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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABEATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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The Sabbath Recarder.

THE SABBATH & THE RESURRECTION From An Examination of the Authority for a Change of the Weekly Sabbath at the Resurrection of Christ; proving that the Practice of the Church in substituting the First Day of the

Week for the appointed Seventh Day, is unsanctioned by the New Testament Scriptures. By James A. Bego, Author of a Connected View of the Scripture Evidence of Christ's Speedy Return, &c." The same remark applies to an observation made by the apostle James, in the assembly at Jerusalem, which determined that the believing Gentiles should not be circumcised In proposing to write to these Gentiles to abstain from pollutions which, in their unconverted state, they were prone to indulge, but from which the Jews were free, being instructed by their Law, the apostle enforces his proposal, by the words, "for Moses, of old time, hath, in every city, them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every Sabbath day." Acts xv. 21. Here, again, the Sabbath recognized and observed by the Jews, is, by this Christian apostle, still spoken of as "the Sabbath day," which it really would not have been, and, therefore, could not, with truth. have been so called, if the Sabbath had now been changed. To neither Jew nor Gentile, unbeliever nor convert, is a single word ever said of a First-day Sabbath; while, ever and

Again, Paul, and others, having visited Phillipi, and "abiding certain days" there, it is recorded that, "on the Sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spake unto the women who resorted thither." Acts xvi. 13. It is not our present object to dwell on the result of the teaching. We only point to the day on which it was imparted. It is, again, the unchanged Subbath, that is, by the inspired penman, so called. The place was a substitute for a Jewish synagogue, used by the Jews where they had none; and the Sabbath observed by these Jews, so found. still bears, unrivalled, the hallowed title. The translation calls it "the Sabbath; in the margin "day" is added, that word being expressed in the original, in which also "Sabbath" is in the plural, intended to express, as we understand it, that Paul had taught there more than one Sabbath day, before the conversion of Lydia, which ensued.

as such still.

To those who make so much of the mere mention of a single meeting at Troas, on the first day of the week, as they suppose, it sure ly ought to appear not a little remarkable, tha Apostles of the Lord, and writers guided by His Spirit, should thus continue to speak o the Seventh day as still "the Sabbath," with out the least qualification, without one single word, spoken or written, of such a change as their tradition so confidently asserts. To those who truly love the law and guidance of their Lord, we trust it will be acknowledged as proof that the past and present practice of the church are opposed to each other, and lead such to return to the obedience which

Christianity enjoins. But we have not yet finished our enumeration of "Sabbaths," referred to in the history of the Apostolic church. In the next chapter, we read that, in their journey, "they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews; and Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and, three Sabbath days, reasoned with them, out of the Scriptures; opening and alledging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead.' Acts xvii. 1-3. It is not the fact of Paul's "manner" of visiting the Jewish synagogues. at the time of their assemblies, that leads us to cite the text. The nature of his instructions, is, however, worthy of note. He show them that "Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead." Here, in deed, is the statement of Christ's resurrection. and this proved from the Old Testament "Scriptures;" but not a word of a changed Sabbath, on that account. His reasoning with them "out of the Scriptures" admitted not of this, though it did for his opening and alledging that Christ must needs have "risen again from the dead," for the change has no predicted record there. And these three days which he spent in the synagogue of the Jews, and which they regarded as days hallowed to the Lord, the inspired penman once more in forms us, were in reality, "three Sabbath

he there, also, "reasoned in the synagogue every Sabbath, and persuaded the Jews and the Greeks." Acts xviii. 4. Unchanged therefore, the "Sabbath" still; for to the latest period the writer speaks of "every Sab bath," just as other penmen before the death of Christ. Thus, then, for the one instance, (Acts xx. 7.) by the Church supposed to make mention of the first day, without intimation. however, of any kind, of the Sabbath having lectful of the strength in which alone they been affected thereby, we thus have, in the same Book, (the only inspired historical record of the church's order and progress, under darkness, through us the world even will be enth day, as still "the Sabbath day." Not proversy between God and the devil, the solution is as so considered by the erring Jews, or as having formerly been the side?" There is no neutrality; nor is it detrue Sabbath, now however, for an important strable for us that there should be. If we reason altered to another day—it continues are called to warfare, in Jehovah's cause, it is ever to be called, and that in the most un- in His strength; and, if we abide under His qualified manner, by all those appointed and banner, we shall prevail. But wee unto from their own homes, and wandered throughendowed to be the church's guides, "the Sab those who strive in their own strength, or in out the world. One of the Emperors of a cause which God acknowledgeth not.

And, when so naming it, the circumstances Greviously, alas! hath the church hitherto

So, likewise, when Paul came to Corinth

disciples how He had previously pointed their 11. A memorial of His creation, and of the to regain their country. Extermination folattention to the statements of Moses and the order in which he gave it being, has been lowed by the swords of their enemies, and in Prophets concerning Him and how it thus entrusted to the guardianship of His church,

' My holy day." Is. lviii. 13. anon, the Original Sabbath is thus alluded to, interpreted, and the expressive type which cause, until He come again. tells so significantly, and so assuringly, of our resurrection joy and glory, through Him who is our Head, has been sadly marred, to the church itself. Nor is this the only evil resulting from the church's unfaithfulness in this respect. In His Sabbath, God has established a memorial of Himself as the Great Creator; and, through its observance by His eye, a protest against the atheism which refuses to give to Him the full and undivided glory of His workmanship. This protestentrusted by the Lord to the keeping of H s eople, to be weekly exhibited to the world. maintain. Yet is it as much needed as ever.

Amongst ourselves, it seems more than ever so. Besides the practical atheism, which, for sin's sake, hides God from view, we have now to bear testimony against an arrogant specuative atheism, boasting a philosophic origin, and drawing its strength from science, falsely so called. Against this growing wickedness in the varied aspects already assumed, or still to be to, we not only require to be upon our guard, but zealously also to bear, in God's appointed way, a full and faithful testimony. The conflict between light and darkness, prophecy foreshows, will yet prove more severe. The coming day will try men's faith and will demand their faithfulness. God' Spirit can and will sustain; but for the full enoyment of that high blessedness, His approval is ever requisite.

Friends of the Redeemer, suffert he exhort ation of one who, too long in your condition but who, now, perceiving its evil issue, has ar earnest desire that others also may discern the path of acknowledged righteousness, and be encouraged to walk therein. Consider we beseech you, your real position. Destitute entirely of scriptural authority, tradition is the only foundation on which prevailing practice rests. Its only sanction is that of erring men, in our own and other times-wide spread and of long continuance, indeed, but all the more dishonoring to God by the uni versality of that which is opposed to His revealed will-for neither time nor numbers can sanctify sin. With the Saviour's solemn rebukes of those, who, whilst He was on earth, made void the Law of God by their traditions, sounding in our ears, can we expect to receive His approval if we are found to do the same? What though such traditionary observance of the First day professes to seek the honor of His name! May He not, still, to our confusion, ask, Who hath required this at your hand? Jehovah is Himself the Guardian of His glory, and those alone promote it truly, who yield themselves in filial requires. "If ye love me," says the Saviour, 59, 63, 68; and let these suffice till I name hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me." For, "if a man love shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in His love." John xiv. 15, 21, 23, 24; xv. 10.

Brethren, let us not be ignorant of, or indiffer ent to, the obligations laid upon us, nor negcan be performed aright. Called to be the light of the world, if the light that is in us be known in the time of the prophecies. They the superintendence of apostles, and prophets, misled. But we are not merely called to be and evangelists, and pastors, and teachers,) lights, but valiant soldiers, also, of the Lord eight direct, undoubted, references to the Sev- Jesus Christ. In this, as in every other cona cause which God acknowledgeth not.

and the subjects treated, were often such as sinned, in prusting from her the commandmight well have led to the explicit declaration ment of the Lord, which, as if with special of the alledged transfer, had such taken reference to what has so long prevailed, calls countries for repose. Banished from Rome place. Reference, as we have seen, is re- us to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it at one time after liaving had their ears cut peatedly made in the narratives to the resur- holy," for the important reason that "in six off; banished from Alexandria in the fifth cenrection of Christ, without a word being spoken days the Lord made heaven and earth. the of any effect which this had, or would after sea, and all that in them is, and rested the wards have, in regard to the Sabbath. After Seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the that event, even Jesus himself reminded His Sabbath day, and hallowed it." Exod xx. 10,

and "that He should be the First that should world's existence is still committed to our finally expelled. In France they were re- Israel!"—"Who can count the dust of Jacob, rise from the dead." Acts xxvi. 23. Appeal care; and still there abides its "blessing," to quired to renounce their religion, or be deis likewise made by Peter, in his address to every son of man that layeth hold on it. Glory spoiled of their goods. Mahomet subdued, people shall dwell alone, and shall not be Cornelius, to the fact of His having been be to the Lord our God, the blessing proraised up "the third day." Acts x. 40. And nounced on the day which first beheld His Paul reminds the church at Corinth, "that He finished work, still stands unrevoked, and berose again the third day, according to the youd man's power to transfer, for any reason ing century, laws were passed encouraging and shall he not do it; or hath he spoken, and Scriptures." 1 Cor. xv. 4. Yet, not even on of his devising. Yea, blessed is the man that apostacy by giving to any child, on his pro-shall he not make it good?"—"He hath not such occasions, is there uttered a single word doeth this, "that keepeth the Sabbath from fessing Mahomedanism, the property of his beheld iniquity in Jacob, or perverseness in intimating or implying that that event had, in polluting it, and keepeth his hand from doing any way, affected the weekly Sabbath. By any evil." "Also the sons of the stranger one and all of the inspired penmen, of the that join themselves to the Lord, to serve Him, scarcely commenced, is oppressive, and we "According to this time, it shall be said of New Testament, the Sabbath of the Lord is and to love the name of the Lord, to be His turn from the consideration of so long a pe- Jacob, What hath God wrought!" left exactly as it was found; for, however servants, every one that keepeth the Sabbath riod of suffering. With the account of their common the assumption, no one, we think, from polluting it, and taketh hold of my covenwho attentively considers the evidence ad- ant; even them will I bring to my holy mounduced, will believe that the intimation that tain, and make them joyful in my house of John "was in the Spirit on the Lord's day," prayer." Is. lvi. 1—7. The Lord ever hath flicted, in some of the kingdoms of Europe, institutions—the fall of the beast with his (Rev. i. 10,) can refer to the First day of the honored those who honor Him, and gracious our credulity would be shocked, if these stateweek; written at a period when, as the whole ly He provides for those who trust in Him. ments were not well sustained by evidence. tablishment of constitutional and popular testimony on the point proves, the Seventh This, indeed, is blessed encouragement to those But I will pause, and allow the imagination to day continued to be the only Christian Sab- whose understandings being opened to underbath. If we were to understand the words stand the Scriptures, perceive combined as in allusion to the weekly Sabbath, this against them the world and the church—the could only be to the Seventh day, the day world in enmity to all truth, the church in which really was "the Sabbath day," and love with her own traditions. Called to witcalled by the Lord, through His prophet, ness, in Sabbatic rest, for God's creative power and goodness, such will remember the The alledged change is altogther imagin- mighty deliverances He hath wrought in ary; no competent authority has pronounced every age, and the certainty of His promise against, or interfered with, the weekly Sab to make provision for us according to our bath. The resurrection of Christ has been need. They will also know that His is no wrested from its true place in the economy vain or thankless service. Present upholding of redemption; and, in order to invest with is vouchsafed, and future glory promised, to unsanctioned interest, an untrue tradition, the those who, abiding truly in Him, as the solmeaning of that glorious event has been mis- diers of Christ, continue steadfast in His

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE TRIUMPH.

In the foregoing articles, we have contemplated a terrible war, foretold by all the prophets, under various names and figures, which people, has sought to keep before the world's has been alluded to in the Evangelists, and so minutely described in the Apocalypse as to enable the Bible student to discover, amid the high-wrought figures with which these defor their good—the church has refused to ties to be engaged, the principles for which they contend, the provocation to the war, its sanguinary nature, and its glorious triumph.

The Scriptures present the Jews in the front view, in describing the struggle; probably from the fact that they, throughout, are used to represent a principle, and through them the promises apply to the people of God, of whatever country, as well as to themselves particularly as a nation; and also from the consideration that they, of all the nations of of earth known to the world in the time of the predictions, should remain a distinct people, now beginning to agitate the world. with principles unchanged, at the close of the drama.

