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. 40.

First Day.

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Exposition

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OR B. UTTER,

Dervios

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 17, 1853.

WHOLE NO. 456.

pastors of the church, laid their hands on the

misunderstanding, to separate these two things

used in praying for the good of any person

present, in order to show for whom the bene-

fit was entreated; so it was also, from the

church to prove, (so far as that kind of testi-

mony is regarded as proof,) that the laying on

of hands was regarded as part of the ordi-

nance of Baptism—as necessary to its com-

pleteness. "The ancients, (says Bingham,1)

it must be owned, sometimes gave it (the lav-

ing on of hands) the name of a sacrament, and

called Baptism and Confirmation two sacra-

ments. But then it is very evident that they

take the word sacrament in a very large sense

for any sacred ceremony, rite, or mystery be-

ceremonies belonging to baptism. Thus, in

the Council of Carthage, under Cyprian, Ne-

mesianes Tubeonesis says, "It was not suffi-

cient for men to be regenerated only by the

Imposition of Hands, but they ought to be

monies completing Baptism. * * Optatus

professes to describe the order and parts, and

mysteries of Baptism, from the similitude of

the baptism of Christ. In these he makes

three sacraments or principal mysteries, the

washing, the unction, and the imposition of

hands; which are not properly three distinct

sacraments, but three parts or rites of the

same sacrament of Baptism-ordered and

shadowed and completed in the baptism of

Christ. * * Haimo Haberstatenses ex-

pressly makes Confirmation a rite or cere-

mony of Baptism; always accompanying and

administered at the same time with it. as the

consummating act and perfection of it;|| so

when the ancients call Confirmation a sucra-

ment, they always mean, that it is a part or

ceremony of the sucrament of Baptism."

The Baptists of the present day do much

The Sabbath Recorder.

For the Sabbath Recorder. DEDICATION OF CHILDREN. BY WILLIAM M. FARNESTOCK, M. D. Its Nature--Concluded.

the difference between proselytism and discipleship, by showing that proselytism, under forms us, "that Augustine, the son of the the ancient dispensation, was more a nominal virtuous Monica, being instructed in the faith, adhesion to the nation of Israel, than conver- was not baptized till about the thirtieth year sion to their religion, and that Christian dis- of his age. Ambrose, born of Christian pacipleship differs from it, in being a vital exercise of conscientious belief; I now adduce some additional testimony, to fortify my position in reference to the absolute necessity of volition and cognition to true discipleship; of age. Nectarius was made Bishop of Conand this I propose to do by the expressed sen- stantinople before he was baptized. * * * timents of some of the most distinguished Pædobaptist writers, themselves, as collated sprinkling children, was new and seemed by J. S. C. F. Frev. the convert from Judaism.

to baptize-Maccovius, Loci Com. p. 823. it been commanded by Christ, practiced by In the primitive church, instruction preceded the apostles, and continued in manner and baptism, agreeably to the order of Jesus matter to Cyprian's days, there had not been Christ; go teach all nations, baptizing them | a necessity for the concurrence of so many Saurin, Ser. t. 1, p. 301. In Matth. 28:19, our bishops concerning the same—Baptismalogia, Lord speaks not concerning infants, but pp. 75, 87. Bishop Taylor says: "St. Amadults, who are capable of instruction—Go- brose, St. Hierom, and St. Austin, were born marus, Opera Theolog. p. 148. They could of Christian parents, and yet not baptized unnot make disciples, unless by teaching; by til the full age of man or more—In Dr. Wall's that instruction were disciples brought to the Hist. Inft. Bapt. p. 2. The famous Austin. faith before they were baptized—Limborch, in his Confessions, having said, "I was then Inst. 1. 5, c. 67, § 7. Because Christ requires | signed with the sign of his (Christ's) cross. teaching before baptizing, and will have be- and was seasoned with salt, so soon as I came lievers only admitted to baptism, baptism does out my mother's womb, who greatly trusted (1 Cor. 1: 17.) was not likely to have been mentioned not seem rightly administered, except faith in thee;" his translator, Dr. W. Watts, has the precede—Calvin, in Harm. Evang. Comment. following note upon it: "This was the prac- all. But, secondly, admitting that the practice was in ad loc. By the disciples of Christ, intend tice of the primitive times, by which religious troduced at a later period than that in which the Acts of mate manifestation of the Master, to receive into three orders, to make up the number; most appropriate time and a most appropriate them, and them only, who profess faith in parents devoted their children unto Christ, the Apostles and the Epistles were composed, I should their offspring into consecrated association reckoning them thus, bishops, presbyters, dea- posture for the recognition of having been his person and doctrine, and to hear him or long before their baptism, which, in those beguided by him alone, in all things that apper- days, was deferred until they could answer is never without regret that I see a divine of our church tain unto the worship of God, and their living unto him—Owen, Inq. into the origin of Churches, p. 120. A disciple of Christ is one that will take him for the great prophet of the church, and will learn of him as of the church, and will learn of him as of the church, and will learn of him as of the church, and will learn of him as of the church and will learn of him as of the learned by the streng divine of our church and will learn of our church and will rest that I see a divine of our church and will be rest forton and position so evidently condition. That the name, believers, and fideles, is here taken in a more detending the church and will be restored by the design of original to the learned Dr. Bloomfield, who correctly restored the use in things of the leaving of original transfers. That then name, believers, and fideles, is here taken in a more thanks it i Christ. None are disciples but upon the ac- | Pin, cent. 4, p. 159. Chrysostom, also born count of either saving faith, or the possession of Christian parents, in the year three hundred of it-Baxter, Disput. of Right to Sac. pp. 95, 183. There are some duties of worship that imply a profession of God's covenant, whose very nature and design is an exhibition of those vital, active principles and inward exercises, wherein the condition of the from one of the most distinguished writers of covenant of grace consists; such are the the present age, and that not exactly a theo-Christian sacraments, whose very design is to logian, but from a most cogent reasoner, and make and confirm a profession of and com- from a work of the highest literary merit and pliance with that covenant, and whose very | philosophical character-namely, Coleridge's nature is to exhibit or express those uniting | Aids to Reflection. Coleridge, who is an acts of the soul-Jonathan Edwards. Without | Episcopalian, is a writer peculiarly fitted to faith, water baptism cannot by any means be riddle the intricacies of sophisms, and has lawful; for the command is, believe first, then spoken frankly and learnedly on the subject. also, and not otherwise, be baptized Hoorn- It may be well, however, to remark, en passant, beekius, Socin. Confut. t. 3, p. 389. Faith and that the reasoning on which Pædobaptists, repentance were the great things required of generally, imply baptism-substitute for cirthose that were admitted to baptism. This cumcision, or as an imitation of "proselytical" was the practice of John, this the practice of baptism—is unquestionably fallacious; and the apostles, in the history of their ministry-Watts. What the action itself enjoined is, fallacious to administer it on all children, and what the manner and form thereof, is when it was not (never) administered to the apparent by the words of our Lord's institu- children of those within the Abrahamic covtion; going forth, saith he, teach or disciple enant, but only to the children of the Gentiles all nations, baptizing them; the action is baptizing or immersing in water; the object thereof, those persons of any nation whom his ministers can by their instruction or persua-

