MISTURE

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

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

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The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. THE SABBATH AND THE PASSOVER

In the articles of Mr. Begg, recently pub lished in the Recorder, there are some views which I think erroneous. A few months after I had embraced the seventh-day Sabbath a friend called my attention to Leviticus 23 15, 16, to prove that the Jews changed the Sabbath every year. His argument was that the fifteenth day of the first month (Nisan) was a Sabbath, and from it seven Sabbaths were numbered; and that as this fifteenth day of the month Nisan would from year to year occur on different days of the week, so the day of the Sabbath was changed from year to year. By a careful examination of the subject, I think I have obtained a correct un derstanding of the Sabbath's relation to this feast, and to this day have had no farther questions relative to such a change.

I agree with Mr. Begg concerning the type of the wave sheaf; and by this type I think it can be proved, that Christ must rise from the dead on the first day of the week. Mr. B. says, in his pampblet, page 99:-

"There were two kinds of first fruits; both related to the Passover, and dependent upon it. The first of these was offered the day following the Passover Sabbath, at the beginning of barley harvest; the second was seven tien days are Sabbaths because "no servile wheat harvest was completed. The first con- are called high days, still some explanation is nesisted of a sheaf of the first ripe barley; the second, of two baked loaves. There is, we believe, much significance in this. The first baths. Nothing is said in relation to any

says, page 89, that "this fifteenth day was month (Nisan) being the first, or beginning of necessarily a Sabbath," and that "there is no the year, leads also to the reflection, that God carrying out the spirit of this maxim, I do not possibility of denying" it. I admit that "this has hereby intimated that the closing scenes whether it was such independent of the week- season, when the whole Israel of God will be benevolent, their manners perfectly refined ly Sabbath. The fifteenth day of the first delivered from the bondage of sin and corrupmonth will occasionally fall on the weekly tion. The first day of the week corresponds Sabbath; and such, I have no doubt, was the also with the first day of the creation; and as case at the time of the crucifixion.

necessary thus to insist upon the fact that bath, the rest that remains for the people of these holy convocation days were as truly God, will commence at this same time. God Sabbaths as those of weekly recurrence." But why say necessary? Why not bring a "thus saith the Lord?"

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, concerning the feasts of the Lord, which we shall proclaim to be holy convocations, even these are my feasts. Six days shall work be done; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of rest, an holy convocation; ye shall do no work therein; it is the Sabbath of the Lord in all your dwellings. These are the feasts of the Lord, even holy convocations, which ye shall proclaim in their seasons. In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the Lord's passover. And on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavwork therein." Leviticus 23, 1—8.

Here, then, are two "convocation days," the fifteenth and the twenty-first, and also one weekly Sabbath, included in this "feast of seven days." But God did not say to Moses, Tell the children of Israel that these "convocation days" are "Sabbaths." He distinctly ames "the Sabbath" first, and He has so ordered this feast, that it "necessarily" includes one weekly Sabbath, and only one According to Mr. B.'s argument, I think he cannot escape the conclusion of my friend, however absurd, viz. that "the weekly Sabbath was changed every year." For the first month (and consequently all the rest) is governed by the ripening harvest and the moon; therefore the passover could not fall on the same day of the week every year, or even keeping up the hair, both on the back and on two years successively. Tradition, it is true, the side of the head. Their caps are decked presents us with some very plausible justifica- with artificial flowers; their bonnets carry tion of Mr. B.'s opinions; but I cannot allow tradition to supplant the Word of God; and as God has not called either the first or the seventh day of the feast of unleavened bread chains with gold watches are slung about the Sakbath." I do not believe that it is right to call them so. Furthermore, if they are Sabbaths." God has not designated from which to number the fifty days spoken of in verse 16, and the Israelites would be left to make their own selection, which does not accord with the particular manner in which God by Moses specifies all the transactions of spare no pains in washing, dressing, and adorn-

The feast of the wave loaves will. I think, The sleeves of their coats are worn tight, to help in making God's intention more plain. keep out the cold. As perspiration is very Here ere "seven Sabbaths." Are they weekly Sabbaths 7/ Why has Mr. B. so often reiterated that the deast "Sabbath" was "not the weekly Sabbath," and yet omitted to notice Dragon's Saliva!" They carry beautiful these "seven Sabbaths," although he has quoted them himself? Page 98. Lest a purses. Their hats are of beaver, their shoes mistake might occur in numbering seven Sabbaths ! days! are commanded fifty days; to on the morrow after the seventh Sabbath. And this fiftieth day is also a holy convocation

the morrow after the seventh Sabbath." Now, as the passover does not fall on the same day of the week every year, so fifty days from the second day of the passover must necessarily be subject to the same change of day—a hypothesis which, I think, is not sustained by the Word of God.

I have no fear that any advantage can be taken from God's regulation of the Passover feast, as giving a license to change the Sabbath in any wise; and so far as I can see, from comparing scripture with scripture, the evidence is fairly in favor of the weekly Sabbath, which is included in the feast of unleavened bread, being the feast Sabbath, and the must numbered. The harmony of these two connected feasts, the seven Sabbaths, and the fifty days, requires that it should be so. Thus the wave sheaf would always be presented on the first day of the week, "the morrow after the Sabbath," and the "wave loaves," fifty days after, would also be presented on the the seventh Sabbath."

I view this subject as of some importance because a correct understanding of it will, think, help much in clearing away some of the difficulties that occur in the New Testament in connection with Christ's resurrection. If, however, as Mr. B. intimates, the convocaweeks thereafter, when the whole even of the work" shall be done in them, or because they cessary regarding the seven intervening Sabrepresents 'Christ, the first fruits of them that | change to accommodate those seven; and occasionally these "convocation days" must ne-This is as I understand it. But Mr. B. cessarily fall on the weekly Sabbath. This give us grace to live in readiness for it.

A CHINAMAN ON THE ENGLISH.

The Queen—The Women—The Mea—Merchants-ciety—Meals—Miscellaucous.

The faces of the fair sex (for shading which they wear gauze veils of the finest texture) are as delicate as the hibiscus flower; and as I have watched them sitting side by side in the same carriage, I could not help remarking, how like the sweet violet they looked. Their eyes, having the blue tint of the waters of autumn, are charming beyond description; and their waists are squeezed as tight and must eat unleavened bread. In the first day thin as a willow branch. What perhaps caught haved, and the sweetest harmony prevails in ye shall have an holy convocation; ye shall do my fancy most, was the sight of elegantlyno servile work therein. In the seventh .day dressed young ladies, with pearl white necks, is an holy convocation; ye shall do no servile and tight-laced waists. Nothing can possibly be so enchanting as to see ladies that compress themselves into taper-forms of the most exquisite shape, the like of which I have never seen before. In their splendid carriages, (which are generally drawn by a pair of horses, each with a diamond spot of white hair upon its snout,) ladies and gentlemen sit together; but as for the ladies who grace these bloom of the spring flowers-their eye-brows are of a delicate outline, resembling that of hills looming in the distant horizon—the color of their eyes is of the most charming bluecool as the autumnal waters.

The elegant dresses they wear are often made of watered silk, that looks like a collection of fibres from some cerrus-cloud. In the cold weather they are in the habit of putting variegated fur tippets and boas around the neck. Tortoise-shell combs are used for plumes of brilliant flowers; and caps and bonnets alike are trimmed with beautiful silk ribbons. When they go out for a walk, fine silken bags dangle from their arms, coral neck, they carry open parasols of the shape of the full moon, their robes are gay as the rainbow, and as they pass and repass you while you stand at your door, the pretty you of the sweet notes of the thrush.

As to the men, they have prominent noses bushy eye-brows, and frizzly hair. They ing their persons. Their under-garments are much disliked, scented oils, or waters, are repute among us under the name of "the pieces of gold and silver money in elegant clothwitinging side of this primitivalities

The British are an enterprising people. Most of their merchants are men of large

the refinement in customs and manners of the you will not often see a servant boy following practical sermon, which could not well be got nation. Of the idle tales and silly vagaries behind, but more frequently a dog, or perhaps rid of by any one that heard it. As the minof the Buddhist and Taouist religions, they a pet cur, with a bell round his neck. Ladies ister arrived at his home very late in the know nothing, because they derive all their and gentlemen, when they walk out together, week, and had not time to prepare two serprinciples of true morality from its true source generally walk arm in arm. Go out at what mous for the Sabbath, he delivered in the -the Supreme Being. They do not even of hour you choose, and you may, if you like, evening, entirely from memory, substantially fer sacrifices to the manes of their departed mount some finely equipped coach; or, if you the same sermon he had heard from J ancestors; but the whole nation are to a man are about to take a jaunt into the country, the On going his round among his friends on the worshipers of the God of Heaven. Him they coach-guard blows his horn to warn you of the Monday morning, he found his people in a adore with all sincerity of heart. Hence their hour for starting. In lodging any money at state of excitement such as he had never intercourse in society is marked by pure in- a banker's office, you receive a note or bill to witnessed before. Every one contended that tegrity and unmixed kindness. The worship the amount thereof. The gray-goose quill he had been personal, and every man conof God they observe in their families. Thus, is used for writing the running hand, and tended that the preacher meant him. The for instance, in the morning the entire house when a letter is written and folded, it is sealed pastor got through for the time as quietly as hold meet to unbosom their hearts, thoughts, with wax. For his leisure moments, each one he could, suspecting how the matter would and affections, in solemn worship and prayer has at hand what suits his taste, a musical in- end. In a few days his church met on their to the God of all. In this act, too, their love to the human race shines forth very remarks- are great readers, or while their spare mo- portunity of stating the whole of the facts, and one from which the seven following Sabbaths bly, inasmuch as, during this service also, they earnestly desire that good will and benevo- pretty, delicate needle. The gentlemen are as delivered by J-, "reported for the lence may extend throughout the whole world, fond of amusing themselves at cricket, which Pulpit," a London publication devoted to ser-In praying, they do not pray that they them is played either out of town or on a fine lawn, selves may obtain any selfish ends, such as fame or gain. Bearing in mind that the instructions of the ancient sages should be observed, they suffer no low and selfish thought at such a time to disturb their minds; but, you was it that mortified me? It was, that man with whom he had recently become achaving finished perusing a portion of God's I was not able to speak one word of their quainted, and who had delivered a sermon same corresponding day, "the morrow after Holy Word, they all together prostrate them- language. A consciousness of this defect which had greatly charmed him. In the evenselves before Him and implore, with all ferwor, that the gospel may spread far and wide, until it shall reach every spot on this habitable shame. globe. For the public worship of God, they have chapels or churches, to each of which a minister is appointed, who conducts the services and preaches to the congregations. Nor are their preachers of the gospel reluctant to go to the most forbidding wilds of foreign countries, if they can but fulfil the objects of their sacred calling in those places.

Among charitable institutions, the English support Medical Dispensaries and Public Hospitals, where they cure lingering diseases, without the use of those tedious and ineffective prescriptions that are in vogue among the people of this Middle Kingdom.

The English seem to delight in the golden rule-"Love thy neighbor as thyself;" and in them. As far as came under my observation, and their usual deportment, while it is kind and bland, bespeaks the deepest sincerity.

Hosts and guests are exceedingly polite to each other, and, both in meeting and parting, all God's works are complete and perfect, we heartily shake hands; while relations, in token On page 89, Mr. B. says, "It is therefore may reasonably conclude, that the great Sab- of deep affection, exchange the kiss of friend-When strangers meet, the intercourse free from rude speeches. Sometimes, as a mark of attention, they may treat you to a glass of wine, sometimes a cup of tea. The writer of these notes, although a visitor from a distant country, and a man of no merit whatever, was nevertheless entertained with great hospitality, every where met with much respect, and, no matter into what company he went, eager inquiries were put to him regarding China and her customs. Many a gay lady has made tea for the China stranger, and of ten, often, have young maidens brought their siring to benefit his neighboring brother, said albums to him that he might write a line or two of Chinese for them.

In their social intercourse, respect for the female sex is one feature that I could not help observing as being very prominent, and most likely inherited by them from antiquity. Their young children are well educated and well bebers group around the firside, there is no squabbling, no wrangling, but all is order. quiet, peace.

