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WHOLE NO. 420.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

#### CONTINUING OBLIGATION OF THE SEV ENTH DAY.

BY JAMES A. BEGG.

Outpouring of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecest.

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The great and glorious effusion of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost was not the only one enjoyed by the Apostolic church. It was soon followed by another, probably not of less magnitude as respects the number of those by whom the gift was enjoyed. When, after Peter and John were released from the hands of the chief priests and elders, they returned Moses, Tell the children of Israel that these their opinions. to the company of the faithful, and reported all that had been done and said unto them, prayer was made to God. "And when they when, in the first instance, He does not ex- tion to entertain the appeal, and to act upon had prayed, the place was shaken where they were assembled together, and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and they spake the baths are first characterized by the same the very idea of being. To deny the Associword of God with boldness. And the multi- terms. They are both called "Feasts of the ation the power of correcting evils which may tude of them that believed were of one heart | Lord," and "Holy Convocations." (Lev. xxiii. | be fatal to its integrity as a religious body, and of one soul." Acts iv. 31.

It is not recorded on which day of the week, nor yet on which day of the month, this outpouring of the Spirit took place. If, however, the design of the gracious effusion on Pentecost was to mark the first day of the work" was to be done, (ver. 4-9.) The Pen- ciations, must belong to the General Associaweek as the Sabbath, might it not have been tecost, also, was "a Holy Convocation," in tion. The very idea of Christian fellowship expected, that the same day would again be which "tho servile work" was to be done. involves the right. chosen—and that the mention of the particu- (Ver. 21.) lar day would not have been omitted? But we have no more reason, from the narrative, to days were all of sabbatic character. But, it did and revered character, carried all before by a friend of mine, Col Woods, of Albemarle "the gospel is the power of God unto salvabelieve that this took place on the first day, is farther to be observed, as confirmatory of it; the reference was carried by a strong vote, Co., Va. Col. Woods was an elder in the than we have to believe it was on any other the view I have taken concerning the 15th and a committee of one from each Association Presbyterian church, and had written to Mr. day. We are thus, therefore, confirmed in and 22d days of the first month. Nisan, being was chosen by ballot. the conclusion, that the inference drawn by Passover Sabbaths, that the precise form of The Committee on the case finally report- of his fine blooded stallions. those whose practice it is sought so to sustain, their appointment is similar to that of the Sab- ed, recommending the Hartford Central Asis wholly unwarranted.

has been given to the relation which subsisted ment of their appointment they also are spoken book. It was adopted by a large vote, and Lamb and that for the offering of First Fruits, servile work" was to be done. Lev. xxiii. 33 they asked for. Pentecost, I was pleased to observe, in the Sabbath Recorder for March 25th last, a correspondent inviting to farther consideration of it; and in the P. S. to my last portion on when, farther on in the chapter, returning to this subject. I expressed a desire that brother J. C. would state fully his reasons for reject- | ing in booths, re-stating the 15th day of the ing the view I have advanced. That view, seventh month as the time of commencing the and the grounds for it, I would briefly state. Feast, it is expressly enjoined "On the first and joy of believing. Of eternity they seldom him some of his horses. When they returned of eternal suffering which I deserved, of Jesus In endeavoring to ascertain the import of the day shall be a Sabbath, and on the eighth day thought; and when some solemn providence they sat down to dinner, and the servent start- Christ who died to redeem me if I would believe various intimations of the several Evangelists | shall be a Sabbath." (ver. 39.) Their aptypes. I sought to show that both were regulated, not by the days of the week, but by the days of the month Nisan in which they occurred; and that, according to that appointthe 14th day of that month, while the day following, namely, "the fifteenth day, was neces-sarily a Sabbath."

In reference to the period of Christ's resurrection, J. C. says, "I admit that 'this fifteenth day 'was a Sabbath, but I question whether it was such independent of the week- spointed to in my pamphlet, they are inconsistly Sabbath. The fifteenth day of the first month will occasionally fall on the weekly Sabbath." That, therefore, which I understand to be determined by the law of the Passover, J. C. regards as without such authority; and that which I believe to have taken place of necessity every year, he views as only an occasional occurrence—which, however, he supposes to have happened the

year of the Saviour's death. He seems to have been led to his present opinion by the friend to whom he refers as having called his attention to Lev. xxiii. 15, 16, in proof "that the Jews changed the Sab bath every, year." This friend's argument (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." to the fifteenth day of the month Nisan was divine, if this friend's inference and argument were correct, it would imply, not that the Jews of their own accord changed the day of the Sabbath, but that the Jews, by command of the God of creation, the Author of the act as that the weekly Sabbath must, from year to year, be changed to different days! This, surely, is not to be believed or supposed indisputable fact; and that the festival Sabis equally certain that they might fall, in suc- Association is based? &c. ed to the seventh day of the week.

men ressover reset; would from year to man, who would not purchase Mary begen occur on different days of the rest of the floor, th

to whom J. C. refers had observed that all have any judicial power over Pastors of the these were appointed Sabbaths, and that with Consociated Churches. his view they must have exercised a very singular influence upon the weekly Sabbath. that, too, several times a year, which his prin- ciation and fellowship which formed it. ciple of exposition would thus require.

in their typical bearing on the time of our |-36. But when, as in regard to the first of Lord's death and resurrection and following the Passover Holy Convocations, the days of First-Fruits and Pentecost are to be counted from it, it is briefly called "the Sabbath," so also in regard to the Feast of Tabernacles. give directions as to the erecting and dwellrelative to the time and circumstances of the pointment as Sabbaths had therefore been death and resurrection of the Saviour, I previously enjoined, when they were only presented the apostolic authority for consider- | characterized as days of "Holy Convocaing both as the fulfillment of types instituted | tion," in which "no servile work" was to be in the Passover and the Feast of First Fruits. done. The terms of the institution of the Referring to the original appointment of these Feast of Tabernacles thus help us to a more certain appreciation of those relating to the Passover Feast-and both serve to aid our perception of the import of some of the ment, the eating of the Passover lamb was on the events connected with the death and resurrection of the Saviour.

I will not repeat here the numerous instances in which the language of these Evangelists seems to me in harmony with the view thus given of the nature of these "Holy Conent with the view which J. C. has adopted con-

## "ASSOCIATIONAL POWER."

The General Association of Connecticut held a session at Danbury week before last, when a great part of the time was occupied in discussing what we should call a question of "associational power." It seems that one of the most distinguished members of the Association, Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford, is was, that "the fifteenth day of the month the author of a work, which many consider heretical, entitled "God in Christ," and of later work, entitled "Christ in Theology," which farther advocates the views set forth in the first. The Fairfield Association reviewed the latter work, and a Memorial from But as the whole appointment in reference that Association was read, which presented a series of questions, to which the answer of the General Association was desired. These questions are, whether the Hartford Association, (to which Dr. B. belongs,) in their decision respecting Dr. Bushnell's first Fourth Commandment, were enjoined so to book, "God in Christ," have not publicly tated her mind. She was in an agony; but Before I was twenty years of age, I had read capital. As it was expected he would attend trines which deny the fundamental doctrines without distinct proof. The mistake arises of the Christian religion?—has not Dr. Bushfrom not distinguishing between the weekly nell's second book furnished new evidence that and the festival Sabbaths; the inference he persists in holding the chief heresies of the drawn is in consequence wholly unwarranted. first !-- and whether the Hartford body, in re-

would ask, Does either J. C. or his friend General Association which will not affect him a trophy of redeeming power.

But they had unconverted neighbors, and life.

Rev. Theophilus Smith, on the contrary, maintained that both usage and the organic he would hardly have supposed that the one principle of the General Association authorizappointment was designed to have such an ed such action as the Fairfield memorial calls effect upon the other as to cause it to be al- for. He went into a minute history of the tered backward and forward every year, and Association, and dwelt upon the law of asso-

The debate on the question referring the But while, in the above cases, the festival | Appeal and the Remonstrance, occupied most Sabbaths are too expressly named such to of the day Wednesday, and of Thursday till admit of any question as to them, (and the ar- the adjournment, and was very spirited. The gument used, therefore, necessarily extends speech of Dr. Porter against the reference, to them also,) concerning the corresponding and of Mr. Smith in favor of it, were followed appointments of the Passover festival, my ob- by several others, waxing warmer and warmjecting friend says, "God did not say to er, till nearly all the members delivered

convocation days ' are 'Sabbaths.'" To this The venerable president Day took strong I reply, He describes them as Sabbaths, even ground in favor of the power of the Associapressly name them so. Be it observed, that it as they saw fit. Every body must have the both the weekly Sabbaths and festival Sab- means of self-preservation; it is involved in 2.) And while the weekly Sabbath is called would be to destroy it. Whether specifically "the Sabbath of rest, an Holy Convocation," granted in the Saybrook Platform or not, this in which no work is to be done, (ver. 3,) the right of reviewing and of expressing an opin-15th and 22d days of Nisan are also termed ion upon the doctrinal character or ecclesias-"Holy Convocations," in which "no servile tical proceedings of any of the District Asso-

The speech was clear and impressive, and By description, therefore, these festival coming from a man of President Day's can-

baths of the Feast of Tabernacles. These sociation, waiving all technical objections, to last were fixed to be observed on the 15th and present Dr. Bushnell for trial, to his consocia-

### THE RETURNS OF PRAYER.

faithful preaching of the gospel, the wife was he swore an oath. awakened to a sense of her awful wickedness | From the conduct of the servant in starting before a holy God. It seemed to her as so promptly with the bread, as soon as Mr. R which passeth all understanding.

and the wife's prayers were unanswered.

given their shield and countenance to doc- her surest and only unfailing resource was every infidel book in the English and French Divine service, an eminent clergyman was greater part of that forenoon.

into a back chamber. When called to dinner ly and too manifestly impressed on the works solicited to preach before his Majesty. He the far South, where they kill the slaves on That such a distinction exists is a plain and fusing to bring him to trial, after such proofs he made no reply. His wife then went into of creation around me, to admit of my indulg- accepted the invitation. The doctor was a the sugar plantations." of heresy as the review of the Fairfield As- the chamber, and found him seated with his ing, put for a single moment, in the supposition warm, zealous Churchman, of enlightened baths, being regulated by the day of the sociation afforded, have not violated the fun- face covered by his hands. To her inquiries that there was no God. It is impossible, sir, views, and liberal evangelical sentiments. asked I. month, rather than by the day of the week, it damental principles of fellowship on which the he still kept silence. At last, weeping, she for any man to be an atheist. I was, however, When the Sabbath came, he read the prayers, said to him, "Husband, what is the matter, sir, a confirmed infidel, and continued to be ascended the pulpit, and gave out the follow- nine years, and then they moved here to Cincessive years, on different days of the week, A remonstrance from Dr. Bushnell was what have I done, that you will neither speak so until I heard Dr. Hoge, on a certain oc ing text, Acts 21:31—"Believe on the Lord cinnati, and brought us along with them, and then read, which professed to be self-moved, nor look your own wife in the face?" "Wo- casion, preach a sermon on the evidences of lesus Christ, and thou shall be saved, and thy set us free. It is with them that Henry lives and protested in his own name against the man," he replied, while the tears gushed the Christian Religion. His cogent reasoning house." In this discourse he expatiated on now." In the seventh month, on the first day of action required by the Fairfield memorial. through his clenched fingers—" Woman, the put to flight all my unbelieving doubts; and the necessity of repentance, faith, and holiness. the month, shall ye have a Sabbath," is an in- The remonstance turns upon the personal hand of God is upon me. God has this day since that time, I have been fully convinced The command to believe—the object of faith, quired. junction given to Israel by the same authority, rights he has, to be regarded as orthodox and brought all my sins to my remembrance, and of the truth of the Bible." Col. Woods was (the Lord Jesus Christ)—character of Him and in the same chapter; as "Six days shall in good fellowship until proved otherwise by I am overwhelmed." It was now the wife's sorry that he did not bring down his religious on whom we are called to believe—the import—ceive letters from him, but of late he has fallen

#### THE LAKE SIDE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

The shadows round the inland sea Are deep'ning into night, Slow up the sloops of Ossippe They chase the lessening light Tired of the long day's binding heat, I rest my languid eye, Lake of the Hills, where cool and sweet

Along the sky, in wavy lines, O'er isle, and beach, and bay, Green belted with eternal pines. The mountains stretch away; Below, the maple masses sleep Where shore with water blends, While midway on the tranquil deep The evening light descends.

So seemed it when you hill's red crown, Of old, the Indian trod, And through the sunset air looked down Upon the smile of God. To him of lights and shades the laws No forest skeptic taught, Their living and eternal cause His truer instinct sought.

He saw these mountains in the light Which now across them shines; This lake, in summer sunset bright, Walled round with sombering pine God near him seemed: from earth and skies His loving voice he heard, As, face to face in Paradise, Man stood before the Lord.

#### JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE

My object in this article is chiefly to give an account of a visit paid to Mr. Randolph. Randolph, intimating a wish to purchase one

Mr. Randolph invited the Colonel to pay him a visit at his seat on the Roanoke. Col onel Woods accepted it. When he arrived his name could be sent in by a servant, before closure around his house. As soon as Mr. R. inch or so of snow on the ground, he ran out into the vard to receive him without his hat In one of the rural districts of Wales, in a An ambassador from one of the crowned ittle white cottage, with a green mountain heads of Europe, could not have been receivbehind, and a bushy lane in front, there lived ed with more ceremonious politeness. He a respectable farm-laborer and his wife, was all affability and kindness to the Colonel. They were not without some respect for re- He ordered his horse, and immediately rode ligion, but they were strangers to the peace with him over a part of his plantation, to show forted themselves with the belief, that inas- -the universal custom in Virginia. But Mr. much as they went to church every Sabbath, Randolph motioned him back, and lifting up and lived soberly and morally, they had no- his hands implored the Divine blessing, in a

though the minister saw into her very heart, and Col. Woods had taken their seats at the statements of the Evangelists, when relating and brought all her sins to light. She trem- table, we may infer, that the practice of askbled and wept bitterly; she cried unto God, ing a blessing over his food, was not common those impressions did not yet bring my heart and he heard her. Through the great atone- with Mr. Randolph. But a pious man was at to a decision. They were soon effaced, and ment, she at length found the peace of God his table, and he wished to gain his visitor's my religious indifference, disturbed for a mogood will, and consequently resumed a prac- ment, soon resumed its wonted dominion. I The husband did not oppose the religion of tice which had been long laid aside. Some his wife. He quietly accompanied her to the vears before that, he had professed to be very vocation" days. But as I conceive that, as chapel where she had received her first reli- religious. He had even read the Bible, and gious impressions. He offered no objections preached on the Sabbath to his slaves; but when she publicly united with the dissenters. his zeal on the subject of religion had evapor cerning those of the Passover Feast, I would But he still continued a stranger to true god. ated, and no one ever heard of it after hi request his farther examination of the point. liness. The pious wife watched, and wept, duel with Henry Clay, of Ky. Mr. R. show and prayed over him. One new year's day ed Col. Woods the chronometers that he had she went into her closet, and there resolved brought with him from London; and when he that she would devote a portion of every day went with him up stairs to his bedroom, he of that year to special prayer for her husband's turned down the sheets, and said, in a tri conversion. With vehement solicitude she umphant tone, "There, sir, is a pair of sheets besought the Lord. But months passed away, that have not been slept in since they were and still the man's heart was not softened; he | washed in Russia "-a piece of information was still the same kind and sober, but prayer- which gave the Col. no pleasure, as the less and godless man that he had ever been. cholera was at the time prevailing in Russia, impossible to return to the Roman church, and some good people saying of the efficacy of The last day of the year closed over them, and was believed in this country to be very contagious. The next day, as Mr. R. and his On the morning of the new year's day, the guest were riding over his estate, he was wife again resolved to set apart a portion of taken with one of his fainting fits. Col. Woods each day for special prayer for her husband, and Mr. R.'s servant John, or Juba, (I forget ed to God, I might make it mine.' during the next six months. And daily her which it was) had to assist him from his horse. For several months that man not only walks fervent prayers were offered, that the grace They made a seat for him in the corner of of God might melt that heart of adamant. The fence, along which they had been riding; and other persons of the village. morning of the last day of that half year as soon as Mr. R. began to recover his strength, dawned upon them, and the husband went out he made a motion to Col. Woods to take a to his daily toil still Christless, still unawaken- seat by his side, and immediately began to ed. Had her supplications never reached the speak. "You have heard, sir," said he, "of mercy-seat; had the great High Priest failed atheists. There are no such persons in the to present them; or did the God and Father world. I had a pious mother, sir, and she of our Lord Jesus Christ refuse to hear her taught me, God bless her, to pray; but in the cry? O awful thought, must her husband family of my father-in-law, Judge Tucker, I

perish? Such were the thoughts which agi- imbibed infidel sentiments at a very early age. Ireland, he remained some time in Dublin, its prayer, and casting aside her unbelieving languages. The results was that I became appointed to preach before him. When the doubts, she wrestled with God during the a confirmed infidel. I even attempted to time approached, the clergyman fell sick, and

not the meaning of that word." His death for several months. scene was an impressive one; but it was probable that he was so much under the influ-

with his hand, "go back, young gentlemen, of gift with Dr. Magee. you were not here at the beginning, and you shall not be here at the close. Go back," So the young gentlemen were obliged to retreat out of the room, and Mr. R. went on with Pres. Herald. his prayer.

#### THE GOSPEL IN FRANCE.

A recent number of the Baptist Missionary Magazine, has an interesting letter from north ern France, addressed by a native helper to Mr. Willard, and by him forwarded for publication. From the following, it appears that tion," even in France :--

is what Mr. D. related to me of the means

which God employed to bring him to a knowledge of his word. "Nearly fifteen years ago, journeying upon business, I met a man who accosted me with civility, and we went on together for several hours. He talked to me of God, of my soul, forced it upon their consideration, they com- ed to hand round the bread from a side-table in his sacrifice; but alas! I understood at that time little of all he told me. When we senarated he gave me a little tract, in which saw that the Catholic religion was only a trafthing to fear from a God of love and mercy. most solemn and impressive manner. In a fic; and from that time I paid no attention to But one day, as they sat together under the moment afterwards, conversing with his guest, religious things until I was at the funeral which you attended at B, nearly three years

> ago. What the traveler told me, was called up again by hearing what you said, of the necessity of conversion and of faith in Jesus in order to meet death without trembling. But was in this condition when the census was taken. The mayor, after having inscribed my

name, age, and profession, says, 'You are a Catholic?' 'No.' I replied. 'for I do not believe in the

religion of the Roman church.' 'You are not a Protestant?'

'You are then without religion?'

'That's true!' 'The mayor told his scribe to rite 'D. without religion.' That was a thunderbolt feeling the necessity of having religion, I came to see you, sir, that you might have the goodness to teach me yours, in order that if it sat-

## HONESTY REWARDED.

The following anecdote of the late King of England, is said to be from an authentic

A few years ago, when George IV. visited make myself an atheist, but could not succeed it became necessary to appoint another to heart leaped for joy; I knew his family well, At noon her husband returned home, and, in the effort. The marks of the Divine wis- perform that duty. Dr. Magee, author of a My children were yet my own; my husband without noticing his wife or children, passed dom and the Divine goodness, were too deep- work on the atonement, being in Dublin, was was still in reach; I would not be driven to work be done; but the seventh day is the the ecclesiastical body to which he is amena privilege to point her husband to the Lamb of history to a later period; but did not like to ance of doing so for our own safety, and as into the hands of such hard masters that I Sabbath of rest." Let xxii 24 3. Now, I ble, and the impossibility of any action of the God, and by the grace of God, he too became take upon himself to inquire, what influence an example to others, but particularly our suppose they will not take the trouble to Christianity had exerted upon his subsequent own houses; with the individual, local, and write. I believe he is in the State of Mis-But they had unconverted neighbors, and life.

| Suppose that the first-quoted of these Sabbaths | Dersonally. | But they had unconverted neighbors, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that for a time ly and honestly presented to his Majesty, and life. | It is well known, however, that how had a life. | It is well known, however, that how had a life. | It is well known, how how had a life. | It is well known, how how had a life. | It is well known, how how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, how had a life. | It is well known, h would have such an influence upon the nextspecial Committee of one from each District ed to the wife's prayers, they besought the he was very devout. He wrote many letters his court, present on the occasion by when every other resource failed. How often Pring changed from year 1. Being affirmed that the Association had nothing to prayer-meeting was established God poured of religion. Dr. Hoge believed him to be faith, he powerfully insisted on a change of are we like poor Mary: we make that the appointed, as it was to be observed on the do with the subject, except to receive and out his Spirit. The house was too small for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second and in the last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be the first. Second sincerely pious, but I am told that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be included. It was enlarged; never entirely satisfied himself that he was heart, without which it was impossible for last resort which ought to be included. It was enlarged; never entirely satisfied himself that he was heart and the was heart an West if; as well as the first and seventh days of of the venerable speaker excited a strong sens. but the company of belivers still increaseing a ever experienced a change of heart. He said ness and sarmed make, the wrath of man to praise him? the Passover Feast, would from year to ation, and he was called to order by the house of worship was built, and a church or that he could not believe himself to be reli-

"The living," said he to his physician, "know specting it, never alluding to the circumstance

During this time, the Archbishop of Ar magh, Primate of Ireland, died, and the Right ence of opium, as hardly to know what he was Rev. Lord John Beresford, Archbishop of Dublin, was appointed to succeed him. The I remember an anecdote with reference to see of Dublin being in the gift of the crown. his keeping up family worship in his house, a list of candidates were nominated to his which is rather of the ludicrous order; but Majesty, for each of whom powerful interest still, I cannot forbear telling it in the present was made. Dr. Magee not being a favorite connection. Dr. Dudley, who was long re- on account of his evangelical sentiments, was garded as a protege of Mr. R.'s was at his neglected. When his Majesty proceeded to house at the time, and some other young man. make the appointment, he inquired the name They were sent for in the morning to come of the faithful, able and eloquent preacher down to family worship, but did not make who had delivered a discourse before him in their appearance, until Mr. Randolph had Dublin. He was told it was Dr. Magee. knelt down, and was engaged in reading the "Then," said he, " the man that fears not to morning prayer out of the Episcopal prayer preach the whole truth before his king, shall book. They opened the door, and came be honored, and Dr. Magee shall be Archdown stairs very softly. "Go back, young bishop of Dublin." After saying this, he gentlemen," said Mr. R., motioning them back took his pen, and filled the blank in the deed

#### MARY MOONE. THE SLAVE MOTHER.

The following interesting narrative, which we copy from the Covenanter, was written by gentleman who is engaged in teaching school for colored children at Cincinnati, O. He became acquainted with the facts in carrying out a plan to visit the parents of all of is scholars. I called the other evening on a rather

elderly woman, who told me the story of her

life. There was nothing strange about vit! yet it was so simple and touching that I thought you would be pleased with a sketch of it. She told me of her troubles; among Do you remember, dear brother, that I red the rest this especially, that her husband is inlated to you at the time, how, on occasion of slavery. I asked her if she always prayed for the interment of one of our sisters at B---, him. I try to do so," she replied. "How \_\_\_\_, the cure of that village, made his ap- long is it, madam, since you learned to carry pearance with his clergy and utensils, and your trouble to the Hearer of prayer?" As I am persuaded that too little attention 22d of the seventh month. In the first state- tion, on the charge of heresy, as taught in his at Mr. R.'s gate, he was obliged to wait till sung Te Deum "by way of thanksgiving," he "About eleven years," she answered, "when said, because Protestantism was dead in that I was so shut up that there seemed no other between the time of eating the Passover of as "Holy Convocations," in which "no regarded by the Fairfield men as about what he could obtain admittance within the en-Baal did his prophets. Not only have we a ered me. Since that I have always tried to faithful sister in the village, but there are three live a praying life. I was raised a slave in other persons well disposed. The following Kentucky, and was reasonably well used till the death of my old master and mistress. My young master was addicted to gambling and drinking, and soon involved himself in pecuniary difficulties. I was mortgaged for his debt. Though a dissipated character. he was both kind and considerate when sober, and he used his utmost endeavors to get some respectable planter in the neighborhood to purchase me, that I might not be sold to a trader and driven South. On the morning of the sale he said to me-' Mary, I have done all I could for you, but none of our neighbors have money on hand at present, and I see no other way of it than for you to go to the court-house and be sold.' 'Had you told me sooner,' said I, 'I might have done better myself.'. 'What would you have done?' said he. Run off.' I answered: (it being for debt I was to be sold, it was little matter to him.) 'O, better not,' said he. So I took my two children by my side, and my infant on my arm. Henry, who goes to school to you was my baby then; and though he is a stout, hearty boy now, he was a poor sickly creature then, his bones almost cutting the skin. He was two years old, yet I carried him on one arm on a pillow. When I took him along, people asked me why I took that skeleton to the courthouse. 'Oh dear,' I replied, 'I hope whoever buys me, will buy my child too.'

With a bitter heart I went to the place of sale. My husband, who belonged to a neighboring farmer, came to bid me farewell: for those who are sold to traders have no time, after the sale, to take leave of their friends, but are hurried off at once. For twelve years for me. For several nights I was unable to we had lived together, and now it was hard sleep. Those words haunted me like phan- to part, perhaps for ever. In the bitterness toms; 'D-, without religion!' It was of my soul I thought of what I had heard prayer, and I tried to lift my soul to God. I went to the court house. There were many people there, and several slaves to be sold isfied the need which I felt of being reconcil- A Southern trader looked at me, and said he would buy that girl.' Some white folks that knew me asked him if he would sell me well, but he has already done good to two on the sugar plantations. The haughty Southerner was offended that any one should ask him what he would do with his own property, and answered roughly, that he attended to his own business himself. He was answered that if he would buy her he would have to pay for her. One word brought on another. and a violent altercation ensued. At length a man stepped forward, and did for contention what he had declined to do for benevolence. He paid down three hundred do lars-the amount of the mortgage—and said to me, Mary, take your children and go to my house; I will pay for you and your children both, as soon as I can raise the money.'. My

"But how did you obtain your freedom?"

"I lived with them," said she, "cight or

"Do you hear from your husband?" I in

"Not of late," she replied : "I used to re-

# The Sabbath Recorder. New York, July 8, 1852.

ASSOCIATIONAL POWER.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

I do not intend to prolong this discussion to any great length; and if you had not imputed to me what you had no good reason to, in one important respect, I would have dropped the the churches, and are supposed to carry out subject where my last article left it. As it is, the wishes of the churches which send them. I will touch on a few points in your "Remarks," in connection with the false imputa-

tion I allude to. And first, your idea of the "right of the church to be exempt from any and every sort of interference with its discipline by Association," &c., or, as you explain it, "that kind of interference which assumes to lay the church under obligation to obey;" I say, this idea appears not to have its outlines distinct enough, so that one can tell just what it amounts to. I suppose that a church may lose its membership in the body as well for corruption in discipline as any other fault. And whether the church's dismembership is the result of "that kind of interference which assumes to lav the church under obligation to obey," or of "advice," which assumes nothing in the shape of laying it under obligation, all that I contend a member of the Association in his individual for is admitted; which is, that the body is to be the judge of membership, and the terms of membership in the body.