Barrow, Works, vol. 1, p. 518."* I need not enter into an argument, or analysis of the facts, to show the utter fallacy of tracing "infant baptism" to the days of the Apostles, or to the primitive church immediately after the inspired men of the Scriptures: for the concessions of the Pædobaptists are so abundant, that my only difficulty is to restrain myself within proper bounds in making a few selections from their acknowledgments. "We have not in Scripture either precept or example of children baptized—Caudrey, in Tombes' Antipædo. Baptism, part 2, p. 84. Among all the persons that are recorded as baptized by the apostles, there is no express mention of any infant; there is no express mention, indeed, of any children baptized by him, i. e. John the Baptist-Dr. Walt, Introd. Hist. Inft. Bapt. It cannot be proved by the Sacred Scriptures, that Infant Baptism was instituted by Christ, or begun by the first Christians after the apostles-Luther. We a livelier aversion, it is the latter, as being the more do freely confess, that there is neither express fashionable and prevalent. I mean the practice of precept nor precedent, in the New Testament, both high and low Grotian divines, to explain away for the baptizing of infants—Fuller, (Episcopalian,) Answer to Dr. Priestley, Address on particular reason. And inasmuch as (in the only right the Lord's Supper, p. 7. Infant baptism was | sense of the word) there is no such thing as a particu not practiced until the third century, nor enjoined as necessary till four hundred years after Christ-Danverse, on Baptism, p. 105. been taught and accustomed to form in their school It is, indeed, certain, that Pædobaptism was of philosophy. Thus a Platonist who should become practiced in the second century, (clinical prob- a Christian would at once, even in texts susceptible of ably,) yet so that it was not the custom of the church, nor the general practice, much the Epicurean or mechanic school will not receive of less was it generally esteemed necessary, that the most positive declarations of the Divine Word. infants should be baptized-Venema, Hist. Eccles. t. 3, § 108. In the first plantation of Christianity amongst the Captiles, such only Christianity amongst the Gentiles, such only as were of full age, after they were instructed in the principles of the Christian religion. in the principles of the Christian religion, were admitted to baptism—Dr. Holland. in Dr. Wall's Hist. Inft. Bapt. p. 281. The primitive church did not haptize infants; and the with the same absoluteness as if it had formed part learned Grotius proves it in his Annotations of a mathematical problem. I start back from these

sion render disciples; that is, such as do sin-

sincerely resolve to obey his commands-

on the Gospel-M. De la Roque." To this astounding testimony, for astound-ing it must prove to some of my Pædobaptist readers, who have always been taught that "infant baptism" had its origin in the days "infant baptism" had its origin in the days of the apostles—and what descends from the him to press on the words "nobody" and "all the apostles must be right—I shall only add, that family," in justification of the slander? Would you the frank and truthful Neander traces the innovation of "infant baptism" to Ireneus, and shows, clearly, that Tertullian opposed it strenuously; and thus it will be seen, that the grounds upon which "infant baptism" is assumed, and the authority for its apostolic origin, fall together.

* Essay on Christian Baptism, pp. 30-33-Apud Frey on Baptism.

few extracts from the admissions of Pædochurch; which may aid to set this subject in its proper light, with such persons as rely on that kind of testimony to establish their faith -a position, I candidly confess, I decidedly Having exhibited, and I trust successfully, oppose, and never resort to, but to beat an opponent with his own weapons. Lawson inrents. was instructed in Christian principles, but remained unbaptized till he was chosen Bishop of Milan. Jerome, born of Christian parents, was baptized when about thirty years The doctrine of Fidus concerning dipping or strange to Cyprian; seeing he could not cer-"We assert, that our Lord enjoins two tify and confirm the same without the sendifferent things upon his disciples, to teach and tence and advice of sixty-six bishops. Had

and forty-seven, was not baptized until near texts in which the terms baptism and baptize occur, twenty-one years of his age-Grotius, Matth.

I cannot quit this branch of my subject without inserting a somewhat lengthy extract even were it really valid, it would be doubly and strangers. Herein lies the distinction to be made between the circumcision of infants and the baptism of infants; and here the analogy fails entirely, totally; therefore infants are not implied, I repeat, much less not commandcerely believe the truth of his doctrine, and ed to be baptized. To carry out correct debrace Christianity, and not for the children of professing Chaistians—disciples in covenant with God; for their children, according to Whitby and others, are "seminally holy."

COLERIDGE'S CONCESSION. A born and bred Baptist, and paternally descended In consequence of an anxious wish expressed by his lady for the baptism of their first child, he solicited me to put him in possession of my views respecting this ontroversy; though principally as to the degree o mportance which I attached to it. For as to the point itself, his natural prepossession in favor of the persuasion in which he was born, had been confirmed by a conscientious examination of the arguments on

Our discussion is rendered shorter and more easy b our perfect agreement in certain preliminary point We both disclaim alike every attempt to explain any thing into Scripture, and every attempt to explain positive assertions of Scripture on the pretext, that the literal sense is not agreeable to reason, that is, the lar reason, they must, and in fact they do, mean tha the literal sense is not accordant to their understanding a different interpretation, recognize because he would expect to find, several doctrines which the disciple of And as we agree in the opidion, that the Minimifidian ergo, from the narrow specture of perhaps a single belong by baptism,) and a particular church. We have an illustration in our political retext; or rather, an interpretation forced into it by Mr. Helfenstein and Dr. Kurte, the former of the contents are the former of the contents and the contents are the former of the contents. construing an idiomatic phrase in an artless narrative inverted pyramids, where the apex is the base. If I should inform any one, that I had called at a friend's months old to a crowded theater; would you allow not tell him, that the words were to be interpreted by the nature of the subject, the purpose of the speaker, and their ordinary acceptation; and that he must or might have known, that infents of that age would not be admitted into the theater? Exactly so with regard to the words he and all his household. Had

To these frank admissions, which might be large a family, would be no otherwise objectionable not without but within the pale of the confer upon them civilization and the bless- mony which had been employed in all ages of multiplied ad libitum, I proceed to adduce a fram the rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. But if the words are cited as the proof, it would be rednierious of Pendo. be a clear petitio-principii, though there had been is only "a formal recognition of membership in to accept either of them, but we take them and in every economy—to express the consebaptist writers, in reference to the baptism of nothing else against it. But when we turn back to the the church of God. Baptism (says that writer) within our family influence, trusting to our cration of a person to God, or to any particusome distinguished personages in the early Scriptures preceding the narrative, and find repent is almost universally spoken of as an initiatory good example and our good efforts to reclaim lar calling or office in the church. The blessance and belief demanded as the terms and indispen- rite, or means of introducing individuals to them from their savage life, and aim to ed Redeemer adopted the same form to set agined applies in its full force. Equally vain is the membership in the church, * * * Children bring them within Gospel privileges, and apart infants—to recognize their association vilige or mark of superior rank conferred on the decies) to the priesthood, who were set apart to the be made members by baptism." office from their birth.) At a later period, this token of the premier class was extended to kings. And thus, ed to distinguish the Jews by some indelible sign; and t, or that the rite was significant of any inward or Liberty of Prophesying, and then compare with these proved anything, that both were wrong, and the

Now, in the first place, it is obvious, [that] nothing Apostle Paul. And this I say, without in the least reracting my former concession, that the texts appealed to, as commanding or authorizing Infant Baptism, are all, without exception, made to bear a sense neither cally considered) there exists no sufficient positive evidence, that the baptism of infants was instituted by the apostles in the practice of the apostlic age.*

I need not pursue any further the error of 'infant baptism"—which term I only use as quotation, for I could not perpetrate such an absurdity of language—an absurdity in referas well as an absurdity in the mode of adminstering the rite—a subject which, perhaps, should not have occupied so much of my space, but that it underlies most of the difficulties existing in the professing church, and is so pertinaciously persisted in by the Padoscriptural authority for it; which term Pædopaptist I desire to be understood always as using as I do the word Catholic, not recognizing its literal signification.

