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

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

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VOL. IX.—NO. 39.

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 455.

The Sabbath Recorder

For the Sabbath Recorder. DEDICATION OF CHILDREN

BY WILLIAM M. FAHNESTOCK, M. D.

Its Nature--Continued.

Having exposed the fallacy of the foregoing assumptions—baptism a substitute for circumcision, "proselytical" baptism, and the federal relation of baptism—I now turn to the Pædobaptist proposition, or rather assumption, of scriptural proof-strained inference-for "infant baptism;" and here, again, I turn to Dr. Schmucker, for a fair expose of the Padobaptist view of this point, in a concise form.

1. We begin (says that writer) with the testimony of our Saviour himself-Mark 10: 14-" But when them. (the disciples.) Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." It is well known to those who are acdom of heaven," are familiarly used to designate th church of God under the New Testament economy Thus John the Baptist preached, saying, Repeat ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand. It will not be supposed that heaven was literally descending to the earth, and had almost arrived amongst us; but the Sa church into the New Testament form, was at hand. Accordingly, in the above passage, his meaning evident ly is, Suffer these little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such also shall my church consist. Nor could he have meant, "My church shall consist of such adults as have a child-like disposition;" for that would have been no reason for wishing actual children to be brought to him.(a)

2. The next passage is the declaration of Paul, "The unbelieving husband is sanctified by the wife; and the were your children unclean, but now they are holy.' It is admitted by all, that the word "holy" has two temples, cities, priesthood, Jewish nation, &c. Thus the name is applied to the Jewish nation in the midst ration! The former must, therefore, be its import, The apostle is discussing the relation of marriage to the church, and supposes the following case: A Corinthian might say, "I perceive that the children of my unbelieving (?) neighbors are regarded as holy, that is. consecrated to God, received as belonging to the church, and my unbelieving neighbors and their children are declared unclean together, not belonging to the church or holy people of God; what is to become of my chill indeed am a believer, but my wife or my God has determined that the believing party shall so sanctify or overrule the relation of the other to God. that their mutual children, by virtue of the right of the believing party, shall be regarded as "holy" to God, that is. as belonging to his church or people.

3. The declaration of Peter, "Repent and be baptiz ed, every one of you, in the name of the Lord Jesus Ohrist, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, for the promise is (was given) to you and to your children, and to all that are off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call' (to a knowledge of the gospel.) But was there any mise? O yes! The son of Abraham will answer that he would be a God to him, and that they should be a people to him forever; the promise of eternal life through the Saviour; the covenant on the basis of dren, are separated from other nations as the professing Peter, is continued unto you now under the New Teschildren. What can be plainer?(c)

families, that is, according to the ordinary signification of the terms, both parents and children—the family of pi, Acts 16: 33; and the family of Stephanas, 1 Cor.

REPUTATION OF THE FOREGOING ASSUMPTIONS. (a.) Nor could he have meant baptize them, for he gave no precept to that end, neither did he use any water in the rite he performed on that occasion. Had Professor even the concluding verse, v. 16-" He took along, and proved the surest confutation of such a perversion of it; for what child that incongruous exposition as that of implying the sprinkling of an infant, and investing an unconscious babe with the rights and the responsibilities of membership in a Gospel church? No one; and no discriminating mind, most assuredly, but a legerdemain theologist, could contort so simple a precept, and no plain an example, into so distorted an ordinance—so riduculous an institution, if an institution it may be called—certainly, not a divine institution, for a divine institution must have an express and an explicit "thus saith the Lord." before it can command any respect. Dr. Sherlock judiciously remarks: "What is matter of institution depends wholly

upon the divine will and pleasure; and though all men will grant, that God and Christ have always great reason for their institutions, yet it is not the reason, but the authority, there is no conclusiveness in this argument, if children affirming that they are included—that "Christ which makes the institution. Though we do within the pale of the children; for then the children had commanded infant baptism," and that not understand the reasons of the institution, though we could fancy a great many reasons band or wife. Therefore, unless we charge the apositivition appear, we are free, and ought not constitution appear, we are free, and ought not Corinthian church; and if to the Corinthian church, under the continuation, we must obey, and to their parents, nom may or me unoccurrent under the apositivition back and infant membership were wholly unknown to the Corinthian church; and if to the Corinthian church, under the continuation, and Stephanas—than to infer so bold an assumption without a particle of testimony to sustain it. When any man or set of men make a broad, bold declaration, institution appear, we are free, and ought not to believe there is such an institution because we think that there are reasons assigned why it should be." I repeat, that we must have a "thus saith the Lord," for every binding ordinance in the Gospel church—not a vague inference. The rule of my good and honored friend, Elder William B. Maxson, is most reference whatever to the baptism of the ask a question, or make a broad assertion, but appropriate in this matter—" No mere, nor children of believing parents, but applies ex- it takes something more to answer and sustain less, nor otherwise, than the example." God clusively to "the times of the miraculous ef- it. When a man asks a question which canhas given us no institution, if its language is fusion of the Holy Ghost, and to those per not be answered, it becomes his duty, his too vague for every one to understand it. To sons who by age were made capable of these command respect it must be couched in lan- extraordinary gifts." Witsius refers to it on truly, a simple question for information, and guage which commends itself to every con- this wise: "And it shall come to pass, that I not as a snare to inveigle; and when a man

Popular Theology, pp. 252—54.

Persey against Pop p. 419.

Review of President Humphrey's Essay on the

vidual. If he is to do "no more, nor less,"

sun possesses any authority to impose water their infant children."* where water is not enjoined. Bishop Taylor truly remarks: "It is certain God put no disguises upon his own commandments, and the this passage, (Acts 2: 39.) That learned words are meant plainly and heartily; and gentleman must have known, as well as any that the expressions, "kingdom of God," and "king- the further you remove from the first sense, one else, that there is no relevancy in its apthe more you have lost the purpose of your

(b.) So far from it, that it is very probable hat He meant something widely different. A cause must be weak, indeed, when its adzocates have to resort to so far-fetched and so rrelevant a subterfuge to sustain it. The posi-Augustine; which has been vamped and revamped a thousand times over, to bolster pædobaptism. A single precept, or example, would prove ten thousand times more conclusive than the rickety stilts of untainted descent, or the vague surmises of the clashing opinions of the "early Fathers." It has not even the recommendation of the approximaapart to the service of God, and moral purity. In the tion of unanimity of sentiment, among themformer, which is its primary sense, it is applied to selves to endorse it. Many of the strongest selves, to endorse it. Many of the strongest advocates for "infant baptism," give it an en- a reason with the Jews why they and their children of their corruption, and by some of the Rabbins, to their most profligate kings. Now, in the passage unble, for what could be more absurd than the supposi- that the allusion in the passage, is to the which moreover harmonizes fully with the context. | cumstances of the case. The popular Dr. Macknight (a well-known Pædobaptist) says:

> Our translators here seem to have understood the terms, sanctified, unclean, and holy, in a federal sense, which, indeed, is the common opinion. But, first, it party in a marriage is sanctified by the believing party; for, evidently, no one hath a right to the blessings of the Gospel covenant by the faith of those to whom they are married. In the second place, it is as little true, that the children procreated between believing and unbelieving parents, become unclean by the separation of the parents, and clean by their conwe are to understand exclusion from the covenant, and dren have to be members of the covenant. depends not on their parents living together, but on the faith of the believing parent !

explanation of the highly-esteemed J. L. Dagg, of Georgia, formerly of Philadelphia:

keep company, or eat with, or touch a Gentile. By teachers, the church at Corinth seems to have been ought to be established to regulate the intercourse of the members of the church with other persons; that who were without were unclean to them who were tament dispensation, as well as under the Old, and not | within; just as the Gentiles were unclean to the Jews; to you only whom I am addressing, but also to your and that therefore it was inconsistent with Christian pur ity, to dwell, keep company, or eat with, or to touch them. While this question was undergoing discussion in eral instances in which the apostles baptized whole the church, it was perceived, that it involved a very imto unbelievers, and if such a rule should be established. Lydia. Acts 16: 15; the family of the Jailor at Phillip- their members would be compelled to separate from their unbelieving husbands or wives, Although the lawfulness of the marriage was not questioned, yet it would be unlawful for a believing husband to dwell with his wife until God had converted her. The church resolved, probably after much discussion the question, to write to the apostle respecting This letter he had received, as appears from the first verse of the chapter. On the general question of intercourse with unbelievers, he treats in the fifth chap-Schmucker just given the whole passage, or ter, and decides that to keep company or eat with per sons who make no pretension to religion, is not unlawful, and that, were all such persons to be esteemed them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, unclean, and their touch polluting, Christians must and blessed them"—it would not have need needs go out of the world. On the particular case of ed any comment whatever, for it would have those members of the church who were married to carried its own unsophisticated interpretation unbelievers, the apostle treats in the chapter before us. He decides, in v. 12 and 13, that they may lawfully can read the passage would give it such an object to his decision, he in substance says: "The unbelieving husband is not unclean, so that his wife may not lawfully dwell with him; the un believing wife is not unclean, so that her husband may not lawfully dwell being the mother of children, without first showwith her. If they are unclean, then your children are unling that she had a husband." I have witnessclean, and, not one parent in the whole church must dwell with or touch his children, until God shall convert them; and thus Christians will be made to sever | where there were children, and not an infant the ties which bind parents to their children, and to among them; nay, not one under twenty years throw out the offspring of Christian parents into the of age. It is the most puerile and preposterous ungodly world from their very birth, without any provision for their protection, support, or religious educa-

It may now be asked, where is the proof which we | fants. ropose to draw from this text against infant baptism? We have already proved that it makes nothing for it. ians had no nearer relation to the church than the unbelieving husband of a believing, wife. He declares that their cases are parallel; and that rules of intercourse, which would require the believing husband to separate from his unbelieving wife, would require be-lieving parents to separate from their children. But there is no conclusiveness in this argument if children would stand in a very different relation to the church there actually were infants in the households questionably, to all the churches of those times."

hickory-nuts." I have already shown, from Dr. Whitby, (Pædo.) that this passage has no becience, or it cannot be binding on that indi- will pour out my Spirit upon all flesh, Joel makes a bold assertion, it becomes his duty 2:28, concerning which Peter speaks, Acts to sustain it, and not claim a negative

> De Veil, on Acts 8: 38. † Ductor Dubitant, p. 26. † Macknight on the Epistles, note in loc. § Pengilly's Scriptural Guide to Baptism, p. 43, 44.

This is the second time and place that Dr

Schmucker has introduced, if not obtruded,

plication here; but, as it belongs to the "shop," and withal is a very cheap article, has, I prebe, to make up the Pædobaptist pill or bolus; for it is a big dose for some to swallow—a big and a bitter dose-yet, notwithstanding tion here taken is the fanciful suggestion of all that, swallowed it must be-whether with a good or a bad grace, down it must go. It s, perhaps, the best "subtil powder" in the dredging-box to dust the sight of the credulous-proves the best material to blind those the more profusely. I dismiss it with the following rational explanation from Dr. Gill. "It is pretended that this (Acts 2: 39,) refers to the covenant made with Abraham, and to the covenant legality of the marriage bond under the cir- cumcision, and still less to baptism; nor is there the infants designed, but the posterity of the Jews, rown up; and unless it be so understood in many places, strange interpretations must be given of them wherefore, the argument from hence for Pædobaptism s given up, by some learned men, as Dr. Hammond and others, as inconclusive. 2. The promise here, be t what it may, is not observed as giving a right or claim to any ordinance; but as an encouraging motive to persons in distress, under a sense of sin, to repent of it, and declare their repentence, and yield a voluntary submission to the ordinance of baptism, when they may hope that remissiom of sins would be applied t them, and they should receive a large measure of the grace of the Spirit; wherefore repentance and baptism are urged in order to the enjoym nt of the promise: and consequently must be understood of adult persons, who only are capable of repentance, and of a voluntary To this I simply add the very satisfactory than the promise of life and salvation by Christ, and of remission of sins by his blood, and of an increase of the grace of his Spirit; and whereas the persons adshed, upon their posterity, as well as on themselves The Jews considered all Gentiles to be unclean, and hought it to be unlawful for a Jew to be in the house. that the same promise would be made good to their posterity also, provided they did as they were directed to do; and even to all the Jews afar off, in distant

> (d.) If I were not tired of giving definione occasion, while residing at Trenton, in scandal on a Christian lady, to insist upon her ed more than one household baptized, even presumption—for it is no argument—to insist, that a household must necessarily contain in-

Our Pædobaptist friends are very fond o On the contrary, it is clearly implied, in the apostle's throwing the onus probendi on the Baptists, argument, that all the children of the Corinthian Christ | and demanding of them to prove the negative -show that infants are excluded by positive injunction. It is time enough to do that, when the Pædobaptists present the first explicit and to their parents, from that of the unbelieving hus of Lydia, the Jailor, and Stephanas—than to in such a serious matter, it behooves them to (e.) What plainer? Why, "nutmegs is show, honestly and indisputably, not from nutmegs," and still plainer, " walnuts is not vague inference, but by actual and sufficient authority, that there is an explicit " thus saith the Lord," for the assertion. Any fool can

bounden duty, to answer it; unless it be to disprove it. That is a disingenuousness that ever marks little minds. An assertion