The kingdom of Israel was swallowed up of the Assyrian empire about 721 B. C. Judah about 588, since which time they have had no king but such as their oppressors placed over them. They have, therefore, been in a state of vassalage 2440 years, and of the suffering foretold by Moses and the prophets, they have drunk to the dregs. Subjugated by the Assyrians, they have been under each successive monarchy—the Medo-Persian, Macedonian or Grecian, and Roman and under the last, and the ten kingdoms into which that empire was divided, their sufferings have been more, perhaps, then all who have suffered for principle, of every other creed or nation, put together. The Pagan, the Mahomedan, the Papal, and even Infidel and Protestant monarchies have been equally of the Jews.

vindictive and relentless in their persecutions I will only ask the reader now to take his Bible, and trace the fearful predictions against the Jews for their sins, in a few of the instan ces, viz., Lev. xxvi. 33, 36, 39, 44; Deut. iv love to that obedience, through faith, which He 27; xxviii. 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 37, 45, 48, 58, "keep my commandments." And "he that few of the cases in which these predictions have been fulfilled. After their dispersion, in an at me, he will keep my words." But, "he that tempt to return to their own land, their whole loveth me not, keepeth not my sayings," And forces of thousands were exterminated. They it is only "if ye keep my commandments, ye were banished from Judea, and by an edict of the Emperor, it was death to a Jew to set his foot in Jerusalem. But those prophecies, the present day. They are scattered among the nations, from one end of the earth to the other, the very names of which were not abound in all the nations of Europe and Asia, and in Africa; ho nation is known, that deserves the name, which does not contain them. In America they are everywhere found, and in the United States only have they enjoyed hope irradiate the countenance of all her from preaching the gospel of the grace of God shall be measured in the conversion of the security. In the first century, Jerusalem was razed to the ground, all their cities and their country were ravaged, the people were driven Rome ordered 500,000 of them slain. Per secutions raged through four or five centuries, till they dispersed as fugitives into other tury into Persia. Many, having sought rest in yain, were allured to the standard of a false

Messiah, in the sixth century, hoping thereby

many cases they were hunted from the very

robbed, and then expelled them from Arabia; and throughout his dominions, in the succeedparents or brethren. But this catalogue, oppressions, sufferings, banishments, and massacres, which have been from time to time infollow them over all the nations of the world, and extend their sufferings for more than two tied in the purposes of God revealed to his thousand years; and, overwhelmed at the view of their accumulated wrongs, who could mulgated in the time when the Babylonish but exclaim, "Though God has been just, the Empire was in the zenith of its glory, has

The Jews represent a principle, and that the decisive blow? principle one dictated by the God of Israel; recognizing no other sovereign than God and the vestibule of that kingdom, and traced all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with may all unite to hasten the consummation, to all thy mind," " and the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Matt. xxii. 37, 40, Deut. vi. 5, Lev. xix. 18; or, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." Matt. vii. 12. These principles also govern the followers of the Lamb, who are the called, the chosen, and

the faithful. Rev. xiii, 14. These are the principles which will govern the kingdom which the God of heaven will set up, at the termination of this dreadful issue, which is The conflict once past, and the triumph won, advantage in small things of others, have the a new state of things will follow. The proud | very element of character to wrong the comcolossus fallen, burying in its ruins the pow- munity and individuals in great things, where er of the beast and the false prophet—the the prospect of escaping detection or censure dragon chained, and a seal set upon him, that is as little to be dreaded." The preacher ex- him in London, preaching with such singular

binding of Satan appears to have a national others; such as borrowing by mistakes in out of their liberty by the delusion of the di- escaping taxes and custom-house duties; by vine right of kings to make them grind in the | managing to escape postage; by finding artiprison-house of despotism, and give their labor cles and never seeking owners; and by inand tears and blood, to support and pamper op- juring articles borrowed, and never making pression; nor to turn their religious sympa- the fact known to the owner when returned thies into superstition, to rivet their chains, and One lady the next day met her pastor, and sustain the pretensions of tyrants. "For the said, "I have been up to Mr. to rectify kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of an error he made in giving me change a few the kingdom, under the whole heavens, shall weeks ago, for I felt bitterly your reproof be given to the people of the saints of the yesterday." Another individual went to Bosmost High," and they shall possess it. No more shall the expenses of standing ar-

mies, and navies, and fortresses, eat out the substance of nations, for they were only necessary for the support of despotism, and as a defense against its ambition and cupidity. A conference of nations can settle the claims of justice, and the people dispose of their own domestic concerns. Non-intervention will be the principle, as well as the policy, of nations. No more great and extensive governments, or powerful unions, or alliances of nations; for their necessity, as a balance of power, will have ceased, and their machinery will be onerous. Peace and security will prevail, and the world become a paradise so far as the said his companion, "know who they belong condition of fallen humanity will admit.

chosen communities, of dimensions convenient for national purposes, will overspread the world. Contented and happy in their own unmolested pursuits, they will dwell side by side, like families of the same household The poor will see a friend in every face, and rise to the condition of a man and a brother. revel in luxury at the expense of the poor.

The church will rejoice in her present enmembers; and the song of angels will again to dying men! will toward men."

unspeakable satisfaction. What a vision will enrapture the soul of the toil-worn missionary, who has labored to ferthou likely to have for thy portion in this world. This thought is commended to the Christtilize the valleys of Palestine, and introduce Thou must be beaten, must beg, suffer hun- ian parent, the Sabbath school teacher. the the water of life to the perishing children of ger, cold, nakedness, and a thousand calamities, tract distributor, and to every Christian turning from their long captivity. When, blow upon thee. But yet, recalling myself, phy of each one is, "Cast thy bread on the from the mountains of Judes; which he has thought I, I must venture all with God, though waters," and then fall back on the appended ascended to view the gathering hosts who it goeth to the quick to leave you." promise, "for thou shalt find it after many have pitched their tents below, with the faith of the prophets in his heart, and the tear of says another biographer, "was a sweet conjug sparkling in his eye, he will exclaim, solution to him in the prison, while with her faith and with prayer, often draw a how at the tagged laces venture, in the belief that in another world from the hills I belief that in another world

or number the fourth part of Israel ?"-"So the reckoned among the nations"-" God is not a man, that he should lie; or the son of a man that he should repent. Hath he said. Israel "-" The Lord his God is with him, and the shout of a king is among them "-

This picture, though delightful, is not overdrawn, but must fall far short of the reality. It is the necessary consequence of the downfall of monarchy and despotic governments and institutions—the fall of the beast with his governments, founded on the immutable principles of the Gospel and Bible morality. These results, in all their parts, are clearly guaranprophets. Daniel's prophecy, though pronations have been cruel?" And cruel will be been fulfilled, down to the present time, with the retribution, as sure as God is just. Here literal exactness; and who can doubt, that the we discover the fearful account to be settled, closing scene will transpire, when the world for crushed humanity represented by that can see the image standing in the condition described, and the engine preparing to strike

Here I leave the subject, that the reader and as they have suffered for adhering to may supply from his own resources what is that principle, their cause is the cause of God, wanting in the description. The glorious and He will avenge it. However grievoulsy personal reign of Christ, so rich a theme of they have sinned against God, the nations prophetic imagery, and so fondly cherished have persecuted them for their principles, by primitive Christains, I have not entered which they both hate and fear, as contemning upon. What that reign will be, and the their authority, and as dangerous to their privileges and glories of Paradise restored, power; for, while they sojourn among them, may baffle the powers of more brilliant and persist in remaining a distinct people, and minds to describe. I have only approached His Anointed, they must necessarily favor the events foretold to the most literal and no other than a popular government. They necessary results, to prepare the kingdom have steadily and perseveringly opposed the for the reception of the King of kings. pretensions of Paganism, Popery and Ma These desirable results are in the use of homedism; and their own nation's govern- means, and will cost the world toil and sufment is based on the law and the prophets, fering. Statesmen, philanthropists, and Christwhich are comprehended in these two precepts, tians, have a wide field and an open door, worthy of their Author, and eternal like Him: a rich and sure reward. With a singleness Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with of purpose tending to the same result, we shorten the period of sorrow, and the woes of crushed humanity.

HONESTY IN LITTLE THINGS.

The following curious account of a prati cal sermon is copied from the Vermont Chron-A brother in the ministry took occasion to

preach on the passage in Luke 16:10: "He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." The theme was, " that men who take ton to pay for an article not in her bill, which his companion, "I do not believe there was a not feel condemned.' After applying the sermon to a score or more of his acquaintances, he continued: "Did not the pastor utter something about finding a pair of wheels? "I believe not, Neighbor A. He spoke of keeping little things, which had been found. "Well, I thought two or three times he said something about finding a pair of wheels, and really supposed he meant me. I found a pair down in my lot a while ago." "Do you." to? Mr. B. lost them a short time ago. The nations of the earth, divided into The owner was soon in possession of his BUNYAN IN PRISON.

The sight of a man in the cell of a prison is always sad, even though he is suffering for his given thousands of years ago, are fulfilled in the oppressed and down-trodden slave will wicked acts. But when an innocent man is the good Dr. Simeon, who dropped a casual seen there, or one whose only offense is that remark on the great good accomplished in No overshadowing aristocracies will monopo- he would not do wrong, we forget the cruelty India by that excellent Baptist missionary, Dr. lize the portion of the landless, or seek to of his oppressors in our admiration of his pa- Carey. That simple remark became the tience and firmness.

Mary, is very affecting or and

"behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day." Luke xxiv. 36. Paul originally to man in innocence, yet continued also intimated to Agrippa, that Moses and the seventh century, and coeval with the Sabi are thy seventh century, and the seventh century, and the tear of the prophets foretold that Christ should suffer, and now in thus entered from the very seventh that the insignificant instrumental from the very seventh century, and the tear of the prophets from the very seventh century, and the tear of the prophets from the very seventh century, and the prophets from the very seventh century, and the prophets from the very seventh century, and the very seventh century seventh century, and the very seventh century, and the very seventh century seventh century, and the very seventh century seventh

THE FOUR ANGELS.

Though brief and vain be thy path of pain? Though dark and dull thy span, Yet spirits four, for evermore, Are busied with thee, O man!

Thy Guardian Angel! from heaven he sped When thy race of life was begun; And he stood by thy bed with noiseless tread When the mother hailed her son.

Oh! wert thou not dear in the eyes of the Lord When He sent from beside His throne A spirit to guide, and to aid and preside? Be precious in thine own.

The Accusing Spirit next glides by Divinely commissioned too, To watch and to note, and report on high All you think, and say, and do.

No pause, no check to his search is given, No rest his vigilance wins; From heaven to earth, from earth to heaven, With his burden of many sins. The Recording Angel never descends, Fixed by the throne on high;

But they know him well on whom he bends The glance of his hopeless eye. He sits at his task with his terrible face, And his fingers of flamelets made ;

On diamond tables the records they trace

In letters that never shall fade! The Angel of Death! behold him come With its calm and pasionless eye!
On a deep dun cloud, in a vapory shroud,

Still onward-nearer-nigh. No halo is seen around his brow, No wings on his shoulders hung; But with torch reversed and expiring now,

And one stern word on his tongue That word is, "Come!" no struggling here; Hi arm is round thee cast; But if with the second and third thou art clear Thou never need'st dread the last !

Then pass 'neath the arch, on that awful march Where millions before have trod; And fear no wrath, in that narrow path, If you walked on earth with God!

But where is the Angel who led thee on In life's rough and perilous way?-His task is over, his mission is done. He can no longer stay.

"I go." he cries. " be strong, farewell! "Thou must die alone to-night; "Near the grave's long shadows I may not dwell, "We shall meet in the halls of light!"

"A BOW AT A VENTURE."

The history of the church in modern times is full of incidents, showing the importance of little things in the accomplishment of God's purposes. There was one man of extraordinary genius, who plunged into wickedness with a greediness which as much surpassed that of ordinary men, as his genius surpassed their dullness. One day we were told that a woman, " a notorious sinner herself, was so shocked at the oaths he uttered that she told him he was the most ungodly fellow that she had seen in her life, and that he was enough to spoil all the youth in the town, if they came into his company.'

It cut him to the heart, and it seems to have been the very thing which started him from the "City of Destruction" towards the "Celestial City," Follow this man until you find he should deceive the nations no more—(this posed the various ways by which people wrong felicity, that a mitred bishop, a favorite of the king, and one of the most learned men in the object,)—he shall no more cheat the nations making change; by errors in accounts; by kingdom, hears him with delight. The king sneeringly asks his favorite how he can demean himself so much as to hear a tinker preach? The bishop replied, "May it please your majesty, if I could preach like that tinker, I would willingly give up all my

> And need it be said that the man so affected by the words of that notorious sinner was John Bunyan; and whilst the Pilgrims' Progress arrests the attention of the young, the middle-aged, and the old mingles the fascishe noticed was not charged when she paid nations of genius with the choicest wisdom it. A man, going home from meeting, said to an piety, and stereotypes its invaluable lessons on the hearts of multitudes, so long will we man in the meeting-house to-day, who did see the mighty consequences of that rebuke, uttered two hundred years ago in the town of

> > About half a century ago, a young lady was on her way to the Sabbath school in London. when she met a dirty and ragged boy. She spoke to him kindly, and led him to the Sabbath school. Behold the simple act which gave to China her Morrison, whose name shall shine out with increasing lustre as the millions of that great people shall come gradually into the kingdom of Christ.

> > Henry Martyn once found a fellow student eading a drama to the daughter of a dying man in order to calm her grief, and he uttered a sharp rebuke for such unfit consolation. That rebuke led to the young man's conversion, and he became Martyn's co-laborer as a missionary to India.

Martyn himself was once conversing with pivot on which turned the future conduct of John Bunyan was confined for the greater Henry Martyn, sending him away from the largement and in anticipation of her glorious fu- part of twelve years in a jail, for preaching joys of home and friendship, to lay his splendid ture. Infidelity will be dumb. The machin- Christ and Him crucified, as the only founda- attainments and his life on the altar of Christ, ations of the beast and false prophet will no tion of a sinner's hope! He was torn from as a foreign missionary. And when the day more oppress the church. Faith, pure and his family, and deprived of his liberty, and cast of judgment shall have come, when the inclear, will sustain every heart, and joy and into prison, only because he could not refrain fluence of Martyn's translation of the Bible myriads of Southern Asia, when a multitude go up from ten thousand voices, "Glory to One of his biographers says, "that the of ministers and missionaries shall tell of the God in the highest, on earth peace, and good | thoughts of parting with his wife and poor chil- impulses recevied in the way of holiness from dren, and the remembrance of the many hard- reading his life and writings, when an annum-The lovers of God, of truth, and humanity, ships, miseries and wants, that his family must bered multitude of private Christians shall rewho have labored and toiled and bled, to bring meet with, but, above all, his poor blind child, peat the story of new baptisms of the Holy. about this state of things, and shall be per who lay nearer his heart than all he had be. Ghost from the same instrumentality—then mitted to view, (though it be from Pisgah's side, were agonizing to him." His own reshall we begin to see the importance of that top,) this glorious triumph, must view it with unspeakable satisfaction who have a venture and the single remark of Dr. Simeon. The bow drawn at a venture had done great execu-

Abraham, as from every quarter they are re- though T cannot endure that the wind should who is trying to do good. The true philoso-

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New York, February 26, 1852.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

truth.

or what he is. The same may be said in regard to other controverted points.

conduct has no necessary connection with (James 4: 17, Rom. 1: 18, Heb. 10: 26,) importance whether we hold truth or not.