CONSECRATED ASSOCIATION.

ductions from their premises, Pædobaptists I now proceed to expound its true meaning, which pertain to holy life. can only claim that "infant baptism" is de- and enforce the propriety of observing the signed for the offspring of infidels who em- rite, as inculcated by the precept and the example of the blessed Master.

privilege and this rite.

baptism of infants at that parly period of the Gospel upon their membership; and whether that been a known practice, or had this been previously demonstrated, then indeed the argument, that in all probability there were infants or young children in so probability there were infants or

pretended analogy from circumcision, which was no are members of the visible church of God eventually to full rights of citizenship, when with the family of the redeemed. And this sacrament at all, but the means and mark of national through the merits of Christ's atonement, and they shall become competent to those functions. is all I claim for it, in setting apart little childistinction. In the first instance it was, doubtless, a pri- in virtue of their birth of Christian parents, vinge or mark of superior rank conferred on the de-scendants of Abraham. In the patriarchal times, this or of their being brought under Christian bosom of the American family, and are en- the care or guardianship of the church. The rite was confined (the first governments being theocra- guardianship, and therefore have no need to titled to the protection of our Government, same rite or ceremony was uniformly admin-

tion the greater safety of the rite in infancy. Nor was mony of recognition-not the essential ordinance for regenerating infants. This view of are embraced in the atonement of the precious | the several names of Christians. (savs Bing- | would consecrate him with his Spirit for his they come to years of maturity—until they others into four, others into five; which yet had reference to the same principal matter, to Baptist and Padobaptist, and would prove, if they are capable of complying with the concomi- come much to the same account, when they without which no man can be a Christiantant prerequisites, faith and repentance, and are compared together. Eusebius reckons the birth into the new life proceeding from as the Pædobaptists, in not recognizing any he means the catechumens. St. Jerome makes practiced on baptized persons, while the canyet be fully satisfied, that the church exercises herein a with the family of the redeemed, in their cons, believers, and catechumens. * * In set apart by open profession to the service of proper position, and by the rite suited to their all of which accounts, these four things are God.

> is, in such cases, premature, improper, and the two other orders of men in the church, adverting to the seven Seniores, on whom not warranted, (as I have shown from the best | And in this sense the words pistoi and fideles | Moses laid his hands. (Num. 27: 18.) Hence

tion I employ in its simplest meaning, as dein its object, and temporary in its duration." but commingling with them for the benefit of proper acceptation."* I barely add, that they baptists, maugre the total absence of any their examples of faith and good living. In- were subject to the discipline of the church longing to baptism; that is, the immersion in garded more as novitiates for full fellowship, ecclesiastical historians. when they shall be qualified for that relation, agreeably to the conditions of the covenant-10: 13-16, and its correlative in Matt. 19: the portals of the Gospel temple, not to serve

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and community of interest. Thus, in "society," more, nor less, nor otherwise, than the example." | connected with that momentary social inter- | endeavored to advocate. That formula had not the slightest, not the course. Union prayer meetings, of the most most distant semblance to baptism—contains motley and incongruous sects, for mutual edinot the slightest pretext for the use of water, fication, are seen, daily, without establishing applied after any mode; nor any thing like it. | any alliance, or any immediate fellowship, He took them up in his arms, put his hands among them. In some of the so-called "be upon them, and blessed them. Here we have nevolent" institutions of the day, we find many he express formula in the example to lay distinct orders and degrees in the same fra hands upon them and pray for them; as " pray | ternity, conferring different grades and ranks for them "is Matthew's interpretation of " bless | each of which grade or rank is invested with them." And this is all. No honest inter- separate and distinct rights and privileges preter can make aught more of it, with which the other cannot enjoy, unless initiated out disingenuously contorting it. The text into that particular order or degree. While speaks for itself. It needs no comment but there is a general mystic tie among them—the o remove the false application of it by Pædo- recognition of the first degree—and each de paptists. I do not claim any thing for the in- gree has its own secret watchword, to exclude stitution like the nature of a federal rite, or a others, and that no one may claim equality covenanting rite, (which would make materi- or rights, although associated in one fraterna ally for my cause, were I to avail myself of brotherhood, or rather union, of one great that kind of adventitious support—spurious aim and end; so in this consecrated associa support—it needs no such equivocal aid,) but tion—a term which I use only for want of simply, to bring them into consecrated associa- better one—we may be associated in the same tion. I disclaim all else, as pertaining to this purpose, and to the same end, namely, the glory of the Master. Infants, having no vobaptism" as conferring church membership capable of exercising any function of the obli- touching rite of the dedication of little chil- Philadelphia Baptist Association, whose Conon children, and while Dr. Dwight makes the gation attaching to membership, yet may be dren. nice distinction between being members of taken into association for protection and in-

Mr. Helfenstein and Dr. Kurtz-the former a lations of our General Government, tending minister in the German Reformed Presbyterian to elucidate this point. The Indian tribes, the Church, and the latter already announced as a peaceable Indians, who are living under the deny that baptism is the initiatory ordinance citizens, only a sort of quasi denizens. They for little children into the visible church, but re- enjoy no rights apart from protection; and gard it simply as the act of recognizing them as | while separated from community of interests, members in virtue of Christ's atonement. "It and community of rights, have a nominal is a common sentiment, (says Mr. Helfenstein,) tribal prerogative (if I may coin a word for that the baptism of children makes them mem- my purpose,) yet no national qualifications to bers of the church; but this is an error; their treat with our Government as a foreign nabaptism does not make them members, it only tion, although their right to the soil in their recognizes their right of membership already possession is respected, and we recognize existing; their membership is not founded that right by purchasing their lands; and upon their baptism, but their baptism while we respect their rights, in that sense, upon their membership; and whether that and purchase their lands from them, we exseal of the covenant be applied to them or tend protection to them, and feel obliged to

t Necessity and Advantages of Infant Baptism, p. 7.

Again: All foreigners are received into the dren unto the Lord, and committing them to while yet they are not entitled to any of the istered, in the primitive church, on all persons This is a considerable step towards the rights of citizenship. So soon as their feet baptized, as their baptism. "The imposition truth; and a startling one it is to most of the touch our shores, we cast around them the of hands, (says Neander,) was the usual sign sh nation, it was at the time said, Ye are all priests strenuous advocates for "infant baptism," to ægis of our Constitution, while yet they can- of religious consecration, borrowed from the and kings-ye are a consecrated people. In addition find it admitted, by some of their own distin- not, legally, perform a single function of a Jews, which was used in different cases as the guished writers, leaders, that children are member of the Republic; and they have sign of consecration, as well as to the common twas no less necessary that Jewish children should be members of Christ's kingdom without that to serve a probation of five years to become calling of a Christian in general as to its parrecognizable as Jews than Jewish adults-not to men- mutilated rite-reducing it to a mere cere- instructed in the principles of our Govern- ticular branches. When the Apostles, or the