* Apud Frey's Essay on Christian Baptism, p. 37. t Body of Divinity, vol. 2, p. 635.

the institution must express it clearly, distinct- 2:39, For the promise is to you and your without being followed by legitimate proof; male nor female, [as under the Jewish econo- of all nations; as if the substitution of the ly. Does the precept of the Saviour before children." Dr. Doddridge remarks, "Con- nay, ten hundred thousand such assertions, my, the male only bearing the sign of the word disciple could change the scriptural us contain an injunction to sprinkle little chil- sidering that the gift of the Spirit had been are as vapid as the empty wind. Such lati- covenant, for ye are all one, [as to the phase of it; whereby they attempt to close dren with water; if not, then to do so is mentioned just before, it seems most natural tude of inference, and such jesuitical circum- privileges of the Gospel,] in Christ Jesus." the meaning of the passage; which compels "more" than the injunction; and if the ex- to interpret this as a reference to that passage locution, is competent to sustain the vilest er- This defines the age, believers, sufficiently, and me, again, to resort to definition and explanaample contains the laying on of hands and in Joel where God promises the effusion of ror ever propagated as religious truth, and declares the sex equal. What more can a tion of terms, to blow away the mist, and prayer, or blessing, then to neglect or disre- his Spirit on his sons and daughters." Dr. is sufficient to circumvent and take captive a quibbler want? Professor Stuart says: "I place this matter in its true light before my gard it is "less" than is imposed; and in Owen observes: "This promise of the Spirit much more enlightened order of mind than have only to say, I believe in both the propri- readers; and to a just appreciation of the either case we do not fulfill our duty. Christ's is sometimes called the promise of the cov- we find once in a hundred among the masses. ety and expediency of the rite (infant sprink- elucidation I desire, I must premise the exprecept and example must be the sole rule, enant, (Acts 2: 39,) The promise is to you, The masses, generally, are awed into a pro- ling) thus administered; and therefore accede planation of disciple by that of proselyte. "no more, no less." Dr. Heidegger truly observes: "There is in the church no more from his Father, v. 33, even the promise of tice, without attempting to comprehend the tain examples, in the New Testament, relative by the Jews to those who come to dwell in power of changing the rites of the sacraments | the Holy Ghost." And Dr. Hammond says, faith or the doctrine imposed on their creduli- to it, I do not find. Nor, with my view of it, their country, or who embrace their religion, appointed by Christ, than there is power of in reference to Pædobaptists (himself a Pædo- ty; and this not only among the much-derided do I need them. If the subject had respect not being Jews by birth. They distinguish changing his word or law. For, as his word baptist) arguing "infant baptism" from the contains a sign audible, so those rites contain above passage, "If any have made use of Protestants; and this alike in respect to Bapa sign visible of his divine will."* The will that very unconcludent argument, (Acts 2: tism, as on the subject of the Sabbath. But other, in order to justify adopting or practic- The first dwelt in the land of Israel, or even and the example of the Master, in the matter 39,) I have nothing to say in defense of them. I draw my remarks on this assumption to a ing it. But as the case now is, the general out of that country, and without obliging before us, is simply imposition of hands and I think the word children, there, is really the close, by some brief extracts from the honest analogy of the ancient dispensation; the en- themselves to circumcision, or any other ceres prayer, or blessing; and no church under the posterity of the Jews, and not particularly admissions of some of the most intelligent and largement of privilege under the Gospel; the mony of the law, feared and worshiped the learned Pædobaptists. Dr. Doddridge frank- silence of the New Testament on the subject true God, observing the Noachical rules, or ly asserts, in reference to the household of of receiving children into a special relation what the Rabbins call the seven precepts of Stephanas, that "this seems to imply, that it to the church by the baptismal rite; shows, at Noah. Of this number was Naaman the was the generous care of the whole family to least, that there was no dispute in early ages | Syrian, Nebuzar-adan, general of Nebuchidi assist their fellow Christians, so that there relative to this matter." Both Whitby and nezzar's army, Cornelius the centurion, the was not a member which did not do its parts."* Clarke quote and adopt Dr. Lightfoot to the eunuch of Queen Candace, and some others Dr. Hammond says: "I think it unreason- same end. Dr. Woods coincides in the same mentioned in the Acts. * * Proselytes able, that the Apostle's bare mention of bap- view of the value of silence as a proof: "In of justice were those converted to Judaism, sume, to be thrown into the mortar, as one of tizing this household should be competent these circumstances, (says he,) it was, I appre- who had engaged to receive circumcision, and the ingredients, like sawdust, inert as it may to conclude that infants were baptized by hend, a matter of course, that they should un- to observe the whole of the law of Moses. him." Henry admits, that "there was none derstand the divine appointment of baptism Thus they were admitted to all the preregain his (the Jailor's) house, that refused to be for Christian proselytes as including their tives of the people of the Lord, as well in baptized, and so made a jar in the harmony; children. And it being a matter of course this life as the other. The Rabbins inform but they were unanimous in embracing the that they should so understand the subject, us, that before circumcision was administered Gospel, which added much to the joy." there was not the least necessity that the bap- to them, and they were admitted into the re-And Neander, the candid, the faithful his- tism of children should be expressly required, ligion of the Hebrews, they were examined torian, honestly observes: "As baptism or even mentioned." And Dr. Mason, the about the motives of their conversion: whethwas closely united with a conscious en- great Dr. Mason, out-Herods Herod on this er the change were voluntary, or whether it who would see, and therefore must be dusted trance on Christian communion, faith and point: "Conceding, then, (says he,) to the proceeded from interest, fear, ambition, &c. baptism were always connected with one an- opposers of our children's claim as members Maimonides assures us, that under the happy other; and thus it is in the highest degree of the Christian church, all they ask with re- reigns of David and Solomon, they received probable, that baptism was only performed in gard to the silence of the New Testament, that no proselytes of justice, because there was instances where both could meet together, very concession works their ruin. If their reason to fear, that the prosperity of these and that the practice of infant baptism was views are correct, it could not have been thus princes, rather than any love to religion, made right to the ordinance of circumcision; and is urged as unknown at this period. We cannot infer silent. Out of their own mouths we draw them converts to Judaism. The Talmudists the existence of infant baptism from the in- their conviction; and cast them in the judg- say, that proselytes are, as it were, the canker stance of the baptism of whole families, for ment by the very evidence which they offer in and rust of Israel, and that very great caution der consideration, the latter signification is inapplication is inapplicated men, since his day, have contended, ble, for what could be more absurd than the supposite that the allusion in the passage is to the mise mode to the passage in 1 Cor 16: 15 shows the fallusion."

Church state. But—1. There is not the least mention the passage in 1 Cor 16: 15 shows the fallusion."

This is not passage in 1 cor 16: 15 shows the fallusion in the passage is to the mise mode to bim giving his information in the passage in 1 cor 16: 15 shows the fallusion." pears that the whole family of Stephanas; who were baptized by Paul, consisted of adultswhence it can be concluded; nor by children are that not till so late a period as (at least certainly not earlier than) Irenæus, a trace of infant baptism appears; and that it first became recognized as an apostolic tradition in the scriptural command for "infant baptism," we course of the third century, is evidence rather have among us, in the present day, one who against than for the admission of its apostolic origin; especially since, in the spirit of the age | search and critical acumen, yet, certainly, in when Christianity appeared, there were many elements, which must have been favorable to the introduction of infant baptism-the same elements from which proceeded the notion of the magical effects of outward baptism, the no tion for its absolute necessity to salvation, the notion which gave rise to the mythus that the apostles baptized the Old Testament saints in Hades. How very much must infant baptism have corresponded with such a tendency, if it had been favored by tradition."

PLEA FROM THE SILENCE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Scriptural proof to sustain themselves in this matter, the Pædobaptists, are driven, in their such an array of distinguished, authoritative extremity, as a last resort, to demand a negative | writers, claiming the utter silence of the Scripand mourn, repent, and believe, and be baptized: and for what they cannot, possibly, find the shadow tures, the absence of any intimation, as the seeing the Gentiles are sometimes described as those of an affirmative, and throw themselves on the strongest evidence of the obligation to adminafar off, the promise may be thought to reach to silence of the Scriptures, not interdicting it— ister infant sprinkling But where?—where not upon an express, not upon an implied do you suppose that command is to be found? and be baptized also; but no mention is made of their children; and had they been mentioned, the limiting warrant or injunction, but absolutely on the Where? Where, do you ask, that none of clause, 'Even as many as the Lord God shall call,' plainsilence of the Scriptures. Truly, a master- the preceding minds could discover it? Can y points at and describes the persons intended, whether piece of logic-potent, irresistible proof, cer- you believe it, reader, yea, it is even in Matews or Gentiles, effectually called by grace, who are tainly, must be the silence of the Scriptures, thew 20: 19, 20-in Christ's commission to encouraged by the motive in the promise to profess repentance, and submit to baptism; which can only be as the expressed will of God, for particular his disciples, to go into the world, to teach and action. On any other subject, such a position | baptize all nations. Surely, reader, you are could not fail to make laughing-stocks of all ready to receive and believe it; for, certainly, tions, or apprehensive of tiring my readers its advocates. But it is not only the Pope it is as clear a command for "infant baptism," with them. I should almost be tempted to who may use his ipse dixit-expunge Scrip- as mud is mud. Indeed, if I had not a pergive one of household; but as I shall be obliged ture and institute new canons. A Protestant sonal knowledge of the gentleman, Dr. Kurtz, to introduce one or two more in matters more | Sanhedrim may do, and have done, the from childhood, and being fully certified of intimately connected with my subject, I prefer same; and Protestant minions, like Catholic his excellent Christian character and standing, to adduce a remark to the point by a gentle- devotees, cry, Amen! Amen! There is scare- I should judge him to be carrying out the man, a well educated gentleman, from the ly a Pædopatist writer, who does not endorse, tactics of Voltaire, who urged D'Alembert, north of Ireland, Professor John Young, who, in amount, what Dr. Lightfoot has said, long when worsted in his attack on the Christian after having a thorough preparation for the since, on this point, if they do not transfer religion, and placed in a sad dilemma, "to lie, ministry in the Presbyterian church, embraced his own words; which I here insert to ex- lie boldly;" but I am confident Dr. Kurtz the doctrines of the Baptist church; and on hibit their fallacy. Dr. Lightfoot remarks: could not be guilty of such an iniquity, jesuiti-"To the objection, 'It is not commanded cal disingenuity as it may be; still, while I dwell together, and in v. 14, for the conviction and this State, in expounding the passage in refer- to baptize infants, therefore they are not attribute it solely to over zeal in his cause, silencing of any members of the church who might ence to the baptism of Lydia and her house- to be baptized; I answer, It is not forbid- and a too enthusiastic desire to discover some hold, exclaimed: "He thought it a great den to baptize infants, therefore they are new hue to the chameleon, never yet discovto be baptized. * * * His (Christ's) si- ered by his predecessors, I can but regard lence, and the silence of the Scriptures, in the such an obliquity, such a studied obliquity, matter, confirms pædobaptism, and continues little short of absolute blasphemous derelicit to all ages." Dr. Doddridge, likewise, con- tion; akin to the same mystery of iniquity, tends, that "though nothing is said in Scrip- which began to work in the times of the ture to enjoin infant baptism, it is not neces- Apostles. sary that it should be expressly enjoined, just | If our friend had assumed that the commis as neither the age nor sex of those admitted sion of the Master implies "infant baptism" to the Lord's Supper is mentioned or pre-implies it consistently and satisfactorilyscribed. On the other hand, there was a good | should treat it as I do a thousand other vareason why that should not be done; namely, garies and extraneous matters dragged into lest superstitious persons should stick at the the discussion, for no other purpose than to bark only of the doctrine, and give their chief cast dust into the eyes of his readers; but as attention to what is ceremonial, to the neglect he boldly assumes, that "Christ commanded based, solely, on consciousness of trangresof what is essential." Dr. Doddridge makes infant baptism," I shall examine the passage a gross blunder, (which like blunder has been in one or two aspects, to endeavor to detect also perpetrated by Dr. Dwight, Theology, some extenuation for the presumption; for vol. 3, p. 313, and other distinguished Predo my desire is truth, and truth alone, having baptists,) for the age and sex are sufficiently many years since hung out, in all my investiintimated or declared by the Apostle Paul in gations, in science, religion, or medicine, the tutes a disciple, a believer, a follower of Christ Galatians 3: 27, 28. Speaking to baptized banner of an ancient writer, and have adopt- Jesus; and no other is embraced in the co believers, he says: "For as many of you as ed it as my motto, in the discussion of all have been baptized into Christ have put on mooted points: "If any one can convince me Christ. There is neither Jew nor Greek; that I am wrong in any point of sentiment or there is neither bond nor free, there is neither practice, I will alter it with all my heart. For male nor female; for ye are all one in Christ it is truth I seek, and that can hurt nobody. It Jesus." Whitby's paraphrase renders it per- is only persisting in error or ignorance that fectly clear and satisfactory, both as to age and sex, perfectly, irresistibly conclusive, without a single comment, and therefore I append

it. "For as many of you as have [believed in Christ, and upon that have been baptized into Christ, have put on Christ, [and so have become sons of God; for to as many as believed in him, he gave power to become the Dr. Kurtz. sons of God, John 1: 12. There is [under the Gospel dispensation] neither distinction made of Jew, nor Greek; there is neither [of] bond nor free; there is neither [of]

* Paraphoin loc. † Works, vol. I, p. 494. ‡ Expos. Acts 16: 34. A History of the Planting and Training of the Christian Church by the Apostles, p. 101, 102.

