



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 10, 1853.

PREACHING TO SINNERS.

Our exchanges bring the gratifying intelligence, that the Spirit of the Lord is at work in different parts of the country, reviving the churches. We are happy to add, that some of the churches in our own denomination are enjoying tokens of the Divine Presence.

We believe in revivals of religion; we believe, too, in using means to promote them. Nay, more; we believe that the means should be adapted to the end, with as much carefulness as if all the power to accomplish the work resided in the means.

In the excitement attendant on revivals, the absoluteness of the sinner's depravity is sometimes lost sight of. He is addressed, as if the power to become a new creature were mainly in himself. He is scarcely allowed to dwell upon his utter helplessness, as one lying completely at the mercy of God, but is urged, goaded, driven on to take "a decided stand," as it is called, while his sense of self-sufficiency is not yet destroyed.

It is surprising, how God's ministers will daub over this very important subject with untempered mortar. They seem afraid, in many instances, to tell a sinner how fearfully diseased he is, lest it should discourage him from resorting to the remedy. They dare not deliver the message God has told them to deliver, lest some bad consequence should be the result!

For ourselves, we are so thoroughly convinced of the spurious nature of that religion which is not founded on a conviction of the heart's entire corruption, that we are not satisfied unless this doctrine is made prominent, in time of a revival, from beginning to end.

There is no danger of pressing this point too closely, provided it be done in strict accordance with the teachings of Scripture. Men do not fall of salvation because they too clearly see their own depravity, but because they are blind to it; they do not go to hell because they believe themselves helpless, but rather because they do not believe it.

We know it seems absurd to worldly wisdom, to call upon souls thus dead—thus totally alienated from God—thus helpless and ruined—to rise up, and walk in newness of life. 'It were as rational,' say they, 'to stand at the grave's mouth, and call upon the dead to come forth.' And we reply, that to call upon dead men in their graves to come forth, would be a perfectly rational act, if God were to command us to do it.

If this kind of preaching fails to have the desired effect, the reason is, not because it is too discouraging to the sinner, but because it is not mixed with prayer to Him that quickeneth the dead. There is, in many cases, a practical disavowal of the doctrine, after it is preached. Were it truly believed, prayer to God to send forth the necessary quickening

power would follow. But it is not believed; there is an inward discontent, on the part of many in the church, whenever it is set forth. They have never received the doctrine that God is the sole agent in giving life to the dead, but have rather thought that the preacher did the work in part, or perhaps the preacher and the sinner together.

In the efficiency of the mere words of truth to make alive the dead in sin, we have no sort of faith whatever. They are indeed spirit and life to him who believes them, (John 6: 63,) but the very fact that they are so often a savor of death unto death, proves the necessity of a power over and above, to make them truly saving.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Crystal Palace—Papal Persecutions—Infidelity and Atheism.

The Sunday Opening of the Crystal Palace still continues to excite much attention. The organization of a hundred thousand of the workmen of London alone, to petition for it, is felt by the church to be a fact too significant to be lightly regarded. After the second meeting of the delegates of that organization, last week, a deputation of their number had a meeting with Lord Palmerston, our Home Secretary, in reference to the object.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Kinnaird moved an Address to Her Majesty, praying her to make known to the Grand Duke of Tuscany the sense which Protestants entertain of the proceedings against the Medici. After some discussion, the matter was left, at the suggestion of Lord John Russell, to the management of government.

There is another power growing amongst and around us, from whose zeal we may yet have cause to fear. Open infidelity and daring blasphemy are upon the increase. Lectures are given and discussions conducted with the avowed object of vilifying Christianity as a curse to mankind.

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CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PLACERVILLE, California, Dec. 28th, 1852.

I have had it in contemplation, for a time past, to furnish you a brief statement relative to the present condition of things in this portion of California—which I am requested to do by friends living in the Atlantic States.

Placerville is an inland city, fifty miles east of Sacramento, and about one hundred miles west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the waters of the American River. It is in the vicinity of perhaps as good a mining district as can be found in California. Its population, I am told, numbers about ten thousand. The inhabitants are divided into three general classes—Miners, Traders, and Gamblers.

The Christian needs, I think, more firmness and decision of character in California than in any other part of the inhabited globe. He not only needs to pray, but to "pray with all prayer." Few persons, unacquainted with the ways of the vicious, and surrounded by religious restraints, know themselves.

This might be made a field of usefulness, for here are gathered together people from the four quarters of the earth. Representatives of every nation, kindred, and tongue, and people, may be found here, bearing the characteristic marks of their home and country.

Some of my friends doubtless wish to know more about the climate of California. It is difficult for me to give a reliable statement without longer experience. During my stay in California, the climate has been any thing but that of a paradise. Previous to the winter season the days were uncomfortably warm, and nights the reverse; traveling extremely disagreeable, in consequence of the dust, which lay in the roads from two to ten inches deep.