When they take their meals, the whole fa mily sit at one and the same table. The breakfast is served in an elegant service of plate sonal friend of Thorpe sent him a handsomesonal friend of Thorpe sent him a handsomeopened a new field of usefulness, and in spite
Governo
Go rives, (the lateness of which depends on the rank of the guest,) each lady, leaning on the Saurin, as he thought the old copy must be arm of a gentleman, is conducted to the dining carriages, their beauteous hue surpasses the room. The festive board is decorated with flowers of the most exquisite hue, and fruits he had been greatly profited by the labors of tracts from the ample satchel of his interpreter. of every variety. Spoons, instead of chop- the best preacher which France had ever pro- He also stood in the zayat by the wayside, assticks, are set out to eat rice with-rice as white as snow. Their table-knives glitter and their whole deportment is as calm and like the hoar-frost, and have edges sharp enough to mince the toughest meat. When the dishes have all been laid out, and before even a spoon or knife is touched, thanks are first offered up to the Ruler of all for the bounties of His Providence. Soup in a tureen is generally the first dish; after which the several standard dishes come in succession. Instead of rice being as with us, their staple food. they take beef and mutton, (cooked not with firewood, but with coal.) Ask for what spice little thinking of what the result was to be. you like to stimulate your appetite with, and it is at once handed you. Various wines too, the sweet hight J—, who was at that time exceeding flavor of which fills the banquet room, are served out in abundance.

the most delicious tea made in silver tea-pots, and the silver tray go round the room laden with snow-white sugar, rich cream, sweet sounds of their tittering and talking remind cakes, and pearly butter, I could not lose sight drive dull care away!

ing outside, and, on hearing the call, quietly into J—'s face to see how it took!
walks in: At weddings, the reigning color is
white; at funersls, black. In using the door—'s that has been stolen from him; indeed, of leather, and their clothes of fine black knocker, there seems to be something like the we have heard him say, that in traveling he capital, and being fearless of danger, as well a servant only one with the a visitor comes to said sometimes mardering one of his own a regardless of distance, they travel far off pay: a call, it is customary to send up a nest printed sermons; and once introduced himself day, and would, according to Mr. B. according

strument or a book. The ladies at such times general business, and the pastor took an opments away in working embroidery with a and is really well worth looking at.

In conclusion, now, reader, amidst all the wonders, attentions, and enjoyments which I found among the English people, what think greatly annoyed me at the time, and the re- ing of the day, the young supply delivered the miniscence thereof still makes me feel no little sermon he had, before preached in the pre-

From the Christian Watchman and Reflector. STOLEN SERMONS.

The history of preaching in Europe and America would contain a very curious chapter relating to what have been really, or in reputation, stolen compositions delivered from the the city till Mr. J-returned, and some expulpit. Two or three cases of this kind now occur to our recollection.

tol, Eng., a very able and popular preacher the Rev. William Thorpe. Commanding in and added, very significantly, "It is quite true person and manner, with a voice blending the there was stealing in the case; but my friend peal of the thunder with the softness of the did not steal it from me, but I stole it from zephyr, and with a pathos and unction, which him. I heard him preach it; it did me good; in his best seasons were almost unrivaled, he I thought it exactly adapted for you, and so I brought out his powers, could make a better needed it, and gave it to you again. If blame sermon; but he was naturally indolent, and rests any where, it is with your pastor, and ples. When an eclipse is about to take place, having a most extraordinary memory, he never made a secret of the fact that not a few of his sermons were composed by others. The practice placed him, sometimes, in an awkward position, which, however, he occasionally turned to good account. His week even ing sermons were generally extempore, and cost him but half an hour's thought in his is most respectful, and the conversation vestry, which he usually reached so long before the commencement of the service. One admired the sermon, and then went into the tions. pulpit and delivered it. His hearers were delighted, and went almost in crowds into the vestry to express their gratification. The worthy pastor, wishing perhaps to test the sincerity of these compliments, and no doubt deto his people, "O yes, the sermon you have earnest, active, fearless sort of a man, and yet heard to-night was a good sermon, a very not particularly gifted with any thing except good sermon; but do not thank me for it, it is the life-giving influences of the Holy Spirit. none of mine; there it lies printed on the In his regiment he was a sort of dissenting table, pay your shillings, and take home the chaplain; in the little English church he was copies, and so refresh your memories, and the first in every good word and work; and send a few loaves of bread to the family of its in the prison and hospital he was like a min-

> When Mr. Thorpe was settled in London, before he removed to Bristol, he preached from memory the whole six volumes of Saurin's sermons, on successive Sabbath evenings. When he had reached the end, the late ly bound copy of Saurin, with a note kindly of jeers, reproaches, and expostulations, he enhoping that his friend would accept a copy of worn out. Thorpe most pleasantly accept lish, he went up the street and down, preached the present, and told Bagster that he hoped ing the gospel to all he met, and distributing Lord of lards duced. There lived in Thrope's days, and we hope

> yet lives, in a city ten or twelve miles from the day. He and Thorpe had been engaged proprietors of the shaven crown and yellow Rock of Ages, to preach on occasion of the dedication of a robe. new church, and traveled a great part of the journey on the day preceding together. On the way, Thorpe acknowledged that he had the great missionary work. made no preparation for the service, and indeed was not even provided with a text. For this his companion severely blamed him, Arrived at the end of their journey, they were ly careful of his delivery, awoke, and suppos-

following rule: A lady taps gently; a gentle- has sometimes gone into a strange church, man gives a decided and repeated knock; and had an opportunity of listening to a the postman makes two loud-rapped strokes; stranger of another denomination, delivering

laid on the table a printed copy of the sermon

One fact more, and we will relieve the attention of the reader. It relates to Jhimself. One Lord's day he was absent from his pulpit, which was occupied by a young sence of their pastor. The people did not conceal their displeasure that he had stolen a sermon from their pastor, who had preached it to them verbatim only on the preceding Lord's day evening. The young minister asserted his innocence, but no one believed him. He did not feel himself at liberty to state the facts of the case, but determined not to leave planation could be given. On the following Lord's day he adverted in his pulpit to the Some twenty years ago, there lived at Bris- circumstance of the sermon from the same pulpit on two successive Sabbath evenings.

not with your visitor."

THE MOST EFFICIENT MISSIONARIES.

BY MRS. EMILY C. JUDSON.

with regard to the qualifications most desira- and not anticipating the event, was aroused ble in a missionary, care must be taken that and, I will acknowledge, also a little alarmed. the "tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin," at the sudden bursting forth of all the horrid Wednesday evening, on his arrival at church, do not occupy too prominent a position, to noises described above; and I can testify that, he found on the table some fifty copies of a the detriment of the weightier matters together with the lurid light of the partially printed sermon, sent by a poor neighboring of the law." Devotion to Christ and love obscured sun, it was sufficiently tetrifying. minister for sale. Thorpe sat down, read and to man are, after all, the great qualifica. But we were soon needed in the school room,

Peninsular wars, and brought away a French love-token, in the shape of an honorable scar. from the battle of Salamanca. He was an author." We need not add, the sermons were istering angel, until forbidden by his superior to degrade his office by familiar intercourse with the common soldiers; and then he submissively took his stand in the doorway, and read and preached the gospel to the sick and the friendless within. Thus much for his own countrymen—but that was not all. His association with the American missionaries Emanuel, tered upon it manfully. By the help of a Burmese Christian, who had been taught the English, he went up the street and down, preachsailing every passer by; he entered the lowly doors of the lowliest natives; and in the monasteries he boldly opposed his own com-Bristol, one of the most popular preachers of mission to the lofty pretensions of the proud

> Now, that is the sort of man, whatever his other qualifications may be, most needed in

EARNEST PRAYER ANSWERED.

It was on a very cold evening, some years since, when a number of young men and women started for the neighboring village of -, in one of the Middle States, on a sleighing party, in high glee for the dance and ening Thorpe to be asleep, he carefully repeat- tertainment. A mother sat sad by the hearth, At their evening parties, as I have watched ed aloud the sermon he had to deliver in the as her beloved daughter and sons jumped with stile, four to six inches long, and sharp pointmorning. Thrope lay and heard it, admired joyous step into the sleigh, and soon the sound it, and formed his plans respecting it. When of the whip and bells were no longer heard table is needed, the leaf being supported on they arose, he entreated J to exchange in the distance. She proposed to their father the middle finger of the left hand, and hept services with him, chiefly pleading that, he (who was looked upon as a patriarch in Is: steady with the thumb and forefinger The of the ladies before me. They looked like did not feel quite comfortable at the idea of rael) to put the horse to the sleigh, and to go right hand does not, as with us, move along the fairies of the most lovely figure, flitting and following the finished sermon that, no doubt, to her brother's house, and spend the evegliding along before my eyes. And yet these J would deliver in the morning, besides ning in united prayer with his wife and himwere not airy phantoms, or cloud-wrapped which, by far the largest congregation would self for their children. He denied her not, nymphs, created by some magic art. They be in attendance in the evening. The bais but took her there at great risk of their lives, t; their outer, short, and open in front. Were living realities; and one cup of tea, took; J____, the unsuspecting J____, gave between one and two miles, through the deep easy by long practice, that one often sees a up, and when he went to church it was to snow-drifts. The evening was spent in pray. Hindoo writing as he walks the street. As listen to his own sermon, prepared with so er and supplication, and this devoted couple this species of penmanship is but a kind of much care for the couple. under auspices so propitious, was enough to up, and when he went to church it was to snow-drifts. The evening was spent in pray-The usual hour for getting up in the morn- much care for the evening! And what add- returned again to their home, at a late hour of faint engraving, the strokes of which are ining is five o'dlock, and for going to bed at ed to his mortification was, that whenever the night. A few months after this, their distinct, they make the character legible by of flavor) can vie with what is of the highest night, eleven. When they want to call a ser. Thorpe had delivered one of the finest pass prayers were fully answered, even beyond besmearing the leaf with an ink like and vant, they ring a bell. The attendant is wait- ages, he would pause for a moment to look their highest expectations, nearly every mem. A letter is generally finished on a magistical, ber of these two families became the subjects which is then enveloped in a second, whereon of Divine grace. It was the commencement is written the address. In communicating of a powerful revival of religion in that region the decease of a relative the custon is to singe in fault bere. Wifen a mayringo lo

prepared for you: "but their children are still yerse when he writes to a superior and living, a number of whom are in the ministry.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

Earth, of man the bounteaus mother, He who best would aid a brother, and

Shares with him these gifts divise. Many a power within her bosom. Noiseless, hidden, works beneath; Hence are seed, and leaf, and blossom Gulden ear and clustered wreath,

These to swell in strength and beauty, Is the royal task of man; Man's a king, his throne is duty, Since his work on earth began.

Bud and harvest, bloom and vintage, These, like man, are fruits of earth; Stamped in clay, a heavenly mentage, All from dust receive their birth.

Barn and mill, and wine-vat's treasures, Earthly goods for earthly lives. These are nature's ancient pleasures, (3)
These her child from her derives.

What the dream, but vain rebelling, Tis our stored and ample livelling, hvon 'Tis from it the skies we see. Wind and frost, and hour and season. Land and water, sun and shade, Work with these, as bide thy reason,

For thy work thy toil to aid. Sow thy seed, and reap in gladness; Man himself is all a seed; Hope and hardship, joy and sadness, 131 & Show the plant to ripeness lead. [Stirling.

IDOLATRY IN CHINA.

The god of wealth is worshiped throughout China; and when we recollect that # covetousness is idolatry," we fear that multitudes in our own country fall under, the same condemnation. Mr. Loomis says: "There is a god of cooks, found in the kitchen :" and he speaks of "a god of the threshold." There are gods of the land and grain, worshiped by farmers; and "the god of the earth" is worshiped by all. So numerous are the idol gods of China, that one work, which purports to give a complete history of them, makes twenty-two volumes, 8 vo !... An uncouth, imaginary being, called Lung, or the Dragon, is supposed to have great influence, and is genwas every where popular. No man, when he preached it; my brother thought that you gods also, though they have few altars or temerally worshiped. The sun and the moon are

and children, the clangor of gongs and brazen vessels, and the report of fire-arms and powder-crackers." Great consternation seizes all classes of people. Mr. Loomis describes the scene of such an occurrence: "I was sit-Among the various opinions which prevail ting in my study at the time it commenced, and we found there a strange scene of con-Some seven or eight years ago, there came fusion, boisterous lamentation, with quaking Maulmain a fine old British officer, who and pale affright. One poor little girl did not had, in the dawn of his career, served in the recover from her alarm during the whole day. They were taken out to view the sun while the moon was passing over its disk, with the help of smoked glass, and the phenomenon was explained to them." [N. Y. Observer.

ALPHABETICAL NAMES OF CHRIST.

The list below, (says the Presbyterian Record.) is perfect with the exception of the letter X. There are very few words in the English language beginning with that letter. and they are principally derived from the

1st John 2: 1. Bright & morning star, Rev. 22: 16. Isa. 9:6. Rom. 11: 26. Isa. 7:14. Prov. 18: 24. Matt. 2: 6. 1st Tim. 1 : 1::::: Isa. 59 : 16. Isa. 12:2. Jehovah. Rev. 17: 14. Rev. 17: 14 deirro Matt. 12: 38. Matt. 2:22. 1st John 4:9. Isa. 9: 6. Prince of Peace, 1st Cor. 15: 45. Isa. (marg.) 26: 4. John 4: 42. John 3:2. Teacher, Unspeakable Gift. 2d Cor. 9: 15. John 15: 1. Isa. 9: 6:X Duning Wonderful,

A HINDOO LETTER.

Young Hart,

Sol. Songe 2: 9. init

Zech. 4: 6.

In external appearance and construction of expressions, a Hindoo letter is worth of inotice. It is written on a palm leaf, with an iron surface, but after finishing a few words, the writer fixes the point of the iron in the last letter, and pushes the leaf from right to left, so that he may finish his line. This becomes so the point of the leaf upon which the afflicting These fathers and mothers have gone home news is written. When a superior writes to to receive the blessed plandit, ff Well done; in inferior, he puts his own name before that faithful servants, inherit the kingdom which is of the person to whom he writes, and the re-

and Dr. Whitman, with their wives, were the tude, that Sabbath-keeping followers of Christ ant Church.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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THE CORRUPTION OF MAN'S NATUR NO EXCUSE FOR SIN.