4, Is there any other way in which it is possible for him to lead men into transgression? This was the way in which he prevailed with our first parents. " The woman being DECEIV-ED was in the transgression." 1 Tim. 2:14. She was made to think, that partaking of the forbidden fruit would be for her good; and, at last, Adam was made to think so too. To 23: 23. this day, sin maintains its ascendancy in the same way. We talk of "lusts" in the heart urging men to sin; but it must be borne in mind that these are "DECEITFUL lusts." And if we conceive of their drawing people into sin without first exercising their power to deceive the mind, we form an altogether erroneous judgment. They have no power whatever, except in connection with some false view or opinion. Is it not clear, then, that false dockrine is of the devil, and that whoever receives it yields himself to the guidance of the devil?

necessarily the servants of the devil? We | believe to be the law of God-" Six days shalt | have admitted already, that some maintain a thou labor," &c. generally upright behavior notwithstanding their errors. Their uprightness, however, is attributable to the truth which they hold, un- to exert no political influence, and their rights der the influence of which they rise superior have been disregarded; they have been comto those sins into which their errors would pelled to contend with obstacles in their busibut by his general or habitual conduct. He could withstand; and even these often comwhose general aim is to glorify God, must be promise with their pecuniary interest to such regarded, not as the servant of the devil, but a degree as to weaken their influence; and as the servant of Christ. He may frequently their children are likely to be even less scrufall into sin, but as it is not his habit to do so, pulous than they. he does not commit sin in that sense which characterizes him as a servant of sin, (John 8: | inland and out-of-the-way places. The more 34,) but, on the contrary, as one that abideth out of the way the better, unless they can in Christ and is born of God, sinneth not. settle in more important places in sufficient 1 John 3: 6, 9. Nevertheless, the mere fact numbers and influence to secure to themselves that he falls into sin sometimes, shows that he equal privileges with their neighbors. They is at such times under the influence of error. have preferred to dwell, like the Vaudois, in The understanding is darkened. Eph. 4:18. the fastnesses of the mountains, rather than to For though we talk about pride, avarice, sen- be decoyed into commercial places to the desuality, ambition, prejudice, we do not in sertion of those principles for which their forestrictness mean that these are distinct facul- fathers for more than two hundred years have ties of the mind, but that they signify the ill contended so earnestly. The Stennetts, Burnstate of the reasoning faculty. And whenever side, and other eminent leaders, were not any thing is imputed to the strength and vio- able to rally their churches successfully against lence of our passions, strictly speaking, it the seductions of London; and the house at only means the weakness and low condition of Newport, where a hundred years ago those our reason at that time. For reason governs as pious patriots whose names have given a lusfully when our actions and tempers are bad, tre to the history of Rhode Island, and the as when they are sound and good. The only inscriptions upon whose tomb-stones are a difference is, that reason acting well governs in the one case, and reason acting ill governs in the other. If we could find one who never committed any sin at all, but was absolutely conscientious Sabbath-keeper come to our perfect according to the law of God, we should large cities to settle, but my sympathies were find one who was entirely free from egar his reasoning faculty always acting well, without any failure. Hence, if it can be admitted that the children of God are not absolutely are, more or less, the subjects of deception.

ady means effected plant to we may fail that the jusignificant instrainen-

of the distance of the second trace of the best of the first of the fi

own personal concern in it they are perfectly blind. Thus, a man given to debauchery may Nothing is more certain, than that the divis- without hesitation. He can descant upon its how it is to be effected, while the people at free. It is now stated, that the Bible Society, ions in the Christian world are contrary to the diabolical nature, and awful consequences, ready there are just the ones who are most will of God. The Bible does not command with the eloquence of an apostle. In others anxious to go to Oregon. All eyes are now one man to be a Presbyterian, and another a he sees no excuse for it whatever. But in turned to the shores of the Pacific. There Baptist. It does not enjoin one man to keep view of the temptation for himself to indulge, has been, is, and will be for years to come, a the Sabbath, and another to keep Sunday. It his reason invents a thousand apologies. He current in that direction which a man may does not impose the Calvinistic form of doc- is differently circumstanced; his case is pe- stem, but which he cannot divert. Not a trine upon one, and the Arminian upon an culiar; his constitution demands the indul-steamer has left our shores for months that other. It does not declare the divinity of gence. So of every other sin, in regard to has not carried away to California some of Christ to one, and the opposite doctrine to an- which a person's knowledge is better than the our young men. I would not divert this curother. These contrarieties exist in the state of his heart. In our Saviour's time, the rent if I could; I would take advantage of minds of men, but not in the scriptures of | Scribes and Pharisees were well versed in the | the fact, and out of |a seeming evil, I would Of these contrarieties, the one is truth, and should have no sin." John 9: 41. Neverthe- say that this very movement is not the appointis no lie; the other is a lie, without any ad- less, they were " blind guides;" " fools, and ed way of Providence? Certainly, the course mixture of truth; or else the Bible reveals blind;" "blind leaders of the blind." To just of freedom and thought grows more irresistinothing on the subject. For instance, the such people Paul refers, when he speaks of ble as it moves westward. The evils of the doctrine which teaches that Jesus Christis those who "know the will of God, and ap- present movement are chiefly the demoraliztruly God, is either true or false. If it is prove the things that are more excellent, being | ing influences of a camp life, away from the true, then the doctrine which declares instructed out of the law;" and he shows, that restraints which are imposed by the presence him to be only a man, is false—it is a lie. though they had keenness enough to instruct of voman. I would that their wives and mo-And vice versa, if the doctrine which declares others, they could not instruct themselves. there were with them, to check the follies and his simple humanity is truth, then that which | " Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whoso- | vulgarities, to keep the heart pure at its altar, proclaims his divinity is a lie. The only other ever thou art that judgest; for wherein thou and remind the wanderer of his duties. The alternative is, that the Bible teaches nothing judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for great majority of those who go out as advenon the subject; that is, does not teach us who thou that judgest doest the same things." Rom. turers will ultimately make that country their 2: 1, 17, &c.

Now it is very certain, that all error is of fection of character necessarily supposes error the devil. John 8: 44. Those who teach of judgment, we do not "unchristianize" false doctrine, are therefore doing the devil's those who hold false doctrine, notwithstandwork; and those who receive the doctrine, ing we may be well convinced that their docare submitting themselves to the guidance of trine is of the devil, as all false doctrine is. We the devil. This may seem harsh, but is it any no more reject them as unbelievers, and sermore so than the scriptures of truth? It vants of sin, than we do those of our own sect cannot be denied, that "whosoever committeth or denomination, in whom we may discover sin is of the devil;" for the Bible says so in imperfections of character. All we intend by express terms. 1 John 3: 8. Nevertheless, it is to vindicate the God of truth. "Let it seems to be thought by many, that sin in the God be true, but every man a liar." His truth is not responsible for the various conflicterror in the mind. Because some sin noting opinions that prevail in the Christian withstanding their knowledge of the truth, world. They originate with Satan, and are perpetuated by the selfishness of the human and others are generally upright notwithstand- heart. Those who ask, Why does God leave ing their mistakes, the false conclusion is His people under the influence of so much. very fact that all error is of the devil, should But how can the devil influence any one to make the Christian diligent and unceasing in should be doing the devil's work. Truth, even the least atom of it, should be esteemed more precious than gold. He should buy it, no matter at what cost; he can never buy truth too dear. He should refuse to sell it, no matter what may be offered for it; no sum can compensate the loss of it. Prov.

THE COLONY-AGAIN.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

The remarks of your correspondent induce me again to refer to the subject of which he speaks. It is true, that the influence of our little denomination never can be what it might and should be, while they are scattered in small parties about interior agricultural districts, almost without intercourse with the world contending for the right to worship according dred tens can be bought for about \$10,000, distant, when it shall be enrolled among the to the dictates of conscience, sometimes dragged to prison and robbed of what little pro-But are all those who hold false doctrine perty they possess, for obedience to what they

Wherever Sabbath-keepers have located in conspicuous places, they have been so few as otherwise lead them. The character of a ness, and annoyances on the Sabbath, that man is determined, not by a few circumstances, none but those of the firmest determination

Our people are not censurable for selecting perpetual reproach to their degenerate descendants, is now occupied by people of "quite another color." No: I never saw a strongly exercised for him, as memory recalled all the trials and temptations through which he must pass.

We are now scattered through all the Free perfect, it must also be admitted, that they States, and yet are not sufficiently strong in any one to demand our natural rights. I am Should this view be thought inconsistent told that Providence will take care of us, and with the well-known fact, that men often act in His own time will direct all to His glory; directly contrary to what they know to be but to be governed by a blind dependence right—that they "know to do good, and do it upon Providence, and not to recognize the tion required by the rules of the university not "that they "hold the truth in unright truth, that God works through laws, which he have obtained the title of "candidates" for cousness," sin willfully after receiving the has designed for us to understand, is worthy the ministry, but have no regular pastoral knowledge of the truth, &c. we think a lit only the fatalism of the Mahomedan. I would duties. They are doing nothing in their protle reflection will show the contrary. Men that some Moses might appear to lead us, as

Your correspondent recommends the Misknowledge of duty. "If ye were blind, ye endeavor to effect a great good. Who can home, but scattered over a wide region, un-But we are digressing too far. If imper- known to each other, and unknown to the society in which they were reared. Who can doubt it?

I have received many letters in reference to the proposed colony. A general preference is expressed for Oregon; and there are its northern part, are almost without frost; nor are the summers excessively warm. It is remarkable for its healthfulness. Its soil is protect their property, were compelled to while a market will always be found with her | Trustees. more richly-endowed but profligate sister. The land has never yet been sold, but is given to actual settlers in limited quantities; and Oregon will present practically the advantage es of the land-reform measures. Her popudrawn, that error may be held without incur- selfishness? might as well ask, why He does lation consists of neither the very rich nor the ring much danger; in short, that it is of little not render them perfect at once? But the very poor; the first liave no disposition to go there, and the last have not the means. Ore sin, without first blinding the mind? 2 Cor. 4: his inquiries after truth, lest unconsciously he be to the vast shortes of the Pacific what Rev. Messrs. Crugler and Chambers, Hon. Neal New England has been to those of the Atlantic. The empires of Eastern Asia are to be galvanized into new life by her christianized republicanism; their people are already mingling with ours by hundreds; and the islands of the sea, whose inhabitants have been forced to judge of our Christian civilization by the low specimens which frequent them, will take larger views of christianity. Have not we especial reason to seize the opportunity? The A small force early, will be as effectual as a much larger one later. Our missionary field in China is but fourteen days distant. The Society Islands are, through a mistake of

could be charged the usual rates, which would of every country in the World. pay the expense of victualing the ship, and taking her out. The vessel could then be sold, and the chief part of the original outlay furnish more particular information to those tion of all such liquors if carried into their the winds and the sailing qualities of the ship. may be estimated by the fact that with the 30,000 who performed it the same year with myself, no serious accident occurred. By this mode of conveyance, a greater amount of such goods as will secure comfort in a new settlement can be carried than by any other mode. Should a vessel leave here in October, she would pass the Cape in summer, and reach the coast in April, allowing for the longest passage, by which means the storms will be avoided off the Cape, and the best 'Plains." This must be determined by those who are most interested. An agreement as to the mode of getting there is of less importance than the location which shall be determined upon. Whatever I can do to aid in have no disposition to be assuming. The greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of the undertaking is the difficulty there is of comparing views and determining upon a course, where the parties are so far apart, without some one incurring the liability of the charge

It will be seen, by reference to the circular of the late delegate from Oregon to Congress, published in the Sabbath Recorder for Dec. 26, 1850, that the provision granting 320 acres to every married man who settles in that territory, expires on the first of De. cember, 1853. There is no time to lose. Whatever is done should be done promptly. ties when Lent begins. And this pious time A small light party should go out this spring, approaches. The consequence is, that an immerits of various points, and report at the earliest possible time; I have received assurances from a considerable number of their readiness to embark in the proposed colony, but a few more are wanted.

Yours respectfully J. D. B. STILLMAN.

"CANDIDATES" FOR THE MINISTRY.—There are no less than six thousand men in Protestant Germany, who, having finished their theological studies, and undergone the examinafession; and though the moral vineyard is perishing for lack of cultivation, they are be unwilling to do it, when they are able to the earth where we could be felt and heard. to a Protestant ministry.

apply the rule of duty to others, or to man- I fear that nothing short of another Moses | CARRYING OUT THE PRINCIPLE. - When the kind in general, while with regard to their would ever accomplish so magnificent a re. First Baptist Church in New York built their splendid meeting-house in Broome-st., some years ago, rooms were fitted up in connection with it for the Baptist Home Mission Society have such a clear knowledge of the sin of it, sissippi Valley as the proper place for a colland the American and Foreign Bible Society, that he can condemn it in every body else ony. However this may be, I do not see which were tendered to those Societies rent in consequence of its refusal to take part in the new version movement-a movement which the First Church generally approve—is to be ejected this spring.

> To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-The above paragraph, in your paper of last week, gives an erroneous impression o the action of the First Baptist Church in re-

ference to the Bible Rooms. The facts of the case are few and simple. The First Baptist Church has for ten years

permitted the American and Foreign Bible Society to occupy the premises in question at merely nominal rent. Last May the Board of that Society, in connection with five Trustees, not members of the Church, endeavored to fasten a lease of twenty-one years upon the premises, at one dollar a year. Public indignation compelled the Society to rescind this lease, but at the same time both the Board and the Society put forth a still more offensive and injurious claim-that of a

perpetual lease. At the next ensuing meeting of the Corporators of the Church, unanimous resolutions were passed expressive of their disapprobation of such proceedings; but no notice has ever been taken of the matter by the boats. This exception shows how much prin Board or the Society. The Pastor of the ciple is involved in the movement. If it is Church, although specially commissioned to present the protest of that body against the Society's proceedings, was contemptuously refused a hearing at the Annual Meeting, and in every possible way the Society and the certainly reasons for this preference. Oregon Board have indicated their determination to has the elements for one of the most prosper- hold the Rooms as their own by right, and ous States the world has ever seen. Its cli thus destroy the value of the property mate has no superior. The winters, even in more than even by a lease of twenty-one

Under these circumstances, the Trustees, to very fertile; its mineral resources, although order the Society to quit the premises, and scarcely inquired into, are proved abundant; the Church acquiesced in the views of the A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

TEMPERANCE BANQUET.