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28th of November, except during a heavy snow storm, which lasted eight days, and left the ground covered from six inches to four feet deep, according to the elevation. Since that time it has not ceased to rain. Every valley and ravine is flooded with water, and much damage has been experienced among the miners.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.

The plan of a Sunday mail, and facilities for Sunday travel, between New York and Boston, has been consummated. A few years ago, such a thing would have been considered impossible. Then people thought that the arguments of learned divines, and the addresses of popular conventions, had convinced railroad directors that Sunday trains were unprofitable—that the draw-back from "Sabbath accidents" would more than counterbalance the receipts—that, in short, it was good policy to run no trains on Sunday.

When the Hudson River Railroad Company began, last summer, the running of Sunday trains upon their road, encouraged by the previously-expressed opinion of their former distinguished president, that such a course would be necessary, it was easy to see that it would be the beginning of mischief. Accordingly we have had, since then, the starting of Sunday trains on the Sixth and Eighth-avenue roads, and last Sabbath witnessed the inauguration of a system of Sunday travel between this city and Boston.

And who knows how far this matter is to go? If the beginning of it is as when one leleth out water, so is the beginning of such sin. . . . We should like to see enough of the old Puritan regard for the Sabbath in some New England legislature, or in some New England town, to forbid the running of Sabbath trains through the quiet villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut for the benefit of speculators in New York.

BOSTON MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

A statement from the "Missionary House," Boston, gives the amount contributed in that city, during the month of January, 1853, for the missions of the American Board. It is one-twelfth of the expenses of the Board for the year, or the entire expenses for one month.

The average annual contributions to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from the Boston churches, for a number of years past, has been about eighteen thousand dollars. Last year, from a variety of causes, it fell below that, though there was an advance in the contributions of the Commonwealth at large.

The Boston effort for foreign missions is made in the month of January. A sermon is usually preached by one of the Secretaries, and generally another bearing upon the subject, on the same day, by the pastor; and in most cases a meeting is held in the evening to facilitate the subscriptions; and then the work is carried out and finished by collectors, appointed according to some fixed usage; one active and interested member of each church having the special care committed to him of seeing the work done in his particular church and congregation.

WESLEYANISM IN ENGLAND.—A meeting of some religious interest took place on the 8th of February at Freemasons' Hall, London, to promote the cause of reform in the Wesleyan Church. Aspley Pellatt, M. P., presided, and the meeting was numerously attended. Resolutions were passed protesting against the dogma of pastoral supremacy, against the power claimed and exercised by district meetings, and against the intolerance of the Wesleyan-Conference, and further calling on all Wesleyan Reformers for increased activity.

THREATENED OUTBREAK.—Last week the people of Charlestown, Mass., were apprehensive of another affair like that of the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, some twenty years since. It seems that an Irish girl, educated a Catholic, was recently converted to Protestantism, and soon after suddenly disappeared. Some weeks had since passed, and the efforts of her Protestant friends, among them a wealthy and respectable merchant, her guardian, to find her, had proved unavailing.

THE IRISH IN MISSOURI.—An Irish Catholic priest, who is traveling in the Far West, furnishes one of the Catholic papers with notes of his observations. In the forests of Missouri he found great numbers of Irishmen at work upon the Pacific Railroad—concerning whom he says:—

"There they were from Dublin, Meath, Louth, Carlow, Wexford, and Kilkenny, working like condemned galley-slaves, felling the forest, clearing away the earth, blasting the rocks, sinking foundations for gulleys and bridges, standing in water with some inches of snow on the ground, the air biting their faces with pinching frost; going to sleep after such labor, not in a comfortable log cabin, but to a miserable shanty, through the apertures in which you could count the myriad stars, twinkling above.

CITY REFORM.—A meeting composed of some five thousand citizens of New York was held at Metropolitan Hall, on the evening of March 5th, to consider the recent developments in connection with the proceedings of the Common Council, and to devise means of preventing similar things in future. Among the attendants were many of the leading business men of the City, of whom several delivered addresses upon the subject. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee of prominent citizens to go to Albany and procure, if possible, the passage of an act amending the Charter that Municipal Elections shall be held in the spring; that the Board of Assistant Aldermen shall be abolished, and a popular body of a much larger number be elected in their stead, (perhaps one member from each Election District;) the complete removal of the Aldermen from judicial functions; the establishment of the veto power in the Mayor, as it exists in the President; that heads of Departments shall exercise no powers not delegated by law; that no money shall be expended or debt contracted except as authorized by previous specified laws; and that the statutes should be so amended as to make members of City Governments indictable in Courts of law for malfeasance in office.