From the time of the first transgression, has been the practice of man to charge the blame of his evil doings upon some one be sides himself. Accused of a particular fault he attempts to justify himself from the circumcommitting it; or, if no better apology offers, he finds one in the native corruption of his heart, for which (as he supposes) he is no more responsible than he is for the color of his skin, or the shape of his leg. He talks as if his depraved disposition were chargeable to God, and, in no sense, chargeable to himself; and of the indulgence of a vicious appetite, he speaks as if it were as necessary as it is for a thirsty man to drink, or for a hungry person to eat. In short, he regards himself as the subject of misfortune rather than of guilt, and therefore easily persuades himself, that i would be unjust in God to sentence him to an greater punishment than the afflictions which inevitably attend his unfortunate condition in this world.

For argument's sake, let it be granted, tha man is not responsible for the original corrup tion of his nature. Does that excuse him What though, by reason of his corruption, he is turned away from God, and his whole in ward being is determined to self, as an ulti mate end of living? Does that compel him to specific forms of transgression? Because he has no disposition to seek God's glory, must be therefore commit murder? Because he cannot find it in his heart to delight in God, must he therefore debauch his neighbor's wife? Certainly, for such specific forms of sin the original corruption of the heart constitutes no excuse. It might as well be pretended, that, because a piece of ground is unfitted for the production of wholesome fruits, the owner may use it for the cultivation of what tends only to pestilence and death.

If sinners, instead of speculating upon their original corruption, for the purpose of finding seriously inquire whether there is not some remedy for it, they would act much more rasincere when, instead of inquiring after a reit an apology for their wickedness. Their great guilt consists in resting satisfied with such corruption.

terity, the act on his part was sinful, and Goddis every where felt. will hold him responsible for it. But if you, a child of Adam, give evidence by every voluntary act, that you are well satisfied to have willingly accept. Thus far, not a single act, on your part, has given proof of any disposition to reject it. You never will, you never can, furnish such proof by any act except faith in corruption is found.

which some particular form of transgression

28. We have had the pleasure recently of even to insist upon the practical application announcing interesting revivals of religion in of those texts of Scripture which require the news. The church at Adams, N. Y., has en- same time, we must be permitted to express joyed a pleasant season during the winter, un- the opinion, that the church is most likely to Westerly, R. I. The number of baptisms we that he is called of God to preach the gospel and commits himself before the world by dick writes us that the Church in Hartsville, going about that work, he is not very likely to haptised and united with the Hartsville duty to urge him forward. And it is Octional at the time of his writing, on the 12th difficult for us to conceive of such an one inst. Collects were expected soon to follow abandoning his position on the score of inade-Christ in this ordinance.

their own act.

THE "FOREKNOWLEDGE" DISCUSSION To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-From the Recorder of March 18th, I am

given to understand that the space occupied by me in its columns is more than properly belongs to me, and perhaps could be better prefer secular business to the glorious work employed. I presume that such is the fact. And although there are some important points suggested in the last two articles of Bro Brown, which seem to require attention, vel would rather they would pass unreplied to. the button in order to induce them to hear that paper; one an advertisement of a miniswhat I have to say. I hope to be able, in the etances in which he was placed at the time of future, to abstain from any ungenerous demand for space in the columns of the Recorder, or upon the attention of its readers. For whatever may have been said during the course of Presbyterian ministers in Georgia, "only the discussion thus far, inconsistent with the rules of debate and Christian courtesy, I earnestly ask pardon. N. V. Hull.

ALFRED CENTER, March 18, 1852.

door against our brother. All we intended was to bring the controversy within such limits Now, if we are not sadly mistaken, he has not as would be regarded by our readers as not told us his real want. Certainly he does not an unreasonable tax upon their patience. We think of teaching for health, or pleasure, o are satisfied, that the majority of them have no taste for metaphysical discussions; and from intimations repeatedly given from different sources, it was apparent, that we were re- and others who have been looking for similar garded as being engaged in uprofitable speculations. The writer of these remarks is, himself, of a different mind altogether, and would be glad to have the subject agitated among our people, till it was thoroughly understood. Of course he cannot make others view the subject as he does. But we say again, that if our brother feels that justice has not been done him, or that the cause of truth requires some farther elucidation of his views, the door is open. Only be as concise, and pointed, as

THE WANT OF MINISTERS.

Scarcely a week passes that we are not asked where an unemployed Seventh-day Baptist minister can be found to supply some destitute church. This circumstance has led us And now, as in former years, out goes a reanxiously to consider the present condition of our churches with respect to ministerial aid, and also the location and occupation of those us. The result is far from encouraging.

There are now sixty-eight churches contionally. When a man finds himself in an nected with our six Associations, and three undesirable situation, his first aim, always, is which are not so connected. In these church- with them? You churches who have prayed his authority, but declares his determination of our way of living and employment; in to extricate himself from it. How he became es, sixty-one ordained ministers and sixteen for them, and who have it in your power now to resist the new decree. In the hope, per- some instances, as I know, losing good situainvolved in it, or whether his being involved licentiates hold their membership. The licenin it constitutes any justification for certain tiates are for the most part engaged in secular practices which have grown out of it, is not occupations, and have no intention of immethe main question with him. Even if he diately going forward to ordination. Of the should, upon the most careful review, find ordained ministers, perhaps twenty are giving that he was not at all to blame, the very fact | themselves principally to the work of the that it is an undesirable situation, rouses ministry; while the remainder are comall his energies to the work of delivering | bining ministerial labor with labor on the farm, himself. The poor slave is involved in his in the work-shop, or in the school-room—a degradation by no fault of his own; but is he combination which, in nine cases out of ten, therefore contented to remain in slavery? proves fatal to extensive ministerial usefulness. The chance of escape being afforded, he Now, when destitute churches begin to look seizes it with avidity. And since it is the about for ministers to supply them, they do universal practice of man to seek deliverance not, on the one hand, want to call ministers from any condition which renders him uneasy, who are already usefully employed; nor do we may safely conclude that sinners are not they, on the other hand, want to call men who have become involved and tied up to their medy for their corruption, they seek to make present location by the purchase of houses and lands, or other facilities for the transaction of secular business and the making of money. Hence there is great difficulty in se-If Adam entailed corruption upon his post curing supplies, and the want of ministers

This state of things is acknowledged by all to be bad-very bad. It is bad for the churches to be unable to supply themselves with acit entailed upon you, then God holds you re- ceptable preachers; and it is bad for the preachsponsible. The legacy is one which you ers to be (or to feel that they are) under the necessity of pursuing some secular business to earn bread for themselves and their families. while the gospel field around them is white already for the harvest, and laborers are manithe second Adam, the Lord from heaven; for | festly needed. But this state of things is likely it is in him only that the remedy for man's to continue until there is a radical change some where. Either the churches must come up to There is no doubt, that sinners are well their duty in giving adequate support to the satisfied with that deprayed disposition which ministry; or, the ministry must resolve to toil is theirs by reason of their connection with on in the Master's vineyard unsupported; or, the first Adam. It is their predominant dis-things must go on after the present miserable position: and as two predominant dispositions rate. Which of these will we choose? To buildings, and the destruction of all his procannot exist in the same person at the same go on at the present rate is almost certain time, whatever dissatisfaction they may think | death. To expect the ministry to toil faiththey feel, on some fitful occasions, amounts to fully and constantly in their spiritual calling nothing. Indeed, apart from the influence of while no provision is made for their temporal divine grace, it is doubtful whether they ever support, is unreasonable. For the churches feel any disquiet on account of their depravity to do their part in supporting the ministry, is itself, though they may occasionally be smit- their most reasonable duty, as it is their best ten with remorse, in view of the ascendancy policy, and should be their highest pleasure

Sometimes, in talking with the apologists for has gained over them. As they are well penurious churches, we have heard the blame satisfied to accept the legacy entailed upon of the existing state of things charged upon them by the first transgressor, they are quite the ministers. If the ministers would only peras guilty as if they had, each one of them se- severe, we are told, the churches would sooner parately, been placed in Adam's circumstanc- or later come up to the work; but their want es, and from that state of uprightness fell by of perseverance leads to the sad results we has been arrested and lodged in prison. Two now see. No doubt some blame attaches to pious soldiers have been put under arrest for the ministers in this respect. Very few men REVIVALS IN SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH- like to plead for themselves in such a case, or several Seventh-day Baptist Churches. There | church to supply with carnal things those who der the labors of Eld. Alfred B. Burdick, of be in fault here. When a man really feels Allegany Co. N. Y., has been blessed with a draw back from it, if properly encouraged. revival in the progress of which forty have His standing in community and his pride been hopefully converted. Eighteen had been of consistency combine with his sense of

such inadequacy as to involve the church in blame. We wish, at any rate, that the churches could be induced to do what most of them admit to be their duty, and then let us see if two-thirds of the ministers will to which they profess to have been called.

-But we took up our pen to introduce of the Southern Presbyterian. After referthan to hold the readers of the Recorder by ring to two things which he had lately seen in God, sanctify the Seventh Day as His; while ter of the Gospel, who wished a situation as teacher, in a place where he might also be useful as a minister; the other a statement that of 70 seven receive an adequate support;" he says

"Want of Ministers!" We hear the same cry from north, south, east and west. But who wants them? The Church. And what will she do with them? Fill up vacancies, We certainly had no intention to shut the and send them out into that "Great West" of which we hear so much, is the reply. But here is a good brother advertising for a school. the trial of his patience. A living is doubt if this should be the case, why not take him, situations, whose souls yearn to preach Christ ences of the ministry, by the blessing of God to become ministers themselves, instead of imbibing a disgust for the hely office from the

> He would send forth laborers into His harvest. What a delightful time you have had! How did your hearts burn within you! Surely a blessing is near. So much unity of feeling so much fervor of spirit, indicate that glorious events are at hand. And lo! here it comes. Just what we expected from such a meeting. port that sends a thrill of joy through many a heart, and causes even the angels to strike a new and loftier note of praise. "Ten young men have been hopefully converted, and are put the question directly. What will you do energies to the cultivation of this great moral vineyard—what will you do with them? Do you hesitate? Stand aside, and let the past answer. We will take nine of them and place them on farms, in school-houses, or send them out on agencies as we have an opportunity, the Lord on the seventh. For the other one we will contrive some plan to get a support. has sent them to you—sent them with messages of peace, of love to your families. And now when they come-come, as you acknowlthe moment they begin to preach, and tie a mill-stone of cares about their necks, and cast them into the great sea of trouble, to "sink or swim, live or die," as best they can? What then, we ask again, will you do with them, with those young men who are now in a God converted in answer to your prayers last year and the year before; who will soon say to you, "Here are we, send us"? Will you treat them in the same manner? Beware! His church: He watches over His ministers. So then, and when the Concert of Prayer arrives, think of these things. It will do you no harm; it may do you good. And when you pray for men, consecrate the means for their support. Let your prayers and your alms come up together before God, and the days of your mourning for the "want of ministers"

MISSIONS IN CAFFRELAND.—The missions among the Caffres have suffered sadly from the war now in progress. Mr. Read, a missionary at Kat River, who had been prosecuting his work for more than fifty years, was compelled to witness the burning of all his perty. Mr. Read gives a mournful list of the various mission stations which have been abandoned, and for the most part entirely destroyed. The list comprises six principal stations, belonging to the London Missionary Society, viz:-

1. Philipton, with its thirteen out-stations. 2. Tidmanton. 3. Freemanton. 4. Theopolis. 5. Peelton. 6. Knapp's Hope.

EVIL TOKENS IN FRANCE.—A late munication from Dr. Devan shows that the French authorities are more than ever openly hostile to evangelical effort. A colporteur dent to administer immediately, under the tion for itinerancy. These may be but the plications had to be refused. J. A. BEGG. beginning of sorrows.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—At the Monthly Meeting of the Methodist Mission Board, last week, it was resolved to erect a church at Fuh Chau, in China, where the Board have a prom ising missionary station, funds nearly adequate having been subscribed for that special purpose. Nine additional missionaries were dequate support, when in fact there has been no General Conference in May.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Sunday among its Advocates-Affairs in the East GLASGOW, March 5th, 1852. We have often occasion to note how little

the authority of Sunday, as a day of rest, is felt among those who profess to regard that authority as supreme. Its observance is en an extract from an article by a correspondent forced, so far as human power can, upon those who, in loving obedience to a wise and Holy those who exercise that authority in behalf of a human institution, themselves often practi cally show that their respect for Sunday extends no farther than their own convenience Human-law makers are the breakers of the laws of their own making and maintaining. Acts of Parliament compel cessation of work on Sunday in this country; but when we late ly lost our Prime Minister, Earl Derby, hi eminently Protestant" successor, met Hen Majesty on Sunday, 22d ultimo, in the middle of the day, to consult her wishes on the subject, as afterwards avowed by himself in Par liament. Three weeks previously, 200 mechanics were employed on Sunday, from 10 less what he wants, and he is seeking a school o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, in preonly as a means for attaining this object. Now, I paring the new Houses of Parliament for the accommodation of the Members. Among the operations which had to be performed on that and place them where they may preach, and day, were the fixing of the seats of the House feed them, and feed their families, and let of Commons, and the furnishing of the Bishop's their sons grow up under all the sacred influ- Robing Room in the House of Lords. Last Sunday the Prince President of France appointed as the first day of the farce of voting, very meanness which is often thrown around throughout that country, in the General Elec-But we will now suppose that the Concert behests-for no more than this seems designed. bring them out, not relevant here to mention. of Prayer is over and all the churches, espe-And this is the man whom the Glasgow Free cially those which are not supporting their ministers, have been "with one accord in one place," praying the Lord of the harvest that authority of the King of Sweden, four Sunwhile on all other Sundays during the year the theaters are open and business is carried