But we have a more appropriate simile for head of the baptized person, they called upon the subject, in the main, is that in which the this connection with the church, or association, the Lord to bestow his blessing on the rite Baptists, generally, regard the condition of as I prefer to denominate it, in the relation they had now completed, and prayed that he children under the Gospel dispensation, name- and standing of the Catechumens in the primi- would suffer all that this rige typified to be ly, that little children—unconscious babes— tive church. "Having given an account of fulfilled on the person now baptized; that he Redeemer, who loved little children; which ham,) I proceed now to speak of the persons, Christian profession, and shed his Spirit upon induces them to deny the necessity of bap- and several orders of men, in the Christian him. This was the closing rite, inseparably tism to infants, and rigidly withhold it, until church. Some divide them into three ranks, united with the old act of baptism; all, here, profess an allegiance to the King of kings. butthree orders, viz: the hegoimenoi, pisoi, and God, the baptism of the Spirit, which was The Baptists can cordially adopt this phase of catechoimenoi—rulers, believers, and catechu- symbolically represented by the baptism of controverted truth; and I rejoice, exceedingly, mens. There are in every church (says he,) water. But in after time men were led, by a to learn that this principle is spreading rapid- three orders of men, one of the rulers or guides, y, and gaining much favor among the Pres- and two of those that are subject to them; for from one another in an erroneous manner." syterians, Lutherans, and nearly all sects of the people are divided into two classes, the In the German Seventh-day Baptist Society, Pædobaptists. But the Baptists err as much pistoi, believers, and the unbaptized, by whom the laying on of hands has invariably been manifestation whatever, not even the legiti- five orders; but then he divides the clergy didate remains kneeling in the water. A

authorities,) by a single passage of Scripture. are commonly used in the ancient liturgies and the custom obtained in the Jewish church, This brings me to a definition and an illus- canons, to distinguish those that were baptized, and was thence introduced into the Christian. ration of consecrated association. Consecrate, and allowed to partake of the holy mysteries, As the laying on of hands had always been consecration, and consecrated, I have already | from the catechumens. Whence came that | defined and explained. Associate and associa- ancient distinction of the service of the church into the missa catechumenorum, and missa fined by Bailey—to keep company with—mak- | fiedelium. * * 2. We may hence observe, | earliest ages, a rite of institution to office, ing a considerable distinction in it with com- that the catechumens, though but imperfect which it conferred by symbol." There is peer, confederate, and partner. Crabb, my | Christians, were, in some measure, owned to ample testimony in the records of the early favorite author, in explaining the terms, asso- be within the pale of the church. For asmuch ciation, society, company, and partnership, says: | as Eusebius, Origen, and Sty Jerome, reckon "Association is general, the other specific. them one of the three orders of the church. Whenever association is used in distinction And the councils of Eliberis and Constantinoence to the purpose of the Lord's institution, from the others, it denotes that which is partial ple give them expressly the name of Christians. Though, as St. Austin says, they were I would, therefore, define consecrated associa- not yet sons, but servants; they belonged to

tion : Set apart unto the Lord, under the guar- the house of God, but were not yet admitted dianship of the household of faith-not identi- to all the privileges of it; being only Christfied in full rights and privileges with believers, lians at large, and not in the most strict and stead of being compeers in the church, or part- likewise. The same order is also asserted by water and the unction with the Holy Chrism, ners in the society of believers, are to be re- Mosheim Giesseler, Neander, and a host of both of which are spoken of as sacraments or

Here, it will be observed, was an order in the primitive church of *unbaptized* persons, Having shown that the passage in Mark taken, at the instance of the Master, within yet regarded within the pale of the churchenjoying many of the privileges of the Christ-13-15 does not mean-does not in the at the altar in their present state, but to re- ian economy, yet denied the right to the full born again, by both the sacraments in the most distant degree infer-"infant baptism," ceive protection and instruction in the things benefit of the "better covenant;" while they Catholic Church; that is, as well by the washwere at the same time subject to the discipline | ing in water, as imposition of hands; both of Associations may be formed from communi- of the household of faith. I have no space, which he makes sacraments—sacred rites of ty of purpose and community of feeling, nor any inclination, to extend remarks on this the sacrament of Regeneration. In the same without absolute identity, as well as from point, but leave it to the good sense of the sense Cyprian himself says: Both the sacrareader; believing that, from the foregoing, he ments of regeneration were required to comforbid them not," &c., is the gracious invita- many associations are formed in the pursuit of will comprehend fully my position, and will plete man's santification; which plainly shows, tion of the tender-hearted Saviour; an inti- pleasure, founded on mere comity, which do not attach more stress or importance to any that by two sacraments he means no more mation approximating to a command, to bring not extend beyond the flitting hour; yet for of those positions than I have introduced in than the two principal ceremonies that belong-the time being may prove to be the boonest the discussion of the above matter, to illused to a complete and perfect Baptism. In his church—his living representative on earth companions, without the least identity, or trate and enforce the true import of the deli-like manner, Optatuso makes imposition of after his own precept and formula—"no claim upon any other rights or attentions, not cate rite and the tender association I have hands and unction to be only parts and cere-

Before leaving the subject of the Nature of the institution, and closing the exposition before me with an article on the Propriety of observing this endearing rite, I must make a few remarks on one point intimately connected with it, namely, the Imposition of Hands.

The doctrine of the laying on of hands was so important a matter to the apostles as to in duce Paul to record it, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, (6: 2,) and class it among other important principles and practices of the Gospel; it must therefore mean something more than the miraculous imparting of the Holy Ghost, and that circumstance is prima facia evidence of it being an ordained appliance for special purposes in the Christian church. From a very mistaken view of this subject. the Baptists, generally, regard the laying on damage to their distinctive feature, by stripof hands as only intended to confer the gift | ping the initiatory ordinance into the church of the Holy Spirit, and limited to apostolic of this appendage; which has not only the times. Should I succeed in removing that er- testimony of the ancient writers in its favor, While Dr. Schmucker, with an innumera- lition, no responsible volition, cannot enter the roneous impression, I shall, thereby, over- as part and parcel of complete baptism, but ble host of his predecessors, regards "infant church, even in a brevet degree, because not come much of the blind opposition to the has the full recognition of the time-honored

duce one scriptural illustration, which, of itself, is sufficient to disprove that futile posi- nance of Christ; and ought to be submitted tion. When the infant church was waxing to by all persons that are admitted to partake strong in numbers, and when it was found of the Lord's Supper; and the end of this necessary to set apart some of the brethren ordinance is not for the extraordinary gifts of prominent minister of the Lutheran Church— protection of our Government, are not full to serve tables—Deacons—the disciples were the Spirit, but for a further reception of the directed to select seven men of honest report. Holy Spirit of promise, or for the addition of "full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom." And the graces of the Spirit, and the influences when they had chosen Stephen, a man full of thereof." In laying it aside, in these latter faith and of the Holy Ghost, and six others, days, they have departed from the land-marks whom they sat before the apostles, and when of their own profession; and have singled out they had prayed, they laid their hands on and put asunder what the Scriptures have them. Acts 6: 1-6. Here we have an in- joined together. disputable instance of the ceremony of the laying on of hands and prayer-and for what purpose? To confer the gift of the Holy History of the Christian Religion and Church, dur-Ghost? That would have been superfluous they were already full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom. It was, most assuredly, simply a setting apart to a particular calling, by a cere-* Origine's Ecclesiastica, vol. 1, pp. 9, 10.

ing the first three Centuries, pp. 201, 202.

Com. Acts 6: 6.
Christian Antiquities.
Conc. Cath. ap. Cypr. n. 5, p. 231.
Cyprian Ep. ad Stephan, p. 196.
Coptat lib. 4, p. 81.

A is Constanting vote Mader ?

fession of Faith of 1742 declares: "We be-Cramped for space, it must suffice to ad- lieve that laying on of hands, with prayer,

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 6, 1853.

* Apud Frey's Essay on Christian Baptism.

* Aids to Reflection, pp. 318-22. duck as the same good of the first of the fact of and first of a tent of the control of the first of the firs

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 17, 1853.

SUNDAY SANCTIFICATION.

A reformatory movement is on foot in our wicked city with regard to the Sabbath (?.) appear to his disciples on the first day of the The growing profanation of what is commonly, though without any Scriptural authority, called the Lord's Day, renders our clergy uneasy, and they have resolved upon a special effort to counteract it. A series of discourses upon the subject is to be delivered on successive Sunday evenings. The following is the arrangement, as given in one of our daily papers.