The National Temperance Socitey held a Banquet at Metropolitan Hall, N. Y., on the circulation of their papers. Witness the evening of the 18th inst. The eatables were of course," all that could be desired." The intel- them :gon is soon to become a State; a constitution | lectual part of the entertainment consisted of and laws are to be filamed. It is destined to speeches by Gen. Houston, Hon. Horace Mann, Dow (Mayor of Portland and author of the Beecher, and P. T. Barnum. The following were among the regular "sentiments:"-

The Liquor Traffic-We hold to it no other relation than that of strenuous and uncompromising opposition; we aim to undermine it by population of Oregon is yet sparse, the laws the most vigorous and unceasing moral in are yet to be formed, and her towns are yet fluences, to cleave it down by prohibitory legal enactments, and to take away its power of resuscitation by the destruction of the contraband article.

The Maine Law for the Suppression of Tip the missionaries, Sabbath-keepers; a family pling Houses-It infringes no man's just and or two stationed there, or the intercourse of lawful rights-it interrupts no proper or having been adopted by them; but we have our own people, may be productive of great legitimate branch of trade; but, like laws for the destruction of the implements of gaming I am asked as to the best mode of going and counterfeiting, it operates only for the out, and the expense. A vessel of six hun- public good. We hail with joy the day, not which will accommodate fifty families. Freight | main laws of every State in the Union and

Our National Government-Eight years ago, it offered protection to the Indians by forbidding the sale of ardent spirits among refunded. I shall be able in a few days to them, and authorizing the summary destrucwho desire it. The time employed in going territory. Has not the time come when Temout in this way would of course depend on perance men should support such candidates only for Congress or for the Presidency as Five months are a sufficient allowance for an will pledge themselves to protect, not only the that a bond of a thousand dollars, endorsed by ordinary sailer. The safety of the voyage Indians, but their constituents, by the enactment of laws which shall positively prohibit | Church, was placed in the hands of impartia the importation of foreign liquors into the country.

> Temperance and Politics, One and Inseparable—What God and the Constitution of our country have joined together, let no body of men put asunder.

LENT IN NEW YORK.—The season of Lent opens with the 25th inst., and Archbishop season will be secured for the beginning of a Hughes has issued his instructions as to the settlement. From the best means I have of manner of keeping it. All the week days of judging, this route is preferable to that by the Lent, from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening. "It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal. There is the undertaking, I will do cheerfully; but I no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast, be complied with. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness, or the like,) the infirm, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, persons who are only attaining their growth," &c., &c.

> LENT AT WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Washington, under date of Feb. 17, says :-

"The people hereabouts are so pre-emimense amount of gayety is driven into a small corner of time. There is hurrying to and fro in hot haste; silks rustle and satins glisten; carriages whirl, door bells ring; servants fly, and everybody goes it on the neck-or-nothing maxim; in order that as little as possible of enjoyment may be lost before the gate of Lent swings on its hinges, and shuts everybody up at home. There are many humbugs at Washington, but the snubbing of the gay world by the Lent people, is one of the biggest."

SABBATH-KEEPEBS AT TOWNSEND, O.—Bro. Ichabod Babcock, of Townsend, Sandusky Co., Ohio, authorizes us to say, that there are a few Seventh-day Baptists residing there, who would be glad to be visited by ministers, are said to have a knowledge of duty, but to the Sabbath-keepers of old, to some spot on standing all the day idle." This is a shame colporteurs, or Sabbath-keeping families, traveling through that section of country.

and correct statistics of Churches and Associations. It was impressed upon us recently, in served by a numerous company of his parishattempting to prepare a complete list of Seventh-day Baptist Churches, with their ministers, licentiates, deacons, clerks, post-offices, date of organization, and present number of members. Of the churches in the North-Western or Wisconsin Association we can find no statistics collected during the last two Farmington, Berlin, and one or two others, have been received, of which we have no statistics. Only one of the two churches on Hughes' River is referred to in recent minand Fredonia have not been heard from in several years. Will the Clerks of future Asthe minutes state the fact; and when they make no report, state the fact, and give their

SUNDAY-KEEPING ON THE PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.—The Canal Board of Pennsylvania have passed a resolution, closing the severa divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, and requiring the they remain closed until 11 o'clock on Sanday night, except for the passage of packe wicked for a freight-boat, with its half a doze hands, to travel on Sunday, why not for packet-boat, with twice as many hands, and hundreds of passengers? If it "robs" the lock-tender of his "right to the Sabbath" to re quire him to open his lock for a freight-boat or Sunday, why not to open it for a packet-boat Some of the sticklers for Sunday are sharp a hair-splitting.

statistics when last heard from?

METHODIST PAPERS.—It is well known, that the Methodist papers have a very wide circu lation. One reason is, they are fewer in number than those of other denominations; another reason is, that among the Methodists, minis ters and laymen take a decided interest in the following, which we copy from one

"A few of our brethren are working nobly that he expects to send us fifty subscribers. Br. Gossard, from Winchester, Ohio, sends us sixty-two subscribers, and says that his col-Maine Liquor Law,) Rev. E. H. Chapin, league, Br. Bennet, and himself, hope to raise "Father Taylor" of Boston, Henry Ward the list to one hundred. Br. Kelley, from Independence, Mo., sends us eight subscribers for the Advocate, and three for the Reposi tory, and says that is equal to one for every member of his charge. Who can sur-

> THE HIGHER-LAW HERESY.—We have al ready stated, on the authority of newspaper reports, that the Regents of the Michigan Uni versity have dismissed one or more Professors for preaching the "higher-law" doctrine. The following resolution is going the rounds as some doubts of its genuineness:-

> Whereas, Rev. D. D. Whedon has no only publicly preached, but openly advocated the doctrine called the higher law-a doctrine unauthorized by the Bible, at war with the principles and precepts of Christ, subversive of civil Government and society, and the legal rights of individuals; therefore, Resolved, Tha Rev. D. D. Whedon be and is hereby remov

ONE WAY TO SETTLE A CONTROVERSY. The Tennessee Baptist mentions a new mode of settling a theological controversy. It says several wealthy members of the Baptis' men, to be given to any person who would find in the Word of God authority for infant sprinkling.' It is added, that this reward 'has four times been offered, and as many times forced the acknowledgment that God's Word contains no precept for the practice.

TROUBLE IN BROWN UNIVERSITY.—There has been trouble in Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and three of the Professors admitted to be among the most efficient teach ers in the institution, have resigned their offices. The causes are variously stated to the public, but we hear from many quarters that a dictatorial and overbearing disposition on the part of President Wayland, and an un willingness on the part of the resigning Professors to act as spies against the students, were prominent in originating the difficulty.

THE SABBATH AND THE RESURRECTION.-The conclusion of Mr. Begg's pamphlet on this subject, will be found on our first page to-day. Those who have read the articles carefully from week to week, must have de rived from them a great deal of valuable information, which could not be found in ordinary treatises on the Sabbath. The articles Island Legislature have managed to defeat he has promised us on the history of the the Liquor Law for the present. One Hou change of the Sabbath, and which have never yet been printed, will be looked for with in-

CHINESE CHARACTER.—Dr. Wiley, of the Methodist Mission, writes: "When we read their moral maxims and book-notions of religion, we judge them to be a polished people, endowed with high moral sense, and just when we study their morality and superstitions in actual life, we cannot hesitate to pronounce them destitute of moral principle, and inveterately attached to their miserable superstithe most degraded idulaters of the heathen temperance people were as wide awake as world." Then placed O or or given, has bridged the blood of makes of

CHURCH STATISTICS.—Few persons have A PASTORAL PATRIARCH.—A writer in the an adequate idea of the importance of full Puritan Recorder states that the ninety-eighth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Nott's birth, was obioners and friends, at his house in Franklin. Conn., January 23d, 1852. There were about one hundred and twenty persons present, whose overflowing baskets of the richest provisions, &c., showed the abiding esteem in which the people hold their venerable pastor. When all things were ready for the service, the aged divine, trembling under the blast years; and within that time the churches at of ninety-eight winters, leaning on the arm of his grand-daughter, stood at the endoof. a long table groaning under the weight of eatables, and invoked the blessing of God in appropriate terms. He also led in praver. near the close of the pleasant and cheerful inutes of the Association to which they both terview. The entertainment finally wound naturally belong. The churches at Madison up with singing. The Doctor's bodily health is still good, though now the oldest pastor in the Union. He has ceased to perform most of the active duties of the pastoral office; and sociations think of this; and when churches we regard him as the most perfect model of are reported as having been disbanded, let a good old man which our eyes have ever looked upon."

> at Rangoon, Nov. 28, 1851, announce the arrival at that place, on the 25th, of two steamers and a frigate of fifty guns, from Calcutta, dispatched by the government of British India, to gain redress for the outrages inflicted by the Governor of Rangoon on the persons and property of British subjects. Commodore Lambert, towhom the negotiation was entrusted. sent a letter to the Governor, which was delivered by the captain of the frigate. The extent of his demands is uncertain. On his arrival, he found evidence of injuries so much exceeding in number and severity those in view of which his instructions had been framed, that he deferred further action till he should have communicated with the Marquis of Dalhousie. It is believed that the removal of the present Governor at Rangoon, and the residence of an English diplomatic agent, will be insisted on, with redress for past outrages; in default of which, war will at once be commenced, with no uncertain issue.

THE BRITISH IN BURMAH.—Letters dated

PROFESSOR STUART ON THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—" I feel as if I should be glad of trumpet lungs, which would enable me, ascending some lofty eminence in that State, to make my voice heard over its whole domain. I should tell the people that, first of all, 'I thank and praise my God, that by his holy providence there is one people on the face of this wicked world who dare to do their duty boldly, faithfully, and thoroughly.' I would exhort them manfully, courageously and perseveringly to of sober and thinking men will not only justify, but applaud them. In my view, they have bound their brow with a laurel fresher and more imperishable than that which the conqueror of kingdoms binds on his brow. His is steeped in blood; theirs is the emblem of life and salvation to thousands and millions of their fellow men."

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK. The National Temperance Society held its sixth quarterly meeting in New York on the evening of the 19th inst. Rev. Mr. Warren, Secretary of the Society, read the quarterly report. One of the prominent efforts of the Society has been the employment of a large number of men to circulate petitions for a Maine Law. These petitions were signed by 25,000 bona fide names; of which 15,000 were men, and most of them voters. In about a week another monster petition will go up; this one is signed by many of the heaviest merchants and the most distinguished professional men of the City, including about one nundred ministers of the gospel. Such has peen the effect of those petitions already sent n, that several very heavy orders some time ago sent to France for Brandies and Wines have been countermanded

LIQUOR LAW IN NEW JERSEY. The Maine Liquor Law, with some modifications, was reported in the Legislature of New Jersey on the 18th inst. It is to be subject to the popular approval. Liquor may be manufactured under it, but not for sale; and it can only be sold by persons appointed for the purpose, for medicinal and mechanical uses. Unauthorized per sons are fined \$10 for the first, and \$20 for every subsequent offense. Manufacturers are fined \$100 for the first, and \$200 for subsequent offenses, and a limited imprisonment. Private houses cannot be searched, except on affidavit that there is reason to believe that liquor is sold there. Notes, bonds, &c., given in payment for liquor, are void.

TEMPERANCE IN WISCONSIN.—The Anti-Temperance folks in Milwaukee recently held a meeting and adopted a memorial to the Legislature, setting forth the fearful disasters which so frequently result from the injudicious use of cold water as a beverage, and asking the Legislature, in view thereof, to enact that any man who drinks a glass of water, except on the prescription of a physician, shall pay a fine of \$1,000. Whereupon The Free Democrat drily observes—

"We presume if nobody drank any more cold water than the authors of this memorial, such a law would occasion very little incon-

THE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND. Between them, the two Houses of the Rhode passed it with a provise submitting it to the direct vote of the people; the other House struck out that proviso, and inserted another prescribing that it should not go into operation until next May (after election;) each House insisted on its own provise; and so the bill was killed—and nobody is responsible.

THE MAINE LAW IN THE LEGISLATURE OF ready to assume a Christian character; but New York.—The Legislature of New York has before it a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, which contains the leading features of the Maine Liquor Law. Of its passage this winter, there is much reason to tions, and assign them their true place among doubt. There would not be, however, if the the rumsellers should that Christ should be the rumsellers Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, FEB. 16.

In the SENATE, among the numerous peti-Rhode Island, stating that, as Congress was about to interpose its kind offices in behalf of knowing that freight trains have, at several prison in the United States, especially for est speed. those in prison at Washington, Boynton and Sears, convicted of aiding slaves to escape. Underwood reported a bill making Land Warrants assignable, and recommending that the Senate do not agree with the House amendments. A bill granting land to Iowa in aid of the construction of certain railroads therein, was taken up, and Mr. Bell of life on the Erie Road, it is said that this is the Tennessee took occasion to relieve himself of only instance in sixteen months where a pasa speech on the subject, which occupied the senger has been killed on the Road. remainder of the session.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was adopted, setting apart the third week in April for the consideration of the Territorial Bills. Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Mileage, introduced a bill re- Pauama. gulating the mileage of the Delegate from Oregon. The bill proposes to repeal the proviso on a law which allows him \$2,500 for mileage, as no restriction is placed on that of other members. Several persons spoke on the question, but no result was reached.

THIRD-DAY, FEB. 10. In the SENATE, a letter was presented and read from Louis Kossuth, expressing his gratitude to the government and people of the United States for what they have done on his behalf. The question of printing it was referred to the printing Committee. A petition was presented from Ohio, praying the recognition of the Republic of Liberia, and for the establishment of a line of mail steamers to Liberia. Several private petitions were presented and reports made. The bill granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes was taken up, and Mr. Hunter of Virginia spoke in reply to Senators Sumner and Bell. 'A short Executive Session closed the day's labors.

The House spent the whole day in discussing a proposition to remove the limit of \$2,-500 as the amount of mileage for the delegate from Oregon.

FOURTH-DAY, FEB. 18.