The affairs of the East continue to gather interest. By the latest arrivals, the Turkish in it some excuse for their wickedness, would who have been ordained to the ministry among turning their attention to the ministry." Glo- Sultan is stated to have absolutely refused to merly a Methodist preacher, and still a minisrious tidings! All intending to devote them- the Viceroy of Egypt the power of life and ter among us, laboring zealously for this power to be essential to the maintenance of ing-(involving, in most cases, the cutting off to say whether or not they shall devote their haps, of obtaining English intervention, he tions, and having no employment for most of a which he had agreed. From the Scriptures troversy, and much hard feeling-perhaps on we are taught to expect the reorganization of both sides—among those who had continued eastern as well as of western lands, and the for several years in harmony; and it ended at and let them work hard for a living six days smallest matter may be the occasion of dis- length in a separation into two distinct and And is it thus, oh! men-Christian men, that rusalem as settled to the satisfaction of the and disfellowshiping all who would not subyou deal with Christ's servants? They are Papists, on the basis of the treaty of 1760, the scribe to it, and casting off all who would His, and according to your own request He Greeks had succeeded in preventing the rati- speak in favor of the Seventh-day, calling edge, at his own command, will you take them ly decreed that equal rights to these holy the Albany Conference, so-called, and have among the Royal Tombs situated on the north side of Jerusalem. And among the recourse of preparation for the ministry, whom | cent intimations concerning these long stereoof Constantinople and Jerusalem have, in their respective synods, published a formal rethere may be danger in your path. God loves | probation of the doctrine of baptism professed by all the Bishops of Russia—the validity of baptism by effusion. The Patriarch of Constantinople says, "We possess and we recognize only one baptism—the baptism by im-

Among all classes, war seems more and more imminent in Europe. France and Austria menace Switzerland, and have sought to intimidate Belgium also into compliance with their measures. This is said to have led to confederation by the British Government with other of the Continental powers, with the purpose of resisting these aggressions. Belgium | your feet, ye ought also to wash one another's has already agreed with an English Company feet." This we do, serving one another, as for the laying down of another submarine telegraph from the English coast to Ostend or other place on the coast of Belgium. This new medium of instantaneous communication the general practice of our Seventh-day peobetween our island and the Continent, independently of France, is to be completed in six months. But when God's "sore judgment" of war comes, the hostile parties are likely to fish for wires—and will know where about they may be found, and, possibly, may be taken also. The telegraphs upon our coasts which, since the last war, have been permitinto repair; for God says, in His displeasure, "I will take peace from the earth."

The vessels of Captain Sir Edward Belreading the Scriptures and observing social cher's squadron, destined for farther search for worship, which had been the instrument of Sir John Franklin's ships, are getting rapidly the conversion of two of their comrades. These forward in their preparation for sea. They desired baptism, which it was not thought pru- have already received their full complemen circumstances. One of the native assistants of of men; and hazardous and severe as the serare neveral others from which we have good minister to them in spiritual things. At the the mission has been threatened with prosecu- vice must be in the Arctic seas, numerous ap-

> Indian Missions in Oregon. The Hom Missionary for April contains a statement in regard to the conduct of the American Gov ernment in Oregon, that ought to attract the earnest attention of every Protestant, and in deed of every republican citizen who honors our free Constitution. It is contained in and Dr. Whitman, with their wives, were the tude, that Sabbath-keeping followers of Christ ant Church.

first Protestant missionaries in that region. In Jesus, the King of the Jews," should carry 1847, after laboring eleven years, they were set upon by the Indians, instigated by the emissaries of popery, several were massacred others were taken prisoners and treated with great cruelty by Bishop Blanchette, and the ren of the Sabbath—as Christians—as crossrest scattered and driven into the forest, where | bearing followers of Christ-to lend us, your they nearly perished with hunger and cold. Mrs. Walker died some years after, from the effect of her sufferings. Mr. W. was appoint ed an Indian Agent by our Government, under the advice of the late Territorial Delegate, feed, clothe, visit the sick and prison-house-Mr. Thurston, with the understanding that he bound offcast, brethren of Jesus, so that the would be stationed at Walilatpu, the scene of exscinded branches may again be grafted on the massacre, and thus prepare the way for the resumption of the mission. But the new superintendent first sent Mr. W. to the south ern district, and then proceeded to establish a monstrate that the time is at hand, when God treaty with the Indians by which the United will favor Zion; and is it not "high time that States are bound to keep every Protestant | we should awake," when "the night is far missionary out of the Indian country forever! So says the Independent.

THE SABBATH-KEEPING ADVENTISTS

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1852.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-Having been solicited by an esteemed friend, and a member of the Seventh-day Sothe views and manner of worship of the Sabbath-keeping people with whom I am identi-

order, the following. About ten years ago, a large number Christians (many thousands) left the several denominational bodies of Episcopal, Presbythose bodies to a full investigation of "all way, has since ceased to exist,) commended obeying, by going "down into the water," and to our regards as having become pious, be- being immersed beneath; and eventually all cause he observed the Sunday! Under the learned this truth, and obeyed the commandment-hundreds in one day being baptized in days of the year are appointed as fasts, when the Delaware from Philadelphia alone; and neither business nor amusement is permitted, in many places in New England, in larger proportionate numbers.

About seven or eight years back, some also began to agitate the question, Are we observing the true Seventh-day Sabbath? (I believe it was first mentioned by Bro. Bennett, fordeath; while the latter not only asserts this truth.) This question having a practical beargives no encouragement to the pushing for- year, and entailing more persecution than any ward of the Railway across the Desert, to other duty,)-has caused avery protracted con memberment .- Since I last wrote concerning | very opposite bodies; the First-day portion the dispute about "the Holy Places" of Je- promulgating a code of absolute doctrines, fication of the arrangement. But now again them Judaizers, &c. My people would prowe are informed that the Sultan has definite- claim this truth, and practice it, in the face of places be reserved to all Christian creeds. tried to make it plain to them, through pub-Meanwhile the French have carried to Paris lished tracts and a paper, and with itinerating the Tomb of King David, (so believed,) from | preaching, whenever they can get a hearing -from which they are now entirely fenced out; and now they endeavor to strengthen those who hold fast, and gather a little here typed lands, we learn that the Patriarchs both and there, through the traveling ministry, and telling them that the Sabbath commenced in Paradise, and not at Mount Sinai. On the evening of the commencement of

the Sabbath, about sunset of the close of the sixth day of each week, it has been our custom to assemble, and to thank the God of the Sabbath for the privilege. In the morning, we have preaching, or general exhortation, and reading of the Scriptures respecting the promises to "restore all things." In the afternoon, near the close of the Sabbath day we usually (not always) celebrate the com mandments of our Lord Jesus, as set forth in John's Gospel, 13th chapter, where He says "If I, your Lord and Master, have washed unto the Lord; and then "show forth His death," in the Sacramental Supper; thank him with full hearts, and separate. This i ple," wheresoever two or three are gathered together," throughout the scattered ranks. Many of our people, who love to keep the

Sabbath—and to impart this truth, together with the knowledge of the love of Christhave (since the revolutions in Europe in 1848 and '49) felt it duty to turn their minds and labors towards Jerusalem, to go and seek out ted to fall into disuse, and were supposed to the "lost sheep of the house of Israel;" a have been superseded, are being again put we realize, from our own past experience that Christ's gospel, and God's commandment given to all mankind, both Jew and Gentile, have been preached or taught but partially (if lished semi-monthly by Oliver Dyer, New of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue It has, besides a large amount of interesting by professing Christians (excepting your body) reading matter on the subjects indicated by has, no doubt, been the greatest stumblingblock in the way of their receiving the truth of their Saviour unto this day. And, may I not here say to you, my beloved fellow-worship- in musical matters. ers, who love to reverence the day that was sanctified in Eden-Paradise-ye, who have so long held up the standard of this primitive lawhave ve not something now to do for Israel? for Jesus' natural brethren !- who have through keeping the Sabbath, been preserved a distinct, though scattered people—the living evidence that God is true, and that His living oracles as transmitted to us through them

back to the source the light of an unbroken Old and New Testament, to the extinguished candlestick? I appeal to you, my elder brethyounger brethren, aid to go and plant the land of promise—to restore again the Sabbath to that land, from whence it emanated—to their own good olive-tree. All things in the natural and the social world around us, de-

In bonds of Christ's love, and the fellowship of the gospel of truth, I remain, waiting, a pilgrim to go to Zion. JAMES L. BOYD.

Confession of a Rapping Medium.—Benj. F. Cooley makes a statement through the Springfield Republican in regard to "spiritual ciety of Christians, to give some account of rappings," in which he says: Having had extended opportunities for the past three years to investigate the subject, I have arrived at what appears to me to be the true solution of fied, I send you, for publication in the Re- the mystery. I now feel that duty compels me to speak out, and let my fellow-men know what the results of my investigations are. In the first place, let me state, that by the believers in these manifestations I have been considered a good "medium," that I have myterian. Congregational, Methodist, and First-self been a believer in the spiritual nature of day Baptists, on account of restrictions in these manifestations, and have often verily believed that I was conversing with the spirits of the once great men of earth, but who are now tion of men to give legislative sanction to his Scripture." Many local causes combined to the great immortals of higher spheres. Now, my mind is entirely changed, and this change The subject of Baptism became an all-per- of mind has been produced by a long, deep, Press, the Popish Newspaper, (which, by the vading theme; a few, at first, learning and and earnest study and investigation of the nature, power, and application of electricity, of the susceptibility of the mind to electrical or psychological changes, and of clairvoyance. All of these taken together, I find, will produce the same mysterious and startling phenomena that have already been produced throughout the country, and attributed to the operations of departed spirits.

> REPORTS OF HOME MISSIONARIES.—The Secretaries of the American Home Missionary Society have issued a notice requesting each missionary to report before the close of the current year, specifying the topics upon which information is most desired. We copy this specification as a model for

- 1. Name of the church, town, county, and state, with the Post-Office address of the Missionary. 2. Number of church members, male and female.
- 3. Average attendance on public worship. Number of hopeful conversions.
- Number added to the church by profession.
- . Number added to the church by letter. . Number of Sabbath-school library.
- . Number of Temperance subscriber 9. Number of churches organized during the year. 0. Contributions to benevolent objects.
- 1. Other interesting particulars; such as the erection or completion of church edifices, number of young men preparing for the ministry, establishment of the month

Amos Lawrence and his Clerk.—Prof. Tatlock, in a lecture before the North Adams Lyceum, lately, related the following anec-

"About forty years ago, a young man of imited capital commenced business in the city of Boston, and was obliged to employ a single clerk on a small salary. A lady called at his store one day and made some purchases, which she wished delivered at her residence. The merchant requested his clerk to deliver the bundle as required. He declined: the merchant immediately took the bundle and deivered it as directed. The clerk never was worth one hundred dollars in his life—the merchant was--Amos Lawrence, now a mil ionaire."

College Appropriations.—The several Colleges now before the Legislature for "appropriations," are asking for the sums following, amounting in all to \$97,000:-

mg, amounting in an to wo 1,000 .	
Rensselaer Institute	\$10,000
Madison University	11,000
University of Rochester	16,000
Hamilton College	6,000
Genesee College	16,000
Geneva College	6,000
University of New York	6,000
New York College of Pharmacy	10,000
University of Albany	16,000

LACK of MINISTERS.—It is stated on the authority of Dr. Baird—than whom few persons are better qualified to speak on the subjectthat in the United States the excess of evangelical churches and congregations over the number of ministers in the same denominations, is thirty-four thousand three hundred

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS GRATIS.-The Sec retary of the Massachussetts Sunday-School Society, Rev. Asa Bullard, Boston, gives notice that all the missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society can receive Sundayschool libraries gratuitously.

THE MUSICAL WORLD AND JOURNAL OF FINE ARTS, containing 12 8vo., pages, pubits title, and a likeness of the distinguished composer, William Vincent Wallace five pages of music; making altogether a very desirable paper for those who feel an interest

The Rev. John Neurman, Superior of the Redemptionists, in Baltimore, has been Tappointed by Pope Pius IX, Bishop of Philadel ohia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Dr. Kendrick to an Arch-Bishopric. The new Bishop is a Bohemian by birth, and is said to possess a high order of talent.