1. Origin and History of the Sabbath. Rev. A. D. Smith, D. D. Sabbath, March 13, $7\frac{1}{2}$ P. M.; in the Jane-st., Associate ples on the first day of the week, it was for Reformed Presbyterian Church, near Eighth- the purpose of designating the day as a Sab-

2. Jewish and Christian Sabbath. Rev. G. Potts, D. D. March 20, 71 P. M.; in the Church on University-place.

3. Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath. P. M.; in Dr. Burchard's Church, Thir-

4. Spiritual Advantages of the Sabbath Rev. Thos. De Witt, D. D. April 3, 71 P. M.; in the Reformed Dutch Church, Q. So Constantine intended, it is true; Bleecker-st. 5. Sabbath Desecration and its Consequen-

ces. Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. D. April 10, 71 P. M.; in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square. 6. The Purpose of the Sabbath. Rev. G.

7. Mode of Sabbath Sanctification. Rev Joel Parker, D. D. April 24, 71 P. M. in Dr. Burchard's Church, Thirteenth-st.

May 1, 71 P. M.; in the Church mind. corner of Fifth-av. and Nineteenth-st.

of the Reformed Dutch Church, and one commemorated before it is completed? Congregationalist:—no Baptist, no Methodist, for nothing short of Puritanic stringency will winds, and God's Word, in its naked simpliavail with the lawless and disobedient. The city, enforced upon the people? milk-and-water doctrine of those who predicate Sabbath observance upon nothing but Apostolic example, or perhaps not even that -nothing higher than the general usage of the Church-has not hitherto effected any good results.

We wish we could get the ears of the leaders in this movement, long enough to suggest a few thoughts. We have no idea, however, that they will pay the smallest attention to what we say; and we would not trouble ourselves to say any thing, only that we remember, it is sometimes a duty to speak whether men will hear, or whether they will forbear to hear.

The first discourse will have been deliverauthor should prove to be master of his subant proof, that the Sabbath was instituted in Paradise—that it was incorporated with the Decalogue, and given to the Israelites—that it was observed by God's people down to the coming of Christ-that it was observed by Christ himself, and so commended to his followers—that it was observed by the early churches—that it was observed even after-Constantine's time-and that its observance was practiced by here and there a scattering band of Christians down to the time of the Puritans. But we are very suspicious, that his hearers will not learn from him, that this Sabbath, from first to last, was the seventh day of the week.

that when he comes to talk about the "Jew ish and Christian Sabbath," he will do well to reflect whether Christ ever made such a distinction—whether the New Testament whether it is not a distinction of mere human contrivance, and made for the purpose of sustaining a foregone conclusion. Sabbath and Christian Sabbath as we suppose, one Sabbath for the promotion. of Judaism, another for the promotion of Christianity. We would also suggest the outlines of a brief Catechism, which he may use at his convenience

Quest. Which is the Sabbath for the promotion of Judaism?

Ans. The seventh day of the week, commonly called Saturday,

Q. Which is the Sabbath for the promotion of Christianity? A. The first day of the week, commonly

called Sunday. Q. How does the observance of the sev enth day of the week serve to promote Juda-

creation; that the world and the things there-

Q. But is not this a fundamental point of Nor has the promise failed, but it is fulfilling Christianity also? Is it not a part of the every day. It has been verified in the experi-faith, that the worlds were framed by the world ence of Christians and Christian ministers in Canada, and we may expect the enterprise of God? Heb. 11:3. projected by our Missionary Board, carried

A. Well, there may be something in that, but then it would seem very anti-evangelical duous as the task may be, that strong-hold of to observe an institution which commemorates the devil must be assailed every where. The fore it was fully ripe, was superior. the fact; it seems too much like doing as the torch of truth must be carried into the deep Jews did; and Constantine said, "Let us have nothing in common with that odious A children on their 11, up a Dallier

Q. Is Constantine your Master?

Judaism!

bath of the Jews.

Q. How do you know that the first day of the week is Christ's Sabbath? Did He ever the prime of life go forth to the battle, must observe it?

week, after his resurrection? And did he not say to them, " Peace be unto you?"

Did Christ observe the day as a Sabbath? Did he rest from labor on that day? Did he command his disciples to do so? If so, furnish the proof.

A. If you must have chapter and verse for the thing, it must be owned that the proof is somewhat deficient. But is it not reasonable to suppose that, if Christ met with his disci-

Q. You confess, then, that there is no proof of the fact at all. Christ neither observed the day himself, nor commanded his disciples to Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D. March 27, 7\frac{1}{2} \do so. Why, then, do you call it the Christian Sabbath?

A. Because it is intended to be the means of promoting Christianity.

but in what respect is it better for this purpose than the seventh day of the week?

A. Much every way; chiefly because it commemorates the new creation, rather than the old. For though it is well to acknowl-W. Bethune, D. D. April 17, 72 P. M.; edge Jehovah as the Creator and Former of in the Church corner of Fifth-av. and Twenty- all things, yet the continued recurrence to it in a weekly commemoration is very unnecessary. It is much better for a Christian to commemorate the new creation, in compari-8. Practical Duties of Christians in refer-son with which God says, the old creation ence to the Sabbath. Rev. John Krebs, D. "shall not be remembered, nor come into

Q. Has the new creation yet come into Here are four Presbyterian ministers, three being? Is it yet finished? How can it be

The answer to the last question we shall no Episcopalian, none of any sort, indeed, leave for the Rev. Doctor to furnish, if he except such as are thoroughly Puritanic in thinks best. But, seriously, is it not time their theological views. All right, however, that such botched theology be given to the when the plant is above the ground, it derives

> Upon the other points proposed for discus suggestions to offer at present. We intend to hear them all, if opportunity serve.

MISSION TO CATHOLICS.

There is no more doubt of such an enter-

prise being successful, than a mission to the heathen. Though both hold with a tenacious grasp to the dogmas and superstitions in which they have been trained, yet the gospel is the power of God, which can and will break down all that exists in the human mind opposed, before our paper goes to press. If the when presented in the fullness and freeness and richness of its grace, from a warm Christ ject, he will have afforded his hearers abund- ian heart, in the exercise of faith and depend- up through the different parts of the vegetathem all down. And the prejudices of those who have been trained up in papal doctrines, and have always been under the instruction We would suggest to the Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Romish priesthood, are very strong and deep-rooted. The religion (if it is worth the name) of the Church of Rome is just suited the grain of the wood. Bread fruit, palms to human nature; for, being destitute of all corn, and grasses, are examples of endogens, spirituality, and opening up a certain way to which receive their additions on the inside any where recognizes such a distinction—final happiness, without any penitence of heart, holds to it as the great good. The reason why so many of the Irish Catholics have gone because it is so much like their own, and the more so of late, through the influence of the Oxford Tractarians. They have gone over great waste attends this method. The starch from one system of baptismal regeneration and religious formality to another, and if the truth could but be fairly fathomed, by worldly inducements held out to them greater than they at present enjoy. In fact, it is a conversion from Romanism to a nominal Protestant faith and practice, without any religion or spiritual Christianity about it. But that bless-A. By reminding the people of the work of will—which can tear away the strongest prejudices from the soul, and set the captive to error, superstition, and folly, free-can make in did not spring into existence by chance, as a poor ignorant and deluded Catholic a Christthe Atheist teaches, but were the workman-lian. The means which God has appointed, ship of an all-wise Being, who designed every and has commanded his servants to employ, thing for the best and wisest purposes. This are the same for all people and all lands, and point of theology lies at the foundation of shall not return unto me void, but shall acthe promise of success is sure. "My word complish that which I please, saith the Lord."

out faithfully, equally as full of promise. Ar-

and dense darkness of Popery, by those who

have the light within them. Armed with love

may be seen in every direction, this country not excepted. The noble-hearted men who are willing to buckle on the armor, and in spiritual conflict in Canada, the prayers and sympathies of his brethren must gather round bush, is the sincere desire of the writer of this communication.