You lay great stress on the Constitution, as though it were an impregnable fort, a munition of rocks, to protect you from all attacks. But it may be prudent to examine and see whether there may not be some vulnerable points or weak places in your stronghold. The thirteenth article of the Constitution of prepared for it. this Association, which you quote to prove that churches are not to be interfered with, in your sense of the word, contains in itself a limitation to the very independence it secures to the churches, in the word "gospel" there used to qualify the right allowed them; thus, having a gospel right to manage its own concerns," &c. This must mean that the church shall be allowed to manage its own concerns. according to some rule understood to be conrained in the gospel, or in conformity to gospel principles in general, as affording a guide which it is the duty of the church to follow, second articles of the Constitution are made to harmonize. The first article says, that the Association "shall be composed of churches, the piety, order, and increase of the churches belonging to it, and the cause of our Lord terpreted so that its parts shall have a pro- to receive his labors. portionable and consistent import, and which shall make that article harmonize also with the

In respect to the principle on which churches are associated in one communion by a common faith and practice, I regard it to be purely reli duty of churches to co-operate on that principle for the promotion of the cause of God, as it is for the individual Christian to join the church for that purpose.

as you contend for.

theory, ministers are ex-officio members of the Association or Conference, in the sense of being thereby authorized to vote. I do not hold sent as representatives by the churches com- this ground. posing the body; nor have I said anything that could justify you in presenting the sentiment in question as a part of my system. capable of great improvement,) or some other cause, may have misled you as to what was intended in making ministers component parts of the Association. But the circumstances design of it was to make the ministers amenable or accountable to the body throughout which their right to officiate as ministers was acknowledged, without giving them any power to control hat body, other than the degree or a faithful discharge of the duties of their sta-Lucius Crandall.

Remarks. A word in regard to the "false imputation," in which we are alledged to have charged

upon our correspondent "what we had no good reason to, in one important respect," seems called for by his communication. We have carefully re-perused what we wrote, and we find nothing upon which such a complaint can justly be grounded, except the following

paragraph:-We have never conceived of the Association as composed of two sets of members; one of ministers, holding their connection with it permanently, and ex officio; the other of delegates, appointed from year to year by the

nothing else to which his reply is at all pertilimit the independence of the churches. We were of course plenty, as usual on such occacorrespondent personally we do not impute at least, be allowed to be its own interpreter. such work should collect them into a chanter the sentiment which, in the present instance, The first sentence of it declares, that "the of "Sunday accidents," they might make a he so readily disavows. Nor did we intend to Association shall exercise no ecclesiastical long one, to say the least. We question, howdo so, when we penned our remarks. But jurisdication over the churches;" and the last ever, whether they would cover more paper. as the subject under discussion embraced the expression is, "without being amenable to any or be more significant, than the chapter which constitutional powers of the Association, it other body." How can language be more might be arranged of "Monday accidents." was very natural to throw in a passing remark explicit? And what more complete refutaupon what had been proposed as an amend- tion can there be of our correspondent's critment, the working of which seemed to have icism? There is no want of harmony be-

a slight squint towards episcopacy. pondent's theory that we do not understand. to manage its own concerns, is meant, simply, In disclaiming the doctrine that ministers are, that the gospel secures or gives to each church ex officio, members of the Association, he such a right; and the whole article is the unqualifies it by saying, "in the sense of being disguised, and unequivocal, confession of the thereby authorized to vote." His doctrine, he Association's faith in this respect, namely, tells us, is directly the opposite of this. Now, that each, church has such a right secured to are we to understand, that without this quali- it by the gospel.

fying expression, his doctrine is not directly the opposite? We suppose so. But, for our are sorry to have given our brother the least own part, we have no conception of member- cause for complaint that we misrepresented ship which does not include the right of vot- him. We certainly did not intend to do so. ing. Strictly speaking, membership is predi- It is not our wish to misrepresent any brother cable of the churches, not of individuals. It is to whom we have the misfortune to be opposan Association of churches, and not of individials. The individuals who conduct its pro-

ceedings are simply the representatives of A minister sometimes calls himself a member of the Association, it is true, and he may so speak of himself at other times besides when the Association is in session; but if he means any thing by the expression, he means mere ly that the church to which he belongs is member. He may, if the church so determines, go up as a delegate; but even in that case, he does not become personally accountable to the Association, except for a breach of such rules of order as the body may have established for the regulation of its proceedings. For his moral conduct, or his ministerial behavior, he is responsible only to the church to which he belongs. The idea of his being capacity, so as to be directly amenable to it for his behavior as a Christian, or as a min ister, and yet having no right to vote, is not consistent with our view of church independency. In Presbyterian or Prelatical denominations, it might be accounted sound doctrine, but we do not think that Seventh-day Baptists are yet

The design of the proposed amendment, it is said, was "to make ministers amenable, or accountable, to the body throughout which their right to officiate as ministers was acknowledged." We are not sure that we un-"but shall recognize each one [church] as derstand how much our correspondent means by this. Our own views, however, shall be made as clear as possible as to the extent of the right of ministers to officiate as ministers. We suppose, then-1. That a minister is a And that there may be no mistake as to our

2. That his right to officiate as a minister which, in faith and practice, harmonize with is derived, in the first place, from the Lord and by whose agency he is called and ordain-Jesus Christ generally in the world." Thus ed; that he may exercise this right, where-

first and second, fairly construed, there can gives him no right to officiate as a minister in be no such exemption "from any and every any church belonging to it, unless that church is, sort of interference," claimed by the churches, of itself, willingto receive him in that capacity. experience? One would suppose, that the officiate as minister," is only that church so effectually killed by Johnson's specious Departments has threatened with suspension which, in some way, signifies its willingness | Sunday Mail Report, and the re-action now gious, as opposed to mere expediency, and that it that he should do so. Should a pastor of one following the more recent Sunday-coercion ing quoted from a Scotch paper a paragraph

o officiate in and for another church, except The wording of the late proposed amend- that to which he belongs, is not what is intend. ment to the constitution, (which I admit to be ed, but merely the right to go out as an evangelist at large, preaching to assemblies wherever he can gather them; we answer, that this is a right which is not limited by the bounds under which the amendment was proposed, of the Association, nor by the geographical and the amendment itself, taught me that the boundaries of the denomination itself. His field is the world; his hearers, those whom he can induce to listen. "Preach the gospel to day. Such people see but little difference, on every creature." He derives this right or the score of sacredness, between a day which authority, as we have already said, first from influence they should secure to themselves by the Lord Jesus Christ, and second from the church of which he is a member. The Association can neither increase this authority, Independence—not difference enough, at any Host, as the blasphemy is termed, have taken nor diminish it. When he goes forth under the sanction of the church, he goes forth in an orderly manner, according to the gospel, and any organized body on earth.

tween this article and other parts of the Con-After all, there is something in our corres- stitution. By a gospel right of each church

In conclucion, we have only to say, that we ed in discussion.

### FACILITIES FOR SUNDAY TRAVEL.

The facilities for traveling on Sunday, in the vicinity of New York, have greatly increased within a few years. We well remember when it was scarcely possible to ance on a Sunday. Three or four years ago, only one boat left for Albany on Sunday afternoon, and that was a mail boat of inferior quality, which went thumping along at the docks of the principal towns, and was on that temptation to the traveler. At length through boat to Albany and Troy was added; and now we have two through boats of the largest class, in addition to the mail boat, every Sunday night. Then the Hudson River But that road soon obtained a contract to carry the mail, and immediately started Sunday mail trains, leaving New York and Albany at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Hereupon a great outcry was made, and one of the principal officers resigned his place, because he could not serve a road which run Sunday trains. A few weeks later, a morning train each way was started; so that now we have morning and evening Sunday trains between Albany and New York, in addition to the three Sunday afternoon boats. In other directions from New York the increase of facilities for Sunday travel has not perhaps been as marked, although it has been sufficient to show 'progress."

These things will not surprise Sabbathkeepers. When, a few years ago, the general minister of the church to which he belongs. disregard of Sunday induced its friends to call conventions, adopt resolutions, and put and outside of which, or beyond which, it has meaning, we say, that his ecclesiastical connections and policy of priests, had perhaps been made to express no rights or liberty to go; but if it should, it meaning, we say, that his ecclesiastical connections and policy of priests, had perhaps been made to express could not, in that case claim any standing or tion is only with the church of which he is railroad directors and civil legislators to enprivileges in the body. This interpretation is a member. To the church he is responsible, force the stricter observance of Sunday, Sabunavoidable, if this article and the first and and to no other ecclesiastical judicatory what- bath-keepers looked on with interest, and told power in their hands for its enforcement. their efforts would prove unavailing-that they still farther curtailed, in the President's de- from time to time occurred to me. were attempting to heal the wound slightly-

banks, carrying devastation in its way. The body thoroughout which his right to fate of the "pioneer" movement, which was

SUNDAY AND "THE FOURTH."

The "sacred stillness" of last Sunday was sadly broken in New York by "snapping crackers" and miniature cannons. Nothing else could be expected in a city made up to large extent of people from foreign countries, where Sunday is considered simply as a holimen have set apart to commemorate the resurrection, and one which the same authority has set apart to commemorate the Declaration of ed by the President; and processions of the rate, to induce them to adjourn the celebra- place in Paris and other towns. tion of the latter because it occurs on the day devoted to the memory of the former. Perhas all the credentials that he need have from haps, indeed, they think the circumstance of the Fourth of July's coming on Sunday is a Whether we lay an unreasonable stress reason why they should be specially hilarious upon the Constitution, as our correspondent on that day—just as the advocates of a change ment of our readers. But it strikes us, that be specially joyful on Sunday, because on that if we recognize a Constitution at all, we ought day we can celebrate at once the completion to abide by its restrictions. The declaration of the work of redemption and the work of of the thirteenth article, that the Association creation. Be that as it may, the people had a shall recognize each church as having a gos- jolly and boisterous time last Sunday, notwithpel right to manage its own concerns," &c., standing some of the newspapers of the preis subjected to a singular sort of criticism, as vious day besought them to "respect the cus-Setting aside this single sentence, we see if the word gospel was intended to qualify or toms of their adopted country." Accidents

> Island, about six miles from New York. on had gone there to spend Independence Day. and towards evening, in their anxiety to secure the first boat, so many crowded upon two hundred were precipitated into the water, been recovered on Third-day morning.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE. Sunday Laws in Europe—Liberty of the Press—Popish Processions—Maynooth College—Mr. Salomon—Fergus O'Connor.

GLASGOW, June 18, 1852. Amid all the efforts to promote Sunday sanctification in this country, there is an increasing tendency to its desecration. Our old laws, especially the Scotch laws, designed engaged in trying the question at the instance to keep it out of its place as one of "the six of an informer, whether Mr. Salomon, the working days," are very stringent; but the Jew who was prevented from sitting as a spirit of the day is so averse to their enforce- Member of Parliament by the form of the ment that many of them have been allowed to oath, had incurred the penalty of £1500, for fall into disuetude. Still, under one of these having voted in the House of Commons. No get away from New York by public convey- ancient statutes, a case was decided in one of countenance was given to the action by Parliathe higher Courts in favor of a barber appren- ment or the Government; and Mr. S. had a him to shave on Sundays—and reference has which in other circumstances could have been often been made to this case as proof that the easily supplied. Judges would put down all acts of desecraaccount so uncomfortable as to present little tion. We do not, however, believe that the to custody on a warrant by the Speaker of the decision warrants any such interpretation. It House of Commons, a Committee was ap was against compelling a reluctant apprend pointed to inquire into his state. Two medi tice; and would probably have been different cal gentlemen having expressed an opinion Railroad was completed—a road on which, it ploying an acquiescing workman or apprentiate that he might be committed to a Lunatic Asywas said, "the Sabbath would be respected." tice. In this form, the question is now likely lum, he was on Wednesday transferred to one. to be tried; for three hair-dressers have re- The fact of £1200 in bank notes having been Glasgow; and a correspondent, in the Free Scheme, which impoverished so many working day, complaining of this being done "under him an opportunity of enriching himself with the very eye of the police," calls for the the plunder.

> In France the Parisian organ of the Jesuits, When these come into operation, the cost to the Universe, is likewise urging upon Gov- the nation will amount to nearly a million sterernment the enforcement of Sunday sanctifilling per annum. The number of miles which cation; and, having assumed, from one of the the British mail packets will traverse annually published decrees, that this was about to be will be nearly 2,500,000; and the number of done, the President has since explained, that letters which these packets may be expected while desirous of permitting those in the em- to carry in the course of a year, at the preployment of the Government to enjoy that day sent postal packet rates, about 30,000,000. by release from labor, there was no intention of compelling any to observe it. The decree having probably been dictated by the more in regard to both Sunday and other holi days than was meant by those having the

interference of the authorities for its preven-

The liberty of the press in France is being sire to maintain the despotism he has assumed. although the journals referred to have wholly

fined five francs for his cures. illegal in France, are now being openly allow- direction.

subject. In an Act passed twenty-two years | Peter's and his coadjutors' "aptness to teach." ant Bible has been repeatedly burnt.

of whom some twenty-five are supposed to for a Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of

ment. But the Earl of Winchelsea, on Monday, gave notice in the House of Lords, that he will next session move for a Committee to inquire whether the moral and religious prinsubversive of all Protestant government.