In the SENATE, Mr. Fish (N. Y.) presented a Memorial from Henry Grinnell, of New cue—and praying that they and a small steam- Knives were drawn, and pistols fired, and the 300 citizens of New York, in favor of the The next day, the Americans, being terribly nished and otherwise improved to keep up Fremont measures 45,000 acres. same object. A long discussion arose on a exasperated, captured two of the Mexicans with the fashions of the day. The owners, in report from the Committee on Printing, in known to have been concerned in the fight, and anticipation of a formidable opposition from day previous. The Southern Senators, with ing. the exception of Downs and Soulé, of Louisiana, and McRea, of Mississippi, opposed the printing. The vote was finally taken, and it was ordered printed by one majority. The Yeas were all Northern Senators, with the three exceptions above. The Nays were all Southern Senators, with the exceptions of Clarke of Rhode Island, Fish of New York, Miller of New Jersey, and Upham of Vermont. After some miscellaneous business, the Iowa Land bill was taken up, and Mr. Underwood spoke for some time upon it, but gave way for an adjournment before conclud-

only \$2,500 mileage for one trip to Washing | ifornia as evidence in the settlement of titles; considering the bill granting the right of way instance be granted in large quantities; that, is expected that they will be able to make the in the case of Forrest vs. Forrest." and a donation of public lands to Missouri, to in regard to city and town lots, actual occu- run one hour and a half quicker than they aid in the construction of a railroad from St. pants should have the right to purchase at nom- made it last season. We learn that it is the Josephs to Hannibal, and one from St. Louis | inal rates. to the southern line of that State.

FIFTH-DAY, FEB. 19.

In the Senate, some sixty petitions were presented for additional compensation to Assistant Marshals engaged in taking the Census. The Oregon Mileage case (in connection with the bill from the House) was discussed and dropped. Mr. Seward introduced a bill to expedite the discharge of cargoes from steamships: The Iowa Railroad hill was discussed by Mr. Underwood till the adjourn-

The House was engaged generally in discussing a bill granting right of way and lands to Missouri for railroad purposes. Miller, of Mo., Rantoul, of Mass., Moore, of La., and Ficklin, of Ill., all spoke warmly in favor of

SIXTH-DAY, FEB. 20. In the Senate, numerous petitions were presented, of which several were from New York in support of Mr. Grinnell's application to Government in behalf of a new expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. Docu- fore, that the boat at Christchurch is the one ments relative to the Wheeling Bridge case in which Lieut. Grylls and his party succeedvate bills, the Senate adjourned till Second-

The House was occupied during the early part of the session in considering private bills. The Kossuth and Long correspondence, for which the House called some time ago, was presented, and ordered printed. Adjourned till Third-day.

Coroner's Jury called to investigate the causes of the recent accident on the Erie Railroad at suffered from this sad occurrence. Deposit, made up the following verdict:-

The Jury, after a particular and thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Patrick Mooney and Miss Mosina, an Indian girl, at Deposit Station, on the New ing East at great speed, ran into said passen- to £8,365 15s. per annum. ger train, while standing at this station, by which deceased were either crushed or scalded to death.

By the evidence before us, it appears that the freight train followed the passenger train, leaving the summit 15 minutes after the passenger train; that the freight train, after running about a mile, became unmanageable; atthat the Engineer of the freight train, by the until further orders.

usual signal of the whistle, in time called the the main track and avoid the collision, but the ed at Halifax on the 20th inst. switch-man, who is under the control of the Station-Agent, was not at the switch.

follow passenger trains, up or down grades; suffering convicts in other countries, they times previously, become unmanageable on hoped something would be done for those in this grade, and run by this station at the high-

There was a sad accident on the New York and Erie Railroad on the 17th inst. A rail broke as the train was on a curve, and threw the hindmost car into the Delaware River. Two persons were killed, and several others wounded.

In reference to the late accident and loss of

California News.

Five days later news from California was received in New York last week, by way of

Many persons were waiting on the Isthmus | aster. for passage to San Francisco, and salt profor ships' stores; ten barrels of beef having cities and towns in the south and west. been sold at \$1,000 by Garrison & Fritz.

At San Francisco, the trials growing out of the voyage of the ship Challenge are still progressing before the U.S. District Court. In the District Court, Jan. 8th, Daniel F. Whilliden, a steerage passenger by the steam-

false imprisonment.

ings, and precipitated him into the water. He ward the President carried down a bag of gold dust, valued at

at Perry's Camp, on the Calaveras River. A | Queen was progressing favorably. York. asking the United States to accept, free of difficulty originated at a fandango, at which charge, his two vessels-the Advance and Res- Americans and Mexicans were gathered. Sir John Franklin; also, the petition of Dowell, and the wounding of James Pagmall. and alterations. They are to be newly fur-

session from day to day. A series of resoluthe Convention relative to the disposition pro-

European News.

The steamer Canada, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at New York on

England is still excited with the apprehension of a French invasion.

Intelligence has been received from Christchurch, that the port life-boat of the unfortunate steamship Amazon was picked up and taken into Christchurch, and now remains in charge of the Coast Guard at that port. It will be recollected, that both the larboard and starboard life-boats forward were stated to be on fire by many of the survivors who have already reached England; it is supposed, therewere presented, and referred to the Judiciary ed in getting clear of the Amazon, and has Committee. The private calendar was then been sent adrift either from the Dutch galliot taken up, and after passing one or two pri- which picked up the party in the Bay of Biscay, or from the revenue cutter which received the 13 persons from the Dutch vessel, and took them into Plymouth. The mail bags of the unfortunate steamer Amazon, have been

THE ERIE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The two are at the point of death, and three others on the piers, as to allow persons and carriages ber, which are held at \$120 to \$130. There without a struggle. He leaves a numerous family, and in a dangerous state. In all, 17 persons have to pass on the suspension carriage or platform, is, however, but small demand, as all parties

> There had been a great strike of the laborers in the iron trades. They had held a meeting to take such measures for their future sup- made a valuable discovery in the art of Da- lishes a sentence of the court-martial sitting at

A document has been published, showing York and Erie Railroad, on February 18, that in one shape or other the Duke of Wel-1852, find that the deceased were passengers lington has received £2,613,675 of the pubin the mail passenger train of that day, and lic money, including interest on £769,000 that they were either in the cars or attempting Parliamentary grants. His Grace now holds to jump from them, when a freight train go- six public offices, the pay for which amounts to be rubbed off; in fact, the more friction that

From France we have repetitions of the accounts of arrests for political offenses.

By the decrees of the President of the faced. French Republic confiscating the property of the Orleans family, the children of his majesty the King of the Belgians, are deprived of difficulty lay in the color of the calf's tail; the thing over \$600. an income of 400,000f.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.—The steamer Cam-Station-man at Deposit to turn the train off bria, with European news to Feb. 7th, arriv-

The British Parliament was formally open-In conclusion, the Jury find great cause of ed by the Queen in person, on the 3d inst., tions presented was one of 100 citizens of censure against the Railroad Company, by rea- when she delivered a very pretty speech, conson of allowing freight trains to immediately taining, as usual, but little information, except that her country is very prosperous, and her people very happy.

> In the House of Commons, Sir Benjamin Hall asked for an explanation of the causes of full of brandy. As they were directed to no-Lord Palmerston's resignation, which the Pre- body, nobody has lost any thing. mier immediately gave, asserting that Lord Palmerston was refractory-treated the Queen's interrogations with contemptuous si- Pell, have been appointed trustees to obtain lence—acted independently of his colleagues subscriptions to the amount of \$200,000, for gal coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon. To this World's Fair, to be held in this City. Two Palmerston replied at some length.

House of Lords.

A most awful disaster had taken place at a quarry at Holmsforth, in Yorkshire, by the the first receipts of the exhibition. The other bursting of a reservoir, by which from sixty to class are subscribers for personal profit, being one hundred persons lost their lives, and entitled, in proportion to their subscriptions. damage to a great extent had been done to the to one-half the profits of the exhibition. factories in the peighborhood. The late heavy flood is the cause assigned for the dis-

Affairs in France continued quiet. The confiscation of the Orleans property had call ed forth an energetic protest from the execuship Northerner on her passage to San Fran- tors of Louis Philippe. The Abbe Lacorcisco in September last, brought an action daire and M. Laersdiere, two of the most popare present at all social festivals. The second On the evening of Jan. 10, while the mes- Court Martial, sitting at Lyons, had condemnsenger of Adams & Co.'s Express was cross- ed a commercial traveler, named Guillet, to that since the burning of the planing machine, ing the plank that led from the steamer New two years' imprisonment, and a fine of ten World to her wharf, it slipped from its fa-ten- thousand france, for using abusive language to-

\$26,000, which was recovered a day or two had been made on the life of the Queen. On them, are insulted by rowdies and obstructed afterwards, with the help of a sub-marine ar- the 2d of February she took her first airing in their work, &c. mor, being found imbedded in the mud to the since her confinement, and was on her way to depth of three feet. The party recovering it, the Church of De Allocha, to be churched demanded and received the exorbitant sum of when an assassin fined a pistol at her, the ball from which struck the Queen's shoulder. He A dreadful tragedy was recently enacted | was arrested. The last accounts state that the

STEAMBOATS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND of private land claims, "it is the duty of Gov. is intended that these boats shall carry emi- ever since. ernment to give no more vitality to any con grants and freight. The railroad or express entire season.

temperance movement, become a consistent Lord Normandy has resigned his post as teetotaler, and resolves to sell no more of the Ambassador in Paris, which he has held for six | "ardent." To show that he really is in earn- | Post-Office, about to be published, it is proyears. Lord Cowley, Minister at Frankfort, will est, he made a general crash and smash of vided, that in every case where the writer of succeed to the post which is become vacant his liquor utensils Wednesday morning, on a letter chooses to protect it from the chance by the resignation of the Marquis of Nor the pavement before his front door. Casks of of being opened at the Department, and debreakable, were reduced to a fragmentary or of being committed to the flames, and its seal atomic condition.

SUMMARY.

Mr. H. N. Houghton, of Bergen, New Tersey, has taken measures to secure a patent for a bridge to extend over navigable Captain of the guard, and gave him in charge, rivers, and to avoid all the objections hereto- to await the sentence to be awarded his offore brought against such structures. The fense by the Mayor. Scientific American of the 14th inst. contains a plan and description of this bridge. The nature of the invention consists in erecting ton fell, striking the side of her head, near the the masts of ships to pass freely underneath sight growing defective, until now she is near-Another shocking colliery explosion has oc- during the highest freshets or tides. A sus- ly if not totally blind. It is supposed the opcurred at Ringley, near Manchester, resulting pension carriage (or carriages) is employed; tic nerves were injured by the blow. in the immediate death of three colliers, be- it is hung to run on the track above, and the sides 14 others more or less burnt, of whom platform of it is hung so far below the track this market, is reduced to a very limited num- He leaned his head on the arm of Mrs. D., and expired from the main track, and to be propelled to are waiting for the passage of the bill making

A gentleman in Charleston, is said to have The Opinione of Turin, of the 12th, pubis covered with a transparent enameled sur- spot. face, which renders the picture impervious to the effects of the atmosphere, and less liable it can be sent in a letter any distance, without the possibility of its being scratched or de-

A trial about the right of property in a calf, lately took place at Burlington, Iowa. The witnesses of the plantiff swore the tail was had; the costs amount to \$300.

The Augusta (Me.) Farmer says that two "but there can be no harm in examining into

Accordingly he waited upon the Express man, and took the barrels into his own custody. On opening them each one contained another barrel surrounded by a little "new corn meal"-one of them full of rum, and the other

Mortimer Livingston, F. W. Edmonds, Auguste Belmont, Watts Sherman, and Alfred -and unreservedly approved the recent ille- the purpose of erecting a building for the classes of subscribers are provided for: One, Nothing of moment had taken place in the those who subscribe solely with a view to promote the enterprise, seeking no other profit; these are to have their money refunded from

An Association has been formed under the title of "The New York and Liberia Emigration and Agricultural Association," by a part The steamship Daniel Webster, with 551 A movement in layor of the liberation of of the colored population of this City, num- passengers for California, sailed from New visions were selling there at very high rates the Irish exiles was going forward in the chief bering in all 250 members. The object they York last Sixth-day. Quite a number of the have in view is the promotion of emigration passengers were from Westerly, R. I., and Father Mathew had been seriously indis- and agriculture in the Republic of Liberia. Plainfield, N. J. posed, but the last advices left him convales. To carry out their plans for the amelioration of their race, they are in need of funds, and have petitioned Congress for an appropriation of \$25,000, to be expended by the Society in purchasing land, and fitting out and preparing emigrants for the Republic.

Hon. John E. Hinman, Mayor of Utica, N. against Henry Randall, her commander, ular French preachers, had received orders Y., has issued an address to the citizens, warnclaiming damages in \$20,000, for assault and to leave France. Paris letters state that spies ing them of the dangers of incendiarism, which still continue, notwithstanding the terrible fate of one of the convicted. The Mayor says, September 20, 1851, $(4\frac{1}{2})$ months,) there have been eleven fires-all but one the work of incendiaries; that the fire brigade and the Accounts from Spain state that an attempt most respected citizens who co-operate with Rochester, Elmira, and other towns in western

Messrs. James G. King & Sons paid a few days ago, we understand, \$250,000, on account of the purchase by English capitalists of the Mariposa Estate of Col. Fremont. The purchase was concluded and completed on 31st | destroyed with all their contents, consisting of January last, between Mr. E. Flandin, the 250 bales of cotton. agent of Col. Fremont, and Mr. Denny Sar-ALBANY.—All the steamboats belonging to the gent, the agent of the purchasers. Col. Benpropeller be fitted out for another search for affray resulted in the killing of Alexander Mc- People's Line are now undergoing repairs to acted as Attorney for Col. Fremont. An the army of the Netherlands. This proagent has been sent to California to take pos- tion extends to all the military, without dissession. The tract of land disposed of by Col.