SALEM, March 6, 1853.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES-NO. 5. BY PROF. GURDON EVANS.

Growth and Structure of the Plant.

The plant is propagated, with one or two gation of the potato. A controversy exists the lungs in animals. among agriculturists, whether large potatos, when planted, yield a greater crop than small ones. It is difficult to settle this question, since we have many and various results from well-tried experiments, which tend to favor both views. A farmer in Pennsylvania, lately, raised eighty bushels from one of small po-

The germ of the new plant is formed before the seed sprouts, as may be seen in the bean. The germ is first developed by the influence of warmth and moisture. Hence seed should not be sown till the earth is in proper condition to act immediately upon it, causing it to put forth in a few days roots and plume. In its first stages, the germ is supported by the nutritive elements of the seed but soon little fibres are sent out, which, with the small mouths attached to their extremities, imbibe nutrition from the earth; and also subsistence from the atmosphere. Thus purpose a company of fifty, supported by Carbonic Acid, the chief food of the plant, is funds from England, divided themselves into supplied to the growing vegetable through smaller sections of ten, and held meetings, sion in this series of discourses, we have no the earth and air. The plume or sprout, which is soon sent out, is at first shorter than the root, and before reaching the surface of the ground is colorless. Sugar is probably ligious freedom in thought, speech and action, the first organic portion of the plant formed. It soon is converted into gum, starch, and woody fibre, and sustains the plant growing in an upright position.

The plant is composed of the root, stem bark, leaf, blossom, and fruit, which we purpose to describe separately.

The primary object of the root, is to at tach the plant to the earth; the second en ed to God and truth. The gospel is a suitable ables it to become the receptacle of its miner remedy for human guilt and misery, and al food. The inner formation of the root while it is more porous, very much resembles the wood of the stem. How the sap is forced ence on the Divine Spirit, it cannot fail of ble, remains an unsolved problem. Some glorious results. To assail Romanism before have attributed it to capillary attraction, but ing:an auditory of its adherents, or an individual, this cannot be the cause. Other interesting would mostly fail; but to preach to such as experiments have been tried. Take a glass sinners, and present the grand doctrine of a tube, and cover one end with a membrane, crucified Saviour as an atonement for sin-as | pour sweetened water in the tube, and then a remedial system for polluted and degraded immerse the tube in pure water; the pure human nature, and as a foundation for the water will pass into the tube through the memhope of lost man—is sure of commanding at- brane faster than the sweetened water will tention. Strong as the prejudices of the mind pass into the pure. Some have supposed that may be, we may expect God to employ the the circulation in the plant is carried on in instrumentality of his own appointing to break the same manner; the sap being heavier than water pours into them.

The stems of plants are of two kinds-exogens and endogens. The characteristic difference between them lies in the structure of They have no separate bark, no annular laya humble dependence on the merits of Christ ers, as the oak or maple has, and the veins of twenty other persons of all ages and condipraved mind readily coincides with it, and a sprout of the endogen plant is frequently formed of nearly all water, but it soon passes into sugar, and afterwards through the other over to the Established Protestant Church, is processes as before described. The rule with kept in confinement until June 4th, 1852. some farmers is to allow their grasses or grains to stand until the seed is ripened. of the vegetable is thus permitted to pass wer. into woody fibre, and this, in the stomach of the animal, is indigestible, and hence has no Francesco and Rosa both acknowledged more nutritive properties than saw-dust. In themselves Protestants, or "Christians, accordwheat, for instance, the amount of flour is lessened, besides materially injuring the straw an experiment made by Mr. Hannam, York- Church. In answer to the question-Who ed light which emanates from the Holy Spirit shire, Eng., illustrative of the injury arising to advised you to leave the Catholic faith that mighty power which can break the wheat by late cropping; also, of the proper Francesco replied, "Nobody: it has been a at five different times, as follows:-

No. 1 was cut a month before fully ripe. three weeks " two weeks " 4 " two days when fully ripe.

Of these lots, 100 pounds of grain of eac

75 pounds, 7 pounds, 17 pounds. 16 " 13 77 14

of small elliptical-shaped cells. Through darkness must be assailed by the servants of supposed first to be globules of starch.

A. No; Christ is our Master, and we glory for the friends of truth to prepare themselves despensible to the growth of the plant; for a ed against the accused, and the presiding Judge in observing his Sabbath, rather than the Sab. for the expected struggle, indications of which tree stripped of its bark in the Spring will continue to thrive, and a new bark be formed around the new layer, which in the exogen is have the prayers and cooperation of their the bark becomes necessarily a protection. It are condemned to forty-four at the ergastolo, A. Observe it! Certainly. Did he not brethren; and if our brother Jones goes to this is formed of concentric layers, as the wood of the exogen stem, but much thinner and more him in the onset, and follow him through the porous. In the spring, the bark is loosened whole campaign. May he thus go, and with by the formation of this new layer. In the Q. That is not an answer to the question. the especial presence of him who dwelt in the circulation of sap, the fluid passes up in the body of the vegetable, and down between the bark and wood, and there deposits the matter necessary to the growth of the tree; and hence in exogens, as the term indicates, the tree increases on the outside. The upward circulation is obstructed by old age, and consequently decay commences at the center.

> The leaf is composed of cells, and two sets exceptions, from the matured seed. The po- of veins, one communicating with the inside, tato, one of these exceptions, is best pro- the other with the outside of the tree. duced by the tubercles formed under the Through the former the sap is carried to the ground. Its seed is formed in the small balls leaf of the plant, where, becoming impregattached to the vines. A farmer of New York nated with the carbon which the leaf has sep-State raised over one hundred varieties from arated from oxygen in Carbonic Acid, it is the seed of a single vine. The production of carried back through the latter veins to the the seed is usually small, and hence, with its outside of the tree, and deposited in the new many varieties, becomes unfit for the propalayer. This process is similar to the action of

THE PERSECUTED MADIAI.

The persecution of the Madiai has already caused more discussion of the principle of re ligious liberty, and the opposing practice of the Romish Church, than any other event within the last fifty years. It is not impossible-nay, it is quite likely-that most important changes may result from it. The Earl of Roden, President of the Deputation to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, recently delivered speech in Dublin upon the subject, in which he described the actual state of religious freedom on the Continent, and showed the need of reform in the laws. He alledges that the Madiai are persecuted for reading and circulating the Bible. The apologists of the Tuscan Government, however, alledge that it is for "proselyting" native Tuscans, for which without license, contrary to law. In a speech on the subject in the British Parliament, Lord John Russell said that laws restrictive of rewere unjust and intolerant everywhere—that when he introduced the "Anti-ecclesiastical Titles Act," it was in opposition to the Pope's assumption of a temporal authority—and that, in no part of the British dominions was there any restriction on the holding or propagating any religious opinions, and trying to bring as many as possible over to them. Several other Members of Parliament gave expression to the same sentiments; while a few were found to justify the course of the Grand Dake.