Fergus O'Connor, having been committed had the charge been against the master for per- that he was of unsound mind, and his sister sonally shaving customers, or even for em- having petitioned for his liberation, in order the Main street, Cowcaddeus, a suburb of fords ground for suspicion that his Land Church organ, the Scottish Guardian, of this men who foolishly trusted him has afforded

Government has entered into new contract for conveying our sea-borne correspondence

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE MINISTRY,

J A. BEGG.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: I noticed in the Recorder of the 27th of May, an article written by "A MINISTER." with the above caption. I would like to make | truth is, we are not yet ready for our mis-

prayer in faith, and anointing with oil. He capable of discharging the duties of the office, not see fit to carry on His work in that way.

Our brother speaks much about aptness to teach. But what better evidence can we have of a young man's "aptness to teach," A Proclamation has been this week issued, than that "many have been converted under in the name of our Queen, on this last-named his labors?" What brighter examples of ago, in favor of Popish liberties, it was ex- have we, than the three thousand souls con- not only the Seventh-day Baptist Church, but pressly prohibited, that there should be re- verted under their preaching on the day of the whole professed church, is "incompetent ligious processions, or that priests should wear Pentecost? What better evidence have we for its mission;" and I frankly admit, that with intimates, must be left principally to the judg- of the Sabbath sometimes tell us we ought too the vestments of their orders, except in places of Paul's "aptness to teach," than the church- me it is beginning to be a serious inquiry. of worship or in private houses. In the grow- es planted by him throughout Asia Minor, what is to be done, and what ought I to do? ing boldness of Papists, this prohibition has Macedonia, Greece, Italy, and Spain? What That the church is not now performing the been violated in several instances, and the do the converts of Luther, of Calvin, of mission of Christianity, is almost certain. Proclamation now issued warns those referred | Wesley, and of Whitfield, witness? If such | Whether she can be made to perform it, adto, that while the Government is determined a brother is not well received by the church, mits of a question. to maintain their legal rights and religious it argues that the church is wrong, and not he. freedom, that in future the commission of such True, exegetical discourses are very import- from sin here, I do not doubt. That it is offenses will meet with punishment. It is not ant in their place, but a minister had better be equally powerful to save nations as individu on soon that the check is given, as it is said deficient in that field, than destitute, of the also I firmly believe. But that the nent. And we beg leave to say, that to our should think that the article in question might, sions. If some of the people who are up to that London swarms with dirty-looking priests, sword of the Spirit. We need diversity of churches are saving the nation from its sins. wearing their vestments in places of public gifts in the ministry, as well as in any other seriously question. Governed and ruled by resort; and that a platform has even been sphere. Paul planted, and Apollos watered, a worldly spirit to a great extent, conniving erected in the city, upon which the Protest- Again, it looks like absurdity, a contradiction at political chicanery, and relying almost exof terms, to say a man is "incapable of teach- clusively on human aid for protection and suc-It would seem that a sum of £1000 or ing," who has been successful in winning souls cess, how can she stand forth delear as the £1200, which was intended to have been pro- to Christ. "God hath chosen the foolish sun fair as the moon, and terrible as an army posed to the House of Commons to be voted things of the world to confound the wise, and with bauners?" AN AWRUL CALAMITY happened at Staten for the maintenance of the buildings of the God hath chosen the weak things of the That the church has zeal, I doubt not; but

not again be proposed this session of Parlia have as he admits, been instrumental in dis- in the power of Christianity. But it must be

pensing the bread of life to many, says: "The custom has been to induct such an one into the ministry; and wo betide the minister who dare make an innovation upon the long-established ciples inculcated at Maynooth College be not custom." "O tempora! O mores!" Would that none worse had ever been inducted into The Court of Exchequer was on Monday the sacerdotal office! Many a young man, armed with fervent zeal and humble piety, although in a measure destitute of the more brilliant endowments which, other things being equal; would help him much, has nevertheless done good service in the vineyard of the Lord, while others, far more brilliant, have been almost entirely unsuccessful. What then? If God seals the rdinistry of this or tice at Dundee, whose master had compelled verdict given in his favor, from a want of proof, that humble brother by the birth of souls into the kingdom of Heaven under his labors, shall any one break the seal? Cases are rare where persons in their private and individual capacity have been very eminently successful in winning souls to Christ; and when they dooccur, the presumption is, that such individuals would do more good were they to devote their whole time to the ministry of the word of life. Did I believe that God had called me to preach, and had he sealed my labors by the conversion of many souls," I should preach -preach if ministers and councils should cently been opening their shops on Sunday in found on his person, when first committed, af- frown, denying me the privilege, and laymen laugh—preach if I had to go forth entirely uncommissioned by the church or council; and if my own people would not hear me, behold, I would "turn to the Gentiles." I should ask no better evidence of my calling than that many souls had been converted under my labors." If I am wrong, I would like to be MATHETES.

## THE CHURCH—ITS MISSION.

o the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :

In the number of the Recorder dated May 20th, the editorial under the head of " Denominational Sins," applies some pretty severe censures to us as a people; and perhaps we richly deserve them. In the beginning of the fifth paragraph the writer says: "For our own part, we have lost all faith in the competency of Seventh-day Baptists of the present day for the mission which they have undertaken." And in the next paragraph he says: "The

The above conclusions, indicative as they That the work of the herald of the cross are of almost hopeless despair, are probably its object." The second article reads, "The Jesus himself, who called him to the work, and, that any efforts to promote sabbatizing, which Not contented with putting down every jour- is of vast importance, and requires no novice not groundless. And they are equally as apobject of this Association shall be to promote in the second place, from the church, through were not based upon the law of God, would nal in that country that ventures to breathe a to perform it, is very true. But one would plicable to nearly the whole of the professedproduce only temporary results, and would word of complaint against any of his measures, infer, from the tenor of this article, that the ly Christian church as to the Seventh-day certainly be followed by a most disastrous re- he has sought to enforce the same rule over ministerial office among our people had been Baptist denomination. That the church has it will be seen, if the thirteenth article be in- ever he can find a church, or a people, willing action. And now the very thing which they burdened and dishonored by inducting into lost the power of reform, to a great extent, is foresaw is beginning to develop itself. The expulsion the French correspondents of the it good men who can not teach." I have yet a fact that is fixed by history; for when has 3. That his connection with the Association pent stream is already overflowing its sandy London newspapers, should offense be given to learn that such is the case. I believe that, the church, as a body, ever addressed herself in the correspondence or leading articles. on the whole, the ministers of our denomina- to the work of a world's salvation, since about Will these people learn wisdom from their The threat is meanwhile held in abeyance, tion are at least respectable. Our standard, the commencement of the third century? In of course, is not as high as that of our First-day proof that the church has lost the power of redisregarded it. And the Prefect of one of the Baptist or Presbyterian brethren. This we form, I would ask, whether most of modern can not expect, and that for the best reason. reforms have not been carried on by private a Protestant journal published there for hav- We are very much scattered. We have but individuals, either in the church or out of it? little surplus wealth. We have no colleges or And farther, whether the church, almost equalis as clearly, according to the Scriptures, the of the New Jersey or Rhode Island churches efforts, teach a lesson which need not be mis- intimating that five persons in Edinburgh had theological schools for the benefit of our ly with the world, has not needed such revisit New York, the privilege of officiating as understood. There is a class of persons, we abjured "the errors of Catholicism"—and young men. In short, we have much to dis-form? Instance the reform under Luther, minister would be very gladly extended to know, of whom the Scriptures say, that their this, while the Universe is every day talking of courage and little to encourage our young the temperance reformation, the anti-slavery him. But the moment he should claim it as a folly will not depart from them though they Protestants abjuring the errors of Luther. men to enter the ministry. We have plenty and peace movements. And I seriously put Now to the false imputation above men- right, the New York church would probably be brayed in a mortar; but we cannot believe The Vienna Gazette of the 4th instant also of censors upon the qualifications of young the question, What reform has the church tioned. You write as if, according to my tell him that it takes two to make a bargain, that those of whom we are speaking belong contains an ordinance by the Emperor of men for the ministry, and few to take a bro- brought about? As a stream cannot rise and his plea of acting by authority of Associa- to this class. We still hope, that their sad Austria which will much affect the liberty of ther by the hand and lead him forward to the higher than its fountain, so the church can tion, Conference, or whatever else, would avail experience will turn their attention to the true the press in that country. At Blois, likewise, work. If a young man aspires to the holy of never expect to reform higher than she herself ing thereby authorized to vote. I do not note that doctrine, but directly the opposite, namely, him nothing. Indeed, there is not a church cause of existing evils, and lead them candid- a person who is familiarly termed "Pro- fice, he is in too many cases frowned down by stands. What influence for good could the that they have no right to vote, unless they are in the denomination which would not take ly to inquire whether they have not, by de- phet Menelous," was accused before the his brethren, when, by a little encouragement, church exert in the temperance reform at its parting from the law of the Lord, brought Tribunal of Correctional Police of Romoran, he might have become a mighty champion in commencement? What can she now against But if it be replied, that a minister's right upon themselves the trouble of which they so on a charge of outraging the Catholic religion the cause of Christ. In attempting to elevate slavery and war? Identified as she is with and illegally practicing medicine. The out- our standard, we should not carry it so high that slavery and war, how can she pronounce rage was evidently the true cause of displea- it would cut off a majority of our ministers were them sinful ?- folding in her arms those who, sure to the priests, as he was insisting on Pro- they to come forward for examination. If we on the field of battle, have poured the molten testant views; and although, as it appears, a cannot get the best, we must accept of such lead through their fellow men, brothers in Swedenborgian, his answers at the Tribunal as we can get, and put forth all our efforts, Christ though they might have been-holding seemed correct, sober and just. The charge both in prayer and in other ways, to make in fellowship those who have plundered cradles as to the practicing of medicine, was founded them better. We must abandon the notion of their infants, wives of their husbands, paon cures alledged to have been in answer to that God will raise up ministers among us, rents of their children, children of their parents-permitting those to officiate at her alwas acquitted on the charge of outrage, but irrespective of our own exertions. He does tars who buy and sell their brethren in Christ, as cattle in the market—elevating to the bish-Popish processions, which were formerly We must make our own ministers, under His opric men who assert that "the right to hold slaves is founded in the golden rule "-holding in fellowship the kidnapper, with his aiders and abettors-forbidding the use of her pulpits for the purpose of pleading the cause of suffering humanity, of the slave, of peace, of prison and moral reform?

In view of the above, I fully believe, that

That Christianity has power to save men

Popish College of Maynooth, in Ireland, was world to confound the things which are is it "according to knowledge?" Who can Second-day last. A large number of persons omitted in consequence of the change of Min-mighty." And again, the writer of Acts. in look at her Tract and Sunday-School Socieistry, when Lord John Russell resigned. Un- speaking of Barnabas' ministration at An- ties, and doubt her resources But when I less this should be supplied by a larger grant tioch, says, "He was a good man, and full of reflect that neither of these Societies will pubthe ensuing year, it seems to be lost to their the Holy Ghost and of faith," and this seems lish any work on the sin of slavery, and that the ferry bridge that it gave away, and nearly cause. They will have still undisturbed the to be reason enough why "much people were they expunge all reference to this sin from main grant, however; as Mr. Spooner's motion added to the Lord" through his preaching. | foreign books when they republish such, my Our brother, in speaking of such aspiring soul is pained within me. But I am not dishave been drowned. Seventeen bodies had that nursery of apostacy and immorality will ignoramuses, who, unskillful as they may be, couraged; for I have not fully lost confidence

that taught by Jesus Christ, which is first cluded every thing which the dying need. On pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be entreated, full of good works, without partiality, and without hypocrisy. I would not wish to detract one jot or tittle from the church's due; but, according to my view of religion and Christianity, the church has yet to take a high- dear wife," as if she were present, I could er stand before she can be said to be the light of the world, the salt of the earth.

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It is not unfrequent that reformers have been forced to leave the church, because of the opposition to such reform from it. But I would ask, Ought not the church to lead in all reforms from sin? The great difficulty is, religion is made to consist in abstractions, while religion and some of the most important questions of morality are divorced. Things which God once joined together, man has put asunder. Let the church but arm herself with her delphia constables, who wanted to make busi legitimate weapons, which are not carnal, and enter upon the conquest of the world, and victory will be hers. S. S. G.

GREENMANVILLE, Jone 4, 1852.

#### DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

HENRY CLAY died at Washington on the corps, and a large body of citizens. Accord- sylvania. ing to his request, the remains were removed to Kentucky, by way of N. Y. and Albany. At all the principal places on the route, they were received with tokens of respect and sorrow, particularly at New York, where they arrived on Sabbath afternoon, and remained until Second-day morning.

