments would be very doubtful.

properties entirely changed and lost; but if by one into water constantly boiling, they are those seas, to explore and mark more corly in the action of cold, which may also be and to render aid to such as require it. true when applied to other vegetables, of which we are not advised; but it is a fact worth knowing, as it may on some occasions meet the necessities of almost any family—espe-

The Russian Army.

Translated from the Trieste Zertung. than a horse as the wind does than a buffalo, army is known to no one, not even to the Gov- knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she After proper sheltering and feeding, much The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will pro- ernment, because the numbers in the lists are thought he might be able to tell her how she may be done for the cow by a judicious use of vide you with money to pay all your expenses always greater than the corresponding numthe curry comb or card. No accumulations till you return home to your own people. bers of the troops. If, then, we make a stateskin even if washing is sometimes found near of my regard for you, and as a testimony to ing that it is what ought to be, and that what reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a like the English word alien.

cessary: Caltle will thrive better, and retake home to your own people, I give each is must be a great deal less. The number of simple one," said he, but I have never the skin is kept soft and of you my likeness on a valuable medal."

the foot Guard corps, Grenadier corps, six known it to fail. Always treat your husband adopted a Homestead law, exempting dwell-The medals were then placed on the Infantry corps, special Caucasian corps, Re with a smile."

De Rush, stated in a lecture upon the advant neck of each of the Chiefs by Major Fitz cruits, Cossack Infantry on the Black Sea, The woman expr

health is as necessary in the cow in order that people and their friends. If you ever listen that there were on paper 230,000 men of all she may yield a full flow of milk, as it is in to wicked advisers who would turn you arms, who could be employed to cross the the ox or horse, that they may be able to per- against us, and you become our enemies, you European frontiers. This number was di-On the other hand, care must be taken that now, my red children, I have done speaking actually begun. On the other hand, by callthe feed is not too concentrated and high, to you. I have said all I wished to say. May ing out the reserves and the men at all the tain, that for a European war beyond the dish of peas and sliced bacon. western frontiers between the Baltic and the Danubian Principalities, Russia has not more

Rates of Interest and Penalty of Usury, IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES

Maine, 6 per cent; forfeit of the claim. New Hampshire, 6 per cent.; foifeit thrice the amount unlawfully taken.

Vermont, 6 per cent.; recovery in action Massachusetts, 6 per cent.; forfeit of thrice

usury, and interest on the debt. New York, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts

New Jersey, 7 per cent.; forfeit of the whole debt. Pennsylvania, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the

whole debt. Delaware, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the whole

Maryland, 6 per cent.; on tobacco contracts B : usurious contracts void. Virginia, 6 per cent.; forfeit double the

North Carolina, 6 per cent.; contracts for usury void, forfeit double the usury. South Carolina, 7 per cent.; forfeit of interest and premium taken, with the costs. Georgia, 6 per cent,; forfeit thrice the

Alabama, 7 per cent : forfeit interest and

Mississippi, 8 per cent.; by contract 10; usury recoverable in action for debt. Louisiana, 5 per cent.; Bank interest 6; contracts 8; beyond contract, interest void. Tennessee, 7 per cent.; usurious contracts

Kentucky, 6 per cent.; usury recoverable vith costs.

rfeits thrice the interest. eyond, forfeit of interest and usury. Michigan, 7 per cent.; forfeit of usury and

quarter of debt. Arkansas, 6 per cent.; by agreement 10 usury recoverable, but contract void. District Columbia, 6 per cent.; usurious

contracts void. ~ Florida, 6 per cent.; forfeit interest and ex-Wisconsin, 7 per cent.; by contract 12;

orfeit thrice the excess. Iowa, by agreement, and enforced by law. On debts or judgments in favor of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per

The Whale Fishery.

From the New-Bedford Whaleman's Shipping List, Jan. 6. morning our annual review of the whale fishery for the past year.

lows, viz: 558 ships and barks, 27 brigs, decay upon his features. and 35 schooners, being an increase over last Cold is supposed to be a negative property year of fifty-six ship, three brigs, and eight -the absence of heat-and the terms heat schooners. This number is large, but it still and cold are only relative, as compared with falls below that of 1846, when there were 678

ping, the average catchings have been smaller Number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

most singular, and we began this article to The American ships before mentioned lost in the North Pacific, were all vessels of the The potato contains a great deal of body— first class, fitted in the most substantial manmorning and their last at night, during the ant time in Washington; was glad that they of positive animal nutriment, composed, like ner, and probably sailed at an aggregate cost frozen, and instantly put into cold water, does Seas, unknown currents, ice, and an unusual erally are, but not more so than they should comes a flaccid sack of unsavory, gummy mat- through the summer of 1851. We are hap- rade, was asked why he did not serve his ter, of a very disagreeable odor; its original py to learn that our Government, in conse- abuser in the same manner, when he replied quence of these disasters, have in contemplatiff I should, there would be two suits of Berlin-John Whitford. while in the frozen state they are thrown one tion to send one or more national vessels into clothes to clean." in no way affected and are as edible as when rectly the position of the reefs and headlands first taken from the earth. This is an anomal upon which these vessels have been stranded,

influence of a Smile.