A JUDGE IMPEACHED.—The Wisconsin Legislature have recommended the removal from office of Judge Levi Hubbell, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The charges against him, involving a most extraordinary amount of moral turpitude, are as follows:—

- 1st. Of receiving a bribe in the case of suit against Comstock and Sanderson. 2d. Adjudicating cases where he was pecuniarily interested—with three specifications. 3d. Willfully and partially passing illegal sentences on persons convicted—with two specifications. 4th. Presiding in cases in which he had acted as solicitor and counsel—six specifications. 5th. Taking for his own use moneys paid into Court—three specifications. 6th. Giving advice in cases before him, in his official capacity—three specifications. 7th. Conducting himself with partiality towards suitors—eight specifications. 8th. Using his official station to induce females to submit themselves to be debauched by him—four specifications. 9th. Arbitrarily using his office to the benefit of particular parties—six specifications. 10th. Allowing himself to be approached and advised with as to suits before him—twenty-two specifications. 11th. Interfering in matters in suits before him—thirteen specifications.

BIBLE MOVEMENTS.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held on the 3d inst., a letter was read from Rev. Dr. Perkins, of Oromiah, stating the completion of the Bible in ancient and modern Syriac, so that the Nestorians now have the entire Bible in both languages, published by funds of this Society. Appropriations in money for the publication of the Scriptures were made, viz: for China \$5,000, being \$1,000 each to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Protestant Episcopal Church, to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and to the Meth. Episcopal Church South; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for Madras, \$1,000; to the same, for Madras, \$1,000; Presbyterian Board of Missions, for Northern India, \$3,000; to the Methodist Missionary Society, for Germany, \$1,000; for France, \$2,000; and \$100 to the Methodist Missionary Society, for purchase of Scriptures for the Chippewa Indians in Michigan.

A SERMON ON THE DEATH OF ELDER JAMES H. COCHRAN, preached at Alfred by Eld. N. V. Hull, has been reported for the Recorder by J. M. Allen, and will be printed at an early day. Perhaps it may have to wait the completion of Dr. Fehnestock's paper, of which there will be two more numbers.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Franklin Pierce took the oath of office as President of the United States on the 4th inst., at 1 1/2 o'clock P. M. The ceremony was witnessed by an immense assemblage. At its close, the President stepped to the front of the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to read the following Inaugural Address.

MY COUNTRYMEN: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow over which I have been borne to a position so suitable for others, rather than desirable for myself. The circumstances under which I have been called, for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. I repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and diligent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have summoned me in my weakness; you must sustain me by your strength. When looking for the fulfillment of reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of the duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Republic have kept pace with its unparalleled progression in territory, population, and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then "North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agitation consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours.

It is no paradox to say, that although comparatively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent resources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintain them, stronger than armaments; it came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the necessities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic. They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human freedom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They proved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought was not a thing dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hitherward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement, and hope, to those who earnestly listen to tones which pronounce for the largest national liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials, and its triumphs. Preeminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be gained, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike. They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy with which that great conflict was opened, and under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Providence, the uncomplaining endurance with which it was prosecuted to its consummation, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the counsels of the early fathers.

One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude, which, at the outset, disturbed bold hearts and far-reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great oceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the harmonious action of the States and the Federal Government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my administration will not be controlled by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised, that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strict observance of national

faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquility and interests of the rest of mankind.

With these views firmly and honestly carried out, we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be respected, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained.

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my own mind the opinion entertained and acted upon by others from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned.

sult, in selections for official station, I shall fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country.

But these are not the only points to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject, which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most earnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union which has made us what we are, showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and influence which our fathers could hardly have anticipated.

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But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passion are rejected.

We have been carried in safety through a perilous crisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments fraught with such fearful hazards.

Proceedings in Congress last Week. SECOND-DAY, FEB. 28. In the SENATE, after some debate, the Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up.

In the HOUSE, after some minor business, the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill came up in Committee of the Whole.

THIRD-DAY, MARCH 1. In the SENATE, the Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up again, but was deferred for a short time to the Post Route bill.

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 2. In the SENATE, the Indian Appropriation Bill was reported back from committee, and the Navy Bill, without amendments.

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 3. This being the last day of the session, it was continued all night, and till nearly twelve o'clock, noon, of Sixth-day.

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 4. The two Houses closed up the business of the 32d Congress at noon, and adjourned sine die.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.—On the evening of the 3d inst, we attended, at Metropolitan Hall, the first of a series of lectures on Geology, by Dr. Boynton—a gentleman who is recommended as a lecturer by some of the first scholars of the country, and who was invited

to give this course by a number of the most distinguished citizens of New York. Our expectations were more than realized, and we are confident that those who attend will get the worth of their time and money.