But while such an array of profound di-

vines as Lightfoot, Doddridge, Whitby, Clarke, Mason, Woods. Stuart, and a host of others, frankly acknowledge, that there is no direct surpasses all others, if not in recondite reboldness of assumption—one who stoops not to untie or unravel difficulties, but cuts the Gordian knot at one fell blow. Yea, Pædobaptist friends, you need no longer lament the absence of Scriptural injunction for your practice in this matter, for a man (and a learned D. D.) has recently discovered, nay, not discovered, but has assumed, and assumed with a boldness to awe into silence minds not versed on Scriptural lore and theological chicanery—theological subterfuge and perversion—one who has boldly asserted, just in so many words: "Christ has commanded infant baptism!" Do not be startled, reader, after the acknowledgments spread before you, from

can hurt us."

As. I am admonished, by the great length to which I find my article running, to curtail my own strictures as much as possible, I shall therefore, confine my remarks to the single point. "to teach." to ascertain wherein infants are commanded to be baptized, as assumed by

To remove the inconsistency of the com mission "to teach," with the incapacity of in fants to comprehend the prerequisites—the conditional prerequisites—to baptism, it has be come fashionable of late years to render it "Go," and "disciple" or "make disciples

* Le Pan, vie de Voltaire. † Marcus Aurelius, Lib. VI., §21.

must be taken not to admit them too readily.

Crabb distinguishes correctly between co version and proselytism, which I introduce, to a better illustration of the subject. "Conversion, (says he,) is a more voluntary act than proselytism; it emanates entirely from the mind of the agent, independently of foreign influence: it extends, not merely to the abstract or speculative opinions of the individual, but to the whole current of his feelings, and suring of his actions; it is the conversion of the heart and soul. Proselytism is an outward act, which need not extend beyond the conformity of one's words and actions to a certain rule; convert is therefore always taken in a good sense; it bears on the face of it the stamp of sincerity; proselyte is a term of more ambiguous meaning; the proselyte is often the creature and tool of a party; there may be many proselytes where there are no con-

Disciple, Calmet says, signifies, in the New Testament, a believer, a Christian, a follower of Jesus Christ: and, good and correct as this definition is, I resort, once more, to Crabb, that prince above all princes in the distinction of words—the king or Synonymia: "Scholar and disciple are both applied to such as learn from others; but the former is said only of those who learn the rudiments of knowledge the latter of one who acquires any art or science from the instruction of another; the scholar is opposed to the teacher; the disciple to the master: children are always scholars; adult persons may be disciples. Scholars employ themselves chiefly in the study of words; disciples as the disciples, of our Saviour, in the study of things."

With these definitions and illustrations of the terms proselyte and disciple, I proceed to apply them, briefly, to the question before me. to educe, if possible, the command in the com mission of the master (Matth. 28: 19, 20,) for infant baptism."

The term proselyte was a very proper one n the place and for the purpose originally employed in reference to the incorporation of the Gentiles and strangers under the ancient economy. Proselytism is more an external party act than an internal conviction of good and truth—than as partaining to the interests of the soul-that proselytism to Judaism was more ceremonial and national—more a nominal act for national purposes. Christian discipleship comprises a vital exercise of religious sentiment, and is not restricted to the recognition of any one nation. It embraces the radical change of the natural man, and the consecration of all his powers to promote the cause of Christ and his church. Israel was a national establishment, not a church, in its true sense. Many of their proselytes simply gave their adhesion to the government and politely of the nation, without yielding to the rites or partaking of the privileges of the hierarchy. Widely different is it with Christian discipleship. Christian discipleship was sion—on the cognizance of sin—on the capacity to repent for sin, actually perpetrated, and ability to exercise faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. It is the vital exercise of faith and mission. The Christian religion admits of no nominal disciples. It is a contradiction of terms; therefore infants are not even implied. much less commanded to be baptized and advi

BORDENTOWN, N. J., February 27 (1853) 35 (1834) Dictionary of the Hely Bible.

The Boston Chronicle states that a pew was recently sold at auction in the Franklin st. Church, and bid off by a woman at \$540. 14. the successful bidder had not the appearance of being one who would be likely to pay so high a price for a pew for her own accommodation, some of the bystanders intimated that she could not pay for it. On being asked by the suctioneer when she would settle the bill there plied, "This afternoon, or as soon as I can draw the money,". This she did, and paid per agreement. This woman has for many years been known as an apple seller on Long Wharf. The pew is "to let." God to send forth the necessary quickening

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Murch 10, 1853.

PREACHING TO SINNERS.

Our exchanges bring the gratifying intell gence, 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 as enjoying tokens of the Divine Presence Would that we could record such abundan displays of grace, as would warrant us in say ing, the Spirit is poured out upon us!

We believe in revivals of religion; we be lieve, too, in using means to promote them Nay, more: we believe that the means should be adapted to the end, with as much careful ness as if all the power to accomplish the work resided in the means. But when this is done, it should be remembered, that the natural man is "dead," and God should b implored to make him alive. The sinner should be reasoned with, urged, and entreated as if he were sufficiently alive to appreciate the arguments set before him; he should then be made as much a subject of prayer, as if he were a mere mass of death and corruption incapable of motion till the Spirit of God ha put life into him.

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 com pletely 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. To lay open to him th depths of his depravity; to teach him that: is total, so total as that all his actions are di the very nature of sin; to show him that he has not merely been imperfect in his obe dience, but that his whole life has been one uninterrupted course of foul revolt, and about inable apostacy; that he lies, on account of his depravity, entirely at God's discretion,

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! They forget that God has pro mised to be with them in the faithful discharge of their duty, and to accompany the proclamation of truth with the life-giving power of his Spirit. They seem not to believe, that His Word will accomplish that which he pleases and prosper in the thing whereunto he has sent it; they must needs mend it a little, or at least knock off a few points which appear to them to be of doubtful tendency.

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 sa tisfied unless this doctrine is made prominent, in time of a revival, from beginning to end. Perhaps there would be fewer cases of conversion, but those that did occur would be of a more reliable kind.

is not desperate, and so they go on in sin.

preached. Were it truly believed, prayer to Rome's love for souls shall be removed. God to send forth the necessary quickening There is another power growing amongst has rained more or less every day since the creased activity. There will be two more studies a fine the creased activity.

power would follow. But it is not believed: there is an inward discontent, on the part of have cause to fear. Open infidelity and dar- snow storm, which lasted eight days, and left many in the church, whenever it is set forth. | ing blasphemy are upon the increase. Lec- the ground covered from six inches to four sive of another affair like that of the destruc-They have never received the doctrine that tures are given and discussions conducted with feet deep, according to the elevation. Since tion of the Ursuline Convent, some twenty God is the sole agent in giving life to the dead, the avowed object of vilifying Christianity as that time it has not ceased to rain. Every years since. It seems that an Irish girl, edubut have rather thought that the preacher did a curse to mankind. Mr. Holyoake, the valley and ravine is flooded with water, and the work in part, or perhaps the preacher apostle of Atheism, has on three several oc- much damage has been experienced among God. "Of Him [and of no other] are ye in largely attended, and, when concluded, are to Christ Jesus." 1 Cor. 1: 30.

spirit and life to him who believes them, title of "Sowing in Tears." Let him, there- Boston, has been consummated. A few years so often a savor of death unto death, proves lest he fall. Let each one of us seek to the ed impossible. Then people thought that the the necessity of a power over and above, to Lord for grace, that we may be enabled to arguments of learned divines, and the admake them truly saving. The Gospel is no farther a source of life to the dead, than as it is a medium for conveying to them the quickening Spirit. We have faith in preachingwe have faith in the words of truth skillfully To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder: arranged, and presented to the mind-we not terminate upon them, as if in them resided any efficient power to give life, but in a liv- do by friends living in the Atlantic States. ing, personal, power-exerting God-one who, because he has life in himself, raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth them.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE. The Crystal Palace—Papal Persecutions—Infidelity

GLASGOW, February 18th, 1853.

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 and sold as the case may be; yet they possess it, is felt by the church to be a fact too signifi- the chief virtue, and may be denominated the cant to be lightly regarded. After the second meeting of the delegates of that organization, energetic men, and will take every advantage previously-expressed opinion of their former last week, a deputation of their number had a meeting with Lord Palmerston, our Home | blers, who are very numerous, do a large busi-Secretary, in reference to the object. What ness. They build large and commodious cordingly we have had, since then, the start-sulting from repeated attacks of fever and presumptuous assurance, but a calm faith, passed on the occasion has not transpired; but houses, in which to carry out their purposes. ing of Sunday trains on the Sixth and Eighth-ague. either to save or not to save him; is though it is already known, that the Government is They own the best and largest houses in the avenue roads, and last Sabbath witnessed the to be taking a course quite too discouraging favorably disposed to the Sunday exhibition. city, situated in the most public places, pos-Meanwhile, the works upon the grounds rapidly progress; and in Parliament the standing orders have been declared complied with ing multitude. In these houses the very best reach Boston, once a month, perhaps, on the in regard to the Bill of the Company. The church is feebly taking measures to counteract the influence of Mayhew's band. This week a meeting of working men, also, was held at Islington, for the purpose of petitioning against the Sunday opening. The Rev. Daniel Wilson was the chief speaker; and some working men, who objected to the ground taken, were not allowed to speak. bles in these Halls are surrounded with gam-They were informed that no opposition was | blers, blacklegs, &c., many of whom are feto be permitted. In Glasgow, on the same males. No sane mind can witness such scenes, evening, a meeting, not largely attended, of and question that "evil communications corthe Working Men's Sunday Protection So- rupt good manners." These things prove the ciety, and having the same object in view, ruin of many a poor Californian. was held in Dr. Eadie's Church. Here again the chief speaker was a Reverend Mr. Cowe.

Kinnaird moved an Address to Her Majesty, praying her to make known to the Grand prayer." Few persons, unacquainted with Duke of Tuscany the sense which Protest- the ways of the vicious, and surrounded by ants entertain of the proceedings against the religious restraints, know themselves. As Madiai. After some discussion, the matter one who loves the prosperity of Zion, and was left, at the suggestion of Lord John Rus- the Lord's holy Sabbath, I would advise all sell, to the management of government. The men, Sabbath-keepers especially, to look at part taken by the Romish members, shows California as it exists, before exchanging for , There is no danger of pressing this point clearly enough, if there ever had been room it a pure and holy atmosphere, where Heaven too closely, provided it be done in strict ad for doubt, that the persecuting propensities of has never withheld the necessaries of life. cordance with the teachings of Scripture their church are unimpaired. One denied, Remember, that all who come to California Men do not fail of salvation because they too even, that the treatment of the prisoners was do not make their pile; only a few better clearly see their own depravity, but because severe; although the most authentic accounts their condition. When all is footed up, and they are blind to it; they do not go to hell prove the contrary. Poor Rosa has recently the balance struck, quite as many make shipbecause they believe themselves helpless, but described herself as gone to skin and bone; rather because they do not believe it. They are and one who saw her on New Year's Day, some to drink liquor, and almost all to gamble proud, self-sufficient, and obstinately wedded gave account at the time of the great discom- in some shape or other. There are those variety of causes, it fell below that, though to the notion that their depravity consists fort of her prison and prison dress. She was, here who were observers of God's holy day there was an advance in the contributions of merely in imperfections, and not in a total however, cheerful, and in better health—par- when at home, but now they keep no day. alienation from God. They conceit them- ticularly pleased at being permitted by the Sabbatarians, if they must come to California. selves possessed of a little good, in virtue of inspector of the prison to give to each of the should come in companies, and continue towhich they can vault up, seize, and appre female prisoners some pollenta and a glass of gether; otherwise their influence is soon gone. priate to themselves whatever God lets down wine. One of the Irish Members of Parliafrom heaven in the Gospel, notwithstanding ment defended the measures of the Grand for here are gathered together people from the express declaration, that the sons of God Duke fully-and not one of them condemned the four quarters of the earth. Representaare born not of the will of the flesh. John them. To avow disapproval would indeed be tives of every nation, kindred, and tongue, and 1: 13. Hence, they suppose that the case to condemn the church, and this is hardly to be expected from them, if they really believe We know it seems absurd to worldly wis- that their future happiness is much dependdom, to call upon souls thus dead—thus totally ent on the light in which they are realienated from God—thus helpless and ruined garded by the priests, and the condition —to rise up, and walk in newness of life. into which their spiritual performances shall 'It were as rational,' say they, 'to stand at place them. It was believed by some, that the votaries of the Virgin, the followers of the grave's mouth, and call upon the dead to the enlightenment of our age was such that Mahomet, and of Confucius; in short, a come forth.' And we reply, that to call upon the leopard must have changed his spots; and dead men in their graves to come forth, would when the Earl of Carlisle, who previously be a perfectly rational act, if God were to had lent all his energies politically in their command us to do it. We might, in that favor, called upon the Romish laymen of the case, expect that his power would accompany | country to disavow all approval of the Grand | to know more about the Christian religion | tions the subscription is \$5,200; in another kiel, that he should be told to stand in the valley | would be loudly responded to He was quite | regard the American people as far superior to and the monthly concert contributions during of dry bones, and say to them, "O ye dry undeceived in his estimate of Rome by the the European. The same may be said of the the year may be estimated at not less than bones, hear the word of the Lord." Yet He fact that T. Chrisholm Austey, Esq., M. P., Chinamen, who number thousands here. In \$1,000. The \$25,000 are believed to be sewho had the power to make them stand up, only, did personally repudiate his church's all their interruptions by and fights with other "an exceeding great army," and to cover principles in this respect, avowing that he people, they have not been known to strike an them with flesh, and fill them with life, told stands in a small and decreasing minority in American, or treat one with disrespect. him to do it; and the result was just what Ireland, and that the general view there is, that God intended it should be. So, however "it is false to hold that any church but the true abour it may seem to call upon men spirit- church is entitled to toleration. As Rome as- ficult for me to give a reliable statement with- some religious interest took place on the 8th ually dead to perform spiritual acts, it is serts that she is the true church and as her Irish out longer experience. During my stay in of February at Freemasons' Hall, London, ly told, that our toleration at home, can only that of a paradise. Previous to the winter leyan Church. Apsley Pellatt, M. P., pre- Indians in Michigan. If this kind of preaching fails to have the arise from the present want of power on the season the days were uncomfortably warm, sided, and the meeting was numerously atdesired effect, the reason is, not because it is part of the true church to put us in prison or and nights the reverse; traveling extremely tended. Resolutions were passed protesting too discouraging to the sinner, but because it burn us at the stake. And as the power and disagreeable, in consequence of the dust, against the dogma of pastoral supremacy, H. Cochran, preached at Alfred by Eld. N. tection, if not, in the future, essential for the