The Lord Bishop of Tunn has declared his aignated to proceed to California early in letter from Rev. H. H. Spalding, who was for are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are really a missionery of the Society is to merly a missionery of the Rose of the later and the line of the later and the line of the later and the later are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are really a missionery of the Rose of the later are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are really a missionery of the Rose of the later are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are really and the later are also true. Does not our position and in his own diocess, within four or are really a missionery of the Rose of the R

General Intelligence.

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, MARCH 15. In the Senate, a large number of petitions reports, &c., were presented; among the petitions were several in favor of aiding the Collins Line of Steamers, and several against "the employment of Government agents on the Sabbath." The private bills ordered engrossed on Sixth-day were taken up and passed. A long discussion followed on the foundation of the Capitol Extension, Party Extravagance, &c. Mr. Cass then spoke on the Iowa Land Bill, and was followed by Messrs Downs and Brodhead.

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The House spent an hour and three quarters in considering and rejecting a motion to increase the number of pages from 11 to 15 The remainder of the day was spent upon the memorial of A. W. Reynolds contesting the seat of R. H. Weightman, Delegate from New Mexico.

THIRD DAY, MARCH 16.

In the SENATE, Mr. Hale presented a petition from Illinois, "praying the passage of a law restraining employees of Government from laboring on the Sabbath." A short time was spent in considering the bill making an appropriation for continuing the work on the Capi tol, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. The Iowa Railroad Bill was then taken up, and after long talk was ordered engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

The House spent the day mostly upon the bill for supplying deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June, 1853. FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 17.

In the SENATE, John B. Weller, Senator elect from California, and Stephen Adams purposes, was taken up and passed. The bill granting land to the State of Missouri for railroad purposes, was taken up, amended so as to conform in its provisions to the Iowa bill, and ordered to be engrossed. The bill provides for two roads, one from Hannibal to St. Joseph's two hundred miles long, and another road two hundred and twenty miles long Alternate sections for six miles on each side along the railroads, are granted to the State. The Senate then ordered to be engrossed the bill granting land to Arkansas, to aid in the 350 miles long, and the other nearly of the Alabama for railroad purposes.

The House did nothing of general interest, except to talk about the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 18.

The Senate took up and passed the various peror expectant. railroad bills ordered engrossed yesterday. The non-intervention resolutions were then taken up, and the remainder of the day was ritory. spent in discussing them, Mr. Jones being the principal speaker.

the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the its suppression, bill making Land Warrants assignable. The Deficiencies Bill was then taken up, and political speeches upon it occupied what was left of the day.

The Land Warrant Assignment bill, passed by both Houses, makes warrants of 1850 assignable; it also gives to the State troops of the War of 1812, that were ultimately paid by the discovery that a volume of Shelley's Letters, National Government, the benefits of the bill of just published by Mr. Moxon, were forgeries. 1850. Moreover, it pays Land Office Regis- He promptly suppressed the work. ters and Receivers the same compensation they had before the passage of the Bounty Land bill.

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 19.

The Senare listened to a personal explanation by Mr. Cass in relation to an old letter; then it passed two private bills, ordered four others to a third reading, and adjourned.

The House, after spending considerable time to decide what business should take precedence, went into Committee on the private calendar, talked a while about one bill, and then adjourned.

SABBATH-DAY, MARCH 20. The SENATE was not in session.

In the House, two or three petitions were read, and then the Deficiency Bill was taken up, and brief speeches upon it were made by Johnson of Arkansas and Brooks of New York: after which the House adjourned.

Buropean News.

The steamer Niagara, with Liverpool dates to March 6, arrived at Boston on the 20th

In England, the Anti-Corn Law League had been revived with greatspirit. Large meetings for the purpose had been held at Manchester and Leeds, and at the former, subscriptions to the amount of nearly £40,000 had been

A very serious riot had taken place at Briscase and fined the manager five pounds for his illegal conduct on the occasion.

The spare materials and fittings of the Crystal Palace are being sold by auction. The first day 350 loads deal planks, battens, &c.,

were sold for £1,000. Mr. Spencer Suthers, Cotton Manufacturer etat: Oldham, aged 60, lately committed suicide by leaping dawn the shaft of a coal mine 435 feet deep. He was suffering from rheumatism, and had been depressed for some time; was in good circumstances, and leaves a highly respectable family in to mais to the

Mosser. Carmichael & Brett have contracted with the Belgium Government for the building of a submarine telegraph between Bngland and Belgium. They are to have a monopo ly for ten years, and the Government's a priori- a whipping with hickory rods as it is thought ty over all other messages.

In France, the re-organization of the National Guard is going forward. A number of companies and several battalions had been already formed.

The result of the elections in France, indicates the existence of a decided opposition to the Government. Cavaignac is elected to very near it. In his district there is no election; a second trial will doubtless return him.

M. Bocher's trial had terminated in a conviction, and he was fined 500 francs. The persons who assisted in the circulation of his pamphlet were each fined 150 francs.

The Opinione quotes a letter of the 25th from Milan, which states that the Police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travelers. They are not permitted to sojourn more than 24 hours in Lombardy.

An official letter from the Foreign Office, dated March 2, states that the Emperor of Russia had given instructions to the authorities on the East Coast of Liberia and the West Coast of North America, to furnish his search for Sir John Franklin.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 13th alt, in the Courrier du Havre, announces that the Russian Government had resolved to carry into execution the project of establishing a railway from Chartoff to Theodosia, and had accepted the proposition of a private comguarantee an interest of 3 per cent. Chartoff is a city of the Ukraine, situated 1,030 kilometres S. E. of St. Petersburgh, and Theodosia or Kaffa is a port on the Black Sea, near the straits of Kertch. It is in contemplation also to establish a railway from Moscow to Chartoff, so that a direct communication wil be secured between Petersburg and the from Mississippi, were sworn in. The bill Crimea, and the capital of Russia be thus able making a grant of land to Iowa for railroad to communicate in a few days with the Black Sea and Odessa.

Four Days Later.

The U.S. Mail steamer Pacific, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at New York last Sunday, having made the passage in a little more than eleven days.

The advices by the Pacific show no important change from those previously received.

In England, the special elections are going forward without any results to denote a markconstruction of two railroads in that State, one ed change in the position of parties. Parliament, meanwhile, is not in session. The Mansame length; also the bill granting land to chester League is getting ready for its agita- there on the 12th of January in excellent habitants, 3,035. The amount of land cleared and has not been heard of since. She is supof this Association has swollen to £36,000.

> In France, the returns show only five Opposition members out of 260 in the new Legis lature—no very formidable phalanx to stand up against the gigantic despotism of the Em-

Switzerland has arranged the question in dispute as to the French refugees in her ter-

Turkey has another rebellion on hand among her Bosnian subjects. This seems to The House received and agreed to the re- | be more serious than the last, though that was port of its Joint Committee of Conference on severe enough, and cost bloodshed enough in

soldiers. It arose at a tavern, and was sup- pleaded guilty, and Pitman not guilty. pressed with a few killed and wounded on both sides.

A good deal of excitement has been produced in the literary circles of London by the

M. Bocher, agent of Louis Phillippe's estates, accused of sedition for circulating papers against their confiscation, had been found guilty on his own confession, but fined only \$100. The Government are dissatisfied with

A disaster has occurred to the French troops n Algeria. The expeditionary column of Gen. Bosquet, after having defeated the vain attempts of Bou Burgnia, remained in its posi tion in the very heart of Kabylia, about 25 miles from Bougia, whence it was able to observe all that was going on in the country. On Feb. 18, the weather began to set in very bad: the rivulets were swollen by the heavy rains; the communications between the town and the camp were interrupted, and the troops began to be in want of provisions. During the night of the 21st there was a very heavy fall of snow; in some places it was six feet in depth, and covered the tents of the soldiers. On the 22d an order was given to strike the camp, and the troops commenced their march toward Bougia. The cold was very severe and the men, overcome by privations and fa tigue, had lost their habitual vigor, and fell dead along the road. The loss of the French column is estimated at 300 men at least.

FUGITIVES ARRESTED IN CALIFORNIA.—Officers Brown and Niven, of New York, arrived on Monday from California, in the steamship Daniel Webster, having in their custody two brothers, named George and James Watson, tol, in consequence of the factory hands at the who are now under indictment for having Great Western Cotton Works refusing to go embezzeled \$5,000, the property of Mr. James through a contracted door-way, which had Morton, a resident of Canada West, but trans- in the world. He resides in Indiana, and the cases brought into Court originate in these been made by one of the managers, in order acting business in New York. It appears that cultivated there last year 12,000 acres of corn. dens of iniquity. to prevent the female operatives (of whom the accused were in the employ of Mr. Morthere were several hundred employed in the ton as agents, and on the 4th of November factory) from carrying off the cotton-waste, for last, Mr. M., having a draft of \$5,000 to meet the purpose of destroying it. Fire engines remitted the money to the Watsons with inwere sent for, which poured an immense structions to take up the draft. This money stream upon the mob, who, becoming exas- was received by the accused, who telegraphed perated, returned the attack with a shower of to Mr. M. to that effect. The obligation on stones and other missiles, and afterward de-becoming due was, however, protested for passengers molished all the windows of the factory. non-payment, and notice sent to Mr. Morton Several persons were severely injured. The On inquiry into the matter, it was ascertained magistrates subsequently investigated the that the Watsons had pocketed the money and had sailed on the 24th of the same month for California. On the 9th of December last the Grand Jury found a true bill against them for embezzelment, and on the 5th January the officers, supplied with a requisition from Gov Hunt to the Governor of California, and other neccessary papers, sailed in the Prometheus in search of the fugitives, whom they found quietly enjoying the hospitality of one of the best hotels in San Francisco.

> Mr. Richard Porter, an overseer of William H. Gaines, Esq., of Warrenton, Va., was severely whipped on the lat inst, near Brents ville, by four slaves belonging to the latter gentleman. It appears that they stripped him. tied him to a tree, and inflicted upon him such may result in his death.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE IN RHODE ISLAND. officers, as nominated by the two political

Whig—For Governor, Amos D. Smith, of the new Legislature, and Carnot has come Babcock, of Westerly; for Secretary of State, Samuel B. Vernon, of Newport.

Demacrat-For Governor, Philip Allen, of thought she may recover. Providence; for Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Beach Lawrence, of Newport; for Secretary of State, Asa Potter, of South Kingstown; for Attorney General, Walter S. Burges, of Cranston; for Treasurer, Edwin Wilbur, of Newport.

SUMMARY.

The Utica Gazette contains a brief notice of the death of Dr. Davis, for many years the the Legislature. President of Hamilton College. His whole life has been collegiate. He was graduated one of the ferry boats, running between New President of Hamilton College, which station him in effecting his eacape. he filled 16 years, resigning in 1833. The pany for that purpose, with a capital of fifty later years of his life have been spent in semillions of silver roubles, (118,750,000f,) to clusion at his residence near the College. of Oskosh, Wisconsin, was lodged in jail for at Albany last week, which cleared out the aries and contributions from the churches are desired which the Government had consented to For nearly twenty years, scarcely a month has shooting several children with intent to ice at that place; but it is banked up between in season for the meeting. J. BAILEY, Secretary. soon to occur.

> The average temperature of the winter months since 1838, as recorded in this City.

n i	indition since.	ropo, as	recorded in	tine only
0	has been as fo	llows:		
1		erage 3 mos.		
е	1838–'39		1845–'46	$27\frac{1}{2}$
е	1839–'40	$28\frac{1}{2}$	1846–'47	29\}
K	1840-'41	28	1847-'48	323
•	1841-'42	321	1848-'49	291
	1842–'43	$29\frac{3}{4}$	1849-'50	$34\frac{7}{2}$
	.1843-'44	27	1850–'51	343
r	1844-'45	$30\frac{3}{4}$	1851-'52	26
•		that the		has being

This shows that the past winter has been the coldest for 14 years.

from our friend and associate Bayard Taylor board, were drowned. or, as he is known among the Arabs, Taylor Bey-dated at Khartoum, the chief city so far toward Central Africa.

In the District Court of the United States, at Boston, on Friday, Samuel N. Dixey, late Master of the bark Missouri, and Henry C. Pitman, late Master of the ship Sterling, were Indian Ocean, 16,000 Mexican pillared dolmont, between some citizens and a party of States of America. To this indictment Dixey United States. The annual importation of

From the San Diego Herald of Feb. 14. we learn that the Mexican Boundary Commission arrived there three days before from the Desert, having lost nearly all their animals from starvation. H. C. Pratt, artist of the Commission, had the likeness of several Indiber had a fine collection of plants.

Massachusetts negroes, lately sold in Texas for having aided in the escape of a slave, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Massachusetts, in which he says that he will surrender them upon the payment of what they have cost him and also the cost of reclaiming a fugitive slave who had escaped to Boston.

In the Assembly of New York, last Sabbath, the Excise Bills were made the special order for Fourth-day week-a movement which is press. considered by some as tantamount to giving them the go-by

hitherto almost unknown region of country.

The venerable Bishop Hedding, Senior not long survive.