A Mr. Nichols has just gained a verdict of favor of printing Kossuth's letter, read the after a trial hung them at 8 o'clock in the even- the rival railroads how connecting this city \$3,300 against the Auburn and Syracuse Railwith Albany, intend, on the opening of the road as damages for an injury to Mrs. Nichols, A Settlers' and Miners' Convention has as- river, to submit for the inspection of the pub- by a collision which happened on the Railroad sembled in Sacramento, and has continued in lic six commodious and magnificent vessels, between Auburn and Syracuse, nearly four equal to any in the world, either in point of years since. Mrs. N. was injured on the back tions were adopted, setting forth the views of beauty of structure, elegance of furniture and part of her head, but at the time it was equipment, or speed. These boats will form thought so slightly that nothing serious would per to be made of the mineral and agricultural | three daily lines between New York and Al- result from it. Subsequently, however, it was lands of the State. They claim that the pub- bany. The 7 A.M. line will be composed found that she had sustained a severe injury, graph letter from Louis Napoleon, expressing lic domain should be donated to actual settlers, of the New World and the Alida. The 7 P. for very soon after the accident she became a desire to cultivate friendly relations with the in parcels of 160 acres; that, in the settlement M. line Rip Van Winkle and the Oregon. It a raving maniac, and has continued insane

Several of the Jurors in the late Forrest cession or grant than it already possesses," un. line will leave Albany at 8 P. M., on the arder the Mexican law, and that no latitude rival of the Western trains, and New York they received as their reward for about thirtyshould be given in the confirmation of such at 7 P. M. This line will consist of the Isaac five days' labor, polished, engraved, and The House passed the bill to relieve the grants; that the Board of Land Commissioners Newton and the Hendrick Hudson, and will mounted as watch-seals. One man has on his delegate from Oregon, who has received should not receive the former customs of Cal. carry only first class passengers and no freight. shilling, "Kept in memorial of the innocence From the improvements in the machinery of of Mrs. Forrest." Another has: "The reton. The remainder of the day was spent in that the swamp and tule lands should in no the night boats, together with new boilers, it ward for thirty-five days' service as a Juror

> A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. intention to put the fare at fifty cents on the 19, 1852, says the Ladies' Hungarian Associopening, and to keep it at that during the ation, to the number of 800, assembled to day the popular body of the Rhode Island Legispresented to Kossuth. Mrs. Telfor addressed 20. FRUITS MEET FOR REPENTANCE.—The Penn- Kossuth on the part of the Association, and The Clergy of the Reformed Dutch Church sylvanian says that Mr. Lucius B. Cobden, a presented him with \$800. He made an ap- of New York and vicinity announce the anhotel-keeper in South Twelfth-st., Philadel-propriate reply. To-morrow Kossuth is to be phia, has, under the influence of the present presented with \$1,400 by an Association of inst.

In a new edition of the regulations of the Jamaica, apple-brandy, old rye and plebian stroyed as a dead letter, he can do so by prewhisky; bottles of prime Cogniac, port, claret paying the postage, and writing legibly on the and champaigne; decanters, dimi johns, tum. sealed side the words "to be preserved," in blers and wine glasses, with everything else which case it will be rescued from the liability with remain intact.

> A colored man entered an omnibus in Charleston, S. C., the other night. At the conclusion of his ride he handed his "fip" to the driver, who, discovering the complexion of his "fare" by the hand, held the door fast by the strap, drove around to the office of the

A month or two since, a little girl in Bos piers of a great hight, and placing a double track forehead, on a stone. The injury was railroad on the same, sufficiently high to allow thought to be slight; but she soon found her The supply of Mexican Land Warrants in

the new warrants assignable.

guerreotyping. The advantage claimed for a Modena, by which seventeen persons convictpicture taken by the new process is, that it ed of robbery were condemned to death. It W. B. Maxson, C Chester, D. W. Satterlee, S. J. requires no glass to protect it, inasmuch as it adds that the sentence was executed on the Clarke, H. P. Greene, A. C. Potter, H. W. Stillman, I Coon, D. Babcock Jr., L. M. Cottrell (yes.)

A bill has been introduced into the Louisiana House of Representatives to establish free schools throughout the State; and an act has the picture becomes, and so durable is it that passed the same House to admit the public statistics and digests of other States in evi- Amos Stillman

> Mrs. Montague, of Marengo County, Ala., has received from a slave in California a lump of pure gold, just as it was picked up, weighing about three pounds, and valued at some-

ter all the brakes being applied, the engine A letter dated at St. Petersburgh, Jan. 11, white; those of the defendant, that it was On the 4th Jan., the Pope gave his benereversed, and back steam being applied, in the Hamburg Borsenhalle, of Jan. 23, says: black. The Court was occupied two days diction to a quantity of baby-clothes, which he W. H. Johnstone, New York by reason of the snow and frost on the rails By an imperial ukase, the exportation of corn with the case; the jury staid out till midnight, is sending as a present to the young Princess the speed of the train could not be checked; from every port of the Empire is prohibited and could not agree, and a new trial is to be of Spain. The articles are exceedingly rich N. V. Hull, for subscribers in Alfred, N. Y. and beautifully worked.

A literary gentleman in London writes to a barrels marked "new corn meal" came into friend in this City as follows: "We have had the depot in that city, by Carpenter's express, enough of Bloomers here of late. They serve directed to no one. Marshal Jones; happen- at the bars of public houses, dressed in pants, ing to be round, thought that it looked like a straw hats, and ostrich feathers; also in the suspicious heap. "It may be meal," said he, cigar and coffee shops—the sign-board being, 'A genuine Bloomer serves constantly here."

The steamship United States sailed from New York for Chagres on the 19th inst., having on board 462 California-bound passengers, and Southern yellow. among whom were Wm. H. Redfield and his companions Crandall, Bond, and Maxson, from Wisconsin.

The Newark Advertiser announces the formation of a new Bank, under the general law of New Jersey, which is to be designated as The Merchants' Bank of Bridgeton, Cumberland County. The bills are in circulation al-

An immense train is reported by The Troy Whig as having passed over the Hudson River Railroad on Monday. It was more than a mile in length, and comprised 95 cars and two

At Cleveland, Ohio, last week, a speck of a riot was created in consequence of the finding of portions of human bodies near the Homeopathic Medical College. The Military Companies had to be called out to quell it.

Mr. Stevenson has surveyed the line of the Cairo Railway. The two branches of the Nile are to be crossed by a pontoon bridge. The Pasha has given orders for 18,000 laborers to be put upon the works.

A new election law has passed the Rhode Island Senate, which provides that any man whose name is not on the voting list, may, on the day of election, vote upon his own oath to his qualifications!

sued the town of Adams, in Massachusetts, for \$20,000 damages, for the defective bridge which caused the death of their elephant.

Large meetings have recently been held in

New York, to take measures for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical Col-A train of six cars on the Georgia Central Railroad, took fire on the 12th inst., and were

The Staats Courant publishes a decree which commands the abolition of flogging in itor, it being under 300 square inches, is one fourth the rates of larger monthly papers, viz.: For the entire year, under 50 miles, 14 cents; ever 50 and within 300

The number of persons who perished by the recent earthquukes in Albania and Dal matia is stated to have been 975, most of whom were women and children.

The last accounts from St. Petersburgh state that the weather there was extraordinarily mild; the thermometer of Reaumur stood at three degrees above zero. President Fillmore has received an auto-

United States. The late Lewis Raphael, Esq., the brother

An Irishman was recently killed by Dutchman at Berlin, Wis., in a quarrel about the possession of a shanty.

We understand that the telegraph line from Buffalo to Detroit, through Canada, will be in operation within a month.

The Maine Liquor Law, which had passed in the saloon of the Burnet House, and were lature, was lost in the Senate, Yeas 11, Nays

nual concert of prayer for colleges for the 26th

The tomb of Washington's mother, in Fredericksburg, Va., is said to be in a dilapidated

MARRIED, 3. Maxson, Mr. Horace Denison to Miss Minerva

SMITH, both of Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y. In Leonardsville, on the 18th, by the same, Mr. Da-VID BABCOCK to Mrs. LYDIA CHEESBRO, both of Brook-In West Genesee, N. Y., on the 9th inst., by Eld.

Henry P. Green, Mr. Sylvanus Vincent, of Genesee to Miss Laura Brown, of Clarksville. In Hopkinton, R. I., by Eld. D. Coon, Feb. 14th 1852, Mr. John E. Holberton to Miss Mary E. Thompson, all of Westerly. In Shiloh, N. J., on the 12th inst., by Eld. Wm. M

Jones, Mr. Jarman A. Davis to Mrs. Maria Avers.

At his residence, near Meadville, Pa., on the 7th of

November last, Deacon Lewis Dunham, in the 60th year of his age. Bro. D. was a highly valued member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Hayfield, Pa., and continued, to the day of his death, to cherish clining health for some years, but was not supposed to of their priesthood, and employed as Mimes and Bac be in any immediate danger. The day he died, he was | changles in their Pagan ceremonies and worship. apparently better than usual. A short time after tea, while seated in his chair, he discovered that he was bleeding at the lungs, and made the remark, "I am bleeding again." His family gathered around him immediately, and, in answer to the inquiry if any thing could be done for him, he replied . Nothing, I am going." a large circle of friends, to mourn his death. At Potter Hill, R. I., on the 17th inst., after a brief

illness of fever, Grorge Potter, only son of Joseph Potter, aged 29 years.

LETTERS.

RECEIPTS.

F. Stillman, Westerly, R. I. \$2 00 to vol. 8 No. 52 A. B. Burdick 2 00 F. D. Ayres: 2 00 Wm. Stillman 2 00 Daniel Larkin 2.00 Wm. E. Palmer, Hopkinton, R.I. 2 00 Daniel Babcock, Jr. 4 00 2 00 Wm. M. Saunders, Alfred 1 00

POR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer. Flemington, Lebanon, Milford, and Belvidere, NJ.

New York Market-February 23, 1852

Ashes-Pots \$5:00; Pear's 6 12. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 94 a 5 06 for commen to raight State, 5 12 for good Ohio and favorite State, 00 a 5 25 for Michigan and Indiana. Rye Flour 3 75. Corn Meal, 3 37 for Jersey, 3 56 for Brandywine.

Buckwheat 2 12 a 2 37 for 100 lbs. Grain-Wheat, 1 03 a 1 06 for Long Island, 1 09 for red Southern, 1 20 for prime white Genesee. ley 78 a 81c. Rye 75 a 76c. Oats, 37 a 38c. for Jersey. 43 a 46c. for State. Corn, 69c. for Western mixed

Provisions-Pork, 13 62 and 14 12 for prime, 15 50 15.75 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 6 00 for prime, 9 00 a 12 00 for mess. Lard 9 a 10c. Butter is in good demand at previous prices. Cheese 61 a 71c. Beeswax-Prime yellow 251c.

Feathers-394c. for prime Ohio. Hay-75 a 80c. per 100 lbs. River. Hops-27, a 30c.

Seeds Clover 94 a 10c. Flaxseed 1 50 for 56 lbs. Fimothy 16 a 18 00 for mowed, 20 00 a 22 00 for

Wool-Domestic Fleece 37 a 40c.

Estate of Lydia Green, by Geo. Maxson

Church at Independence, by T. E. Babcock

Lumber-14 00 for Spruce and Pine.

Receipts for the Missionary Society. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report in the Recorder:-Western Association, by D. R. Stillman, Treas. \$20 00 3d Church in Brookfield, by E. Maxson A Friend of Foreign Missions

Wm. A. Rogers, DeRuyter A. D. TITSWORTH, Treas.

New York and Eric Railroad.

URING the Winter, trains will leave New York for Dunkirk as follows:-Mail Train at 8 A. M Day Express Train at 12 M. Emigrant Train at 5 P. M. Evening Express Train at 5 P. M.

Seventh day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications

The Sabbath Recorder, Published Weekly. Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in advance.

The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments The owners of the elephant Columbus have of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures, which seem kely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslavd. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care s taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank mong the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor,

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance :

POSTAGE - The postage on The Sabbath-School Vie

cents; over 1,000 and within 2,000 miles, 5 cents. The Seventh-dan Baptist Memorial;

niles, 21 cents; over 300 and within 1,000 miles, 31

QUARTERLÝ MAGAZINE Blography, History, Statistics, &c. Terms-\$1 00 a Kear, 25 Cents a Number,

CONTENTS OF NO. 1-JANUARY, 1852. BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT:

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT: The Seventh-day Baptist Church in Newport, R. I.—
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Baptist Church—Narrative of the Controversy in

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT: STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT: List of Seventh-day Baptist Ministers, with their Post-

LLUSTRATIONS: at Newport, R. I.

POSTAGE -The Memorial weighs less than three miles, is three cents per number; for any distance over 500 miles and not over 1,500, six cents. Regular subscribers, who pay the postage quarterly in advance, are entitled to receive it for one half these rates: that is, for 14 cents per number under 500 miles, and 3 cents over 500 and not over 1,500.

Communications, orders, and remittances, should e addressed to the General Agent, GEORGE B. UTTER No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co. L have opened a Cluthing 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 of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, 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 call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 Wil 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.

Two Living Aztee Children. NEW AND ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE RACE OF has yet produced, can be seen for a few weeks at the large Exhibition Room of the Society Library, corner of Broadway and Leonard-street. They were recentple in Central America, by whom they were kept with

They are male and female. The latter measurin 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 kind, and from children; affording complete and un deniable illustration of a Piamean variety of the He

Tickets of Admission 25 cents. Children under 10 years, balf price. Season Tickets, \$1 00. Doors open each day, from 11 until 1, and from 7 until 9 0

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Winter Arrangements, commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1851.
THIS Road extends from ELIZABETHPORT, 35 I miles, to WHITE HOUSE, NJ, reducing the staging 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-at. 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.

Freight. Pass. eave White House 3.45 A.M. 6.30 A.M. 1.45 P.M. Somerville 5 00 Boundbrook 5.15 7.10 2.250 ma to 2.45 Plainfield 5.45 8.15

STAGES will be in readiness on the arrival of the 9 11 A M train from New York at the White House to com-vey passengers to Easton, Wilkesberre, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, Penn, and to Clinton,

Miscellaneous.

Louis Napoleon.