and around us, from whose zeal we may yet 28th of November, except during a heavy and the sinner together. The truth is, how- casions met in stated controversy the Rev. the miners. Mining, upon the whole, is at a ever, that the preacher simply utters the words | Brewin Grant, in London, in vindication of low ebb in California. Provisions are exwhich the is commanded to utter, while all what he terms Secularism as in opposition to tremely high. Flour here is worth \$90 00 the life-giving power, from first to last, is of Christianity. The discussions have been per barrel. Pork \$80 00. be printed. Alas! one of the chairmen for In the efficiency of the mere words of truth this blasphemer was, in Glasgow, a few years to make alive the dead in sin, we have no ago, a preacher of the Gospel; and there is (John 6: 63,) but the very fact that they are fore, who thinks that he stands, take heed ago, such a thing would have been considerendure unto the end. J. A. BEGG.

CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

PLACEBUILLE, California, Dec. 28th, 1852.

Traders, and Gamblers, Many of the Miners stopping railroad travel on the Sabbath. are time-servers, of course, and can be bought possible for the sake of money. The Gamsessing all the attractions their genius can inmusical instruments, as if to quiet that reproving spirit which appears to dwell in the atwhich are of the most splendid character, but others vile and obscene. Every afternoon in the week, and on Sundays especially, the ta-

and decision of character in California than of speculators in New York." In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. | in any other part of the inhabited globe. He not only needs to pray, but to "pray with all BOSTON MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS wreck of their religion; some learn to swear,

> This might be made a field of usefulness, people, may be found here, bearing the characteristic marks of their home and country Asia, in its divisions and sub-divisions, sends here her people. Africa, too, is represented. Men from all parts of Europe are to be found here. Every kind of religion, also, is here-"sprinkling" of all the world. Among others. I have made acquaintance with a Calcuttian, who holds in sacred reverence the

> Some of my friends doubtless wish to know more about the climate of California. It is dif-

SUNDAY TRAVEL.

The plan of a Sunday mail, and facilities sort of faith whatever. They are indeed now before me an address of his under the for Sunday travel, between New York and dresses of popular conventions, had convinced railroad directors that Sunday trains were upprofitable-that the draw-back from "Sabbath accidents" would more than counterbalance the receipts-that, in short, it was good I have had it in contemplation, for a time policy to run no trains on Sunday. But it have faith in arguments, and appeals to the past, to furnish you a brief statement relative seems that the people were mistaken, or that conscience—but our faith in these things does to the present condition of things in this por- the railroad directors, if convinced, did not tion of California—which I am requested to stay convinced. For a year past, facilities of his observations. In the forests of Missouri for Sunday travel have increased with won- he found great numbers of Irishmen at work Placerville is an inland city, fifty miles east | derful rapidity; and now such facilities are to | upon the Pacific Railroad—concerning whom | of Sacramento, and about one hundred miles be furnished even in Puritan New England. west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Surely, the time has come for the self-styled Mountains, on the waters of the American "friends of the Sabbath" to consider whether River. It is in the vicinity of perhaps as the dollar-and-cent argument with which they good a mining district as can be found in Cali- have been wont to ply railroad directors, is fornia. Its population, I am told, numbers not a very unsafe one. "To the law and to about ten thousand. The inhabitants are di- the testimony" they must conform their efforts vided into three general classes - Miners, and their practice if they would succeed in

The following is from the Independent: "When the Hudson River Railroad Company began, last summer, the running of Suninauguration of a system of Sunday travel bemusicians are employed, with all manner of Sabbath—we are not merely to have a special mosphere. In many of these houses is found | a train every week and in both directions were a variety of paintings, statuary, &c., some of not enough, not only are the mails to be transported, but as many passengers as please to go with them! A truly comprehensive mehod of solving the difficulty!

"And who knows how far this matter is to go? If the beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water, so is the beginning of such sin..... But we should like to see enough of the old Puritan regard for the Sabbath in The Christian needs, I think, more firmness | Massachusetts and Connecticut for the benefit

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. We copy a portion of the statement, and commend to consideration and imitation the great advance in their contributions, and the man ner in which they are made.

"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 the Commonwealth at large. Before commencing the subscriptions for the present year, pastors and delegates from the churches met to consider whether it was not time to make a decided advance upon the rate of former years, especially upon the amount of the previous year. It was unanimously decided to raise, if possible, not less than \$25,000; and a sub-committee of one from each church was appointed to consider how to attain this

"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 subect, 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 seeing the work done in his particular church Hindoo form of religion, but appears anxious and congregation. In one of the congregacured. This is an advance of more than forty per cent. upon the contributions of the last year, and more than one-third upon the average for the last five years.

THREATENED OUTBREAK.-Last week the people of Charlestown, Mass., were apprehencated 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. A public meeting was called; and such was the excitement on both sides, the Catholic and Protestant, that the military was ordered to be in readiness, a hundred special constables appointed, and other measures taken to insure the public tranquility. In the evening, some 5,000 rioters assembled near the Catholic church, and, as all attempts by the Mayor and Bishop Fitzpatrick to disperse them failed, the Riot Act was read, and finally the military, with loaded muskets, were called up, who put the rioters to flight, happily without bloodshed. A few days after, the zirl, Honora Corcoran, made her appearance. She was found in Philadelphia, where she says she was restrained of her liberty.

THE IRISH IN MISSOURI.—An Irish Catholic nishes one of the Catholic papers with notes

"There they were from Dublin, Meath, Louth, Carlow, Wexford, and Kilkenny, working like condemned galley-slaves, felling paralleled progression in territory, population. the forest, clearing away the earth, blasting and wealth, has been the subject of earnest bridges, standing in water with some inches ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago. the of snow on the ground, the air biting their Father of his Country made "the" then "refaces with pinching frost; going to sleep after such labor, not in a comfortable log cabin, but | Carolina to the Constitution of the United to a miserable shanty, through the apertures States," one of the subjects of his special in which you could count the myriad stars, congratulation. At that moment, however. twinkling above. These poor creatures strive when the agitation consequent upon the revto remove the feeling of cold and exhaustion olutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when salt of this place. The Traders are active and day trains upon their road, encouraged by the by going to the 'shanty groggeries,' and drink- we were just emerging from the weakness ing. They lose all self-respect, have no mor- and embarrassments of the confederation. distinguished president, that such a course al restraint, lead the most degraded lives, and there was an evident consciousness of vigor, would be necessary, it was easy to see that it die after a few years, either of delirium trewould be but the beginning of mischief. Ac- mens, congested fever, or consumption, re- bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a

tween this city and Boston. On pretense of some five thousand citizens of New York was paratively weak, the new-born nation was ina necessity of getting hither as soon as pos- held at Metropolitan Hall, on the evening of trinsically strong. Inconsiderable in popula vent, to draw the attention of the unsuspect- sible the European mails-which are apt to March 5th, to consider the recent developand both ways! But more than this. As if the attendants were many of the leading business men of the City, of whom several edelivthe Board of Assistant Aldermen shall be leasance in office.

> A JUDGE IMPEACHED.—The Wisconsin radiance. Legislature have recommended the removal from office of Judge Levi Hubbell, for high crimes and misdemeanors. The charges to speak, not only by its words, but by its acts, against him, involving a most extraordinary the language of sympathy, encouragement, mount of moral turpitude, are as follows:-

1st. Of receiving a bribe in the case of suit against Comstock and Sanderson. 2d. Adjulicating 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 advice in cases before him, in his official capacity—three specifications. 7th. Conductng 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 specificatians.

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 Oroomiah. having the special care committed to him of stating the completion of the Bible in ancient and modern Syriac, so that the Nestorians now have the entire Bible in both languages, pub- territory, multiplied States, accumulated our words, and that the dead would actually Duke's proceedings against liberty of con- why Christians should differ so widely from nearly \$4,000; in another, not less than lished by funds of this Society. Appropria- wealth, and augmented population, has proved arise. It may have seemed strange to Eze- science, he doubtless expected that the call the followers of Mahomet. These appear te others \$2,000; in another, nearly that sum; in two tions in money for the publication of the to be unfounded. The stars upon your banbeing \$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 Madura, \$1,000: Pres-WESLEYANISM IN ENGLAND.—A meeting of byterian Board of Missions, for Northern India, \$3.000: to the Methodist Missionary Society, for Germany, \$1,000; for France, \$2,000: nevertheless just what God commands us to members believe this, we are thus pretty plain- California, the climate has been any thing but to promote the cause of reform in the Wes- for purchase of Scriptures for the Chippewa

is not mixed with prayer to Him that quick- the influence of that church are on the in- which lay in the roads from two to ten inches against the power claimed and exercised by V. Hull, has been reported for the Recorder preservation of the rights of commerce and eneth the dead. There is, in many cases, a crease, we may look forward to the time when deep. Since the middle of October, the district meetings, and against the intolerance by J. M. Allen, and will be printed at an early the peace of the world. Should they be obpractical disavowal of the doctrine, after it is such an obstacle to the edifying spectacle of weather has been most of the time damp and of the Wesleyan Conference, and further day. Perhaps it may have to wait the complechilly, with considerable frost when clear. It calling on all Wesleyan Reformers for in- tion of Dr. Fahnestock's papers, of which

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT PIERCE

Franklin Pierce took the oath of office as President of the United States on the 4th inst., at 1½ 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 heen 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 priest, who is traveling in the Far West, fur- 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 unthe rocks, sinking foundations for gulleys and thought and discussion, on both sides of the cent accession of the important State of North equal to the great mission so winely and springing from a clear view of the sources of power in a government constituted like ours. CITY REFORM -A meeting composed of It is no paradox to say, that although comtion and apparent resources, it was upheld by

a broad and intelligent comprehension of ments in connection with the proceedings of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to maintrain for that emergency when it occurs, but the Common Council, and to devise means of tain them, stronger than armaments; it came we are to have a regular train every Sunday, preventing similar things in future. Among 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 ered addresses upon the subject. The re- no portion of their energies upon idle and desult of the meeting was the appointment of a lusive speculations, but with a firm and fearcommittee of prominent citizens to go to Al- less step advanced beyond the governmental bany and procure, if possible, the passage of landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed an act so amending the Charter that Munici- the limits of human freedom, and planted pal Elections shall be held in the spring; that | their standard where it has stood, against dangers which have threatened from abroad, and abolished, and a popular body of a much lar- internal agitation, which has at times fearfully some New England legislature, or in some ger number be elected in their stead, (perhaps menaced at home. They proved themselves New England town, to forbid the running of one member from each Election District;) equal to the solution of the great problem, to Sabbath trains through the quiet villages of the complete removal of the Aldermen from understand which their minds had been illujudicial functions; the establishment of the minated by the dawning lights of the revoluveto power in the Mayor, as it exists in the tion. The object sought was not a thing President; that heads of Departments shall dreamed of; it was a thing realized. They exercise no powers not delegated by law; exhibited not only the power to achieve. but that no money shall be expended or debt con- what all history affirms to be so much more tracted except as authorized by previous spe- unusual, the capacity to maintain. The opcific laws; and that the statutes should be so pressed throughout the world, from that day amended as to make members of City Gov- to the present, have turned their eyes hitherernments indictable in Courts of law for mal- ward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear lest they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing

> In this, our country has in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue 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. Preëminently, 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 upou eternationinciples of right and justice. Our fainto Court—three specifications. 6th. Giving thers 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 nal 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 A SERMON ON THE DEATH OF ELD. JAMES jurisdiction, eminently important for our protained, 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

office as e 4th inst., was wit-At its front of thusiastic following feel that personal h I have for others, have been no apparent advantage can be purchased at a unnecessary. de over me with a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, t with noto speak of a distant past. The striking in-I repair cidents of your history, replete with instrucne sought, tion, and furnishing abundant grounds for **Epression** hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period i fearless, comparatively brief. But if your past is limitbest powed, your future is boundless. Its obligations rateful for throng the unexplored pathway of advancen's confiment, and will be limitless as duration. Hence, ng my oba sound and comprehensive policy should emht. You

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The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our continent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations We can desire nothing in regard to them so much as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the paths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse, the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofore been independent. From their wars, their tumults and anxieties, we have been, happily, almost entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their legitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except as they appeal to our and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and internoble field for the moral influence of a great

brace, not less the distant future, than the ur-

utterly inadmissible.

and acted upon by others from the formation ing to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all Diplomatic bill came from the Senate with either way to warn trains nearly due of what of the Government, that the maintenance of the members of our Union, has had my heart- 85 manuscript pages of amendments. A long large standing armies in our country would be felt approbation. To every theory of society not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also or government, whether the offspring of feverillustrated the importance, I might well say ish ambition or of morbid enthusiasm, calculatthe absolute necessity, of the military science ed to dissolve the bonds of law and affection and practical skill furnished, in such an emi- which unite us, I shall interpose a ready and nent degree, by the institution which has made stern resistance. I believe that involuntary your army what it is, under the discipline and servitude, as it exists in different States of instruction of officers not more distinguished | this confederacy, is recognized by the Confor their solid attainments, gallantry, and de- stitution. I believe that it stands like any ties for one year on railroad iron, were voted votion to the public service, than for unobtru- other admitted right, and that the States where sive bearing and high moral tone. The army, it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to ing an Assay Office in New York was adoptas organized, must be the nucleus around enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold which, in every time of need, the strength of that the laws of 1850, commonly called the your military power, the sure bulwark of your | "Compromise Measures," are strictly constidefense—a national militia—may be readily tutional, and to be unhesitatingly carried into formed into a well-disciplined and efficient or- effect. I believe that the constituted authori- noon, of Sixth-day. It was mainly occupied. ganization. And the skill and self-devotion of ties of this Republic are bound to regard the of course, in finishing up the business which While on the ferry, the boy waved his hand the Navy assure you, that you may take the rights of the South in this respect. as they performance of the past as a pledge for the would view any other legal and constitutional future, and may confidently expect that the right, and that the laws to enforce them should after numerous Committees of Conference flag, which has waved its untarnished folds over be respected and obeyed, not with a relucevery sea, will still float in undiminished honor. tance encouraged by abstract opinions as to propriations was \$100,000 to establish an As-But these, like many other subjects, will be their propriety in a different state of society. appropriately brought, at a future time, to the but cheerfully, and according to the decisions attention of the co-ordinate branches of the of the tribunal to which their exposition be-Government, to which I shall always look longs. Such have been, and are, my convicwith profound respect, and with full con- tions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently the Postmaster-General to advertise for profidence that they will accord to me the aid hope that the question is at rest, and that no posals to carry the Mail from San Francisco and support which I shall so much need, and sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement to Shanghai, was lost. The Senate voted which their experience and wisdom will readi- may again threaten the darability of our insti- down several propositions to build national

In the administration of domestic affairs, service, and an observance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonable expectament and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating fallure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the to remember, and no personal wishes to con-

faith. We have nothing in our history or sult, in selections for official station, I shall position to invite aggression; we have every- fulfill this difficult and delicate trust, admitting thing to beckon us to the cultivation of rela- no motive as worthy either of my character or tions of peace and amity with all nations. position, which does not contemplate an effi-Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, cient discharge of duty and the best interests will be significantly marked in the conduct of of my country. I acknowledge my obligations our foreign affairs. I intend that my admin- to the masses of my countrymen, and to them istration shall leave no blot upon our fair re- alone. Higher objects than personal aggrancord, and trust I may safely give the assur- dizement gave direction and energy to their ance, that no act within the legitimate scope exertions in the late canvass, and they shall of my constitutional control will be to etated, not be disappointed. They require at my on the part of any portion of our citizens, hands diligence, integrity and capacity, where which cannot challenge a ready justification ever there are duties to be performed. Withbefore the tribunal of the civilized world. An out these qualities in their public servants, appropriation to supply Washington City administration would be unworthy of confi- more stringent laws for the prevention or with pure water, was proposed. Other dence at home, or respect abroad, should it punishment of fraud, negligence and speculacease to be influenced by the conviction, that tion, will be vain. With them, they will be

> 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 adjourn prevailed. as ours, are too obvious to be disregarded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your stitution of the United States. The great California. scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the our people must depend upon a just discrimi- taken up. To this bill two principal amendsponsibilities of the States, and your common | Assistant Postmasters General to \$3,000, the hardly happen that its action upon any ques- in the City of New York. This proposition States, or interfere with their right to manage and after some discussion, was agreed to matters strictly domestic according to the will Many other amendments were proposed, of their own people.

In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am | ing upon agreeing to the Senate amendments. moved by no other impulse than a most earn. Those relating to fortifying San Francisco and sympathies in the cause of human freedom est desire for the perpetuation of that Union various other of our seaports were non-concurwhich has made us what we are, showering | red in. That ordering surveys for a railroad upon us blessings, and conferring a power and to the Pacific was agreed to. influence which our fathers could hardly have national intercourse must always present a anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The senti- Bill was reported back from committee, and ments I now announce were not unknown be- the Navy Bill, without amendments. The With these views firmly and honestly car- fore the expression of the voice which called Civil and Diplomatic Bill was then taken up, ried out, we have a right to expect, and shall me here. My own position upon this subject and amended so as to admit flax machinery under all circumstances require, prompt reci- was clear and unequivocal, upon the record free of duty. A great number of other amendprocity. The rights which belong to us as a of my words and my acts, and it is only re- ments were rejected, among them one to renation, are not alone to be respected, but curred to at this time because silence might serve sections of public lands for six miles those which pertain to every citizen in his in- perhaps be misconstrued. With the Union, on each side of railroads constructed through death among the passengers on the steamer Railroad. dividual capacity, at home and abroad, must my best and dearest earthly hopes are enthem by the States. The bill was finally read be sacredly maintained. So long as he can twined. Without it, what are we, individual a third time and passed. The House resoludiscern every star in its place upon that en- ly or collectively? What becomes of the no- tion, providing for printing the Census returns Scott, for which vessel they had waited eight The probability is that the track will be in sign, without wealth to purchase for him pre- blest field ever opened for the advancement was also passed. The Post-Office bill followsign, without wealth to purchase for him place, it ferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed, even in the edged right to stand unabashed, even in the Eddy's plan of a subterranean Telegraph to sengers and crew that the vessel was got into ness that he is himself one of a nation of sove- struggling nations their course, let but a sin- ed an amendment looking to a semi-monthly reigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pur- gle star be lost, and, if there be not utter mail from San Francisco to China. Mr. Gwin, suit, wander so far from home, that the agent, darkness, the luster of the whole is dimmed. after some debate, withdrew his amendment, whom he shall leave behind in the place Do my countrymen need any assurance that and the bill passed. Then followed the Army which I now occupy, will not see that no rude such a catastrophe is not to overtake them bill, which came in from the House with the hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid while I possess the power to stay it? It is Senate amendments disagreed to. The Senupon him with impunity. He must realize, with me an earnest and vital belief, that as the ate insisted, and a committee of conference a young lady discharged both barrels of a that upon every sea, and on every soil, where Union has been the source, under Providence, was ordered. Then the bill to establish the our enterprise may rightfully seek the protectof of our prosperity to this time, so it is the sur- Territory of Washington was passed without tion of our flag. American citizenship is an est pledge of a continuance of the blessings change. The Committee of Conference on inviolable panoply for the security of Ameri- we have enjoyed, and which we are sacredly the Army bill reported that they had receded young lady with whom he was dancing had can rights. And, in this connection, it can bound to transmit undiminished to our chil- from several amendments relating to Califorhardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle dren. The field of calm and free discussion nia; from the one providing for the emigrant which should now be regarded as fundament- in our country is open, and will always be so; route, and from that relating to ether, and the al. The rights, security and repose of this but it never has been and never can be tra- report was concurred in. Adjourned. Confederacy reject the idea of interference or | versed for good in a spirit | of sectionalism and colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any | uncharitableness. The founders of the Reforeign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as | public dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing pa. Among them that appropriating \$500,000 for The opportunities of observation, furnished triotism, and, as time has proved, with a comby my brief experience as a soldier, confirm. prehensive wisdom which it will always be ed in my own mind the opinion entertained safe for us to consult. Every measure tend-

tntions, or obscure the light of our prosperity.

But let not the foundation of our hope rest | Capt. Ericsson; also a proposal to abolish you expect a devoted integrity in the public upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient the Spirit Ration in the Navy, The printing that sectional prejudices find no place in the of the Seventh Census was ordered. The public deliberations. It will not be sufficient | Homestead, Bennett's Land Distribution, that the rash counsels of human passion are Pacific Railroad, Navy Reorganization, tion be not realized, I frankly confess that one rejected. It must be felt, that there is no na- French Spoliation, and other important bills, of your leading hopes is doomed to disappoint. tional security but in the nation's humble, ac- failed for want of time for consideration. knowledge dependence upon God and Hi overruling providence.

Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer not prerogative; nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole reference to the duties to be performed. Good

To it be important of these objects; and as occupancy can confer not prerogative; nor importunate desire for preferment any claim, the public interest imperatively demands that they be considered with sole
reference to the duties to be performed. Good

To it be important of the set of the safety through a die. A few minutes later, the Senate was again called to order by the Secretary, for the first sitting of the usual quadrennial Extra
Session. After prayer, Mr. Cass, as the oldest Senator, took the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Badger administered the oath of office to
fifteen new Senators. Mr. Atchison was Included by the leaf accomplishment of these
objects; and as occupancy can confer not prelog of a bank in Lexington, Ky.,
writes to the Cincinnati Commercial, that a gain called to order by the Secretary, for the months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since a teller in that bank paid a few months since citizens may well claim the protection of good Let it be impressed upon all hearts, that beau- fifteen new Senators. Mr. Atchison was laws, and the benign influence of a good govtiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wischosen president pro tempore, after which
ernment; but a claim for office is what the dom could reunite its broken fragments. followed the inauguration ceremonies. These people of a Republic should never recognize. Standing as I do almost within view of the being completed, the Senate fixed noon as the No reasonable man of any party will expect green slopes of Monticello, and, as it were, future hour of meeting, and adjourned to Sethe Administration to be so regardless of its responsibility, and of the obvious elements of all the cherished memories of the past gather-ing around me, like so many eloquent voices

Lectures on Geology.—On the evening der the influence of political hostility and par-tisan prejudice, in positions which will re-better hope for my country, than that the kind quire not only severe labor but cordial co- Providence which smiled upon our fathers

Proceedings in Congress last Week.

SECOND-DAY, FEB. 28. and Diplomatic bill was taken up. Some important amendments were made, and a discus- the worth of their time and money. sion occurred upon a plan to classify Department Clerks at Washington, and another upon building houses for or raising the salaries of Cabinet Officers. The building was rejected; the increase of salaries, including that of the Vice-President to \$8,000, was agreed to. An free importation of iron, another providing for peaceable intentions. an Assistant Secretary of State, &c. The iron question led to a long discussion, and no decision had been reached when a motion to

agents, in every department, to regard strict- came up in Committee of the Whole. A jurisdiction. ly the limits imposed upon them by the Con- long debate ensued, in relation to a mint in

In the SENATE, the Civil and Diplomatic State and Federal authorities; and experience | bill was taken up again, but was deferred for has shown, that the harmony and happiness of a short time that the Post Route bill might be nation between the separate rights and re- ments were made, one raising the salary of rights and obligations under the General Gov- other to make all railroads post routes-the ernment. And here, in my opinion, are the bill passed. The former bill was resumed considerations, which should form the true After considerable debate as to the propriety basis of future concord in regard to the ques- of Mr. Mason's proposition for repealing the tions which have most seriously disturbed pub- duties on railroad iron being attached to this lic tranquillity. If the Federal Government bill, the amendment to this effect was voted will confine itself to the exercise of powers down by a large majority. Mr. Fish offered clearly granted by the Constitution, it can an amendment providing for an Assay Office tion should endanger the institutions of the was favored by the Secretary of the Treasury, some agreed to, some not.

> In the House, the Army bill came up again in Committee of the Whole, the question be-

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 2. In the SENATE, the Indian Appropriation

In the House, many of the Senate amendments to the Army bill were concurred in. the defense of San Francisco, and that for the exploration of a railroad route to California. discussion followed upon adopting these in them separately. The latter course was adopted, and in Committee of the Whole the amendments to increase the salaries of the Vice-President and Secretaries, to appropriate \$300,000 to refund duties on goods destroyed by fire in New York, to suspend du-

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 3. This being the last day of the session, it was continued all night, and till near twelve o'clock had been left undone till this late hour. All the regular Appropriation Bills were passed, foremost into the river. from the Senate and House. Among the aply arriving can hereafter be cast into bars. slugs, or ingots, of specified values. The vessels, with caloric engines, on the plan of

We have been carried in safety through a the 32d Congress at noon, and adjourned sine

many eloquent voices saven, I can express no atry, than that the kind iled upon our fathers ldren to preserve the erited.