A Turin paper has published a full account of the trial and imprisonment of Francesco and Rosa Madiai, from a translation of which one of our exchanges condenses the follow-

"Francesco Madiai was born in the country near Florence. Going to the city early for employment, he learned French and English, and became a courier to foreign families traveling to foreign lands. Thus he visited England, and even the United States. Rosa Madiai was born in Rome; thence removed to London, where she resided some 17 years, ed with the Congregational and as many with in the service of foreign and other families. the Baptist Church, while a still larger num-Oh her return to Florence she met Francesco | ber has joined the Methodist class upon pro-Madiai, with whom she was previously some- bation. So powerful a work of grace was water, passes out of the roots slower than the what acquainted, and they were married never enjoyed in the town." by a Protestant clergyman, and partook of the sacrament in the Swiss Protestant Church in Florence. Uniting their little savings, they furnished a house and let it to foreign families, particularly English. Rosa remained at Florence, busying herself with her domestic duties, while Francesco continued his journeys

heretics, and thrown into prison like traitors—a Judas, one of the little band of brethren, having betraved them to the police. The Madiai were thrown into separate cells, and there closed doors, admitting only a few Englishmen by the interposition of Sir Henry Bul-

In answer to the questions of the judges, ing to the Gospel;" declared that they had been induced to forsake Romanism by readfor fodder. The following is an account of the errors and contradictions of the Papal eracy. to which some Catholics were admitted. at then asked, "Have you ever had any religious way of improvement. controversy except the time you spoke against the church?" Francesco: "Yes, sir, only when I was provoked I spoke of the dogmas of the church as contrary to the Bible, but have never used, during this conversation, any disrespectful language."

the Lord of Hosts. The time has fully come The bark formed of woody fibre, is not in- ing, the Court, after long consultation, decid- thoroughly supplied with Croton water.

read with a trembling voice:-"Francisco Madiai, the Court has decided that you should be condemned to fifty-six months in the galleys and hard labor in the vearly added to the tree. To this new layer prisons of Volterra; and you, Rosa Madiai,

(the female galleys) at Lucca, also with hard labor. Besides this, you both are answerable for all the expenses of the trial, and subject to three years surveillance by the police, after the completion of your punishment."

The sentence was immediately executed on the poor Christians. The Novella says:-

"A special order of the Tuscan government prescribed that the Madiais should be entirely deprived of all religious service and books of their faith, nor should any Protest ant clergyman be allowed to visit them-a rule which is not even applied in the same country to the worst criminals. They were soon separated from all the prisoners, and kept in a private and solitary cell-the husband on the hills of Volterra, and the wife at Lucca, a distance of fifty miles. When they are allowed to walk about, it is in a yard, surrounded by walls, from which you see nothing but the sky."

MISSIONARY LABOR IN ILLINOIS. SOUTHAMPTON, Ill., Feb. 28, 1853.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder

I returned home last evening from one of my stations, where I have been holding a series of evening meetings for two weeks, at which the congregations were quite large in be the result in the end, I know not; but appearances at the time I left were very favora ble. Some who seldom went to a place of worship became interested in attending. One man in particular, who confessed that he had exerted a strong influence against religion, professed that he would reform, and turn his influence in favor of it. Some professors, who had been lukewarm, were much revived; some backsliders reclaimed; and though I had no evidence of any real conversions, yet I do know that there were quite a number anxious, who wept over their sins and desired prayers the claims of the Sabbath. S. Coon.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Our exchanges bring intelligence of interesting revivals in va rious parts of the country. At Carmel, N Y., twenty persons were recently baptized at Hamilton, N. Y., thirty-two; at Orland, Ind., about one hundred.

Rev. A. Tucker, in giving an account of

evival at Lafayette, Ind., says:-"During the time Bro. Knapp was with us seventy-three were baptized, several received as candidates for the ordinance of baptism, and a few backsliders were reclaimed. Since then, we have baptized fifty-nine, and the work is still going on with but little abatement of interest. The whole city has been moved -every denomination has shared in the glorious work—and up to the present time, probably not less than five hundred in the different churches have been converted, some of whom were atheists, infidels, universalists,

Speaking of the revival in Newport, N. H. he Congregational Journal says:-

"We are informed that about 300 individu als entertain the hope that they have begun the Christian life since the commencement of the religious interest. About sixty have unit-

THE WALDENSES.—The Rev. J. P. Thomp son, of New York, now in Europe, has lately visited the Waldenses, and gives, in one of his letters to the Independent, an interesting account of their condition. He says :-

The Waldenses now number some 23,000 On the night of Nov. 15th, 1851, these pious | souls, who are comprehended in 16 parishes. and inoffensive citizens, together with nearly In their church organization, they do not fully carry out our American principle—which is alone for salvation, and a holy life, the de- the leaves are long and parallel. The top of tions, were arrested by the gendarmes, as also the principle of the New Testament—of supported by the State. A number are also making an evangelical experience the condition of Christian fellowship. Trained as they have been, and with the idea of State churchism which is inherent in the European mind, it is difficult to bring them to the adoption of when they were brought to trial, not before a that principle, though their ministers and jury, but a bench of judges, who sat with teachers, so far as I have conversed with them, are satisfied of its soundness and importance. So long as they were under the harrow, there was little danger of formalism; and their his toric spirit and life, as well as the truly evangelical spirit now rife among them, may long preserve their spirituality: but the danger is that as they increase in numbers and in prosperity, their indiscriminate union of parish ing the Scriptures, from which they learned and church will lead to formalism and degen-

Model Houses.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that a gentleman of this city is in founding the Mariners' Industrial Society, matter between God and my own soul." He building a Model House, so called, on Thirty- on Staten Island, and was a large contributor hardest heart, and subdue the most stubborn time for cutting. He cut samples of wheat admitted that he had held meetings for prayer seventh-street, designed to furnish wholesome to the New York Home for the Friendless and religious conversation in his own house, tenements for working men at a cheap rate, their own request, desiring to become ac- embracing all the advantages of the English quainted with the eternal truth. The judge plan, with abundance of Yankee inventions by

"The building is forty feet by thirty-seven in area, four stories (exclusive of the basement) ed the citizens of Dubuque will erect a in height, and is calculated for the accommo- building and guarantee a certain number of dation of thirty-nine families, each set of family apartments consisting of a parlor twelse and a Committee appointed to solicit donafeet by fourteen, with an alcove four feet by tions. With this closed Francesco's examination. eight, a bedroom eight feet by ten, a kitchen Rosa was then questioned as to her change of eight feet by eight, with a pantry and coal bin 4, 77 " 7 " 14 "
5, 72 " 11 " 15 "

It will be seen, that No. 3, cut two weeks before it was fully ripe, was superior.

Noody fibre is not composed of tubes, but two weeks besides and but the description of the services made in the services made in the substantially as religion, &c., and answered substantially as religion. According to Lyon's N. H. Register, the religion and the substantially as religion. According to Lyon who had kindly volunteered his services, made out profit. The roof is tinned, and provided 23; Episcopalians, 9; Universalists, 22; an able and affecting plea for the accused, with fittings for drying clothes, and with Unitarians, 12; total 464. Estimating the and faith and Christian zeal, that citadel of these the sap circulates. These fibres are The next day the prosecuting attorney sum- screens to protect in summer against the heat present population of the State at 320,000, an med up the charges; and on the day follow- of the sun. Every part of the building is equal division would give about 700 people

THE NEW YORK ALDERMEN SENTENCED. Several month ago, when the Broadway Railroad project was under discussion, and it was probable that the immensely valuable privilege of building it would be granted by the Common Council to their favorites for a trifle, the Superior Court interposed with an injuction forbidding the grant. This injunction was disregarded by the Aldermen, and a resolution was even passed by them impugning the motives of the Court. For this they were attached on a charge of contempt. The judgment in the case was pronounced last Sabbath, in the Superior Court, twelve of the accused Aldermen and eleven Assistants being present. It was that Alderman Sturtevant (who presented the offensive resolution) 'shall be imprisoned in the City Prison 15 days, pay for the benefit of the City Treasury the sum of \$250, and to the relators for counsel fee and costs \$102 20. In relation to the other Aldermen, except Ald, Smith, who offered an excuse, and Ald. Doherty, who did not vote on the resolutions of Ald. S., the udgment is, that they pay a fine of \$250 each for the benefit of the City Treasury, in addition to \$101 50 for costs and expenses of relators." An appeal was taken in each case to the Court of Appeals, with the exception of Ald. Smith. Security was entered into by the respective parties to abide the appeal, and in the mean time proceedings in the judgnent have been stayed.