Charles Louis Napoleon, now President of France, is the son of Louis Bonaparte, (a brother of the Emperor,) and of Hortense Beuharnias, daughter of Josephine Beuharleon and Empress of France. It will be seen, the best days of their greatness and glory. He was born at Paris on the 20th of April, 1808, and is consequently now nearly 44 years of age. He was a special favorite of his uncle, the Emperor, who, while foudling him on his knee, used to charge him that his first the spider repeated her former manœuvers, duty was to him, and his second to France. with this difference, that she soon ceased to He spent a great portion of his youth among show any symptom of alarm when the hand the mountains of Switzerland, with his unfor- of her feeder approached her. tunate mother. Having obtained a general After some time, instead of waiting unti and military education in these romantic val. he had withdrawn, she used to start instantly leys, with military comrades, the exciting news on her prey, and eat it on the spot, without car of revolution awakened his youthful ambition. ing to retreat into her den. Curious to ascer-Escaping from Austrian clutches in the brief tain how far this familiarity would extend, he Italian movement of 1831, he returned to his held a fly by the wing, and offered it to the studies until his restless ambition drove him spider. On the first occassion she retreated from private life to scenes of insurrection and terrified, and hid herself in her nest; but the revolution. On the 30th of October, 1831, he next day, being pressed by hunger, she seized raised the standard of unsuccessful revolt be. the fly from between her purveyor's fingers, fore the walls of the French frontier town of and carried it off. After terr similar experi-Strasbourg. For this act of insubordination ments, she became so tame that she fearthe government banished him to America. lessly sucked the fly while still held by its He was brought to our shores by a French capter. ship of war; but immediately on his arrival here he took passage to England. He resided alternately at London and with his mother in Switzerland.

In 1840, France was again under the influ ence of one of those popular frenzies which seem to seize upon it periodically, the cause of the excitement being the expected arrival of the remains of the Emperor from St. Helena. Availing himself of the Napoleonic fever thus originated, Louis Napoleon resolved to land in France, effect a revolution, and drive out the Orleans family. On Sunday, the 14th of August, 1840, the steamer "City of Edinburgh," a small chartered vessel, dropped down the Thames from London, with what seemed a pleasure party of foreigners on board. It was the party of the Quixotic adventures of Louis Napoleon. On the 6th they landed near Boulogne. This act of folly soon terminated in their capture; and being brought to trial before the Chamber of Peers, they were found guilty, and condemned to various terms of imprisonment. Prince Louis was sentenced for life, and, with the Court Montholon, was sent to the Fortress of Ham. From this prison he escaped in the guise of a common laborer, on the 25th of May, 1846. Soon after the escaping of the Prince, the other

Scarcely had the Revolution of February, 1848, occurred, when rising from their haunts in all parts of Europe, the various members of the Bonaparte family hurried to the scene of action. France received them with open arms. The result of the general election of France, on the 10th of December, 1848, is well known. The Strasbourg and Boulogne adventurer, the former prisoner of Ham, was raised by the suffrages of five millions of people to the Presidency of the French

Eventful as his history has thus far been, recent occurrences indicate that another and a still more eventful chapter is yet to follow.

The Spider.

One day a spider fell by accident into a large glass vase, which had laid for a long our substances. Clayey marl is that which your condition by crossing the continent time forgotten in a library. It was a large domestic spider, with a large oval abdomen, and its blackish back was marked with two small portion of calcareous carbonate. The ruined if obliged to stay on this side. There longitudinal lines of yellow spots. The ani- marls are also distinguished by their colors are very good pladers' even here for those mal, caught in the transparent snare, began to run around the bottom of its prison with merous varieties besides those above named. one! all the rapidity of its eight feet. When it which it is unnecessary to describe. ascertained that no mode of egress was to be thus found, it tried to climb the clear, slippery | manure. When added to the soil its acts as walls of its cage, but its sharp crooked claws an ameliorator in improving its texture and greatly resembling those of lions and tigers, modifying its natural condition, rather than by ing a quarter of an hour in a useless struggle, Its action upon the soil and the benefits derivthe spider fell back, fatigued and discourag- ed from its application, are akin to those of ed into the middle of the vase. The owner lime, for it is in fact, but the carbonate of lime of the library, feeling curious to ascertain how reduced to powder, and mixed with earthy the matter would end, removed the matter. It slakes and expands when exposed vase and its tenant to a shady corner, to the air, and in common with lime, poswhere he could watch the latter without dis- sesses the property of rendering stiff soils friaturbing her. She remained immovable, coiled ble and easier of cultivation, and of giving up, and to all appearance dead, until nightfall. more compactness to those too sandy and Then the observer, who was reclining in his light. It also promotes the decomposition of arm-chair, heard a gentle rustling noise pro- vegetable matter, neutralizes acids, and inceeding from the vase. He approached it duces the formation of the nitrates requisite with a light, and instantly the spider resumed to the highest fertility. It gives activity to the appearance of death. He therefore defer- the inert vegetable matters often present in red watching the prisoner until the following barren soils, as its successful employment in morning. When he visited her then, he the renovation of over-cropped and worn-out found the bottom of the vase and the sides all lands in many districts in this country, partiaround to the height of an inch, variegated cularly along the sea-board and in the South with myriads of small, rough, white, spots, Western States most abundantly prove. placed at almost geometrical distances. The spider was reposing in the center.

drawn from the white points, and formed the sence of calcareous matter in any soil is shown warp of the web; on the third morning the by its effervescence upon the application of woof was interlaced, and the delicate fabric, an acid. Common vinegar will produce this strengthened at regular spaces by ad-effect. But to ascertain the amount of carditional threads, covered the whole bottom of bonate of lime in any specimen of marl or

apartment for retirement and a bed for resucceeded in affixing to four or five threads which secreted a grayish liquid, transformed removed by the process.

besides, there was nothing within the vase to attract them. Two months passed thus, and digging and carting should incite to its use. the poor prisoner grew extremely thin. At that we may test, by actual experiment, observer caught a fly, and threw it on the it has in other localities. nias, who subsequently became wife of Napo- tween her powerful crooked jaws, and retir- cided effect. From twenty to sixty wagon period which all Frenchmen still revert to as which she threw into the remotest corner of fall or winter and left in heaps until spring, vail, so as to conceal this miniature charnel- ly over the surface. house from sight.

Every day, at the same hour, the master of the library threw a fly into the vase, and

At length, when her master offered hi finger, she used to creep on it, and thus leave the vase. She would run up his arm, and hand, which he used to extend as far off as

The naturalist became very fond of his guest, and in order to try further experiments, he one day caught a fine male spider, and placed him carefully on the edge of the web. Presently the lady of the land came out of her mansion, and advanced towards him; he also came forward, when suddenly he paused with manifest tokens of fear. The cruel dame rushed on him like a lioness on her prey, caught him, strangled him, and finished by devouring him!

Her master, curious to ascertain whether this piece of barbarity was the result of particular aversion to this ill-fated male, threw a second into the vase. Alas! he shared the fate of his predecessors; and during a month this feminine cannibal lived on the bodies of her destined mates. At the end of that time, she grew tired of eating spiders, but not of killing them, and returned to her natural fly diet with evident pleasure.

No feeling of remorse seemed to trouble the enjoyment of this ruthless murderess; but the hour of retribution arrived.

One fine summer morning, the library window being left open, a swallow flew into the room, hovered over the vase, saw the spider, and, with one vigorous dart of his beak, left the naturalist to lament the loss of his interesting pet and companion. Justice compels us to add, however, that his experiments savored too much of cruelty.

Marl as an Ameliorator of the Soil.

Marl is a compound of the carbonate of The matters intermingled and the amount of the miners' houses in the diggings are often give rise to the several names by which it is anything but an Eden. known. The calcareous marls are those containing the most carbonate of lime, and con- Remember that 'all is not gold that glitters. so called, has about half its weight in calcare- living here, we fear you will hardly improve contains three or four times as much clay as Do not go empty-handed; do not trust marl, and marly clay, is that which has but a blindly to luck; and do not fancy yourselves

Marl, like lime, strictly speaking, is not a slided on the smooth crystal; and, after spend- giving materials for the growth of vegetation. This substance cannot always be distinguish

ed by the eye alone, but its tests are very On the following day silver threads were simple and can readily be applied. The pre earth, we take a set of delicate scales, and After all her toil, the poor spider herself was after drying, without hardening, one hundred pose. With great difficulty and patience, she mixture worked over with a wooden spatula things. The spider had drawn threads to the length, test, will determine the proportion of calcare- graze in the parks about the house. according to calculation, of two thousand ous matter present in the marl—the carbonic

-as it is to be procured at the mere cost of stand in the stable, each being assigned to the length one day, touched with compassion, the whether it will produce the effects here which

web, where it struggled violently. Then the As to the amount to be applied, sandy famished spider hastened toward it, seized it lands need much less than clayey, and it is immense lawns. adoritly with her eight paws, chocked it be- upon the latter that it produces the most deher web, and covered them over with a tissue as then it can be spread more easily and even-

Going to California.

'All the world' seems bent on a trip to the Gold Region. If there were steamship ac commodation on the Panama and Nicaragua lines for taking fifty thousand passengers through in the course of the next two months we believe it would all be eagerly taken up. An immense army will this year cross the Plains and the Sierra: and, though many will perish or stop on the way, we cannot estimate the emigrants during 1852 to California at less than one hundred thousand; and, should means of transportation be provided, and the news from the Pacific continue cheering, it may even exceed that number. -We believe in California, and always

did. Our judgment was early made up and proclaimed, that its product of gold would exceed that of any other country known to History. We believe it has in the main a good climate and an abundance of fruitful soil, though it has probably more that is rugacross his breast, and take a fly from his other ged and impracticable. And we do not doubt that, for those who go well prepared by a Pennsylvanian farmer to the German-California now as there ever were. Yet the value of buckwheat as an ameliorator of ex-California? Gold-washing must, in the na- upon soils in which they abound. ture of things, grow less and less productive: there will be rich 'pockets' and 'holes' for light, poor, sward land, which had been so years yet; but a good deal of the ground has much exhausted by long cropping as not t been gone over, and fifty thousand diggers in repay the expense of fencing and tillage by the Gold Region this summer to every thoube employed?

We do not doubt the luck of a strong, willing, two-handed man, who knows how to turn his hand readily to something else where "The experiment will, by its result, go far to his own trade happens to be glutted, will be confirm the belief that old soils, which have their lodging, the usual price of which was apt to get along. But we hear of men setting out | become almost hopelessly and irremediably | twenty-five cents. About forty dollars were for California who have never been able to worn out, may, by this process, be rendered raised. He then finished his sermon. hold their own here, and who have very little speedily productive. There are, probably, in Most of these, we apprehend, will rue the day acres of arable soil, which are annually bethey left their Atlantic homes. Even dainty coming poorer, and which require the adopthat there must be chances for them to make sterility and ruin. By ploughing in some fortunes on the Sacramento. So there may green crop, say buckwheat, clover, green corn, be; but for any but the stoutest sort of rugged workers, who can cook, wash, make beds, lime mixed with clay, silica, shells, and other | mend clothes, and don't mind doing each exinorganic substances in various proportions. posed to a burning sun or a pouring rain-for culture which will secure ample profits to the each determine its quality and value, and very primitive---we fear California will prove labor or manure."

Friends all over the country! be careful sequently the richest kind. Marl, properly If you don't know how to make a good -white, gray, blue, &c.-and there are nu- who know how and are willing to work. Try [N. Y. Tribune.

Interesting Incident.

though in feeble health, addressed the citizens takes it out, he is bound to pay for it. If formed Church of that city, Rev. Dr. Press- follow that the carrier must take notice of it Kossuth, at a time when she had entertained place." no expectation of ever having the happpiness of seeing him. She wished now that the child might be presented to him. Gov. Kossuth expressing the pleasure which it would afford him, the little stranger-" Louis Kossuth Johnston"—apparently about six months love his country as I love mine-love justice God, believe that I am.

The enthusiasm of the audience at this point could no longer be repressed, but manifested itself in the tears of the women and affecting incident the meeting dispersed.

Fnelish Luxury.

Few of us, whose lives are passed in repub lican simplicity, have any definite idea of the still without a lodging. She had a carpet on grains of the earth to be tried, put in a vessel amount of wealth and splendor that surrounds which she could walk in comfort, and a hunt- with water sufficient to crumble it to the con- many of the English nobles in their princely ing net spread out, but still she wanted an sistence of naturally moist earth. Upon this residences. An intelligent American, writa few drops of nitric acid are thrown, and the ing from England, describes some of these

The Duke of Richmond's home farm, at feet, from six little orifices in the abdomen. acid gas and lime composing it having been Goodwood, sixty miles from London, consists which secreted a grayish liquid, transformed instantaneously by contact with the air into into Jephs Relighed in the Island of Jephs R As soon as her establishment was finished, our friend spent her days and nights near the mouth of her den watching with unexampled patience for the application of lime, there is no covered with yellow silk and pictures in the was 1,314,741. The greatest number of bush of her den watching with unexampled patience for the arrival of some chance of prey patience for the arrival of some chance of prey at an and important benefits. It is found in and plates upon the table are all of porcelain, the banner county for Wheat, and Ross for the arrival of some chance of prey at an an important benefits. It is found in an an an application of the French Republication of the Fre

care of a special groom. A grotto near the house, the ladies spent six years in adorning. An aviary is supplied with almost variety of rare and elegant birds. Large herds of

and fourteen hundred deer. The kitchen- citizens, with a lantern subsequently entered garden contains twelve acres, and is filled with the second apartment, where they found a square feet of glass, and warmed by seven and eighty-three dollars. miles of pipe conveying hot water. One plant was obtained from India by a special messenger, and is valued at ten thousand dollars. One of the fountains near the house plays 276 feet high-said to be the highest jet in the world. Chatsworth contains thirty-five hundred acres, but the Duke owns ninety-six thousand acres in the county of Derbyshire. Within, the entire is one vast scene of paintings, sculpture, mosaic-works, carved wain scoting, and all the elegancies and luxuries within the reach of almost boundless wealth and highly refined taste.