Each 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 erited.

Each 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 erited.

Each of the 3d inst., we attended, at Metropolitan Hall, the first of a series of lectures on Geology, and who was invited to preserve the erited.

Elias I Maxson, West Genesee to handsome paper, well printed, on handsome paper, on handsome pap operation. Having no implied engagements may enable their children to preserve the to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments blessings they have inherited.

to give this course by a number of the most distinguished citizens of New York. Our ex-In the SENATE, after some debate, the Civil | pectations were move them realized, and we are confident that those who attend will ge

European News.

European dates to Feb. 23d, eleven days later, have been received since our last. The iews 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. amendments followed-one looking to the Disraeli, and elicited strong assurances of

The Navy estimates, amounting to £7,000,- | full supply of fresh water ! 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 In the House, after some minor business, on ecclesiastical affairs was presented and the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill discussed. It refers principally to Synodical

> 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 Pegu to the British dominions in India.

The Queen Victoria steamer, belonging to the City of Dublin Steam-packet 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. She went down in about 15 minutes afterward Some of the passengers took to the boats, and others endeavored to reach the land. The loss of life amounted to 68 out of a total of 120 on board. One boat with 17 passengers reached the shore; 8 got on the rocks, and a number of others were taken off a mast.

Sir H. L. Bulwer was on board the steamer that exploded on the Rhone lately, and escaped by swimming.

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

Thirty ships have been chartered by Paris merchants to bring ice from Sweden to French

The Turkish Commission in Bosnia has is sued a firman, granting the same privileges to Christians as to Turks. To balance this, the Greek journals report a massacre of Christians

SUMMARY.

Columbia, which left Panama with the pasfood, and up to the time the Columbus left Acapulco 40 of the passengers had died and a large number were remaining ill.

At Oldtown, Me., on Tuesday evening, ington. while a party were dancing at Grey's taveru, double-barreled pistol at a man named Wm. Bowman, of Upper Stillwater. One of the balls entered Bowman's shoulder, and the her face burned by the powder. The lady who fired the shots went home without being arrested. Public sympathy is strongly in her favor, as Bowman had inflicted upon her an irreparable wrong, and then refused marriage.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, March 6. says that on Thursday night the emigrant train coming East ran off the track in a deep cut on the Pennsylvania Road, between Lewistown The Light-house bill passed. The Civil and and Huntingdon. Persons were sent took place, but the man who was sent west. for Western and State. Corn 60 a 67c. after walking some distance, sat down in a the aggregate, referring them, or acting upon shanty, and unfortunately fell asleep. The train that passed him came in violent collision with the crippled train, killing four emigrant passengers instantly. Two others died yesterday, and two others are not expected to live.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette says: A negro man, the property of Mr. Isaac Singletary, of this Parish, drowned himself, on the down. Amid great confusion, that establish | 19th of February, by jumping over the bow of the ferry-boat. It appears that Mr. Singletary had sold or was about to sell the boy to Mr. John Buhler, of the Parish of West Baton Rouge, whom the boy was unwilling to go to, and expressed his intention to drown himself before he would live with Mr. Buhler. —a last adieu to the pilot, and jumped foot Mr. George H. Mecon, of Fulton, to Miss Laura

The late Dr. William Kirkpatrick, Superintendent of the Syracuse Salt Works, was cousin to the grandfather of the Empress of say Office at New York, where the gold dai- France, the Consul of Malaga. The Kirkpatricks are not a numerous family, and it is said the Empress has quite a number of relaamendment to the Post-Office Bill, directing tives in America and Scotland, including several in New York City, one of whom, a cousin of the Empress, has recently left for Paris, to join in the good fortune of his cousin.

The Regents of the New York State University have published their annual distribution of the income of the Literature Fund. New York and Brooklyn get the following sums: Deaf and Dumb Institution. \$496 65: ference Seminary, \$806 10, and \$250 for son. H. P. Sadler, E. D. Spicer. books; Free Academy, \$1008 58; Rutger's Female Institute, \$447; Brooklyn Female The two Houses closed up the business of Academy, \$659 02, and \$250 for books.

A cashier of a bank in Lexington, Ky., Ireland, by the last steamer, from an individu-al with the request that it be forwarded to the D. D. Bacon " 200 above bank.

In the Legislature of New York, last week,
Mr. Taber reported a bill to make a Ship

Canal from Albany close the weet side of the Canal from Albany along the west side of the Wm. H. Hull, Berlin Hudson River to a point below the Over-

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 ciety will be held at the house of David Dunn, New Aspinwall; the Star of the West, Captain A. M. Tinklepaugh, for San Juan; the Alabama Captain Ludlow, for Savannah; the Marion. Captain Berry, for Charleston; and the Roan. oke, 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

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. His shop has since been shut up by the city authorities.

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 their Safety Phosgene Lamps and materials for burn and his army when he crossed the Delaware just prior to achieving the great victories of Trenton and Princeton. This is a sad truth. Better provision should be made for the veteran and his wife who shares his humble

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 four missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Spain, were raised from \$9,000 to \$20,000 each.

The report of the Indiana Insane Asylum shows that "spirit rapping" is a fruitful cause of insanity in that State. During the past year eighteen persons have been admitted whose insanity is ascribed to this cause. The reports from nearly all the insane asylums tell the same story.

Gen. Levi Hubbell, formerly of Ithaca, N. Y., now of Milwaukie, 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 Assembly impeached him on Friday, The contract for building the Alleghany

and Potsdam Railroad has been commenced. given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining

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 Ston-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. Indentification was impossible. "Father Giovazzi," 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. Ashes-Pots \$4 75, Pearls 5 75.

Flour and Meal-Flour is 6 a 12c. lower than last State 4 94 a 5 00; mixed to fancy Michigan and Indiana and good Ohio 5 12 a 5 31. Rye Flour 4 50.

Provisions-Pork, 16 50 for old prime. Beef, 5 50 3 a 10c. Butter, 13 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a 20c. for Vestern dairies. Cheese 8 a 94c.

Hay-87c, a 1 00 per 100 lbs. Hops-20 a 22c.

Lumber-Pine and Sprace 15 00.

Seeds-3 25 a 3 50 for Timothy. Clover is in demand at 11 a 114c. Flaxseed 1 55 a 1 60 for 56 lbs. Tallow-91 a 10c., the latter for Butchers' Associa-

MARRIED,

At Adams Center, N. Y., Feb. 22d, by Eld. James Summerbell, Mr. IRA J. ORDWAY, of Brookfield, and Miss Eliza A. Clarke, of West Edmest on. In Charlestown, R. I, Feb. 26, by Rev. Mr. Vurbank, Mr. GROVE D. CLARKE, of Brookfield, N. Y., and Miss LYDIA M. TAYLOR, of Charlestown.

In Albion, Wis., Feb. 18th, by Eld. Z. Campbell, In Christiana, Wis., Feb. 21st, by the same, Mr. C.

A. Swan, of Delavan, to Miss Diantha C. J. Burdick.

DIED.

In Walworth, Wis., Feb. 18th, of consumption, Har-RIET A., wife of Edwin Payne, aged 23 years and 6 At Ashaway, R. L., Feb. 10th, HARRIET, daughter of earce and Nancy Handel, aged 6 years.

At Potter's Hill. R. I , Feb. 20th, JENNETTE, wife of Villiam Maude, aged 24 years, formerly of Scotland.

R. B. Davis, A. M. Cochran, M. Miner, Charles B. Campbell, Wm. Tew, Erastus Harris (rec'd-pays to Columbia College Grammar School, \$343 83; Weeden, H. W. Stillman, M. L. Potter, W. M. University Grammar School, \$215 85; Con- Fahnestock, J. J. Hare, C. D. Langworthy, D. Claw.

KECEIPTS FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

W. H. H. Coon, Utica, Wis. \$3 00 to vol. 8 No. 26

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR

Missionary Society-Board Meeting. THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary So-Market, N. J., on Fifth-day, March 31st, at 104 o'clock A. M. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

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 Chambers at. daily, for Albany and Troy—Express Train at 6 A. M., through in 4 hours, connecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at o'clock same evening.

Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train 1 P. M.

Express Train 5 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Tarrytown at 2 P. M., and an Evening Train at For Poughkeepsie at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Peekskill at 5.30 P. M.

The Terrytown, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie Trains top at all Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 4th, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. 2,7.30 A. M. for Poughkeepsie, and at 5, P. M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

Light.

THE subscribers invite the attention of all persons

Camphene, together with the various kinds of Lamps, all of which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the best terms.

They are also manufacturers of Burning Fluid and

Call and see, at 117 Fulton-street. CHAS. STARR, JR., & Co.

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 ready-made clothing and 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 or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex amination 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 ther place in the City of New York. A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr WILLIAM DUNN. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Church Bells.

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS onstantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of 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 properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Railroad has been awarded to Leech & Co., Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Messrs. Chamberlain, and a New York Com- Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being chang-The route chosen lies on the easterly ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of Steamer Pampero, at New Orleans, from side of the Alleghany River. The guage the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after San Juan, brings particulars of suffering and adopted is that of the New York and Erie some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

The work of grading on the Watertown An experience of thirty years in the business has the best form for Bells, the various combinations of Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester. N. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largestever cast in this country. improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti cal angles without the needle.

ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1852.

American Raptist Register.

THIS Volume, now issued, contains 496 pages; or, I reckoning the 26 engravings as two pages each, 548 pages. It is printed on beautiful paper, and embraces (including the ornamental stamp on the cover) sketches of State Conventions, Associations alphabetically arranged, names of churches, detes of constituin 1851, number of communicants, with the names and week; Canadian 5 00 a 5 12; common to straight pages. These are followed by the American Indian churches, also the Welsh and German churches. Sumcomplete we have ever seen,) fill 26 pages. These are followed by valuable tables, embracing a compara-Grain-W. heat, 1 15 for good white Canadian. Rye tive summary, colored members, Sabbath schools, ratio 90c. Barley 6.9c. Oats 44 a 46c. for Jersey, 47 a 49c. of churches, ministers and members to the whole popstituted, new church buildings dedicated, and obituary 7 00 for prime, 9 50 a 11 00 for country mess. Lard notices. Then follows the educational department embracing theological seminaries, colleges, academies, high schools, &c. Also an account of our Benevolent Societies. Next we find tables of the Baptist churches in other countries, British Provinces, Europe, Asia and Africa. The concluding pages contain an account of the Anti-Mission, Free-Will, Six-Principle, Saventh day Baptists, &c., with a grand summary of baptized

must be seen to form a correct idea of the expense iveness of so many statistical pages, its engravings, &c., it is one of the cheapest volumes ever issued. It contains 200 pages more than was anticipated when the

Price, bound in cloth or sheep, \$1 50; five copies \$6. It will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, for \$2.

Published by the American Baptist Publication Society. Orders for the Register should be directed to Rev. P. S. Loxley, 118 Arch-street, Philadelphia

Just Published. PACY OF CHRISTIANITY, or an

THE DEMOC. le and its Doctrines, in their rela-Analysis of the Bit. Hocracy. By WE. Gooder.L. tion to the principle of de. Sold also by William Cady and Burgess, New York. The first Harned, 48 Beekman-street, A. ation of the Old volume is occupied with an examin. investigation Testament; the second volume carries the into the New, shows the bearing of the lea the progress and the influence of Christianity in promoting human liberty, to the present time, and, in the light of Scripture prophecy, as illustrated by the signs of the times, unfolds the future prospects of humanity. The work is designed to promote liberty, both in the Church and the State, and to show that the cause o human freedom is identified with the Christian relig Price \$1 50 at retail, \$12 per dozen, or \$90 per hun

CLAVERY AND ANTI-SLAVERY: A History cof the Great Struggle in Both Hemispheres; with a View of the Slavery Question in the United States, By WILLIAM GOODELL, author of "The Democracy of

This work is designed to embody a great amount of historical information in a single volume, conveniently arranged for reference. It contains fifty chapters on as many distinct topics, embracing the most important facts in the political and ecclesiastical history of the contest, together with an account of the Anti-Slavery agitation in England and the United States up to the present time; the divisions among American Abolition present time; the divisions among American Abolition ists, and the various measures advocated among them; and closing with a brief discussion of the question; "What ought to be done?" The book is an abstract of several volumes, besides the Anti-Slavery history of the last twenty years, a great part of which his never history has collected into any sales have been before been collected into any volume, but lies scatter, ed in the newspapers of that period. The Table of Contents and a copious Alphabetical Index will facilitate a reference to particular facts, and to dates when

Miscellaneons.