The Post-Office at Franklin, Venango Couny, Pa., was burned on the 4th inst. The Meadville, Erie, Mercer, Rockland, and Clintonville mails, together with \$90 in postage stamps, and all the Post-Office papers were

Advices from Hondurus report a fearful storm in that bay, in which five British veshurst, of London, with all on board. The Captain of the bark Acteon, from

Liverpool, at New Orleans, has been fined

000 to 100,000 bricks per day. The Governor of Mass., with the advice of Council, has appointed Thursday, the 8th of April next, to be observed as a day of Public

Fasting and Prayer. One hundred clergymen in Pittsburgh have signed a petition to the Legislature, pray Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. John Langworthy \$1 00 ing for the enactment of a prohibitory Liquor Law.

It was a son of Dr. Alexander Duncan (and Toledo and Chicago. not the Doctor himself) who was accidentally drowned while hunting at the Red Banks, on tent in Carroll County, Ga. Hundreds of H. P. Bardick

recovered.

In Boston last Sixth-day, evening as Mrs. -The following are the candidates for State Mowatt, the actress, was returning to the city bought tickets for California in Palmer & Co.'s from an excursion, when opposite Winthrop Independent Line, returned from Chagres to House, her horse became frightened and frac- New York last week, having found that their tious, and rearing up fell upon her. She was tickets would not pass on the Pacific side. taken into Winthrop House insensible. Phy- Several prosecutions have been commenced Providence; for Lieut. Governor, Rowse sicians were sent for, and for some time it was to recover for money paid and time lost. feared her injuries were fatal. Subsequently, Christopher E. Robbins, of Providence; for however, she revived, and requested to be Attorney General, Sylvester G. Shearman, of conveyed to the house of her sister, Mrs. North Kingstown; for General Treasurer, Thompson, which was done upon a litter, papers and records, and \$70,000 in bonds and low. Two or three ribs were broken, but it is now notes, were put into the stove and burned. It

> In the Pennsylvania Senate, the bill repealing the 6th section of the act of 1847, forbidding the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves, was taken up in order, and after a lengthy discussion and the rejection of sundry amendments, passed—Yeas 21, Nays 12. The bill is the for fifty years. On the 1st of February there same as that passed at the last session and which was returned by Governor Johnston to

On Tuesday night a man was observed from Capt. Beatson with all possible assistance in at Yale; afterward Tutor at the same College; York and Brooklyn, floating down the East military display was made, before burying was Professor of Greek for a number of years | River on a ladder. A small boat was immeat Union, which he left to assume the Presiden- diately lowered and went to his rescue. He years old. cy of Middlebury College, Vermont. While at | was taken in and conveyed to the ferry-house, Middlebury, he was elected President of Yale when it was ascertained that he was a convict, although a reward of \$500 was offered for it College as the successor of Dr. Dwight, which and that he had escaped from Blackwell's Is- Another has been ordered struck. The cost honor he declined. In 1817 he was elected land, where he had stolen the ladder to assist of the original was about \$2,500. It has

> Not long since, a man named W. Patterson, passed in which his death was not expected kill them. It appears that he kept a number there and Hudson, so that navigation is not of dogs, which he occasionally set on the chil. yet resumed. dren going to school, and they opened a fire upon the dogs in return with snow-balls and to be of the most alarming character, and the other missiles. In retaliation, he one day Texas papers urge that unless Government took a double-barreled gun and fired twice speedily interferes to check them, irreparable upon the crowd. Three or four children were damage to life and property must ensue. wounded severely.

> The schooner E. C. Scranton, Capt. Red field, sailed from New Haven on Wednesday last for New York, and when off Milford Point, about 2 o'clock P. M., suddenly sunk. Capt. R. saved himself by clinging to the small-boat, until he was taken off, half an hour after the schooner went down, by the schr. Mary Johnson; but the mate, Mr. Wm. Hart, tatives having the Discovery of Ether in The Tribune says:—By the Niagara's mail of Guilford, and a young man named Thomas charge, have decided upon awarding \$100,we have had the pleasure of receiving letters Linsley, of Fair Haven, comprising all on 000 to Dr. Morton for his discovery; thus, af-

There are employed on the southern shore of Sennaar, situated at the confluence of the of Lake Superior 710 miners and copper White and the Blue Nile, about half way be- cutters, and 800 surface men and mechanics, ledge light-boat in Delaware Bay broke tween Cairo and the Equator. He arrived and 500 other artizans. Total number of in- away from her moorings during the late gale, tion against a return to Protection. The fund health and spirits, after a journey on camels for agricultural purposes, 20,000 acres. There posed to have been blown out to sea. across the Nubian Desert, during which he are 73 horse teams and 30 yoke of oxen. The had sundry fortunate adventures, and received wages of miners average about \$40 per month, every friendly attention from the native chief- surface men about \$26 per month good metains. He was the first American ever seen chanics \$45 per month, team and man driver from \$4 to \$5 per day.

The Cincinnati Inquirer reports a law-case sengers. between the Bank of Xenia and certain parties of Cincinnati, which was decided in favor of the latter, as defenders on account of usury, arraigned on an indictment charging them the only usury being the advance of the money Dorsey J. Stillman to Miss Elizabeth Gay, all of with stealing from the bark Missouri, on the on a Bill of Exchange, in uncurrent money first day of January, 1850, at a place called at a legal rate, (6 per cent.) and the required Kings Bay, in the Island of Sumatra, in the payment of the draft at maturity in current Esq., Mr Grand.

lars, the property of Messrs. Chamberlain, Considerable attention is beginning to be A riot has taken place at Sassau, in Pied- Phelps, and Lawrence, citizens of the United paid to the cultivation of basket willow in the Ezekiel G. and Abigail Potter. the article into our country amounts to \$5,000,-000, and this, large as it is, does not satisfy the consumption. The supply is derived from David Rose, in the 50th year of his age. Bro. Rose France and Germany, mainly, and costs here was a worthy member of the first Seventh-day Baptist from \$100 to \$130 per tun weight.

> an chiefs, and also a beautiful portrait of lnez during the present season, than were ever reished by his wife that such an exercise might be too Gonzales, the captive girl. Dr. Webb had to marked before. They generally come out of much for him, said, "I feel as if I could shout glory to abandon all the specimens, but George Thur- the Ohio, and are commonly schooner rigged. Ship-building is no longer confined to ports Col. Quarles, who purchased three of the on the coast. It is beginning to form an im- of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of that place. portant item in western industrial statistics.

A late number of the Louisville Courier Benjamin Stillman, aged 55 years. She was a memsays: At half-past five o'clock last evening ber of the 3d Seventh-day Bagust Church of Brookfield. the paper on which this morning's edition of | She bore her sickness with much patience and resignathe Courier is printed, was in rags at Mr. tion to the Divine will, and died in peace. Cromie's paper mill. The rags were soon converted into the article we ordered; at fif-teen minutes before eight o'clock the paper was delivered at our office ready for the

Capt. George Huggins, a citizen of Mobile, died on the 22d of February, a victim to a su-Capt. R. B. Marcy, of the U. S. Army, perstitions presentiment. In the full belief has been ordered, by the War Department, that he would expire on that day, he the week with his company, to the head of the Red before bought his grave and his coffin, and after River, for the purpose of exploring that only a day's sickness, died on the 22d, between H. P. Burdick, Wm. M. Clarke, C. M. Lewis, J. Tan-1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A new Territory is proposed, comprising Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is that portion of Wisconsin lying north of the gradually yielding to the infirmities of age. 45th degree of north latitude, and that portion His physician at Poughkeepsie says he can- of Michigan lying west of Lake Michigan. Joseph Goodrich, Milton, Wis. This territory is very much isolated from the Varnum Hull States to which it is attached, and has separate and individual interests peculiarly its own.

The Grand Jury of Schuylkill County, Frederick Buten Penn., have made a presentment, in which Wm. H. Dawley, Rockville. R. I.2 00 they say that in Pottsville alone there are about eighty beer and ale houses, a great Lucitty A. Crandal Hon, Henry S. Ellsworth, the former Com- many of which are a nuisance to the commu- J. S. Champlin, Hopkinton. R. I. 2 00 missioner of Patents, has the largest corn-fields | nity. They further say that three-fourths of Matthew S. Kenyon

Fifty barrels of alcohol, on the way from Francis Greenman, Townsend. 0.2 00 Boston to St. John, in the St. Helena, were Jared Kenyon, Alfred 2 00 sels were wrecked, including the bark Bath- seized while the vessel touched at Eastport. H. G. Witter The case was tried at Machias; the Jury found Nathan Truman that the alchohol was not intended for sale at | 8. E. Vincent, Alfred Center Eastport, and Judge Hathaway ordered that Jeremiah Burdick it be restored to the master of the St Helena. Weeden Witter

The French ship Elizabeth was lost in the Sophia Whitford The Woodstock, (Va.) Tenth Legion, says hurricane of the 12th January, off Tampico, Amy Saunders, Berlin that Mr. Lorenzo Sibert, of that place, has in- with her crew of thirteen men. The French vented a machine that will turn out from 50, ship Boulonnaise was also lost in the same Ira J. Ordway, West Edmeston gale, at the same place, but the crew were Asg F. Bandolph, Plainfield, N.J. 4 00 saved. The Spanish schooner Matilde was also wrecked near Tabasoo.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company M. W. Coon, Milton, Wis. will, on the opening of spring, have a line of three of the best boats an the Lake, consisting of the Empire State and two new boats, the The road will next month be completed, and form an unbroken railroad connection between

Famine is prevailing to a considerable exthe Little Miami, 8 miles from Cincinnati.

A young woman threw herself into the Gendestitute of the means of supplying themselves.

A young woman threw herself into the Gendestitute of the means of supplying themselves.

Other counties are similarly affected. Short A D Board of virial 60 in Walberts, W. Clarke 100 went over the Falls. Her body has not been crops for the past two seasons are alleged as Rhode Drake, Plainfield, N. J. 100 recovered.

Probably as many as 100 persons who had

The office of the Clerk of Kenton County Ky.) Court was recently entered, and all the was done, it is supposed, by some of the litigants, and \$2,000 reward has been offered for their detection.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that a letter received in that city from Mr. M. Dousman, the patriarch of Mackinac, mentions that the past winter was the severest he has known was a snow storm which completely buried - Tallow-74c. prime country, \$c. city. many of the houses. Mr. Henry Gibson, a Revolutioner, died in

Orange County last week, and his remains were brought to New York, where a great them in Greenwood Cemetery. He was 101

The stolen Clay medal has not been found, probably been melted into ingots.

There was a freshet in the Hudson River

Indian depredations in Texas are reported

The Legislature of Delaware, previous to its adjournment, passed a law declaring that children of manumitted slaves shall not become free, as heretofore, on arriving at a certain age, but shall be held in slavery as long

The Committee of the House of Representer the closest investigation, settling his right to that discovery.

A dispatch from Lewes, Del., states that the

The steamer Eclipse, which left Louisville for New Orleans on the 23d inst., is the largest and most splendid boat ever built. Her ex- 31 cents; over 1,000 and within 2,000 miles, 5 cents. treme length in 353 feet; width 75 feet. She has ample accommodation for 200 cabin pas-

MARRIED. On the 11th of March, by the Rev. R. Hayden, Mr.

In Alfred, N. V., March 11th, 1852, by H. G. Witter, Esq., Mr Gregge G. Green to Miss Martha M. Fish-In Scott, N. Y., on the 16th just., by Rev. J. S. Lord,

Mr. FREDERICK BABCOCK, of Illinois, to Miss MARY KELLEY, of the former place, adopted daughter of

DIED.

At his residence at Alfred Center, N. Y., March 12th, Church of Alfred, and a most estimable citizen. From the nature of his disease (inflammation of the lungs) The Memphis Appeal says that more sail his sickness was short and distressing, but his death craft have passed down the Mississippi river was most peaceful and triumphant. During his last

> In Scott, N. Y., Feb. 10th, of apoplexy, Joseph Bur DICK, in the 70th year of his age. He was a member

In West Edmeston, N. Y., March 18th, after a long and tedious illness, of cancer, HANNAH, daughter of

In Milton, Rock Co. Wis., on the 27th April, 1851 ELECTA Coon, widow of George S. Coon, in the 54th a number of years she removed her standing to Alfred Allegany Co., and from thence to Milton, Rock Co. where she died as she lived, cheerful and happy, in the hope of a blessed immortality.

LETTERS.

C. D. Langworthy, W. B. Maxson, J. Whitford, E. ner, H. Harding, S. S. Griswold, J. Goodrich, A. W. Coon. H. G. Witter, Enos Wise, R. Titsworth, W. Tew.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

James Barnhart Mrs. Deborah Carr John A. Palmer Clarke Saunders Nathaniel Drake, Plainfield, N. J. 4 00 Lucinda Rogers, Leonardsville 2 00 2 00

Charles D. Langworthy, Alfred

Ira J. Ordway, West Edmeston 2 00

25c., O. P. Hull 21c. FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Alfred, N. Y. West Edmeston, N. Y

Bohraim Maxson Edward Emerson Devid Maxeon Freeborn Hamilton John S. Coon Nathan Truman Betsey Holt, 1.0 Blijah Lewis Albert Whitford Stephen Bardick W.B.Maxson,on acc't 5 00 Millen, Wie.