The following account of Mr. Clay's religious exercises near the close of his life, we copy from a report of the funeral sermon preached at Washington by Rev. C. M. But ler, Chaplain of the Senate:-

Twenty years since he wrote: "I am member of no religious sect, and I am not a professor of religion; I regret that I am not wish that I was, and trust that I shall be: have and always have had a profound regard for Christianity, the religion of my fathers, and for its rights, its usages and observances." That feeling proved that the seed sown by pious parents was not dead though stifled. A few years since its dormant life was re-awak-He was baptized in the communion of ion with Trinity parish. It is since his withdrawal from the sittings of the Senate that I have been made particularly acquainted with his religious opinions, character and feelings. From his first illness he expressed to me the to have held with him frequent religious services and conversations in his room. He averred to me his full faith in the great leading doctrines of the gospel, the fall and sinfulness and earnestly to seek, for himself, the reality \$825. The debt on the building is all paid off. and blessedness of religion. On one occacasion, he told me that he had been striving to form a conception of Heaven, and he enlarged upon the mercy of that provision by which our Saviour became a partaker of our humanity, that our hearts and hopes might fix themselves on him. On another occasion, mind and heart were at peace, and that he was able to rest with cheerful confidence on the promises and merits of the Redeemer. him to look at Christianity in the light of speculation. He had never doubted its birth, and dependent. he now wished to throw himself upon it, as a practical and blessed remedy. Very soon after this I administered to him the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Being extremely feeed, no persons were present but his son and concern:"servant. It was a scene long to be remembered. There, in that still chamber, at a week day noon, the tides of life all flowing strong around us, three disciples of the Saviour—the minister of God, the dying statesman, and his servant, a partaker of the like dying love. He joined in the blessed sacrament with great feeling and solemnity, now pressing his hands together, and now spreading them forth, as words of the service expressthe feelings, desires, supplications and thanksgivings of his heart. After this he rallied, and again I was permitted frequently to join with him in religious services, conversan and prayer. He grew in grace and in knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Among the books that he read most were "Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises."

Christian Philosopher triumphant in death."

pardoning love and His sanctifying grace, in- ticular.

for each edulations equate, two-paints the about rates.

the evening previous to his departure, sitting an hour in silence by his bedside, I could not but realize, when I heard him in the slight wanderings of his mind to other days and other scenes, murmuring the words, "My mother-mother-mother;" and saying, " My not but realize then, and rejoice to think, how near was the blessed re-union of his weary heart with the loved dead, and with her (our dear Lord gently smooth her passage to the whose spirits even then seemed to visit and to cheer his memory and his hope. Gently he breathed his soul away into the spirit world.

More Trouble for the Sunday Folks IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Opinion of Judge Thompson, in favor of closing taverns on Sun day, seems to have suited one of the Phila ness for himself or for the courts. The Con stable of High Street Ward, almost immedi ately instituted suits against John McMakin and others for the penalty of four dollars for keeping their hotel open on Sunday. They were tried before Alderman Mitchell on Sabbath, June 26, and a decision was given in morning of Third-day, June 29, at 11 o'clock, favor of the defendants, who were according-He was born April 12, 1777, and was there. ly discharged. The Alderman held, that the fore 75 years, 2 months, and 17 days old when act of 1705 gave tavern-keepers a right to he died. Although the event had been hour- do business on Sunday, under certain restricly expected for some time previous, yet it pro- tions, and that the law of 1794, imposing a duced great gloom, not only at the capital, but | penalty of four dollars for following a "world throughout the country. His funeral took ly employment," did not repeal nor conflict place at Washington on Fifth-day, and was with that act. It will be necessary to make attended by members of the Cabinet, both more Sunday laws before the sticklers for the Houses of Congress, most of the diplomatic day will accomplish all they wish in Penn-

> CATHOLIC MISSIONS.—It appears from the Annual Report for 1851, of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith," just published at Lyons, that the receipts of the Society for death of Mr. Clay were ordered. Ten thouthe year 1851 exceeded those for 1850 by the be printed. The House bill, restoring the sum of about \$48,229. They were from the mass of public lands heretofore reserved in following sources:

,	France, \$		The Leve		\$ 92
е	North America,	15,654	Lombard	y, &c.,	11,30
n	South America,	5,861	Malta,		2,87
_	Belgium,	41,105	Modena,	İ	3,66
t-	Great Britain,	27,894	Parma,		<b>f</b> ,69
	States of the Church				16,88
	Spain,		Portugal,	· .	5,96
8	Greece,		Prussia,	: 	35,94
а	Sandwich Islands,			rm. States,	3,23
-	Sardinia.		Switzerla		8,54
į	The Sicilies,	13,785	Tuscany,		8,90
I	The Society of	listribu	tod in	he ver	185

The Society distributed in the year 1851 among its various missions, nearly \$600,000, and still has in its Treasury, after paying all its expenses, a reserve of \$53,196. The distribution was as follows: The Missions in Europe, \$111,816; the Missions in Asia, \$203,the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during 035; the Missions in Africa, \$57,800; the his sojourn in this city he was in full commun- Missions in America, \$149,736; the Missions in Oceanica, \$68,516.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION.— This Board appears (says the Independent) to persuasion that it would be fatal; from that | be conducted with increasing energy, and to period until his death it has been my privilege be well supported among the people. The report for last year states that they have add ed 27 new books to their catalogue, (2 of which are German,) of which they have printof man, the divinity of Christ, the reality and ed 67,750 copies; and 33 new tracts, 115,000 necessity of the atonement, the need of being copies. Also 30,000 almanacs. Total copies born again by the Spirit, and salvation through of new publications, 212,750. They have faith in the crucified Redeemer. His own published 605,500 copies of new editions of personal hopes of salvation he ever and dis- books and tracts, being an increase of 315,000. tinctly based on the promises and the grace of Total number of copies issued, 818,250, being Christ. Strikingly perceptible on his natural an increase of 388,000, or 90 per cent. The ally impetuous and impatient character was Presbyterian Sabbath-School Visitor now cirthe influence of grace in producing submis- culates 34,000 copies semi-monthly. The resion, and patient watching for Christ and ceipts of the year are, from sales \$66,513, an Death. On one occasion, he spoke to me of increase of \$6,500 or 10 per cent.; donations the pious example of one very near and dear \$17,996, an increase of \$7,705 or 75 per cent.; to him, as that which led him deeply to feel total increase \$14,219, including a legacy of

REV. Dr. ELY.—It is stated that Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D., after some forty years' service in the cause, and after expending a for- the mail service between Liverpool and the tune of a hundred thousand dollars in an unsuccessful attempt to establish a college at when he was supposed to be very near his the West, is suffering under paralysis and povend, I expressed to him the hope that his erty in Philadelphia. He came back from the West, having lost property, wife, and child, or children, still unbroken in spirit, and He said, with much feeling, that he endeav- commenced anew a pastorship in that city; ored to, and trusted that he did repose his sal- but now has come an affliction which for ever vation upon Christ-that it was too late for lays him aside from service, and makes him

THE USE OF TOBACCO.—The following resolution, passed by the Universalist Reformed Convention, at their recent festival in Boston, ble, and desirous of having his mind undivert- we heartily commend to "all whom it may

" Resolved, That among the vile and danerous habits indulged in by some of our race, the habit of using tobacco is not the least pernicious. Deeming it a useless expense, injurious to health and mental vigor, and likely to lead to practices of an immoral character, we precious faith—commemorated their Saviour's feel bound to exhort parents and Christians generally to discourage, both by precept and practice, the use of tobacco in any form.'

> THE CONSUMPTIVE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH; OF the Invalid's Five Questions, and the Doctor's Five Answers: A Comprehensive practical Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption, its preventive and curative treatment, which the French appear to have been worsted. etc., etc., addressed in popular language to non-medical readers, and incidentally to Physicians and Students. By J. Hamilton

"The Life of Dr. Chalmers," and "The Clinton Hall, 1852. Such is the title-page, entire, of a work His hope continued to the end, though true and real to be tremulous with humanity rather which has been placed on our table. The authan rapturous with assurance. When he felt thor of it claims to have enjoyed the advantamost the wearing of his protracted sufferings, ges of the medical colleges and hospitals of the authorities—they not even allowing her to He had been insane for thirty years, and no. R. G. Witter, Durhamville it sufficed to suggest to him that his Heavenly Father doubtless knew that after a life, so long, stirring and tempted, such a discipline of chastening and suffering was needful to make him meet for the inheritance of the saints, and at once the words of meek and patient acquiescence escaped his lips. Exhausted nature at length gave way. On the last occa- can be arrested by the hand of science." sion when I was permitted to offer a brief This book gives his reasons for that belief, to- deaths on board—twenty-six passengers and prayer at his bedside, his last words to me

## Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, JUNE 28. In the SENATE, the interminable business of the Mexican war occupied some time. A bill was reported providing for the settlement with the collection of "contributions" in Mexico during the war; another, to dispose of military sites. The President transmitted a copy of Hulseman's fare well. Mr. Weller tomb) who must soon follow him to his rest, proposed a committee of five to examine charges against Mr. Bartlett, of the present Boundary Commission. The Select Commit tee on Census Returns made a report proposing to exclude from the published census historical sketches, geological statements, calcuations on returns of deaf and dumb, blind and idiotic, tables of nativity, of occupations, of medical statistics, on the ground that they are 'incomplete, inaccurate, false, useless, and unnecessary." The report was laid over.

In the House, some time was spent in talking about Gardner's fraudulent Mexican claims; after which the Pennsylvania conof adjournment.

THIRD-DAY, JUNE 29.

No business was done in either House, immediate adjournment following the announcement of the death of Henry Clay.

FOURTH-DAY, JUNE 30. The SENATE held a session, at which severl eulogies were pronounced upon Mr. Clay,

and the usual resolutions were passed. The House proceedings were of the same

eneral character.

FIFTH-DAY, JULY 1. No session, both Houses being in attendance at the funeral of Mr. Clay. SIXTH-DAY, JULY 2.

In the Senate, the usual formalities of notifying the Governor of Kentucky of the sand copies of the funeral proceedings are to Arkansas, was taken up and passed. A bill concerning Brazilian claims was passed as a train running off the track, under any cir-9 Salary bill was taken up, but nothing done. adjourned to Third-day.

The House promptly laid on the table sevwhole subject upon the table, 87 to 74. The tendency to fly the track at once arrested. Deficiency Bill coming up, Mr. Wells made an intervention speech, and then the House ad-

Only the House was in session. It passed a bill amendatory of the bill discontinuing the offices of surveyors general, land officers, &c. in certain cases, also a bill providing for resurveys of public lands in Mississippi. The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Toombs made a political speech thereupon. He was followed by Mr. Breckenridge, of Ky. who opposed the appropriations for the mail steamers generally, and the Collins line particularly. Adjourned till Third-day.

## European News.

The Steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to June 19, arrived at New York July 1.

Parliamentary proceedings are destitute of nterest to American readers.

A London paper learns that the frigate having on board the French envoy deputed to arrange the affairs of La Plata, is detained his arrival at Babia. It is added, that Urquiza, President of the Argentine Republic, is desirous to meet the views of the commission, and a reasonable hope exists that the waters of La Plata will soon be opened to the traffic of

The Cunard Company have arrangements nearly completed for the establishment of their new line of steamships to Australia, via Panama and New Zealand, and in connection with from England up to Oct. 4, whilst by the di-United States. Their expectation is to secure the carriage of the mails between England and those places, and also to procure from

the French Government a contract for Tahiti It is reported that a Government journal, to vie with the first-class London press, is about to be established in Paris.

Great inundations are occurring in the south of France. At last accounts the Garonne was rising rapidly, and an overflow appeared imminent. The Lot was also in a state of flood the low grounds along its banks were inundated, and much farm stock had been destroy-

A Court Martial at Lyons has convicted M. Lancher Cremieux's land agent of a con spiracy to murder all the officers of the 12th Reg't. No particulars of this singular affair are given, except that four sergeants of the Regiment and two civilians were implicated

and are found guilty. The Alcades of all the towns in the Province of Cadiz, Spain, are to hold a meeting, under the presidency of the Civil Governor. to devise a system of Railroads for the province.

A revolt has broken out in Algeria. On the 2d, a tribe of Arabs, numbering 1,000, rose and attacked a camp of French workmen, killing some and causing the others to flee. The insurgents afterward marched on Ghelma, and on the 4th and 5th had an engagement with the troops from Bora and Constantia, in

POTTER, M. D., No. 404 Broadway. Se- Philadelphia left Aspinwall on the 22d of June, \$171,872 45. Total, \$312,36708. Receipts Thomas Ewing cond Edition. New York: J. S. Redfield, for Havana and New Orleans, and when two in June, 1851, \$234,722 44. Increase, \$87,- Geo. W. Ayres, Bridgeton, N. J. 4 00 days from port the cholera broke out among the 644 64. passengers and crew, carrying off nearly forty of Mr. John Grey, aged seventy-seven years, A. P. Stillman, Utica, Wis, them. Among these was Mr. Birdsall, the a native of Boston, and formerly a truckman S. Carpenter, Christiana, Wis. U. S. Mail agent. On her arrival at Ha- by occupation, died at the Boston Lunatic Darwin Maxson, Petersburg vana she was immediately ordered away by Hospital, on the 14th of June, of old age. Vincent McHenry, Almond Paris, Brussels, London, Dublin, Glasgow, remain two miles outside the harbor to have thing is known of his friends. and Edinburgh, and to have "returned to his the requisite stores sent to her, but compelling native country, rejoicing in the belief that the her to put to sea quite unprepared for the progress of consumption, bronchitis, and other she arrived on the 28th, but was not allowed diseases of the chest, and diseases of the throat, to land passengers. She went thence to Sand Key, and there landed. She had thirty-two gether with a variety of information about six of the crew. Thirteen died after her ar- the 5th of June, for a great extent, presented rival at Key West, and on the 30th of June an unbroken field of ice, effectually obstructcholers, the rest Chagres fever.

RAILROAD COLLISION. - On Fourth-day, June 30, two trains, the one heavily laden of Carvajal's troops, who were recently taken with passengers, the other carrying freight, prisoners, were shot by order of President came into collisionat high speed on the Patter- | Arista. There were one American, one Scotchson Railroad. The shock was terrific; both lo- man, and two Mexicans. The circumstances comotives were large, and one of them was of show great cruelty. of the accounts of military officers charged the largest size in use; they rushed against each other with such fury as to crash the fore part of each, knocking off the massive heads of the cylinders as though they had been of paste-board, and rending heavy bars of iron like twigs. The tenders and freight cars behind were dashed in pieces, and their fragments and contents strewn along the ground The loss from broken and damaged machinery and other property could not be less than \$20,000. Very strangely, no life was lost in friends in England, in the finest preservation. this collision.