Dr. Kane's expedition is now nearly complete, and that it may be expected to sail by smaller vessel in frame, ready to be put tomander of the expedition, but will also share in its scientific observations and labors. There with Dr. K. in all matters relating to general physics; a zoologist, who will pay particular attention to the observation of the radiata and lower orders of marine life, the products of the dredge being especially cared for; and a at the head of Smith's Sound during the whole time that the Advance remains in that region. The sailing officers will be Meeker Brooks, McGeary, John Ward Wilson, and Amos Bonsall, all volunteers. Mr. Brooks was the boatswain of the former expedition. Mr. McGeary has been in Baffin's Bay on whailing expeditions, has been wrecked there and knows the coast thoroughly. Messrs. Wilson and Bonsall are sailors by taste and habit but gentlemen of position and fortune, who go out from a love of adventure. The crew consists of eleven picked men, stalwart fellows from Maine. Each man has one of Marston's rifles with a due supply of ammunition, as they will have to rely on hunting for fresh meat for themselves, and food for their dogs during the whole time of their stay in high Northern latitudes. The supply of food ta ken out will consist of Borden's Meat Biscuit and pemmican. The Navy Department has ordered Dr. Kane to receive on board and articles of diet that victualers or others may desire to send for trial, and on his return to report the result of the experiment made with each article. Dr. Kane has also been ularly directed by his orders, is the distribution of magnetism, and the question of the existence and extent of an open sea about the

The Anglo-Saxons.

Theodore Parker, of Boston, delivered lecture in New York, Feb. 22d, on the Chap acter and Influence of the Anglo-Saxons from a report of which, we clip the following

The Anglo-Saxon race numbers from about

time, and they have more commerce than the cise of more heroism than is generally attrirest of the world—they possess the one-eighth part of the globe, and the American and British Governments control the one-sixth part of its inhabitants. See the difference in the countries which they colonize. Look at ly attached, and though she was well situated North America, covered with Anglo-Saxon inhabitants and their descendants, and then look, til she had resolved to return and attempt his at South America, which is inhabited by the rescue. The long and weary journey to her descendants of the Spaniards. Look at the old home was made on foot, and by night cultivation, the produce, and the riches of the Arrived near the residence of her husband's. one, and then at the poverty, squalidness, and mistress, she lay concealed for more than a misery of the other. If we compare the state week in the mountains, before she could pro- drinking, and all manner of merry-makingof Para on the Amozon with New Orleans cure an interview. But her husband lacked the old "Bull's Head" Tavern. Two years at the mouth of the Mississippi, we will be courage. He dared not risk the attempt to ago the sign of the Bull's Head was taken able to see this the more plainly, and to trace flee; and it was several weeks before this down, and the place sold to the State of New the great prosperity of the latter to the pre- black Macbeth's courage could be "screwed York. dominating characteristics of this dreadful An- to the sticking "-or rather to the runningglo-Saxon race, which, by its desire for federation, has become the most powerful of any on the face of the earth. He did not mean military power, but the power which was produced by Commerce, for no other race had the should escape, but she was in fear of her and other apparatus, indicating that it is either same aptitude of organizing men into groups, heirs, who, indeed, were the parties that chas- a school, or a gymnasium, or both. And so and they could not, consequently, with the like ed and captured the slave. Nancy escaped it is. But there is a strange set of scholars. facility, transact such an immense amount of and returned to Cincinnati. The aged mistress Boys with the vacant, lackluster stare of conbusiness. They were truly atrading, a commer- of the fugitive was so affected by the devotion firmed lunatics. Girls with a look of sensecial people, and the dollar was the symbol of the of Nancy, and the desire of the husband to be less animal imbecility. Children on whose Anglo-Saxon as truly as the sword was the reunited, that she conceived the idea of her- faces there has never been a ray of intellisymbol of the aucient Roman. Neither is the self running off with her own slave, for the gence; and nearly grown-up young men and descendant of the Anglo-Saxon race very find purpose of bringing him to a free state. The women engaged in the occupations and plays £300,000; harness, £6,000; and sundries, of universality—whatever is practicable and preparations were made with the greatest se- of children five or six years old. Their inuseful is more consonant with his ideas and crecy, and carried out with so much skill and structors have a watchful, care-worn look, as disposition. He knows there is a God he prudence, that she succeeded, and lately pass- if they knew their charges could not be trustacknowledges him as the Supreme Ruler, and delights more in his individual independence and freedom than submission to any husband. The old lady left what property the State Asylum for Idiots.

particular forms of worship which may have she had, besides this slave, in North Cardina, From the Annual Report been established for him. Though religious, na has no higher law veneration. We will is now permanently settled in this State, and two pupils under treatment. Applications see this feeling exemplified in the conduct of is supported by the charity of her neighbors. have been made for the admission of nearly the first Puritan settlers of Connecticut, who resolved in public assembly, that "the law of God should be the law of the State until they could have time to form a better law." The Anglo-Saxon abhors a universal idea he loves to deal will tangible things, and with ber 11, at 11 o'clock, in front of the auction rooms. things useful, more than any thing else. In shall sell without reserve, &c., at 12 o'clock: One Nethis he differs from the Germanic branch gro Boy, 18 years of age; also, a Negro Girl, three The English cultivates and deals in things Carts, Wheelbarrow, Hay-rake, two Plows, Cultivator, which will produce profit, while the German Hay-cart, lot of farm Harness, &c. Terms cash. will ponder over the general idea; and thus, while the latter is generalizing on principles | The above advertisement appeared in the and theories, the former turns men into prac- National Intelligencer for several days prior tical things. Mr. Farraday had to explain to the sale. Pursuant thereto, a crowd colto the people of England, that the science of lected at the corner of Pennsylvania-av. and Chemistry was profitable, and if properly en- Tenth-st., on Saturday morning. After the couraged would be the means of producing sale of horses, cows and farming utensils, the great wealth, before he could get them to lis- human cattle were put up, viz: a boy, ten to him; while Mr. Liebig was accused by years old, and a girl, - years old. his countrymen of pursuing that profession On putting up the boy, the auctioneer from a sordid motive of base lucre. The that he would give any man \$25 if he would English have the idea of the loaves and fishes relieve him of the disagreeable duty of selling predominant, and none can become great those children. No one offering to relieve out the use of it. We have developed per- Mr. M'Kay builds her on his own account, among them who will not bring them these; him, he proceeded to sell them. He stated ceptions of sight through eyes that had never and intends to place his brother, now captain while it is different with the Germans; and be- that he was informed that the boy was restrictfore Liebig could gain the confidence or re- ed to the District, which he believed was the spect of his countrymen, he was forced to dis- fact; that the boy was deaf, had a running in claim the intention of pursuing his labors from his head, and was an invalid; that he was the any desire of profit, but merely from the pet of his mother, who was present, in great pleasurable ideas to which they gave rise; so distress, and desired; as did also the relatives vated to the rank of happy, useful members finition of the term Yankee, thus: Would you the very conduct which makes a man respect of the family to whom he be onged, not to be of society. ed in England would disgrace him in Germa, separated from him. These children were ny. The Anglo-Saxon great man is a doer, part of the estate of Jesse Brown, deceased, while the great German only thinks is late proprietor of "Brown's Hotel;" and it under the age of 12 or 15, may be so trained Bay within the bounds of Rhode Island. They always thinking, and thinks about thinking, was known that Marshall Brown (one of the and instructed as to rendered them useful to had numerous battles with each other, and This indeed will be found to be the great heirs) was present for the purpose of buying themselves, and fitted to learn some of the one tribe finally succeeded in conquering all difference between the two people, and the boy, if sold at a reasonable price, that he ordinary trades, or to engage in agriculture, the rest and putting them under tribute, were which does not always turn out to the advan-might not be separated from his mother. The Their minds and souls can be developed so called in the Indian tongue Yankees, or Contage of the Anglo-Saxon man. Their institution bidding commenced, and he was struck off to that they may become responsible beings, querors. The English, settling in Rhode Istions are full of contradictions, and contain Mr. Brown at \$325, when a man by the name acquainted with their relations to their Crea- land soon after, conquered this tribe, and were

which are founded on original and general to prosecute the auctioneer if he did not get ed in apparently desperate cases, they can be principles, and are consequently simple and him. After much caviling among the bid- made cleanly and neat in their personal habits, The Tribune learns that the organization of cision of Lord somebody, which goes against auctioneer, prompted by feelings of humanity, being incumbrances and annoyances to the and spend their time in idleness about the the decision of Lord anotherbody, and both offered him \$25 if he would not bid more. families in in which they reside." are qualified by another decision of Lord this This offer was accepted, with the Chrisian reor that; and after this there is a decision of mark, that he (Naylor) "had as lief make \$25 Advance, the expedition will carry out a Baron anybody, explaining this qualified dein this way as to make it out of a nigger." cision, and then the decision of Baron some- So the \$25 was paid over, and the poor trembody else, which knocks all those gone-before bling boy was delivered to Mr. Brown. gettier when necessary. It takes also hie and learned decisions to pieces. Some will The girl, only 16 years of age, was next whale-boats, two boats made of cedar, and learned decisions to pieces. Some will The girl, only 16 years of age, was next whate-poats, two poats made of cedar, and say that the Constitution of the United States put up, and in the presence of her agonized four gutta-percha boats, which can also be used as sledges. On the upper coast of English mode of legislation; but that Consti-Georgia, for the sum of \$-; and this child at two. The various occupations are allotted party. The scientific corps will consist of tution is not of Anglo-Saxon growth, or the is now probably on her way to that distant party. The scientific corps will consist of production of Anglo-Saxon minds, for the prin-State, where she will most likely drag out a three gentlemen, beside Dr. Kane himself, who will not only discharge the duties of Com- ciples and ideas and ground-work of that Con- miserable existence in the cotton field, without stitution were received from the great writers a single friend on whom to rely in case of anceship of languages being first founded or of the continent of Europe. An exemplifying sickness or distress. will be an astronomer, who will cooperate proof of the individuality of the Anglo-Saxon race will be found in the present condition of ty, within half a mile of the Capital of this free its inhabitants, yet every sixteenth man is a based on the principle of equal rights and general draughtsman. The expedition takes pauper. He becomes destitute, is sent to the privileges, and who have declared "that all out a transit instrument, and will it is hoped poor-house, lives at the expense of the public, be able to establish a permanent observatory and when he dies, at the public expense he is interred. The British nobility are the best fed, best housed, best clothed, and best carriaged people in the world; while the people engaged in agricultural pursuits and labors, and employed in factories, are the most miserably fed, the most barbarously treated, cruelly worked and badly housed and clad of any other people in the whole compass of the civilized world. The aristocracy are the most learned and enlightened of any other people in the world, as well as the most refined; and they ought to be so, for they have the two greatest seats of learning, and the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge are the most richly endowed of any others that we know; but their peasantry are the most besotted and ignorant of any in Europe. In England there is no universal idea—the great idea cherished there is individuality, and this is the substratum of everything, the foundation of every superstructure, and flames out at the roof. This has caused an immense amount of property to be concentrated in particular families or individuals. The Russell family alone possess four miles square in the heart of the City of London, on which are built four hundred thoudirected by the Department to prepare a deliberation of the Lords of this class, I clement of the season. On nearing the mouth tailed report of the scientific observations and the lords of this class, I of the season. So and the production was 50 and the production was 50 and the lords of this class, I of the season. results of the expedition, for publication by have known to advertise for three thousand of the poor wretch, buried beneath a covering of lattice were 899 acres of vineyards prothe Government on his return. Among the hands to erect buildings within the city and straw. He paid no attention to their summons the environs of Westminster. One who lives ten to come forth, and one of the company (thought- ducing 54,035 gallons of wine and 1,402 gal-

The Slave Nancy.

entire of Great Britain.

A few years since, says the Cincinnati Gazette, a bright-eyed mulatto woman, the slave of a gentleman residing in Anson Co., North Carolina, fled to the Free States, forty to fifty millions of people at the present which, after unusual hardships, and the exerbuted to her race, she succeeded in reaching. She left behind a husband, who was also a slave, belonging to a Mrs. Ki, of the same county. To this husband Nancy was strongin this State, could give herself no peace un-"point." At last he fled, and had nearly reached the Cumberland Gap, when he was overtaken and captured.

His mistress, by the way, was willing he boards, pictures, books, dumb-bells, ladders, ed through this city, on her way to the resi- ed to perform even the simplest avocations dence of Nancy, who is now living with her without constant help and guardianship. It is and has made no attempt to regain it. She just issued, we learn that there are now forty-

Sale of Slaves in Washington.

"Piano-Forte, household and kitchen Furniture. Negro Boy, Horses, Harness, Carryell, Carts, Farming Utensils &c., at auction, on Saturday morning, Decen Horses, Saddles, Bridles and Harness, Carryall, two JAMES C. McGuire, Auctioneer."

is a proof that this is not a character of the mother, was struck off to Judge Sturgis, of

This all took place in a Christian communi-Britain; for though England is the richest coun- and enlightened nation, where sat, at the very try in the world, that is, if the wealth which time this disgraceful scene was going on, the contains was divided among the number of Representatives of a people whose laws are men are created free and equal!"

Creek. All further pursuit was then aban- close the day. doned, and many believed the whole story fabulous, until last Sunday week, a boy, belonging to A. P. Neely, reported, to his masife, but he finally agreed to go home with

State Asylum for Idiots. From the Albany Journal.