New York Market-Harch 22, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$5 00 a 5 06; Pearls 6 25. Flour and Meal-Flour, 4 50 a 4 68 for comme straight State; 4 68 a 5 00 for mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana, 4 94 a 5 12 for fancy Genesco. By Flour 3. 50 a 3 87. Corn Meal 3 37 for State, 3 50 for common Jersey, 3 75 for fancy Jersey. Grain-For Wheat, the market is quite unsettled

91 a 97c. for inferior to good red, 1 03 a 1 09 for white Rye 75c. Barley 76 a 80c. Oats 40 a 43c. for Jersey, 43 a 48c. for State. Corn 64c. for good white and yel-Provisions-Pork is rising; prime 15,75, mess 17 00 Beef, 5 75 a 6 75 for prime, 9 75 a 12 75 for mess.

Butter is scarce, and sells at 18 a 21c. for Ohio, 22 a 26c. for Western State dairies, 26 a 28c. for Orange and Chemung Counties. Cheese 64 a 8c. Beeswax-26c. for prime yellow.

Hay-70 a 72c. per 100 lbs. Lime-Common 1 15, Lump 1 50.

Seeds-Clover 9 a 91c. Flaxseed 1 25 for 56 lbs. being a decline. Timothy 15 00 a 18 00 for mowed, 22 00 a 24 00 for reaped.

Missionary Society—Board Meeting.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in New York on Third-day, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

Publishing Society-Board Meeting.

THE Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Bap-L tist Publishing Society will hold their next Quar terly Meeting in New York on the evening of Third day, April 6. T. B. STILLMAN, Rec. Sec.

Western Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Western Associa-I tion will hold their next quarterly session at Nile,

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 command ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfran-chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is 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 among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor.

Published Monthly. Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance:

POSTAGE. - The postage on The Sabbath-School Vistor, it being under 300 square inches, is one foort the rates of larger monthly papers, viz.: For the entire year, under 50 miles, 14 cents; over 50 and within 300 miles, 21 cents; over 300 and within 1,000 miles.

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Miscellaneous.

Tunneling the Hudson.

We find in The Albany Evening Journal a plan for a tunnel across the Hudson for the use of the Railroad lines concentrating at that point. It is communicated to The Journal by Mr. Higham, civil engineer. Application has already been made to the Legislature for permission to make the tunnel, and there appears to be little doubt that the permission will be granted. Should this be a praticable plan, within a moderate expenditure, it will get rid of that great bone of contention between Albany and Troy, a bridge across the Hudson. Mr. Higham estimates the follows :-

It is proposed to commence the work at Quackenbush-street, by an open cutting at a descent of 150 feet per mile to Columbia-st., where a sufficient hight will be attained for the commencement of the tunnel. The tunnel, from Columbia-st. to the river, is to be made in the usual manner, by driving a drift into the basin, the work will be executed by constructing coffer-dams. From this point, for 600 feet under the channel of the river, it is proposed to sink iron tubes, and turn the arches in the tubes. The remainder of the distance to the open cut on the Green Island will be constructed in coffer-dams; across Green Island there will be open cutting. The form proposed for the tunnel is two circles, connected together by a range of columns; the arches to be of brick, twenty-seven inches thick; the brick to be made for the purpose, of the proper shape; three courses of brick to form the depth of the arch. Where the arches join in the center, on the columns will be cast, iron girders. In the hottom of the arches, under the tracks, will be suitable drains to collect any leakage, and a pump at the lowest point (which will be near the pier) for drawing the water from the tunnel The object of giving this form to the tunnel was to save hight, and to lessen the grades entering into it. That portion of the tunnel across the channel is to be of the same form as the other parts described; but instead of building coffer-dams, it is proposed to dredge the river to its proper depth, and to sink wrought iron tubes in which the brick arches will be turned. The tubes are proposed to be built of boiler plates, made in such lengths as may be found practicable. The plates of to have temporary bulkheads, so that the arches through each section may be finished, puddling materials on the outside of the tubes, and when tight, taking out the bulkheads and turning the arches at the connections. The materials for the arches to be taken into the tube by pipes rising above the water. From the iron tubes to the east shore of the river i is proposed to make coffer-dams, in sections of from 200 to 300 feet long, by driving piles and puddling between them. On the island the open cutting to be sufficiently wide to have plank road laid from the mouth of the tunnel to the highway at East Albany, and a branch. or lateral tunnel, will be made on Broadway, between Maiden-lane and Steuben-st., for carriages and foot passengers. A chimney for ventilation (150 feet high) will be con structed on the pier, at which place will be the permanent drawing-pump and the gas works for lighting the tunnel, and the several railroad companies' depots, and the grounds. A staircase will also be made on the pier, and one on Quay-st., to give access to foot passengers into the tunnel. A double track railroad will be made from East Albany to Quackenbush-st., where they will connect with the tracks of the several roads leading into the general passenger depot proposed to be erected for all the railroads terminating at Albany, and the freight grounds of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. In the tunnel will be a sidewalk, neatly railed in, for foot pas-

Wreck of the Gen. Warren.

The wreck of the steamer Gen. Warren, on the Oregon coast, and the consequent loss of forty-two lives, was briefly announced in our a survivor :--

The Gen. Warren had sailed from Astoria on Thursday, 28th January, at 3 o'clock P. M., bound for San Francisco. She got to sea without difficulty, and discharged her pilot, Capt. G. Flavel. After running seaward some distance, she carried away her foretopmast, when the wind hauling to the southeast, and the weather becoming thick, Captain Thompson determined to put back for the harbor. On Saturday, 31st January, at 3 o'clock P. M., he signalized the pilot boat about six miles off the bar, and received on board Capt. Flavel. The vessel was leaking ous assembly of the friends of agriculture in considerably, but could be kept free by her engine pumps. Capt: Thompson urged the the most extraordinary statements of facts we pilot to take the vessel into port immediately. The pilot remonstrated, saying the bar was too heavy to be crossed in safety. As Capt. Thompson was fearful that if the wind increased, the vessel would be driven northward, the pilot was induced, much against his judgment, to comply. The bar was crossed lumber of Maine, the granite of New Hampat 5 P. M. in safety, when the weather sud- shire, the wool of Vermont, the manufactures dle-aged man, with iron-gray hair, stopped at the whole face of the stone is always polished He made a full confession of his guilt. denly shut in extremely foggy and dark. It of Massachusetts, the agriculture of New an apple-woman's stand on Chestnut street was found necessary, before crossing the bar, York, the coal and iron of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia, and buying one of her finest pipto detach the engine pumps, in order to save grain and fruits of the Middle and Western pins, he cut it in two, when, much to the wostream; the hand pumps being in active opera- States, the copper of Michigan, the corn, to- man's astonishment, a five-dollar gold piece stream of water through a tube from above, tion. The pilot stationed three men on the bacco, and hemp of Virginia and Kentucky, rolled out from the core. "Why," said he, percolates through the sand, carrying a porlook out, who soon discovered the breakers the cotton of Alabama and Georgia, the sugar "these are golden pippins you sell; shall I tion of it down on the stone. The machine ly ordered the helm to be shifted, but find- Texas, the turpentine of North Carolina, and so astonished at the occurrence as to be unable ing that she would not answer, it, he ordered the rice of South Carolins, constitute respect to reply, and the buyer, taking silence for the engine to be stopped and the anchors let tively their most prominent and distinctive in consent, cut another, when a golden seed of .- The subject of a rapid communication be-

ordered to be reversed. The engineers not our State abundantly prolific. received, at this apricot, and the pomegamate of the South, iting gathers, who, recognized the south of the s

This occurred about 7 o'clock P. M.

and was fast being detached from the hull. The starboard quarter boat was washed from the davits—the larboard boat, the only means by which the lives of so few were saved, was, by the great exertions of Captain Thompson, preserved. With the utmost difficulty he concost at \$517,620. The plan is generally as about 9 o'clock, all that portion of the vessel whom I see sitting around me." abaft the foremast, was carried away—the sea making a clean breach over the remainder. Up to this time no lives had been lost-the entire ship's company and passengers having mustered on the forecastle and in the fore rigging, trusting that the wreck would hold together until daylight, when assistance might be procured from shore. The sea increasing and turning brick arches. From the wharf in violence, and finding that the wreck was rapidly going to pieces, Captain Thompson, at about 3 o'clock A. M., selected a boat's crew, ten in number, from among his crew and passengers, and requested Captain Flavel to launch the boat and take command of her. injury to life: fire alone is fatal to them. It is He ordered the boat to pull for the shore, and now about a hundred years since Tremblanto San Francisco in twelve and a half days to choose men in whose return he could im- historians, who have followed up these expertide, the boat was doubly manned, in order duce monsters by grafting. to expedite her movements, and assist in passthe peril of passing the breakers in the boat. in that part of the body it embraces, in such The weather still being very thick, she was the hights of Chinook, (called Scarborough's through with a bristle, the inner one works give them form and stiffness. The ends of the captain of the brig if he had a boat the several lengths of tubes, as they are sunk, which could prove of essistance to the world. he was informed that the only boat belonging viduals will unite into one." when the joining will be made by throwing breakers. The pilot then proceeded with to the vessel was too small to live in the his crew to Astoria, where he boarded the bark George and Martha. Capt. Beard, of officer and an able crew in a whale-boat to the assistance of the wreck. The steamer's boat then left for the shore, where the pilot and his wearied associates manned a large region, will be read with interest :surf-boat, and proceeded to the scene of dis-

Morse's Telegraph in Europe.

ntelligence, that the King of Wurtemburg had server, "is the third of the crowned heads of frozen perfectly dry. The opening of a door fourteen days. Europe who have conferred this honor upon was followed by a gust of smoke-like vapor, our country. The Grand Sultan of Turkey and outside every smoke-pipe exhaled purple took the lead, both in the time of manifesting steam. All their eatables froze into a mass of high distinction bestowed upon the inventor. The King of Prussia followed, and, on establishing the Electric Telegraph throughout his dominions, directed that the American system last. The following particulars are given by object. Professor Steinheil, the Administra- take, instead, a course of medical friction, enterprise is moving along in a steady and tor-in-chief of the Austrian Telegraphs, although himself the inventor of an electric telegraph, which has procured for him a worldwide and well-deserved fame, with a magnanimity which does him high honor, has given his opinion in favor of adopting the American system in Germany."

California Agriculture.

Mr. Andrew Williams lately delivered an address upon the "Mineral and Agricultural Capabilities of California," before a numer San Francisco. The address contains one of a few of its most remarkable passages, from a report in the San Francisco Herald.

"In most of the other States a single excellence is characteristic and predominant. The to Sandy Island. The pilot immediate- of Louisiana, the sugar, cotton, and indigo of

minutes it was apparent that the vessel was some instances, sixty pounds, vieing with any, sinking, when the pilot got the order to either in fineness of texture and richness of "beach her without delay!" The pilot, amaz- flavor, as well as in size; and one uncommon ed, inquired of the captain if she would not article of fine white sugar, the exudation of a live half an hour? Capt. Thompson replied species of pine tree called the sugar pine; the she could not. The vessel was then headed successive ranges of mountains, whose extent for Clarslope Spit, where she was beached, is lost to view in the distance, waving with rich harvests of oats, the spontaneous produc-Immediately upon her grounding, all hands, tion of the soil; solid trees of the red wood both passengers and crew commenced heave on the banks of the Trinity and Shasta rivers, ng overboard the deck-load, for the purpose sixty-eight feet in circumference; hollow ones of easing her. The surf broke over her with whose cavity has sheltered sixteen men and such violence, that the main saloon was stove, twenty mules for the night; pines crowning the dizzy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, three hundred and eighty feet in hight, the first two hundred and fifty feet, without a branch of limb—an extent of growth so far beyond the ordinary size, as to seem almost incredible, but well known, and seen, and verified by the veyed it forward, and had it secured. At uniform and concurrent testimony of many

Tenacity of Life in Polypi.

A recent English publication on the " Passions of Animals," the range of the volume reaching from the lowest animal life up to the dog, gives the following facts illustrative of the duce the honey-bee into the Islands. tenacity of life in the polypi:

"Among the lower animals, this faculty is the most remarkable is the polypi; they may be pounded in a mortar, split up, turned inside out like a glove, and divided into parts, without procure any assistance that could be had. In | made us acquainted with these animals, and the selection of the boat's crew for this perilous first discovered their indestructibility. It has expedition, Captain Thompson was cautious subsequently been taken up by other natural plicitly rely. As there was a storng ebb iments, and have even gone so far as to pro-

"If they be turned inside out, they attemp ing the breakers, which there was little hope to replace themselves; and if unsuccessful, the of their ever crossing in safety. This last outer surface assumes the properties and the measure was resorted to by the captain, powers of the inner, and the reverse. If the knowing that it would be the only chance of effort be partially successful only, the part being saved by remaining upon the wreck, to turned back disappears in twenty-four hours There was no excitement—no confusion; all a manner that the arms which projected be-fulfilled, it is evident that all the bullion and that was accomplished, was done in the most hind are now fixed in the centre of the body; systematic and orderly manner. The boat the original opening also disappears, and in encountered great difficulty in passing the the room of feelers a new mouth is formed to she incurred great danger of being swamped. new mouth feeds immediately. The healed extremity elongates itself into a tail, of which compelled to run entirely by the roar of the the animal has two. If two polypi be passed breakers. After about an hour's hard labor, into one another like tubes, and pierced claim), were discovered. The pilot, upon its way through the other, and comes forth finding his exact position, steered for Astoria, again in a few days; in some instances, howwhere he fell in with the brig Francisco, lying ever, they grow together, and then a double

The Cold of the Arctie Regions.