Buckwheat as Manure-Wire-Worm.

The following experiment, communicated and provided, there are as good chances in town Telegraph, shows most conclusively the rage of the Fever at present is rather appall- hausted soils. This crop is said also to effect What are all these thousands to do in the destruction of wire-worms, when grown

"Last season I broke up about one acre o 1852 can hardly hope to average as much of the scanty and meagre crop which it producthe shining sand as five thousand did in 1849. ed, when worked with the greatest care. It Many will do well; but washing must natural- was ploughed just as the grass was in blos ly grow less fruitful and more precarious som, rolled, harrowed thoroughly, and sowed Quartz Mining, or nock-chrushing, seems to in buckwheat, half a bushel to the acre. As be generally doing very well; but there will soon as the grain commenced blossoming, the hardly be one set of adequate machinery in roller was taken on, and the crop rolled or laid for ploughing in. This was performed sand gold-seekers. How are all the rest to with two horses, and the ground again rolled, harrowed, and suffered to remain till last with oats. The crop was remarkably fine,

rough and ready capacity for manual labor. this State, thousands and tens of thousands of women are trying to get across, with the idea | tion of some process to secure them from utter or millet, and cropping judiciously for a few years, such lands will be vastly improved, in my opinion, and rendered fit for a course of owner, and without any very heavy outlay for

> NEWSPAPER DEBTS.—In a case recently tried in Philadelphia, where a suit was brought by the Germantown Telegraph against a subscriber, for twelve years' subscription, the Judge charged the jury, as reported by the Philadelphia papers, as follows:-

"When a person subscribes for a paper and give directions where it shall be left, he to bring it into notice. is bound to pay for it, unless he prescribes the time for which it shall be left. If a subscriber wishes to discontinue the paper, it is his duty to square his accounts and then give notice of a discontinuance. If a paper is sent On the afternoon of the 30th ult., Kossuth, to a person through the post office, and he of Alleghany City, Pa., in the Associate Re- subscriber changes his residence, it does not ley's. At the close of his (Kossuth's) address, and a delivery of the paper at the place where the Rev. Doctor rose and said that some he was directed to leave it, is a delivery to months ago a lady, a member of his the subscriber, unless the publisher receives sessors, is between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,congregation, had named a child after Gov. notice to discontinue or send it to another 000, and has increased fifty per cent. within

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—Of the three modes of using tobacco, smoking is that which seems to have insinuated itself most extensive- | Custom-House, and shipped from San Franly among the youth of our community. To- cisco for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1851 bacco employed in this way, being drawn in was \$24,234,155. The amount of duties colold, was brought forward, and very affection- with the vital breath, conveys its poisonous in- lected during the same time was \$1,012,128. ately received by Kossuth, who said, in a tone fluences into ever part of the lungs. There During the last six months of the year 1851, of the deepest feeling: May he be wiser the noxious fluid is entangled in the minute the clearances exceeded the arrivals by 51,006 may he be happier than his namesake. But spongy air-cells, and has time to exert its per-tuns. one pride I am permitted to feel. May he nicious influence on the blood—not in vivifying but in vitiating it. The blood imbibes the and freedom as I, and be honest as I, before stimulant narcotic principle and circulates it through the whole system. It produces, in consequence, a febrile action in those of deli cate habits. Where there is any tendency to phthisis and the tubercular desposit in the the applause of the men. At the close of this lungs, debility of these organs, consequent on the use of tobacco in this way, must favor the the Derby Mercury, who for several years has sens the appetite, and weakens the powers of property to the extent of £30,000. N. Y. Tribune.

-effervescence immediately takes place, and The Earl of Spencer's homestead, about omy, at the Conservatoir des Arts et Metiers, ly, of the committing of over two-thirds." placed above her web about thirty of the little the carbonic acid gas escapes. This last is sixty miles from London, comprises ten thou- where he is a Professor of that science. white spots which I have already mentioned. replaced by the nitric acid, which then forms sand acres, tastefully divided into parks, mead. Parisian industry produces annually from These formed the ridge of a roof sloping to- nitrate of lime. This nitrate has the property ows, pastures, woods, and gardens. His li- fourteen to fifteen hundred millions of francs. House of Representatives have been instructwards the web, and which was interlaced with of remaining suspended in water, and may by brary, called the finest private library in the worth of goods of various species. There such a multitude of fine silky threads, that it successive washings be removed from the world, contains fifty thousand volumes. Ex- are 325 principal branches of industry, 64,000 at length became a retreat impervious to the earthy matter, which, in the process, should tensive and elegant stables, green-houses and patented masters, 342,530 workpeople, of whom in the removal of free colored persons from eye, and even to the moisture. Some drops be allowed to settle at the bottom of the ves- conservatories, gamekeeper's house, dairy 204,000 are men, 112,000 women, and 26,530 that State to Liberia. of water thrown on it rolled harmlessly off, sel. The residuum is nothing more than clay house, dog-kennels, porter's lodge, and farm- children. Proceeding then to the study of Mr. Seydell, naval architect at Stettin, and and fell like wandering pearls on the horizon- and silica, the weight of which, as com- houses without number, go to complete the special; branches of industry, the Professor Mr. Ruthven, an English engineer, have con- houses without number, go to complete the special; branches of industry, the Professor Mr. Ruthven, an English engineer, have con- bouses without number, go to complete the special; branches of industry, the Professor Mr. Ruthven, an English engineer, have con- weight of which, as comtal web, when they gradually evaporated pared with the quantity submitted to the establishment. Hundreds of sheep and cattle noticed that of bronze work; unrivaled in the structed a ship which is impelled neither noticed that of bronze work; unrivaled in the structed a ship which is impelled neither riendally W. F. Luter of the world, and producing twenty millions; hat by wind, oars, nor steam, but by retro-active Gowanda. Delos C. Burdick making, sixteen millions; glove making, four hydraulic power. The essay they have made House and Wind Green. teen millions. The wages vary among this is said to have entirely succeeded. of twenty-three thousand acres, or over thirty immense population of workpeople from Flavel Clark, a soldier of the Revolution

VARIETY

A letter in the Richmond Times states that few days ago, while several men were engaged in blasting out limestone, near Bu- Hungarian Revolution. To which is added an Appen cattle, sheep, and deer are spread over the chanan, Botetourt County, they discovered a dix, containing the most important of the Addresses, immense lawns.

The Duke of Devonshire's place, at Chatsworth, is said to excel in magnificence any with two apartments. In the first they found of the kingdom.

The bulke of Devonshire's place, at Chatsworth, is said to excel in magnificence any with two apartments. In the first they found by Horace Greeley; in one elegant 12mo volume, with the kingdom. ed with it into her den. An hour afterwards loads per acre, are generally employed. It is other in the kingdom. The income of the some earthenware, and a large stone cross; steel portrait, uniform in size and style with "Headley's therefore, how intimately he is allied with that she came out, carrying the relics of the fly, best applied when it can be drawn out in the Duke is one million of dollars a year, and he is on the cross there was some carving, but it Josephine." Price \$1.25. said to spend it all. In the grounds about the was so much defaced by the hand of time, that to canvass for the above popular work. house are kept four hundred head of cattle, it was scarcely discernable. A number of almost every species of fruit and vegetables | skeleton seated on a large iron chest, with its A vast arboretum connected with the estab- back resting against the wall. On opening A vast arboretum connected with the estab- back resting against the wall. On opening lishment is designed to contain a sample of this chest they found it to contain gold coin, I had arrangements by which we have bound, and every tree that grows. There is also a glass perfectly smooth on one side, and a cross with will continue to bind, with each edition of the above conservatory, 387 feet in length, 112 in breadth, some characters on it on the other. The gold the AMERICAN ADVERTISER, A Reference-Work, 67 in hight, covered by seventy-six thousand in the chest by weight is worth seven hundred for Purchasers, containing the cards of merichants and

A report will soon be presented to the Im perial Geological Society of Vienna relative to the production of Gold in Austria. Aus tria produces the most gold of any European State. It amounts yearly to 7,500 marks, which mises a sum of 603,000 ducats. Much of this is obtained by the Gipseys by sand-washare two ways in which the gold is found-one is in the deposits of sand and soil; the other in the strata of ore. The latter is the most common method of finding it in Hungary and Siehenburgen. A famous place for finding it in Hungary, is near Weisskirchen, where, by the Convent of Slatiska, a piece of gold was found, weighing 3 of a mark, and worth 62 each year. ducats. The Gipseys are very clamsy in gold-

A Gibraltar letter from John E. Gowan, of Boston, contractor for raising the remains of the U.S. steamer Missouri, which took fire and sunk at Gibraltar in 1843, say that the work is going on successfully. By a series of submarine explosions he had deepened the water to such an extent that any vessel can now float over the wreck with perfect safety, although, when he arrived, there was not over two feet of water above various portions of ing them to the surface of the water.

Elder Knapp, while preaching recently in Rockford, Illinois, observed many of his con- Trigonometry and Conic Sections in the Winter, Mathe spring, when it was limed lightly, and sowed gregation sleeping. He stopped in his ser- matical Astronomy, Surveying, and Navigation in the mon, and requested the deacons to pass the Spring. chop, team, plow, dig, blast, &c., and can do and much more vigorous than the same kind contribution boxes, saying that he learned the three or four of them well. A first-rate black- of grain, sowed about the same time, on land society had not yet raised money enough to Geography Elementary Arithmetic, and Beginsmith, sawyer, carpenter or builder, who can considered much richer, and in better heart. pay for the new bell, adding that there were some there who he knew would like to pay for

> A melancholy accident occurred lately in Venice. The *Hercules* of a Circus *Troupe* performing there was in the habit of holding three men upon his shoulders, in the form of pyramid. One evening he unfortunately tripped, lost his balance, and the highest man of all fell violently to the stage, struck his head, and was instantly killed; the second \$1 50; in clabs, from 60 to 90 cents. was fatally injured in his breast, and a frightful panic ensued among the spectators. The have educated to the same profession.

Representations have been made by a cultivator in the Rhine Provinces, that he has in his garden a bulbous plant called the Russian Potato, four or five feet in hight, and yielding alty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed a third more sugar than the beet-root. It is under their care, by special direction from parents and of inestimable value to a region unfavorable guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. to the growth of the beet, and it is afforded at a much cheaper rate. Measures are taking

By far the greatest Plank Road project in this country, says The Detroit Tribune, is that from Milwaukie to Mackinac, through the Counties Saginaw, Midland, Gladwin, Clare, Missaukee Omena, Calkasca, Antrim, Charlevox and Sheboygan. The line of said road is some two hundred miles long, extending No 3-Authority for the Change of the Day of the through an unbroken wilderness.

The value of the taxable property of the Territory of Minnesota, returned by the Asthe last year. About 80,000 acres of land have been entered, in one form or another, at the Land Office during the same time.

The amount of specie manifested at the

The amount given by the King of Prussia to the support of the Protestant Bishopric in Jerusalem, amounts to upward of \$125,000, A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the (about £18,000,)out of which sum the actual Bishop receives his annual salary of \$4,200 (about £650.)

A poor old cooper, of Ollerton, Notts, says deposit of tuberculous matter, and thus sow earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, has, the seeds of consumption. This practice im- we are informed, by a late decision of the day Baptist General Conference. 24 pp. Pairs the natural taste and relish for food, les Court of Chancery, been declared entitled to Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton.

The Wetumpka (Ala.) Guard, in an article on the Penitentiary, says: " It is a fact that of

The Judiciary Committee of the Indiana roviding for an annual appropriation to aid

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> DeRnyter Institute. THE Academic Year commences the last Wednesday L in August, and closes the last Tuesday in June of

76 Nassau-st, New York.

Board of Instruction, Rev. J. R. IRISH, A. M., Principal. Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress Rev. J. W. MORTON, Assistants. Mr. O. B. IRISH, The Terms for 1851 and 1852 are as follows:-

The First commences Aug. 27 and closes Dec. 2.

There will be no vacation between the Terms, but there will be a recess of one week at the middle of the Second Term, and, at the option of the school, one of two days near the middle of each of the other Terms. In the common branches, and a few others, classes will be formed at the commencement of each Term, but machinery, such as wheels, cranks, shaft, and sary. Hence Chemistry, Physiology, and Intellectual the timbers of the sunken vessel. He has re- Philosophy, are assigned to the Fall Term; Philosophy, moved nearly all her machinery, and is now rapidly breaking the hull in pieces, and hoisting them to the surface of the water.

Astronomy, and Logic, to the Winter Term; and Bota ny, Geology, and Moral Science, to the Spring Term.

Latin, German, and French are commenced in the Fall 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,_ Higher Arithmetic, Advanced Grammar Compoition. Beginners in Algebra, and Higher Mathematics, Lauguages, Natural Sci-

EXTRAS. Chemical Experiments, Drawing, Oil Painting, Writing and Stationery, Vocal Music, Elementary, Advanced Class. Instrumental Music, Use of Organ or Piano. \$2 00 per quarter.

BOARD, in private families, per week, from \$1.25 to the Fall Term, and at the middle of the Winter Term. and continue seven weeks. The course will embrace victims were fathers of children whom they a thorough review of the common school branches, with daily lectures on "The Art of Teaching," Chemistry,

Physiology, Laws of Health, School Laws. &c., &c Tuition \$2 50. Students should not be furnished with unnecessary ocket-money, neither should minors be allowed to contract debts in the village. Either member of the Fac-

JAS. R. IRISH, Pres., Of the Board

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

Sabbath Tracts. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes

1. the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: o 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the

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No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp. Sabbath. 28 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History o

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. lo. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
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Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8-The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue.

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No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition

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

Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.
No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

The Society has also published the following works,

to which attention isinvited :--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 Sabbath, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp.
These tracts will be furnished to those wishing or one cent. Persons desiring them can have them STATISTICS OF LABOR IN PARIS.—The folthe one hundred and sixty now in the prison, forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their adlowing are a few facts lately pointed out by M. the use of liquor, and the habit of getting dress, with a remittance, to Gronge B. Utter, Corres Blanqui, in his last lecture on Political Econ- drunk, has been the cause, directly or indirect ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce at., New York.

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