About half way between here and Troy stands a house that used to be a famous ren dexvous for races, fairs sleighing parties,

If you go there now, you will find a plain, unpretending, dark-colored edifice, everything about which is kept with the most scrupulous neatness. You enter, and you find black-

From the Annual Report of the Institution as many more, but were refused because

there was no room for them. During the time this experiment has been in operation, its results have been of the most gratifying character—far more gratifying than could have been anticipated. Three years ago it was a matter of serious doubt, whether it was possible ever to educate this unfortunate class of beings, so as to be of any use to themselves or others. Now, it may be considered demonstrated beyond a doubt. B a system of gradual training, first in physical exercises, then by slow steps to simple mental exertion, they are led finally to a knowledge of duties, responsibilities, and the truths

To use the words of the Superintendent. We have taught a child to walk when we had first to awaken or cultivate a fear of falling as an incentive to any efforts on her part. We have awakened perceptions of sounds in ears where the sense of hearing resided withbeen teaching children to speak in every stage her. She will cost about \$300,000. of articulation." Cases that three years since only promised to be hopeless, helpless burdens

easily understood, when we come to the ders, the boy was again put up, and this man and enabled to enjoy the bounties of Provi- and cities are empowered to arrest and pun-English law, we find it to consist of the de- Naylor advanced the bid to \$330, when the dence and the comforts of life, and to cease ish all boys who absent themselves from school pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:

Occupations of the Royal Children.

The following details of the manner in which the day is filled up by the children o Queen Victoria are given by the Field, a new sporting paper, "on reliable authority. They rise early, breakfast at eight, and dine finds them engaged in the study of the ancient another of the modern authors-their acquaint thorough knowledge of their grammatical construction, and afterward familiarized and perfected by conversation. Next they are rained in those military exercises which give dignity and bearing. Another hour is agreeably filled up with the lighter accomplishments lutions of the manege. Thence, while draw- A mouse ranging about a brewery, happening and the further exercise of music and the ing to fall into a vat of beer, was in imminent lighter accomplishments call off the attention danger of drowning, and appealed to a cat to A wild man named Goings, originally from of their sisters, the young princes proceed to help him out. The cat replied, "It is a foolties, and tales of romantic encounters with into requisition, at the instance of their father. upon the mouse to come out, "Did you not him were deemed fabulous heretofore. Last This done, the young carpenters and students promise that I should eat you?" "Ah!" rehim, but he eluded his pursuers, and forsook their philosophy, and shoulder their miniature at the time!" his then quarters in the hollow of a chesnut percussion guns—which they handle with the tree. A pack of hounds afterwards got on dexterity of practical sportsmen-for a shoothis trail, but owing to the rugged character of ing stroll through the royal gardens. The the country, the horsemen could not keep up, evening meal, the preparation for the mornand the fugitive was lost in the waters of Shoal ing lessons, and brief religious instruction,

have known to advertise for three thousand of the cave, they discovered the shivering form acres, and its production was 52,337 gallons miles from the sea, travels to it from his own to come forth, and one of the company (thought- ducing 54,035 gallons of wine and 1,402 galhouse without putting a foot-print off of his lessly, we hope) tossed in a dog, which, makown property. Rhode Island contains more ing a furious assault, brought the hapless Re- of vineyards, producing 97,300 gallons of proprietors, and Long Island more persons cluse to his feet. He then came out in a state wine and 1,163 gallons of brandy. In 1849 out from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. And notwho possess an interest in property, than the of almost perfect nudity, presenting a picture there were 963 acres of vineyards, producing of abject misery and squalid wretchedness, 95,843 gallons of wine and 1,266 gallons of which utterly beggars all description, and we brandy. In 1850 there were 1,0693 acres of shall not attempt it. He appeared perfectly vineyards, producing 111,085 gallons of wine sane, but gave no satisfactory reasons for his and 1,958 gallons of brandy; and in 1851, singular conduct, beyond a general charge there were 1,8601 acres of vineyards, producthat the world had treated him badly, and he ing 84,843 gallons of wine and 1,161 gallons had determed to come out from it. He pro- of brandy. One of the greatest difficulties tested that he had done no man harm, and which the manufacturers of the Australian begged to be allowed to continue his solitary wine have had to contend against of late has man, who was devoting his leisure to statuabeen that of procuring hottles, and they now Mr. Eastrage, which he did, and when we have under consideration the propriety of es- cumstances: He was engaged in the complelast heard of him he was suffering from a vio. tablishing a bottle-factory. This, however, is tion of a Leda in marble, which he considered lent cold, contracted no doubt by his sudden a difficulty which would not affect the product his chef d'œuvre. In giving the last touch to change from a worse than savage to a civiliz- ers of light cheap wines for immediate consumption, as those wines would need no bot-

> THE WONDERS OF OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.-There are daily plying through the streets of London 3,000 omnibuses, each carrying 300 passengers daily, or 2,000 a week, which makes for the entire omnibuses 6,000,000 a week, or the enormous number of 300,000,000 passengers a year. An omnibus coachman driving an omnibus sixty miles a day—which drive a greater distance than five miles each journey, yet passing the same ground over of 173,880 miles, or 521,640 miles in twenty. the year 1806. one years, which several coachmen have done without varying their route—say from Chelsea to the Bank. The manual labor employed ductors, 6,000; horse keepers, 3,000; occasional drivers and hangers-on, 2,000; total, 11,000. The value of the metropolitan omnibus establishments is estimated at £962,000, viz: horses worth £600,000; omnibuses, £2,000. The expenditure £787,000 for corn £225,000 for straw, £750,000 for hay, and £7,800 for horse-shoeing; to which are added £156,000 for wear and tear, and £180,000 for harness, exclusive of stabling and its accidentals. The government duty, at three half pence per mile, amounts to £393,756.

Young America.—Mr. M'Kay, of East Bos on, has now on the stocks the longest, sharpest, and largest ship in the known world, and has named her Young America. Her keel is 310 feet long; the vessel will be 330 feet long and derived his subsistence by holding the asson deck, will have 53 feet breadth of beam, es of the peasants who came to Market. Af-30 feet depth of hold, with three decks, and ter his death 1,786 francs were found belongwill register over 4,000 tuns. The frames are placed close together and bolted fore and aft, and will be diagonally cross-braced with iron, like the Collins steamers, and every other means of strength will be used to make her a perfect ship. Her model is said by competent our railroads and steamboats. "I won't," don't so udges to be the most perfect specimen of naval architecture ever produced by Mr. M'Kay. and she is expected to prove the swiftest in the world. She will have four masts, the after one fore-and-aft rigged, and the others squarerigged, with double topsails. The yards on ton Sub-Post-Office for some days, post-markthe fore and mainmast will be alike, and on ed New York, and directed to the "Handthe mizzenmast will correspond with the yards somest Girl in South Boston." No personal By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, above the lower topsail vards on the other application has yet been made for it, though masts. In rig as well as model all the improvements of the day will be introduced. performed their appropriate office. We have of the Sovereign of the Seas, in command of THE TERM YANKEE.—Mr. Gustavus Aus-

to their friends all their lives, have been ele-tin gives in the Hartford Courant a new deknow the origin of the word Yankee? I will "In almost all cases, and with very few tell thee friend. There were once several if any exceptions, those usually called idiots tribes of Indians on the shores of Narraganset none, or at least few, general principles of Naylor, a trader, claimed the bid as his, for and a future state, and their obligations called Yankoos, or Conquerors of the Conque Their laws consist of a whole host of decisions, and insisted upon the negro being struck off to obey the laws and respect the rights of rors—a dignified title, shared by all New Engand are consequently cumbersome and difficult takes the lead and their fellow citizens. In all cases, we believe, land, in which Suffield takes the lead and cult. Unlike the Roman or French laws, his, and claimed the boy; Naylor threatened for we have seen what has been accomplish stands Yankoo!

THE MASSACHUSETTS TRUANT LAW.—By American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. a law of Massachusetts, the authorities of towns streets or elsewhere. The law works well, and wherever it has been executed the results are beneficial to truant boys and to society. Boston is divided into three districts under this law, and an officer is appointed in each to look after vagrant children. In September, October, and November, three officers arrested 625 truant children, who were dealt with according to their desert by the Courts. Confirmed truants, of whom there were 191, were sent to the House of Reformation, Schools of Reform, or Farm Schools; others to Charity Schools, or to the Alms-House. The majori ty of the young offenders were induced to attend school punctually. The decrease of crime No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue among the juvenile population, it is believed, will be one of the excellent results of this sys-

As good as if it were in Æsop.—The of music and dancing. Again the little party Nantucket Islander says the following story assemble in the riding school, where they may was lately told by a reformed inebriate as an be seen deeply interested in the various evo- apology for much of the folly of drunkards: No. 14-Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. East Tennesee, who has been living in the busily engage themselves in a carpenter's shop, ish request, for as soon as I get you out, I to which attention is invited: hollow of trees and caves, and who has free fitted up expressly for them, with tools essen- shall eat you." The mouse piteously replied A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the quently been mentioned in the newspapers, tial to a perfect knowledge of the craft. They that would be far better than to be drowned was recently captured near Florence, Ala- thus early become not only theoretically but in beer. The cat lifted him out, but the fume bama. He is from 25 to 30 years of age. Practically acquainted with the useful arts of of the beer caused puss to sneeze, and the life; a small laboratory is occasionally brought mouse took refuge in a hole. The cat called December an attempt was made to capture throw down their saws and axes, unbuckle plied the mouse, "I did, but I was in liquor

VARIETY.

Ericsson's only brother is the most distin guished engineer in Sweden. He has lately completed a massive and magnificent sluice or lock of marble, which unites the freshwater harbor on one side of Stockholm with The progress of this branch of industry will | the salt-water on the other, and is now enter that he had seen a man upon the bluffs near be shown by a glance at the statistical returns | gaged, at the request of the Emperor of a noted cave, on the plantation of Judge Po. of the last seven years. In 1845 there were Russia, in building a canal to connect the sey. Mr. Neely immediately collected a num. 611 acres of vineyards under cultivation interior lakes of Finland with the Baltic. ber of gentlemen, and proceeded to the spot throughout the colony, producing 54,996 gal- The house in which these two brothers were don, on which are built four hundred thou-sand houses and more. The head man of indicated. The day was one of the most in-lons of wine, and 1,433 gallons of brandy. In born has been purchased by the Swedish Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications

The number of Cigars manufactured in Cuba baffles statistics. Cabargo makes 3,000,000 sand. The cigars are made in the city, chief-

Near Fontery aux Roses (France) a gentlery, committed suicide under the following cirthe composition, he broke the swan's beak, which formed part of the group. The artist was plunged from this accident into a state of the most profound despair. He abstained from seeing his friends, and kept himself constantly confined to his house; after a few days he put an end to his life.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Intelligencer tells of, perhaps, the most remarkable family in the United States, who reside in Maury County, the head of which is Mr. John Kennedy, livhas eighteen children living, seventy-four grandchildren, and fifty-one great grand-childrenand over again, he would in the course of sev- in all, one hundred and forty-three! There en years perform the extraordinary distance has not been a single death in the family since No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

"The annual loss of human life from tigers, at Singapore," says Capt. Keppel, "chiefly among the Chinese settlers, is perfectly fearcomprises the following: Coachmen and con- ful, averaging no fewer than 360, or one per diem. Great exertions are still making for the destruction of these animal, which is effected by pitfalls, cages baited with a goat, dog, monkey, or other restless animals, and by sundry cunning contrivances."

When a man gets mad and stops his paper, Ad ne always borrows the next number of his Ale neighbor, to see if the withdrawal of his patronage hasn't killed the editor and dressed the columns in mourning. This grows out of the fact that none try to show their spite in this Be way, but the kind of people who imagine that Bro the world rests on their shoulders.

Le Phare de New York tells a story of an old man, eighty years of age, who died lately Ho at Bayonne, (France,) and for the last forty line years has slept in a stable on a lock of straw, Lin ing to him, which he had saved sou by sou.

There are three kinds of men in this world Ro -the "Wills," the Won'ts," and the "Can'ts." se The former effect everything. "I will," builds Sc believe in experiments and nonsense; while st I can't," grows weeds for wheat, and commonly ends his days in the slow digestion of a court of bankruptcy.

A letter has been lying in the South Bosit has been sent for several times. The Postmaster reserves the privilege of judging as to the respective merits of any claimants that may appear.

\$2 00 per year, payable in advance. Subscriptions not paid till the close of the year, will be liable to master reserves the privilege of judging as to

The whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States for the year ending the first day of June, 1850, was about 27. 000, of whom 13,000 were natives, and 14 000 foreigners. The whole number in prison, at that time, was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were natives and 2,400 foreigners.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes 1 the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Comman iment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab-

batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp.
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No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition 4 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.

16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative

Enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works

Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyteriah Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath." may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER. Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract So ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK.

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Liabilities of these who take Periodicals Mr. Daniel Stall, living near Rome, Oneida
Co., N. Y., was shot in the back, accidentally, by a man who was out hunting with him on Thursday last. The Rome Sentinel says.

Stall is the same man whose head was mistated by the strife with every last, and received a ball from the gun of a friend."

The strife with evel never ceases. We are affort in a leaky shirt and course to the Publisher that the papers, or gives notice, affort in a leaky shirt and course to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the once.

affoat in a leaky ship, and must keep pumping to keep from going down. The surest way to improve one's condition to the surest way to the surest way to the For each additional square, two thirds the above pates.