Dr. Kane's lectures on the Arctic expedifollowing in relation to the cold of the Arctic

with a saw, butter with a chisel, and beef with

an axe and crowbar! scrap of an old newspaper, "I didn't want to for sale or shipment." trouble you. Doctor; it dropped off last week here it is." But the most distressing feature of their Arctic winter was the darkness of its long night, when for eighty days the sun was Borealis was an almost nightly visitor. The scribed by the lecturer."

An Apple Woman Puzzled.

A few days since, a pleasant-looking, midhave another at the same price?" She was appears to be a very complete one.

the cause of this privation.

Sandwich Islands Items.

Considerable interest is manifested among the planters of the islands in the project of cheap labor by the introduction of coolies from China. This subject has engaged their attention for several years, and the experiment seems never to have been satisfactorily tried. The British bark Thetis, Captain Cass, arrived from Amoy, China, during the first of the month, with a cargo of coolies, most of whom were contracted for by planters and others at the Islands.

The Polynesian chronicles the arrival of the fine clipper ship, R. B. Forbes, ninety-nine days from Boston. She arrived at Honolulu on the morning of the 5th January, in command of Capt. Doane. This was a fine pas-

The attempt to bring a swarm of bees from Boston around the Cape, in the ship R. | tinies of the world. We doubt whether any B. Forbes, has failed. They came very well more awful example of the lot of mor until entering the tropics on the Atlantic side, when the wax melted, and they were destroy ed. Their introduction is considered very desirable, and beside the satisfaction of succeed ing, the Agricultural Society has offered a premium to the person who shall first intro

New Route to California.

Lewis H. Cormick & Co., of New Orleans are about to propose to Congress to carry the mails from New York to San Francisco in fi teen and a half days, and from New Orlean From New York to Vera Cruz, 1,800 miles they will run by steam in six days, and from New Orleans to the Mexican port in three and a half days. From Vera Cruz, via Puebla to the navigable waters of the river Zacatula 220 miles by coach, in thirty-six hours; to the mouth of the Zacatula, 260 miles by steamboat in 48 hours; from the mouth of that river to San Francisco, 1,600 miles, by steam, in 6 days. This will make but 25½ days traveling from Liverpool to San Francisco, supposing the trip across the Atlantic to be accomplished in 10 days. Supposing these promises to be drafts sent between the respective points. a well as a very large proportion of the passen breakers, having shipped a sea from which which new feelers attach themselves, and this hold a contract with the Marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves, and this hold a contract with the Marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves, and this hold a contract with the Marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves, and this hold a contract with the Marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves, and this hold a contract with the Marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves at the contract with the Marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves at the contract with the marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves at the contract with the marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves at the contract with the marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves at the contract with the marine she incurred great dengar of him which new feelers attach themselves at the contract which have been denoted at the contract with the marine she incurred great denoted at the contract which have been denoted at the contract with the marine she incurred great denoted at the contract which is the contract with the marine she incurred great denoted at the contract with the marine she incurred great denoted at the contract which is the contract which is the contract which is the contract with the contract which is the contract which it which gives them the right to transport foreign mails across the territory of that Republic, by

Telegraph to the Pacific.

Tribune.

20 cents per cwt. on papers.

Henry O'Reilly, of telegraphic celebrity, is which could prove of assistance to the wreck, again, and even pieces of two separate indi- the Pacific, and is sanguine of being able to and was doing well. She continued to proness, and protection to his wires. He seeks this vessel, lost no time in dispatching his first tion, have been delivered in Baltimore, and no pecuniary aid, but simply proposes to suare published at length in the Patriot. The persede the present system of forts at long distances, with large garrisons, by establishing stockades twenty miles apart, each of twenty dragoons. He preposes that two or "The cold came upon the voyagers grad- three soldiers shall ride daily each way from aster, when, to their horror, they could dis- ually, and by habit they were enabled to each stockade, so as to transport a daily excover no vestige of either wreck, passengers, keep as warm as necessary, without fires, for press letter mail across the continent; while a weeks after the thermometer was several de. the same time protecting and comforting emigrees below zero. In the second week of grants and settlers along the public domain; September, the water casks froze up, and it and thus incidentally furnishing all the protec-We mentioned among our recent foreign became necessary to quarry out the ice and tion which the telegraph will require. The melt it before it could be used. By and by distance between Missouri and San Francisco awarded the State Medal of that kingdom to the waters of the sea congealed around them, is about 2,300 miles. The mail service, con-Professor Morse, the inventor of the Ameriand they were glued up in fixed ice. Moist ducted with military precision, therefrom, can Telegraph. "This," says the N. Y. Ob. ure began to he a rarity, everything being ought to be accomplished in from twelve to

The extent to which the use of this hurtful his appreciation of the invention, and in the laughable solidification. Sugar was soon cut weed is being carried, may well excite inquiry and alarm. The cultivation of it has gone beyond exhausting the fertility of the richest portion The "crawl" the chill, the sensation of of the South. Some of the best lands in New "cold," which at home is a temporary change | England and New York are now used for the should be used wherever intelligence is trans- of state, was here unknown-cold, of a highly same purpose. Onondaga county, according the King of Wurtemburg adopts entire the tion! When the mercury froze, alcoholic of wheat, to no inconsiderable degree, for that American system. It will be seen also that thermometers fell below 50 deg., or 80 odd of tobacco. In traveling though one of the the German Telegraphic Union, comprising all below the freezing point; regular inspections richest tracts of Connecticut, not long ago, we the States of Germany, after deliberating in took place during and after the walks of the noticed that tobacco was extensively culivated convention at Vienna, on the best system for men. A white spot on the nose, lip, or cheek, The amount of this plant now raised in Kentheir 'international correspondence,' have was a signal for a most uncharitable rubbing tucky is yearly increasing. An intelligent come to the conclusion that none but the with snow; and many a time poor Jack, when merchant and tobacco inspector in Louisville, American system will fully accomplish their pining for a warm stove, has been obliged to writes in the Albany Journal: "Our tobacco with compulsory exercise. On one occasion, sure way, and promises finally to work as faa poor fellow, recovering from an attack of vorably as we have ever anticipated. The all persons knew what they said of each othinflammation of the lungs, was asked by his crop is immense, say twenty-five thousand er, there would not be four friends in the doctor, how a certain frost-bitten ear came on? hogsheads over last year; and from the indi- world. This is manifest from the disputes to "Why," said he, producing a carefully folded cations, large amounts will seek this market which indiscreet reports from one to another

STONE-DRESSING BY MACHINERY.—A newstone for buildings, is described with illusnot visible. During this season, the Aurora trations in the Scientific American. A rough information regarding prices and statistics, is stone is placed on a carriage, and rolled under the plan suggested. Aurora of the far North, however, is not the the machine, where it receives the edges of splendid display, either of illustration, or color, three rotating quoit-shaped self-sharpening or movement, which we see in the more rolling cutters, secured on the extremities of southern latitudes; it resembles a white moon- three arms, which are fixed on a boss fastened lit cloud, impressed clearly against the pure to a shaft. The shaft is moved by a large pulhave ever read. We present to our readers blue of the sky. Many other interesting lev connected by a belt with a steam engine phenomena of the the Arctic night were de The cutters are raised or lowered, as the desired thickness of the stone may require, by turning a spindle. The polisher is an iron disc, which operates by a rotary motion. Its charged with robbing the mail under his care face always acts true on a plane, consequently at sundry times during the few past months. correctly. A hopper with sharp sand, having a small hole at its lower part, is placed in the polisher frame above the stone. A small

terests, and are the pride and glory of their still greater value dropped from it. Recover—tween the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has are not yet assignable, are sold with difficulty of their still greater value dropped from it. Recover—tween the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has are not yet assignable, are sold with difficulty of their still greater value dropped from it. Recover—tween the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has are not yet assignable, are sold with difficulty of the vessel was then in six fathoms of water. citizens. But there is scarcely one of these ing from her sarprise, she refused to sell any been introduced by Capt. Synge, R. E., to the The captain here said to the pilot, "Don't let that cannot be found or produced in our own more to him, and forthwith commenced cut notice of the Royal Geographical Society. Mgo the anchor, back her ; she will back as fast State. In the natural productions of the ting her apples upon her own account, with- Capt Synge argues plausibly in favor of the ploded her boilers below New Orleans on the as the will go shead." The engine was then earth conducive to the sustenance of man, is out finding what she expected. The purchas passage by way of British North America. 3d inst., killed George Harney, the Engineer; er was, after some haggling about the price, which he claims to be the shortest direction George Swiler, the Pilot; three of the deck being at the stations, their order was not obeyed, and the vessel continued to go banana, the orange, the lemon, the olive, the man was again surprised by a golden sagle distance from England to Hong-Kong is resolved. head rapidly of the order to let go the an- fig, the plantain, the nectarine, the almond, the being found within it. A crowd had by this duest to 10,490 miles or a saving of from the cheek was repeated and executed. At this apricot, and the pomegamate of the South, time gathered who, recognizing Blitz in the three to five thousand miles over any other

DEATH OF WILLIAM PITT.—Pitt died at solitary house on Wimbledon Common. Not far off the roadside, stood and still stands, a small country inn, where the various parties interested in the great statesman's life were accustomed to apply for information, and leave their horses and carriages. On the morning of the 22d of January, 1806, an individual having called at the inn, and not being able to obtain a satisfactory reply to his inquiries, proceeded to the house of Pitt. He knocked, but no servant appeared; he opened the door and entered, he found no one in attendance; he proceeded from room to room, and at length entered the sick chamber, solitude, he found, to his unspeakable surprise, sand, the dead body of that great statesman, who had so lately wielded the power of England, and influenced, if he did not control, the destality has ever been witnessed!

OLD FASHION.—It is a curious fact, worth mentioning, that among the relics of art disinterred by Layard from the ruins of Ninevah may be seen various ornamental devices exactly like some of the fashions of our own day. Among the rings and bracelets, for instance, of which Layard made excellent drawings, may be seen patterns which look as if manufactured from the designs of London and Paris jewelers of the present day. In one of the engravings of Layard's researches, we have a drawing of a horseman with his riding whip, the handle of which is a gazelle's foot, exactly like the present fashion as it is frequently seen in the finish of hunting whips. Verily, there is nothing new under the sun, telegraphs and steam engines excepted.

VARIETY.

The Boston Medical Journal mentions the following simple and economical apparatus for overcoming bad odors, and purifying any epartment where the air is loaded with noxious materials: Take one of any of the various kinds of glass lamps—for burning camphene, for example—and fill it with chloric ether, and light the wick. In a few minutes the object will be accomplished. In dissecting rooms, in the damp, deep vaults where vege tables are sometimes stored, or where drains allow the escape of offensive gases, in outpaying a tax of 20 cents per lb. on letters, and buildings, and in short in any spot where it is desirable to purify the atmosphere, burn one of these lamps. One tube, charged with a wick, is sufficient.

Shame recently caused the death of a young have it in operation to San Francisco within gress favorably, till one day a girl, who had tract debts in the village. Rither members the Francisco eighteen months, provided Congress shall formerly been her fellow-servant and her ulty will superintend the financial affairs of pupils placed make a favorable response to his memorial friend, chanced to enter her apartment whilst under their care, by special direction from parents and asking for right of way through the wilder- she was caressing her child. The poor wo- guardians, if funds are furnished in advance. man was, in consequence, so overwhelmed with a sense of shame and degradation, as to bring on a fever, of which she died in less than

At the New York banquet given to Kossuth, the great Hungarian said: "I would rather starve than rely for myself or family on foreign aid; but for my country's freedom, I would not be ashamed to go a begging from door to door." This sentiment is appreciated by every one, and was received, when uttered, with applause. May not Christian devotion and zeal find and example here?

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Christ ian Chronicle, who is attending a course of lectures at Edinburgh University, in Moral Philosophy, under Professor Wilson, and in Bells Letters, under Sir William Hamilton. says there are 1200 students in attendance, some from Egypt, Persia, Greece, France Germany, Russia and America.

Frederick the Great, when presenting to him a request for a brevet of lieutenant. "If you say two," answered the prince, "I will have you hanged." "Sign," replied the soldier. mitted through 'great distances.' And now, wrought intensity, the one unvarying conditor a late statement, has exchanged the culture. The monarch, surprised at his presence of No. 14—Delaying Obedience, 4 pp.

The Society has also published the following works, mind, immediately granted his request.

> The Treasurer of Oberlin College, Hamil ton Hill, gives notice to the subscribers to the \$100,000 fund, that the entire subscription was completed on the 20th January, only fourteen months from the commencement of the effort. Henceforth, the teachers are to be supported from the income of this fund.

"I hold it as a fact," said Pascal, "that i

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