#### SUMMARY.

Anthony G. Hastings, Postmaster at Hillsborough, Delaware, was arrested on Friday, June 25, and lodged in jail at Georgetown, Del., on the charge of robbing the United schooner Marion was driven on the break-States mail, at various times, for six months past, of letters containing money to a consid- McDonald, Lahey McLane, Malcom McLane erable amount, sent South, East, North and and Daniel McFadden, were drowned. West. Several packages containing money, tested election case was debated till the hour for Baltimore and various parts of Virginia, been recovered, and a considerable portion of Mr. Wait at Nassau. the missing money, with many of the letters, were found in his possession when arrested.

The fly-wheel of Messrs. Harris, Burnish & Co.'s rolling mill, near Pottsville, Pa., recently burst asunder, throwing the fragments in every direction. One portion, weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, was thrown through the roof of the building in an easterly direction, more than one hundred yards. ture discharge of a cannon. Another part, weighing not less than three tuns, passed up almost perpendicularly through the quotations are improving. Those of 40 the heavy frame timbers and roof, to an elevation of fifty or sixty feet; in its descent other portions of the roof were chrushed. But one of the twenty-two men employed was injured, and he not seriously.

an improvement in the ordinary form of Railroad, calculated greatly to diminish the liability if not utterly preclude the possibility of amended by the House. The Diplomatic cumstances. The improvement consists of a middle rail of Iron or Wood, running the After passing a few private bills, the Senate | whole length of the track, precisely in its center, and raised a foot or so above the side or to the Engine and Cars beneath, to play upon strawberries. eral land-grant bills. The Pennsylvania con- the sides of the middle or guiding rail, wheretested election case was settled by laying the by the motion of each car is steadied and any

> The Governor of Connecticut has signed the Free Banking Law recently passed by the Legislature of that State. The stocks receivable under it as a basis for circulation are the New England stocks, New York, Virginia. Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the United States. Also those of the cities of New York, Boston, and of any city of Connecticut. These stocks must be equal to a six per cent. stock

At Cincinnati, Lewis Slate, Sarah Slate, Milton Parker, and John Frisbee, have been found guilty by the Criminal Court of dealing ger or of a better class. in counterfeit money. The evidence showed the parties to have belonged to a most extensive gang of counterfeiters, one of whom, named John S. Collins, turned State's evidence, but after the trial he was arrested by the United States Commissioner, on a charge dealing in counterfeit coin.

On the 22d ult., the engine and tender of an upward passenger train on the Georgia State Railroad were thrown from the track down a bank twenty feet high, about two at Maderia by casualties. Sir C. Hotham, the miles from Atalanta, by coming in contact with British Commissioner, will therefore await a hand car. One fireman was killed and another seriously injured. No passenger was hurt. On the same road, on the previous day, a collision occurred between two freight trains, damaging only the engines and cars.

> In five days after the news was received at Boston of the discovery of gold in Australia, a clipper ship was dispatched, laden in part with wooden buckets for the miners. She made the passage in 91 days, bringing news rect way they had no later dates than Sept. 18.

Raymondo Silva has brought a writ of hahebas corpus in Philadelphia for the possession of the Aztec children, alleging that their parents reside in Nicaragua, and have sent him to reclaim them from Messrs. Addison & Morris. The case has not been tried.

They say that fish may be carried alive any distance by putting on them a good coating of compact clay, wet with salt water, and surrounding it with ice. In this way you may see swimming in the fish-mongers' tubs at Paris fish brought from the coast of Denmark.

The Fifeshire Journal says that Sir David Brewster has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the Exhibition is not the genuine Kohinoor, but a very fine diamond nevertheless, and the one that Shah Soojah gave up to the British as the real " Mountain of Light."

The lead box which was inserted in the cess of erection in Astor-place, New York; was taken out on Sunday night by some thieves, who fled upon the approach of the police, The box is heavy and is believed to contain articles of value.

The Hon. W. A. Graham, (the Whig nomnee for the Vice-Presidency,) has resigned his post as Secretary of the Navy, but will continue to act for a few days at the solicitation of the President

The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the Sickness on Shipboard.—The steamship sengers and mail, \$140,494 63; from freight, E. A. Crossley

A society has been formed in Brooklyn, John Walker, New York Hon. N. B. Morse, president, to re-inter the P. L. Berry, New London, Ct. 2 00 bones of the 11,000 " Martyrs of the Prisonships," and erect a monument to their memo- Oliver Maxson, Jr. ry on Fort Greene.

The western shore of Lake Superior, on were, that he had hope only in Christ, and diseases in general, and consumption in parthirteen were still sick—four of them with ing navigation—a circumstance that, so far Catharine Sisson. Leonardsville as known, has no presedent.

and practice of the first or and the recent section of the confidence of the practice of the confidence of the

A letter from Matamoras states that four

At Bangor, Me., a lad named Stetson, only fourteen years of age, stabbed his comrade named Grant, in the abdomen, during an altercation, a day or two since. Grant is not ex-

It appears by a late number of the Horti culturist, that "an American has carried out Peaches, (packed in tin boxes encased in ice,) and has the pleasure of presenting them to his

Major J. Jones, of Wheatland, New Castle county, Del., has the present season, in wheat a field of three hundred acres, without a single fence or ditch or hedge, or any other obstruction, save the fence which surrounds it.

In a squall on Lake Erie, June 10, the water at Buffalo, and four men, named Robert A Proclamation has been issued by the

Governor of New York, offering a reward of and others for Washington, Georgetown, \$1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of Philadelphia, and various other points, have the person or persons concerned in shooting hoped that every family will take this opportunity to

At Providence, R. I., June 24th, Stephen Greene, 70 years of age, committed suicide at the grave of his wife, in Grace Church Cemetery, by cutting his throat with a razor.

A severe accident happened at the Whigh Ratification Meeting at Manchester, N. H. two men being badly wounded by the prema-

The demand for Land Warrants is good acres at \$34, 80 acres \$67 50, and 160 acres

In the U.S. Circuit Court at Boston, June 30, Judge Sprague refused to allow Walter Hunt, of New York, to testify in the sowing Mr. Carpenter, of Rome, N. Y., has made machine patent case, on the ground that he

> The body-servant of John Randolph died ecently, near Troy, Ohio. He was buried in the grounds of the Randolph Colony, Stillwater, Miami county.

It is said that Mr. Heritage, of Burlington nate days (Sundays excepted) Pier No. 2 North River, county, N. J., will this year receive \$1000 bearing Rails. Friction rollers are attached from an acre and a half of ground planted in For passage, state-rooms, or freight, apply at Pier No.

> Visitors are flocking to Newport in unwonted number. The Boston Post says they take

Buffalo has more than doubled within the ast five years, and is now larger and has more shipping than New York had 50 years ago. The Methodists of Galveston are about to erect a new church edifice, the estimated cost

to the Presbyterian church at Blountsville, The Daily Wisconsin says that the immi-

gration to Western Wisconsin was never lar-A call has been issued for a Convention of

the editors and publishers of Western New and business travel. York, to meet at Rochester, August 3. Luscious ripe peaches are reported at New

Orleans, from Gen. Felix Houston's celebratd orchards. of forty cars entered Chicago with 650 Ger-

The second assessment of personal property in Cincinnati city and county gives a return

of upwards of thirteen millions and a half. Ex-Governor Lemuel H. Arnold died Kingston, R. I., on Saturday, June 26. He was Governor of Rhode Island in 1811.

Nearly seven thousand emigrants arrived at New York during 36 hours on the 9th and 10th of June.

The Senate Committee of the Legislature of Connecticut has reported in favor of abol-

shing the death penalty. At Albany, N. Y., June 10, a building was plown down, killing one man, and severely

njuring four others. No two things differ more than hurry and lispatch; hurry is the mark of a weak mind

-dispatch of a strong one. The name of Meagher, the Irish patriot, is ronounced as if it were written Maher.

In New York harbor, June 10, three men were drowned by the upsetting of boats. The Central Railroad of New Jersey was

opened to Easton, Pa., on the 2d inst. The New School Presbyterians of Ohio,

number about fifteen thousand.

MARRIED, In Adams, N. Y., May 15th. by Eld. A. Campbel

Mr. Lewis B. Wright to Miss Lucy L. Jones, all o

In West Edmeston, N. Y., June 26th, of typhus

fever, Mr. Francis F. Denison, aged 30 years. Bro. tist Church in Brookfield. We have confidence that he died the death of the righteous. He has left a widow and two small children to mourn their loss,

LETTERS.

Orlando Holcomb, M. H. Abbey, Russell Babco Alexander Campbell, Charles Potter, Z. Campbell. B. Maxson, J. K. McHenry, D. E. Maxson, Russ Babcock, John Parmalee, Henry Clarke, Ira Ay

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

H. B. Lewis, N. Market, N. J. 3 00 H. B. Crandall, Milton, Wis. 2 00 4:00 2 00 Edward Whitford, Adams Center 2 00 Russell Babcock, Scio David Rogers Edmund Darrow Henry Clarke, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOIC:

L. M. Cottrell, Richburg FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: W. M. Jones, Shiloh, N. J., sale of numbers \$1 45 cal angles without the needle.

Catharine Sisson, Leonardsville

BENEDICT W. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Improved Compasses and needle.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.

2(51)

West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852.

## New York Market-July 6, 1852.

Ashes-Pots \$4 81 a 4 87; Pearls 5 37 a 5 44. Flour and Meal-Flour, 3 84 a 4 00 for old mixed Western, 4 00 a 4 12 for common to good Ohio, 4 37 a 4 62 for fancy Genesee. Rye Flour 3 18. Com Meal 3 12 for Jersey.

Grain-Wheat, 98c. a 1 00 for Canadian, 1 12 for good Genesee. Rye 81c. Barley 56 a 62c. Oats 45 a 46c. for State. Corn 58 a 60c. for good to prime Western, 62c. for round yellow.

Provisions-Perk, 16 75 for prime, 18 00 a 19 50 for mess. Beef, 2 00 a 8 50 for prime, 14,00 a 17 50 for mess. Lard 11c. in kegs. Butter, 13 a 16c. for Ohio, 14 a 18c. for Western New York. Cheese 5

Hay-80 a 95c. for 100 lbs. Lumber-13 00 a 14 00 for Spruce and Pine. Seeds-Nothing doing in Clover and Flaxseed. Tim.

thy 14 00 a 16 00 for mowed, 17 00 a 20 00 for reap

Tallow-81c. for prime City.

THE Executive Committee of the Eastern Associa tion are requested to meet in the lecture-room of the Seventh-day Baptist meeting house at Pawcatuck, I., on Monday, July 12th, at 101 o'clock A. M. 8. 8. GRISWOLD, Cor. Sec. GREENMANVILLE, June 30, 1852.

THE Executive Board of the American Sabbath I Tract Society have employed Bro. E. P. Larkin to visit the churches in behalf of the Society. Bro. L. will act as agent for the Society's publications. It is procure for its library a bound volume of our Tracts on the Sabbath, and a copy of Carlow's Defense of the

#### Clothing Establishment,

THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & L. Co., have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 163 William-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and, vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing Teady-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their orders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 163 William-street as well as at any

other place in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

#### New York and Boston.

REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Stonington, for Boston Providence, New Bedford, Taunton, and Newport carrying the great Eastern U.S. Mail, without change C. VANDERBILT and COMMODOR E leave on alter-(first wharf above Battery-place,) at 5 o'clock P. M 2, or at the office, No. 11 Battery-place.

#### To Boston via Norwich and Worcester.

THE first-class Sound steamers CONNECTICUT and KNICKERBOCKER leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Boston \$4; to Bellows' Falls, Vt., \$5; to Burlington \$7; to Rowse's Point \$3. Through tickets to Mos.

The pier from which this line starts is the most contiguous of any occupied by the Sound Lines, to the Astor House, Irving House, Howard Hotel, Rathbun's Thirty-nine individuals were lately added Hotel, and the numerous Hotels in Courtland-st. and avoids the uncomfortable passage round Point Judith and through Fisher's Island Sound. Passengers can if they prefer, arrive in Boston at an early hour, by the Steamboat Train, or have the privilege of remaining and breakfasting on board the Steamers, and take the early train from Norwich to Boston; thus making the hour of arrival equally accommodated to pleasure

#### Central Railroad of New Jersey. Spring Arrangements, May 3, 1852.

OR Clinton and intermediate places, from pie No. 1 North River, by steamboat RED JACKET, On Monday, June 28th, an emigrant train at 9 A. M., 1 (freight) and 5 P. M., and connects at Elizabethtown with trains on the New Jersey Railroad. which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st. at 9

Returning, Teave Clinton at 8.15 A. M., 12.30 P. M

White House at 3.15 (freight) and 5.40 and 8.40 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.; Somerville at 4 (freight) and 6.05 and 9.05 A. M., and 2.05 P. M.; Plainfield at 5.10 (freight) Passengers for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown. Wilkes barre, and Maunch Chunk, Pa., and Flemington, N.Germantown, N. J., will take the 9 A. M. train from New York, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, for New Hampton, Washington, Belvidere, N. J. Stages leave Somerville daily for Peapack and Pluckamine on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train. All baggage at the risk of the owners, until delivered into the actual pos session of the agents of the Company, and checks or receipts given therefor.