It is related in the life of a celebrated mawith an air of secresy that her husband behaved unkind to her, and sought other dompany; frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unbappy, and should manage to cure her husband.

atrick. Greek Battalion) 8-640,384 men. The reg. a courtesy, and went away. A few months of the President then pointed them to the pular active cavalry (Guards, Grenadiers, six afterwards she waited on Mr. Hinton, with a these is an improvement in the quality of the President then pointed them to the ular active cavalry (Guards, Grenadiers, six attenuance save cavalry (Guards, Grenadiers, six attenuanc of the design of the cow. No dayner. Addressing them, he said, T shall present corps,) is 101,692 men. The artillery in activity to accept the being and he will show that he will show that he habit of properly attends to accept the country attends to accept the solution of the country attends to accept th

Eating and Drinking in Poland

The Poles seldom eat any breakfast, and must destroy this flag. Remember this. And minished by 10 per cent. when the march keep are not fond of cold meat. In the morning, yolks of eggs, and sugar, boiled in beer. They are extravagantly fond of roast pig; but their sauces, to foreigners, are far from being agree

> When the Poles make a feast, the host seldom furnishes the table either with spoons, knives, or forks; but each guest, or his servant, brings them with him, and after the banquet is over, carries them home. Each one great experience in the art he is enabled, at all times, to at the table has a napkin, made of a broad piece of starched linen, which is sewed to the table-cloth, to prevent it from being stolen by the se vants. After the guests are seated at the table, the gates of the house are immediately closed, and are not opened till the table is cleared, and an inventory taken of the plate, as a precaution against the peculiar failings of the footmen, who are always sure to diminish each year. Rhode Island, 6 per cent.; forfeit of the the number of the plates and other valuable articles, every opportunity.

Every person of rank and means has his banquet-hall in his house, devoted exclusively feasts and entertainments. In these halls is found a large table, always loaded with both victuals and drink, adorned with a great variety of valuable plate, from which the cloth is seldom removed, until its original color is lost in the accumulated dust of months, equally offensive to sight and smell. The banquet-hall able organs.

The invited guests always bring their footmen with them. As soon as the masters are seated at the table, they immediately give half stand behind them eating and drinking over their shoulders, while at the same time they Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Matliewait on their lords when they call. When matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the the master asks twice for wine, the servant Spring. brings a double quantity, which they both drink alternately from the same glass without Geography Elementary Arithmetic, and Begin rinsing. The large quantities of victuals brought from the kitchen are seldom returned, for the reason that the servants generally steal what they do not eat. After the cloth is removed, the Poles retain their seats for a long time, while they excessively indulge in wine. Ohio, 6 per cent; usurious contracts void. They are very dexterous at carving, and will Indiana, 6 per cent.; a fine of double the cut a partridge into six parts almost with a single blow of the knife. holding it on the end Illinois, 6 per cent.; by contract 12; beyond, of a fork. While eating, they dismiss all other care and business; and when sent for, they Missouri, 6 per cent.; by contract 10; if seldom leave the table until they have finished Saxton's Fall of Poland. their meal.

Variety.

is to be opened on Monday the 19th inst. to Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws, &c., &c. the public. An ample supply of new ma- Tuition \$2 50. chinery has been received, to perform the additional service required, including two loco- tract debts in the village. Either member of the Facmotives of the best make and most powerful ulty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed description, calculated for high speed with the under their care, by special direction from parents and express trains. The citizens living on the guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. east side of New York will probably find this road the most convenient route for travel beween this city and Albany.

A person was released from the New Jersey State Prison, recently, after a servitude of We present to our numerous patrons this twenty years. We do not wonder that the poor man was unable to realize his situation. or that he was dumb with astonishment to wit-The amount of tonnage employed in the ness the mighty changes that have taken place trade has been considerably increased during in the busy world since he has been the lone tion, he set out some cranberry vines in the the last year, in spite of numerous losses in occupant of a gloomy cell. He had gone into gravel and sand, which flourished remarkably the Arctic seas. The number of vessels the institution when a young man, and came employed in the service at present is as fol- out, bearing the marks of age and premature

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishment No. 7-Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main producing less than the annual value of \$500 -amounted to, in round numbers, \$530,000,-The intelligence from the Arctic fleet in 000. Value of raw material, \$550,000,000. 1851, has been of a disastrous character; for, Amount paid for labor, \$240,000,000. Value in addition to a very considerable loss of ship- of manufactured articles, \$1,020,300,000.