European News. European dates to Feb. 23d, eleven days later, have been received since our last. The news is not important.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday night, a discussion on the state of the relations with France was brought on by Mr. Disraeli, and elicited strong assurances of peaceable intentions.

The Navy estimates, amounting to £7,000,000 Sterling, were voted.

Both Houses of the Church Convocation were in session, with a full attendance of Prelates and the Clergy. An address to the Queen on ecclesiastical affairs was presented and discussed.

The weather in England was remarkably cold; a great deal of snow had fallen and a severe frost appeared to have set in.

The overland Indian mail reached London on the 14th ult., confirming the annexation of Pego to the British dominions in India.

The Queen Victoria steamer, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam-boat Company, while on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, and during a heavy fall of snow, which rendered it impossible to discern anything from the vessel, struck on the rocks to the north of the Bailey Lighthouse, off Howth.

Napoleon the First's will has been given up by England to France.

The Turkish Commission in Bosnia has issued a firman, granting the same privileges to Christians as to Turks.

At Oldtown, Me., on Tuesday evening, while a party were dancing at Grey's tavern, a young lady discharged both barrels of a double-barreled pistol at a man named Wm. Bowman, of Upper Stillwater.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette says: A negro man, the property of Mr. Isaac Singletary, of this Parish, drowned himself, on the 19th of February, by jumping over the bow of the ferry-boat.

At Adams Center, N. Y., Feb. 22d, by Eld. James Sumner, Mr. Ira J. Orsby, of Brookfield, and Miss Eliza A. Clark, of West Edmeston.

At Ashaway, R. I., Feb. 10th, HARRIET, daughter of Pearce and Nancy Hand, aged 6 years.

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The following steamers left New York on Saturday: The Collins steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, for Liverpool; the Union, Captain Adams, and the Georgia, Captain Porter, for Aspinwall; the Star of the West, Captain Tinklepaugh, for San Juan; the Alabama, Captain Ludlow, for Savannah; the Marion, Captain Berry, for Charleston; and the Roanoke, Captain Cavendy, for Richmond.

The apparatus which was sent out by the British Government, some years ago, for distilling fresh water from Lake Erie, is still in existence at one of the Canadian Navy Yards, and it is an undisputed fact, that all the war vessels intended for the navigation of the lakes in 1812 were well and thoroughly supplied with tanks and casks for containing a full supply of fresh water!

A negro barber in Albany, when partially recovered from the small pox, left his bed and commenced shaving his customers as usual. A young man whom he shaved, and who, it is supposed, caught the infection from the barber, died a few days ago, and one or two others have taken the disease from him.

There is in one of the country poor houses of Alabama an old man of more than ninety years, who was the ferryman for Washington and his army when he crossed the Delaware just prior to achieving the great victories of Trenton and Princeton.

Among the last acts of the recently adjourned Congress, was the raising of the salaries of the Vice-President and seven members of the Cabinet to \$8,000 each.

The report of the Indiana Insane Asylum shows that "spirit rapping" is a fruitful cause of insanity in that State.

Gen. Levi Hubbell, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., now of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a District Judge, was arraigned before the Wisconsin Legislature, on the report of a Committee, charging him with flagrant corruption in his judicial conduct in several specified cases.

The contract for building the Alleghany Railroad has been awarded to Leech & Co., Messrs. Chamberlain, and a New York Company. The route chosen lies on the easterly side of the Alleghany River.

The work of grading on the Watertown and Potsdam Railroad has been commenced. The probability is that the track will be in running order from Watertown to Philadelphia, or Antwerp, in the course of one year from this time.

About one hundred letters, addressed to Bostonians, and supposed to contain money, were stolen from the mail agent's office on board the steamer Commodore on her trip from New York, on Friday evening, to Stonington.

Among the ruins of a stable which was burned at Lawrence, Mass., on Friday morning, were found the charred remains of a man supposed to have been murdered. Identification was impossible.

"Father Giovanni," so called, a seceder from the Romish Church, arrived at New York on the 6th inst., by the steamer Baltic.

New York Market—March 7, 1853. Acker-Pots \$4 75, Peas 5 75. Flour and Meal—Flour is 6 12c. lower than last week.

At Adams Center, N. Y., Feb. 22d, by Eld. James Sumner, Mr. Ira J. Orsby, of Brookfield, and Miss Eliza A. Clark, of West Edmeston.

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Missionary Society—Board Meeting. THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the house of David Dunn, New Market, N. J., on Fifth-day, March 31st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society will be held at the same place at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hudson River Railroad. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave Champlain, N. Y., daily, for Albany and Troy.

Light. THE subscribers invite the attention of all persons who desire a cheap, brilliant, and safe light, to their Safety Phosgene Lamps and materials for burning.

Church Bells. THE subscribers, under the firm of Wm. Dunn & Co., have opened a new 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.

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