## New York and Eric Railroad.

TARAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Express Train at 61 A.M. for Dunkirk, connecting with first-class steamboats for Cleveland, Sandusky Toledo, and Monroe, and railroads to Cincinnati and

Mail Train at 8 A.M. for all stations.

Way Train at 31 P M., via Piermont, for Delaware. Way Train at 42 P M., via Jersey City, for Delaware. Night Express Train at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk, conecting with first-class steamboat for Detroit direct. connecting with Express Train for Chicago.

Emigrant Train at 6 P.M., via Piermont. The following are the times of leaving the several

Going East-11.10 A.M., 4.30, 10.32, 11.07 P.M. Going West-8.20 A.M., 6.56, 7.25, 12.50 P.M. Going East-4.03 and 10.18 P.M.

Going West-1.18 and 8.16 P.M. Genesee: Going East-10.09 A.M., 3.25 and 9.18 P.M. Going West-9.18 A.M., 2.02, 7.54, 9.18 P.M.

Belvidere: Going East-9.40 A.M., 2.53 and 8.16 P.M. Going West-9.40 A.M., 2.30 and 8.16 P.M. Going East-2.41 and 7.54 P. M.

Going West-2.41 and 10.13 P.M. Olean: Going East-8.45 A.M., 1.47, 6.23, 7.56 P.M. Going West-10.29 A.M., 3.41, 9.10, 11.40 P.M.

## THURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS

(of any number) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and pro-John T. Davis, Shiloh, N. J. \$2 00 to vol. 9 No. 52 perly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper 52 perly, and Springs also which processing the sound.
52 from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound.
52 Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel.) furnished if degreed. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being change. the Bell is suspended, admit of the Toke being changed ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of 26 the clapper in one place. the ciapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has

given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of 52 metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strongth, and most melodious tones, and has enabled them to secure for their Bells. the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural So-52 ciety and American Institute, at their Abnual Fairs, for 52 several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York.
52 were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast. Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country.

Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and version

compared of mistre obtained the sing and made not in perfection

## Miscellaneous

Japan was formerly divided into a great many small kingdoms, which still retain their names; but they were at length swallowed up in one to which all the rest have become either subject or tributary. The tributary princes are invested with real dignity, and are absolute in their respective territories; but they are entirely subject to the emperor, who can depose and even condemn them to death if he thinks proper.

The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion. Their heads are large, their necks short, their eyes small, their hair dark brown, and their noses, although not flat, thick and short. and yet so tough that it is with great difficulty They are a vigorous, energetic people, and They are eager of novelty, open to strangers, the manners and habits of other countries, take great interest in learning the course of events, and progress of the useful arts and sciences among the western nations; are fru-

They have existed more than 2000 years as a homogeneous race and independent nation, under the same form of government and system of laws, speaking the same language, professing the same national religion (Boodhist,) owe no allegiance to China, and have never been conquered or colonized by any foreign power.

Their language is pollysyllabic, with an alphabet of 48 letters, soft, euphonious, and one of the most polished and perfect of eastern Asia, bearing no affinity to the Chinese, or any other primitive Asiatic idiom. They have a rich indigenous literature, primary schools, where the children of both sexes and higher departments of learning and science, including mathematics, astronomy, geography, and the leading Arabic and European languages; possess an imperial library at Jeddo, said to contain 150,000 volumes; are far more advanced in arts and civilization than the Chinese; and are in many respects a most superior race.

The commercial and sea-faring classes are very desirous of a more unrestricted intercourse and trade with foreigners, but are prevented by fear of their rulers and the law.

The revenue and military force of the Japan-

## Shooting the Devil.

June 10 was the day for the yearly Roman Catholic festival of Corpus Christi, which is a feast of obligations, held always the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. It is a feast instituted by that church in commemoration of the Eucharist, or Lord's Supper, and is one of the greatest festivals of the year-being observed by Catholics throghout the world. In Catholic countries the sacrament is carried about in the streets in procession—the priests and people expressing their devotions in prayers, accompanied by other testimonials of affection, such as flowers, music, &c. The streets are thronged, altars are erected and beautifully decorated in honor of the sacraments, and benedictions are pronounced upon the people by the priests. The pronouncing of the benediction is accompanied by the firing of guns, as a signal to all persons within hearing of the is generally manufactured on a very extenreport, to unite in devotion at the time of the benediction. In Germany and other countries this day is strictly observed. All Catholics and many Protestants rest from all labor. The day of this festival is appointed in the season of flowers, that smiling Nature may cast kept in a warm, dry place, the water they conher floral tribute at the shrine of fervent Devotion. Fragrant flowers are strewed in the streets, and flowers and evergreens decorate bined with carbonic acid, soda is found in a the cathedrals and churches of the Catholics. on this prominent occasion. This festive day is also regarded as a day of prayer for God's blessing upon the fruits and crops of the seaharvest—and in that respect may be regarded cognized by other churches.

The signal of shooting has been ignorantly or wilfully represented as the ceremony of or cooking vegetables. It is also a medicinal Shooting the Devil, by which appellation only article. this observance is known to many, and the impression is thereby created that this shooting is either a literal or typical shooting the Devil out of the Church ! An attendence upon these The band of music commenced playing, and mace are in perfection.

with the military proceeded up Ewen-st. to their quarters, followed by the throng. In the afternoon, services were repeated, after which as is usual on holiday, festival, or Sabbath days the lager-bier halls, and other places of amuse ment, would be thronged for the remainder of he day and evening. Such is what is termed he ceremony of Shooting the Devil, as seen in "Dutch Town," together with a brief account of the origin and objects of the day. [Trib

## From the Farmer and Mechanic Things Worth Knowing.

This is a vegetable substance, semi-transparent and colorless; solid and easily broken, it can be powdered, without the addition of a assimilate in their bodily and mental powers few drops of spirit or oil. It is exceedingly the American church annually expends \$5,much nearer to Europeans than to Asiatics. volatile, and when exposed to the air, it flies off in vapor. Its smell is strong and aroma- \$1,000,000 on benevolent objects, or for the extremely curious and inquisitive concerning tic, and on account of this strong odor it is much used to preserve cabinets and clothes from insects and moths. From its strong smell has arisen the idea that it is a preserva tive from infectious disorders, but as it is gal, ingenious, sober, just, and of a friendly poisonous, disease is more liable from the the mind, and the soul, and closes with a brief disposition, warm in their attachments, but camphor than from infection. Although cam- statement of the remedy. proud, distrustful, and implacable in their phor dissolves in water only in a very small quantity, sufficient however is taken up to give can we do? We have the power-where the water both its aromatic odor and bitter taste. the power is, there is the responsibility. 1. We Water containing a small quantity of camphor | can drop it ourselves, if we use it. 2. We can disolved in it, is known by the name of camphor julep. A singular effect takes place if small shavings of camphor are thrown on the surface of perfectly clean water in a large basin; the pieces immediately begin to move our individual influence in ways too numerous rapidly, some round on their center, others from place to place. The cause of these motions is unknown. Camphor is readily dissolved by spirits of wine; the solution thus made is called camphorated spirit. It is useful for rubbing unbroken chilblains, and for applying to burns and scalds when the skin is not destroyed or broken. Camphor exists in bring the science, intellect, and principle of all classes are taught the elementary branches many plants, but it is chiefly obtained from the church of Christ to bear down on this of education; colleges, with professors in the two trees; one a native of China and Japan, evil, and with the blessing of God, create an very much resembling the laurel. From this tree it is procured by chopping up the leaves, branches, roots, &c., into small pieces, and

## in large pieces in the interior.

placing them in a still with water; on the

bottom of the still being heated, the camphor

again in a cold part of the apparatus. The

other camphor tree is a native of Borneo and

Sumatra; the camphor is obtained from this

one by splitting open the tree, when it is found

islands, and is called cycas circenalis. This Piedmontese Government. In the progress of steam navigation, the tree grows to about 25 or 30 feet high; the Starting from Turin, the road will ascend his reception when he committed his first ofopening of the ports of Japan will be of the trunk is thick and cylindrical, destitute of the valley of a small stream called the Dora fense, at the age of 13, he would have grown on the steam. He was struck by a piston of utmost importance to commerce. In many branches, and bearing on its top a tuft of nu- Riparia to Bardonneche, at the foot of the up an honest and industrious man." of the provinces of the empire there are in- merous leaves before the tree forms its fruit. Alps. 'The mountain is here some 5,400 feet exhaustible mines of the lest bituminous coal, The stem consists of a thin, hard wall or shell high, and the length of the tunnel will be nearwhich have been worked from time imme- outside, about two inches in thickness; the ly 61 miles. The mountain will be perforatmorial. The coasts of her northern depend- whole of the inner part of the trunk is filled ed in a northerly direction, carrying the road encies, as well as those in the Gulf of Tartary, with an immense quantity of a pithy substance, through to Modane, on the Arc, a small stream describes an interesting method adopted by a and the island of Tarakay, are covered with from which the sago is obtained. This pith which flows down into the Isere. M. Maus Yankee of East Dorset, Vermont, of transvast forests of pine, larch, birch, and other disappears as the fruit ripens, the latter de- proposes to bore first a central gallery 143 feet porting timber from the Green Mountains. woods, suitable for burning in steamers, riving its nourishment from the pith, and when wide and 7½ feet high, in order to prepare for The gentleman referred to had contracted to which it is presumed could easily be supplied the fruit is quite ripe the stem is merely a hol- cutting the complete tunnel, which will be 27 furnish the Western Vermont Railroad with by the natives at very low rates. [Mer. Mag. low cylinder. The sago is obtained by cutting feet wide and 201 feet high. The boring 32,000 ties and other timber. As the only down the tree close to the ground, splitting up will be done by machines at each end, driven place from which he could procure ties and the trunk, and taking out the pith, which is by water-power, which is abundant from the timber was three miles distant from the railrubbed to powder and mixed with water; after many brooks that run down the mountain. road, on the top of the Green Mountains, in straining off, the water is left standing; the The grade in the tunnel will have a descent a place inaccessible by any feasible road, his sago settles at the bottom, and after a few from Bardonneche to Modane of 97 feet 8 friends and foes joined in predictions that it more washings it is fit for use; but before it inches to the mile, which may be overcome was impossible for him to fulfill the contract. is sent to this country it is again wetted with either by very heavy locomotives or by station- He ascended through a narrow ravine to the mission of their sins, and be confirmed by the water, so as to make a paste which is rubbed ary power at each end, with endless drag mountain's top, and there gathered, in one laying on of the hands of the Apostles of the or rolled into the small grains we are acquaint- ropes; if stationary power is used the brooks vast pile, 32,000 ties and other timbers. Church of God, the rappers will cease their ed with. The quantity of sago yielded by will afford it cheaply. The machines to be used Then the question arose with every one, by noise, and the Misses Foxes will go home, get each tree is immense; 500 or 600 lbs. is a for the boring are devised by M. Maus, and what means is all this to be conveyed to the married, guide their domestic household afcommon produce for one palm. To Moluc- as experiments have proved, will suffice to railroad? Only a few weeks of summer weather fairs, rear up families to honor their country cans it is the staff of life, and is both nutritious, complete the excavation in from 3½ to 5 years. is allowed to accomplish it in, and nothing but and their God, neither of which or of whom wholesome, and easily digested.

This important and useful article is an alkaburnt sea weed, but is now obtained from sea sive scale. Soda is usually in large crystals, a double track, M. Maus estimates at 13,772,- telegraph wire. In four or five weeks the transparent, soluble in water, and has a cooling, alkaline taste. They contain nearly twothirds their weight of water, and if gently heated they melt. If the crystals of soda are road from Chambery to Turin is about 25 flume, and twenty men go merrily to work tain flies off, and a dry white powder is left, mineral state in Egypt, where it abounds under the name of *natron*, when it is frequently called mineral alkali. Soda is well known or paint is universal. A small quantity placed in hard spring water renders it fit for wash-

NUTMEGS AND MACE. Star Spangled Banner flying at the head of the is gathered when ripe, the outer rind taken off, his secret." flag-staff at Military Hall. At 10 o'clock the and thrown away. The mace is then carefulchurch was filled to attend mass and hear the ly separated from the nut and dried. Durdiscourse for the occasion. During mass, at ing the operation it loses its bright scarlet, and the military drawn up in line in both aisles, tion. Mace, when good, is of a rather deep He states in his History of the Early Irish will be considered a safe pet. facing each other, would present arms; and color, very oily, with an agreeable aromatic Settlers in America, that Christopher Colles.

#### Statistics of Tobacco.

Mr. Trask addressed a circular to the Me-

We export tobacco to 22 nations or procultivate tobacco in 28 of the States and Ter- stolen ideas of his failing intellect. ritories of the Union; the cultivation is on rapid increase. In 1851, we raised 199,522,-494 pounds. National consumption, 100,-000,000 pounds. Cost to the consumers, \$20,000,000. New York city pays \$10,000 a day for cigars; \$8,500 for bread.

On the authority of Dr. Coles I would add 000,000 on this vile narcotic, and less than

conversion of the world. In 1840, we employed 1,500,000 men in the cultivation and manufacture of tobacco.

He then proceeds to point out the evils of using tobacco—as deleterious to the body,

The evil is great, what can be done? What rule it out of our families, if used there. We can act upon the church, and purify the and towns where we reside. 5. We can use to specify.