The entire deposits of gold at the Philadelphia Mint in December, were \$5,561,000. of which all but \$76,000 was from California. silver, \$446,797; copper, \$99,605; total, \$52,-

Sergant Davy was once accused of having enterprise of our merchants to nearly, if not disgraced the bar by taking silver from a clisingular change takes place in freezing the quite, its utmost limits, unless new grounds ent. "I took silver," he replied "because I

> A wit is not easily silenced. Mr. Sadhir the Viennese humorist, demanded, on his trial, whether it was treasonable to repeat the forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad-Lord's Prayer, for the words, "deliver us from dress, with a remittance, to GRORGE B. UTTER: Correct evil," might be construed into a prayer to ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York.

Dr. Gerry, of Townsend, Mass., received poison into his system through a slight cut on his hand, from a tumor of a child, and it oper- Genesee-W. P. Langworthy. ated with such virulence and rapidity as to cause his death in two days.

Active measures are about to be taken to Lockport. Leman Andrus. thematician. Wm. Hutton, that a respectable secure a Submarine Telegraph between Eng- Newport . Abel Stillman. thematician Wm. Hutton, that a respectable secure a Submarine Telegraph between Eng. Newport. Aber Summan.

looking country woman called upon him one land and Ireland, It will require about 60

Petersburg. Geo. Crandell,

James Summerbell.

Northampton-S. Babcock. day, anxious to speak with him. She told him miles of cable, or three times the length of that Portville Albert & Grandall Pratt Lil Forsythe.

between Dover and Calais.

The entire amount of funds in the the U. Rodman, Nathan Gilbert.

S. Government Depositories subject to draft is
\$12,784,924. The Treasury Notes outstand
\$12,784,924. The Treasury Notes outstand
So. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull. ing are \$161,811. "Eljen Kossuth!" means "Live, Kossuth!

The case was a common one, and he thought or, as the French would say, Vive, Kossuth of filth should be allowed to rest upon the "And now," said the President, "as a token ment on the subject, it is with the understand, he could prescribe for it without losing his The word eigen is Magyar, and pronounced

The woman expressed her thanks, dropped \$25% orth of provisions from levy; and went away. A few months Let a man be treated as a brute, and he \$2 00 per year, payable in advance. \$2.59 per year

Winter Arrangements. T EAVES New York at 9 A. M. and 44 P. M., foot of A Cortlandt st.; at 11-A. M. (freight) and 4:10 P.M. Pier No. 1 North River—for Elizabethport, Elizabethtown, Westfield, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook. Somerville, Raritan, White House, Easton, &c.

Daguerrean Gallery.

URNEY'S Daguerrean Gallery, No. 189 Broadway. I has been known for years as one of the first estabistiments of the kind in the United States, and the oldest in the city of New York. He has recently greatly enlarged his Gallery by the addition of more rooms and large skylights, and other improvements, rendering it one of the most extensive establishments in this country. Mr. G. attends, personally to his sitters, and from his give perfect satisfaction. The large-sized pictures recently taken by his new process are universally acknowledged superior to any heretofore taken in this country. A large collection can be seen at all hours of the day. Ludies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine them.

bargabe elev DeRuyter Institute. HE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday 1 in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of

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

The Terms for 1351 and 1852 are as follows: The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2. March 17 " June 29.

There will be no vacation between the Terms, but here will be a recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Termes. In the common branches, and a few others, classes is furnished with a gallery for a band of mu- will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but sic, which generally consists of violins and port- in the higher branches a different arrangement is neces. sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology and Intellectual hilosophy, are assigned to the Full Term; Philosophy. Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Botany, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term. Latin, German, and French are commenced in the Falk the bread and meat to their servants, who Term Greek and Hebrew in the Winter, and Spanish and Italian in the Spring, and continued through the course. Geometry is commenced with the Fall Term,

> Tuition should be arranged before entering classes. ners in Grammar, per Term, ligher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammur, Composition, Beginners in Algebra, and Analysis. ligher Mathematics, Languages, Natural Sciences, &c.

Chemical Experiments. Drawing, 1:00 3 00 Oil Painting, 5 00 Writing and Stationery, 0.50 Vocal Music, Elementary, 1 00 Advanced Class, Instrumental Music 8.00 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 The Harlem Railroad extension to Chatham | daily lectures on The Art of Teaching." Chemistry, thorough review of the common school branches, with

> Students should not be furnished with unnecessary pocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to con-

JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., 3 Of the Board S. S. CLARKE, Sec. of Trustees. DERUYTER, July 18, 1851.

Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-

pository, 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. 10. 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 o their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-

batarians. 4 pp. to 6-Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

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No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative.

Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. The Society has also published the following works,

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

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

An Appeal for the Restoration of the Lord's Subbath, in an Address to the Baptists from the Seventhday Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Viudication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morfon, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing hem for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them

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