Moreover, the use of tobacco is a social can form societies, if thought best; we can individual and public conscience which will banish this impure demon from the church

#### Magnificent Railroad Enterprise.

from its volatility, rises in vapor, and collects engineers, our readers will be interested in a more city, is now 44 years of old, and repre- account of the affair, notices the following nar-This nutritious food is the produce of a more exact account of it, which we here give, sented himself as being addicted to intemper- row escapes incurred by one individual: esse empire are said to be immense. But on palm-tree growing in low marshy situations, derived from the report of M. Henri Maus, ate habits. He is well behaved as a prisoner, these points no positive or reliable information in the peninsular of Molucca, and the adjacent by whom the line has been surveyed for the and is an excellent weaver, and there is no

estimates will cost 35,000,000 francs, or \$7,- most simple, cheap, and substantial manner. 000,000. The length of the present carriage A small stream of water is turned into the [N. Y. Tribune.

## Good Bread.

"We could learn one lesson from Austria for its use in washing, and its value in various with great advantage to our people. This i son—that there may be an abundance in the arts. All the different kinds of soap are made the art of making good bread, which, being as with fats, or oils and soda. Its use in cleans- it is here, universal, is really a great national as an antecedent of the Thanksgiving Day re- ing from dirt and grease, clothes, wood-work, blessing. We were struck first at Trieste with the fine quality of bread at our hotel. At all the eating-houses between Trieste and These two spices are the produce of one same light, sweet bread is in all the bake-shops lion about six months old, of the species tree, which is a native of the Molucca or at prices which enable all classes to purchase. known as the American lion, and brought a Spice Islands. The tree is not large, but it England has contrived, humanely, to give short time since from South America. The Lewis Cass was born in the town of Exeter. ceremonies at the German Catholic Church, blossoms and bears fruit at all seasons of the "cheap bread" to her people; but Austria lion, as it has increased in size, has grown New Hampshire. Daniel Webster was born located in that section of Williamsburgh year. Its fruit is of the same size as a affords it still cheaper and of an excellent quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly known as "Dutch Town," will enable us to give a brief account of what occurred. That the walnut, but thicker, is a affords it still cheaper and of an excellent quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious, and it was deemed advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious and ferocious and ferocious advisable in the town now called Franklin, formerly quite ferocious and ferocious advisable in the tow neighborhood being almost exclusively Ger- smooth, pulpy, and bitter, and about half an Perhaps it is owing to some peculiarity in the might approach his cage. To accomplish Merrimack county, as well as John A. Dix. man, the characteristics of Faderland are visi- inch thick. As the fruit ripens, this outside flour, or in the water; but I do know that the this end, Dr. Charles T. Jackson administered Gen. Franklin Pierce is a native of Hillshoble in many respects, of which this is one most covering bursts, and discloses athin, bright art of making for the American people such ether to him. At first he was quite cross and provided and of the family of Percys and the Duke of Richburgh John B. Courtell. the Sabbath. Labor was at a stand; the Sun- into narrow branched slips. This membrane, be an acquisition of incalculable value. A in getting a sponge to his nose. At last, how Northumberland, the title being now extinct. Sackett's Harbor. Ellas Frink. day suit was donned, and the principal portion of the people flocked to the church to partici
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of the people flocked to the principal portion

of the people flocked to the principal portion of the people flocked to the church to participate in the services. The Washington Guards, one of the military companies of that locality, which is the meantime his were out, armed and equipped, and had the were removed when rise the outer rind taken off. pate in the services. The Washington Guards, shell, euclosing an oily kernel, which is the here, would be able to ride in his coach and ed, he became very docile, and slept quietly ter his birth his father removed to Vermont,

## New Candidate for Fame.

lakes to the Atlantic. He was, probably, the author of the letters signed "Hibernicus," on the same subject, which were published at hodist General Conference, while in session New York about the beginning of this cenat Boston, on the subject of Tobacco, calling tury. In 1774 he proposed to supply New attention to its statistics and its mischiefs. He says:—

The Boston parties will produce a ship, not ed models at public lectures. During the less than 800, nor over 1,200 tuns register, last war he was "the projector and attendant capable of stowing 50 per cent. over her regis-The value of exports is \$9,219,251. The He died in obscurity and poverty, while others the same capacity, now built, or which may were growing famous and wealthy upon the

## A Life Passed in Prison.

From the Baltimore Sun. On a recent morning, a prisoner, named William Dunn, was released from the Penitentiary for the seventh time. It appears that he was first convicted of stealing, on the 16th of December, 1823, when but 13 years old, and sent to prison for 1 year. At the age of 16, (Nov. 22, 1826.) he was again convicted of stealing, under three indictments, for which he was imprisoned 6 years. At the age of 23, (Feb. 15, 1833,) he was convicted of stealing once more, and sent to the Penitentiary for 4 years. On the 6th of June, 1837—a few months after his release—he was convicted of stealing for the fourth time, and locked up for | rison's tomb: "On a recent visit to the tomb 2 years. On the 18th of February, 1842, (af- of Harrison, situated on one of the most ter having aired himself three years this time.) | beautiful sites in the Western country at North he was convicted of stealing for the fifth time, and ordered to be locked up until the 5th of attention bestowed upon the ground covering April, 1847. On the 15th of October, 1847, the last resting place of the old hero. The sanctuary. 4. We can act upon the schools (six months after his last release,) he was convicted of stealing for the sixth time, and sentenced to be cooped and caged till the 2d of April, 1850; and, on the 18th June, 1850, he fence, roughly whitewashed. The long grass was found guilty of being "a common rogue evil. It indirectly injures the church, and the and vagabond," and ordered back to his old body politic. Measures to banish it may take quarters for two years more, from which he a social form. We can write and distribute was turned out for another airing on the 18th Tracts-we can address public bodies; we ult. Now, whether Billy will keep himself uncaged this time till the dog days, is a matter of exceeding doubt, judging from his former propensities. It has been near twenty-nine vears since he first entered the penitentiary, and fully twenty-five of the twenty-nine years have been spent by him in the jail and peniten- to the spot is now any thing but pleasant. Thus tiary together, and it may, therefore, be very expressing ourselves, we only echo the generproperly said, that from the age of 13, BILLY's | al feeling of all who have visited the burial home has been almost entirely in prison. 'A Within a year or two past we have occa- question to be determined is, whether this sionally noticed the plan for a railroad from man is constitutionally a thief, or whether, Chambery, in France, to Turin, the capital of from his fondness for his prison home, he only Piedmont, traversing the Alps by a tunnel cut commits small thefts in order to get back through Mount Cenis. As this is one of the again. For the gratification of the curious, burying compositors and materials beneath the most gigantic schemes yet devised by modern we will state, that Billy is a native of Baltidoubt, if we had had a House of Refuge for

#### Yankee Ingenuity.

A correspondent of the Scientific American depth of the rock above will not allow of per- work and builds a small substantial spout or pose their fair forms and features to the vulline substance, the oxide of sodium. Until pendicular shafts; but while the excavation is flume of long narrow plank, stretching from gar gaze, or to the rough passage of an itinerfan wheels driven by the belts and shafts that it rests on a rock, there high on the branches cation to which their public career must subwithout. The entire cost of the tunnel, with threads across the valley, supported like ty which is so ornamental to their sex. 000 francs, or \$2,754,400; the whole road he three miles are completed, all built in the dashing in the heavy ties and timbers; away they fly on the wings of the water over rocks and gulf, swifter than the wings of a dove. In four summer days that pile of 3300 tons of Mr. Weed writes to the Albany Evening lumber is conveyed without cost from the Green Mountains, in Peru, to the railroad in

The flume still stands, and the thousands o acres hitherto worthless, can now be cleared of lumber and fuel, and will make the fortune of the proprietor.

Vienna we remarked the excellence of the operation was performed at South Boston, re-popularity has so steadily increased as to bread. Here we enjoy the same luxury. Nor cently. Francis Alger, Esq., has in his post create a demand much beyond the ability of is it a luxury for the rich alone. The session, at his residence in South Boston, a Mr. L. to supply. trance, he found himself deprived of his most formidable weapons of defense. The lion

ton Atlas states that two or three Boston ship owners have sent a challenge to the ship own-

The Boston parties will produce a ship, not hereafter be built in Great Britian. In other words, (the register limits specified above taken into consideration,) the object of the challenge is to decide which of the parties can obtain the highest rate of speed from the same cubic capacity of model, the winning party to receive £10,000, The length, breadth, &c. are left to the option of each party. A vessel of this model will be a fair medium between our clippers and packet ships, and be well adapted to the East India Trade. The pro posed race is to be a voyage to China; but this, of course, may be modified or changed, according to circumstances.

THE TOMB OF GENERAL HARRISON.—The editor of the Cincinnati Nonpareil having visited North Bend, speaks thus of General Har-Bend, we were pained at beholding the little lot selected, in which are deposited the remains of 'Old Tippecanoe,' is enclosed around the base in a circular form, with board has all been trodden down, shrubbery broken, trees cut, and even the wooden door leading to the vault has been defaced and mutilated, while the rough bricks on each side of the mound have been loosened and scattered over the ground for yards around. The earth on the mound has been ploughed up, as though the hogs had been rooting there. The tomb, and all the once beautiful and enchanting scenery, have lost all their interest, and a visit place this Spring.

NARROW ESCAPES.—It will be remembered that the walls of the building occupied by the Buffalo Republic fell in a few days since, ' During the last month, while engaged in adjusting the machinery of the power-press in the office of the Hudson Observer, Ohio, the engineer, not perceiving his position, turned the machinery, and by the merest chance was saved from being crushed to death. It so happened that he was on board the Forest City last Wednesday, when her larboard flue exploded, and was thrown a distance of thirty feet. He again escaped injury. The first day that he commenced working in our office, the roof fell upon him, and he was saved by being underneath the sky-light when the roof

ORSON HYDE ON THE RAPPINGS.—Elder Orson Hyde, the Mormon prophet of these latter days, has favored the public by a statement of his views on "spiritual manifestations." He says, in a manifesto: "If all people will repent and be baptized in water for the re-When the mountain is entirely pierced the rocks and gullies intervene. Surely "neces- will call upon them to leave their homes to tunnel will ventilate itself, although the great sity is the mother of invention." He goes to encounter the opposition of the world, or exlately, soda was obtained from the ashes of going on, ventilation will be provided for by rock to rock down the mountain gorge. Here ant life, and their finer feelings to the mortification. salt by complicated chemical processes, and connect the boring machines with the power of a tree, and there again high in the air, it ject them, if they possess that retiring modes-

> GRAPE CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.— The first largely successful experimentat wine making in this country, was at Cincinnati; developed only a few years ago, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, an had in a bound volume. old and wealthy citizen of Ohio, and enthusiduce is now about a million and a half of ciety, No. 9 Spruce et., New York. bottles of pure native wines, equal to the finest Hocks, Champagnes, and Red Wines of Germany and France. Mr. Longworth's Catawba Champagne is the most generally known ETHERIZATION OF A LION.—A most novel at the East, of the Cincinnati vintage. Its Alfred. Charles D. Langworthy,

THE BIRTHPLACE OF GREAT MEN.—Gen.

THINNESS OF A SOAP BUBBLE.—A SOAP A new claimant for posthumous fame has soon recovered his wonted agility, and is bubble, as it floats in the light of the sun, recertain points, and while the organ was play. becomes of a reddish orange color. It is then been brought to notice by T. D'Arcy McGee, now as lively as ever. It is probable that it flects to the eye an endless variety of the most By the seventh day Baptist Publishing Society. ing and the choir and congregation chanting, pressed into bags, and is ready for exporta- editor of the Celt, now published at Buffalo. will be necessary to cut off his teeth, before he gorgeous tints of color. Newton showed that to each of these tints corresponds a certain thickness of the substance forming the bubthe drums, the sound of trumpets, and loud moved, the nuts are dried, first in the sun, the time Fulton was born, delivered, in 1772, From an account kept at Fort Kearney, from an acco discharge of fire-arms outside of the church, then over a fire until the kernel rattles in the at Philadelphia, a series of lectures on the the first emigrants passed until June certain degree of tenuity, would reflect these This was repeated several times during the shell when shaken. The latter is then bro- subject of Lock Navigation, and was the first 11, it appears that the following number of emi- colors. Near the highest point of the bubble, services. The church was decorated with ken, and the kernels, which are the nutmers, person who suggested to the Government of grants had passed on their way to California, just before it bursts, is always observed aspot flowers and evergreens, and filled to its ut extracted. These are dipped in lime and this State, canals and improvements on the viz: 16,362 men; 3,242 women; 4,266 chil- which reflects no color, and appears black. most capacity by the congregation. At the water to preserve them, and exported. The Ontario route. He was generally considered dren; 5,225 wagons; 6,538 horses; 4,606 Newton showed that the thickness of the close of the services the military were march- gathering of the fruit takes place at three pe- as a visionary projector, and his plans were mules; 1 hog; 59,392 cattle; 10,523 sheep; bubble at this black point was the 2,500,000th ed into the street and formed in front of the riods, in July or August, when the nutmegs sometimes treated with ridicule, and frequent- from 100 to 150 turkeys; 4 ducks and two part of an inch! Now, as the bubbles at this church. Some further ceremonies, including are most abundant, but the mace thinner; ly viewed with distrust. In 1784, 1785, 1786, Guinea fowl. Besides this number of living point possesses the properties of water as each a discharge of fire arms at the side of the then in November, and the third harvest is in and for several successive years, he petitioned beings on the road, it is known that very many sentially as does the Atlantic Ocean, it follows church, closed the services of the morning. March or April, when the nuts as well as the the Legislature of that State on the import more were on the route North, those leading that the ultimate molecules forming water ance and practicability of uniting the western out from Council Bluffs and old Fort Kearney, must have less dimensions than this thickness.

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