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE CONVENTION -A State Temperance Convention was held at Boston last week, when addresses were dea the beginning, and gradually increased in livered by Mr. Hawley of Hartford, Ct., Rev. numbers and interest till yesterday (Sunday,) Mr. Woolcut of Belchertown, and Rev. H. when, preaching for the sixteenth time, I be- W. Beecher of Brooklyn. Resolves were came so hoarse from a violent cold, that I had adopted denying that the Maine Law moveto desist, and leave the ground. What may ment is of a fanatical character; asserting that the friends of the Law have not the slightest fear that it is unconstitutional; that the decision of Judge Curtis is rather encouraging than otherwise; that the proposal for the repeal of the Law cannot be tolerated; that the friends of the Law in the Legislature, should not allow my amendments to pass impairing its efficiency; that the law, if faithfully executed, will shut up every grog-shop, guard the young and weak from temptation, suppress the chief source of crime and pauperism; that the benefits already arising from this Law are unquestionable; that the consumption of liquor is already diminished, while no legitimate interests have been injured; that the chief hinderances to the Law are, want of proper care for their conversion. One very intelligent fa- in framing indictments, the mingling of the nily appeared to be candidly inquiring into Law with party politics, and virtual nullifica tion in Boston.

> Washington Matters.—The Senate was in session every day last week, but we do not see much in its proceedings to report. With the exception of confirming the President's Cabinet appointments (which will be found below) and a few other appointments, the time was mostly occupied in a discussion about the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty and the Monroe doctrine." One day, however, was spent in overhauling the contract of the Secretary of the Navy with Howland and Aspinwall to furnish coal for the Japan Expedition. Mr. Cooper alledged that that firm are to make the enormous commission of \$160,000 out of this ob. He offered a resolution calling for the contract and for the facts in the case, which

> THE NEW CABINET, as nominated by President Pierce, and approved by the Senate, stands as follows:

Sec. of State. WM. L. MARCY. Sec. of the Treasury, JAMES GUTHRIE. Sec. of the Interior. Rob't. McClelland Sec. of War. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Sec. of the Navy, JAMES C. DOBBIN. Postmaster General. JAMES CAMPBELL. Attorney General, CALEB CUSHING.

DEAF AND DUMB IN NEW JERSEY.—There was an interesting exhibition at Trenton, before the Legislature, recently, of Deaf and Dumb residents of New Jersey, who are beneficiaries in the New York Deaf and Dumb Institution. They were under the care of Mr. J. Van Nostrand, a teacher in the Instituion. There are in the State of New Jersey 192 deaf mutes, of which 111 are white males, and 81 females. Of these there are 22 males and 9 females under 10 years old: 44 males and 33 females between 10 and 30; 44 males and 37 females between 30 and 70. There are 15 of them in the New York Institution, 7 being males and 8 females, 13 of whom are supported in the Pennsylvania Institution. Gov. Fort stated in his message that the appropriation for this purpose was not exhausted, and reccommended that more pupils should be educated.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.-Mr. John B. Graham, of Brooklyn, a gentleman intimately associated with the philanthropic institutions of that city, was found dead in his bed on the morning of March 11. In conjunction with his brother, the late Augustus Graham, the deceased projected and contributed toward the erection of the Brooklyn Institute, the Home for Aged and Indigent Females, and the Brooklyn City Hospital, all of which he endowed with the means to put them into successful operation. Mr. Graham also aided

LIBERAL ENDOWMENT.—Miss Catharine E. Beecher has offered to endow the Professorship of a Female Seminary in Dubuque with the sum of \$20,000, and also to furnish books and apparatus to the amount of \$1,000, providscholars. The proposition has been accepted,

According to Lyon's N. H. Register, the to every minister.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Asylum shows that the \$50,000 required by and roots." the act of incorporation has been contributed, and the Board of Supervisors have appropriated a like sum, making \$100,000, to be expended for a permanent location and buildings. The collection of \$50,000 entitles the Asylum to receive from the City, or from the Commissioners of Emigration, a yearly sum of \$40 for each and every pupil kept and instructed by it; thus endowing an institution which it is believed will be a great blessing to been rejected, and the Austrian embassy is the increased value of the ware is thus saved. the neglected children of our City.

seers of Harvard University, a proposition which covers a great deal of ground. It is and England sustain Tuckey. The conduct that a portion of the School Fund of the State of the French Ambassador at Constantinople be recommended to be set apart to provide indicates especially that Louis Napoleon would scholarships at the Colleges for meritorious like to see the war going on. England strives youth from the Common Schools, so as to for peace, but must stand by the Sultan a widen the field of academic instruction. to re- any event. lieve the Common Schools from a tendency to over action, and to set before the pupils a lofty the grant to Maynooth Roman Catholic Co

During the year 1852, there died in South united labors exceeded a century!

The chaplain of the Indiana State-Prison at Jeffersonville, after the sermon on Sunday, snends the whole afternoon in visiting the cells, and holding religious conversation with each prisoner; tracts, too, are put into the hands of the prisoners, and valuable books are regularly given out to them, every Sanday, from the prison library, which has been increased the past year by some 150 volumes.

following numbers to the different Evangeligregational churches, 286; 13 Baptist church- the political prisoners is feared. es, 383; 9 Methodist churches, 361; 11 Episcopal churches, 193; total added by profes-

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There are two infidel clubs in Cincinnati. sons, and the other is the Society of English can Board of Commissioners, was taken up men of Boston, friends of the late Danie members. The German Atheistic sheet cir- 11. Mr. May opened the case for the Unit- of beam, 33 feet; depen of hold, 11 feet; and, culates some three thousand five hundred cop- ed States with a succinct history of the mat- about 900 tuns measurement.

Rev. Dr. Murray, alias Kirwan, describes Achilli as a short man, firmly built, with jet black hair, and a black and restless eye. His that early in the year 1844, he was largely enage may be an advance on forty years; his gaged in mining operations in the State of manners are pleasant; and in "conversation borers; had upward of \$300,000 invested in

here to seek their fortunes, not only drag out soldiery; that said mines were worth half ble vagabonds.

Dr. Sharp, of Boston, is in a very feeble state of health. He is suffering under generrelaxation.

The graduates of Brown University are alumni next commencement in September, 1853, and hold a distinct celebration by themselves during the commencement exercises.

Pusevism! What is it? The best definiis open and decided Romanism.

Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe, with her husband the 4th of March for Glasgow.

tist church at Adams Center, Jefferson Co. Judson's Memoir is to appear in May next

-so says the Register.

An Extraordinary Storm

writing from Bass Harbor, Mount Desert, de- the marshy ground which the birds frequent-

respondent adds: sometimes appeared like balls of fire, coming lying down in the boat they could pass. It so in through the windows and doors and down happened that the water was higher than the chimneys, while the houses trembled and they thought, and was rising every moment, shook to their foundations.

house, retreated into the entry. Another each other's arms. flash succeeded, and in the room from which they had retired, resembled a volume of fire, whirling round and producing a crackling noise. A similar appearance of fire was seen and crackling noise was heard in a large number of the houses. Some who heard the noise

say that it sounded like breaking glass. Capt. Maurice Rico had his light extinguished, and his wife was injured. He got his wife on a bed, and found a match—at that instant another flash came and ignited the J. L. Martin received so severe a shock that he could not speak for a long time.

A great many persons were slightly injured. Some were struck in the feet, some in the eye; while others were electrized, some powerfully and others lightly. But what was very singular, not a person was killed, or seriously injured, nor a building damaged; but a cluster of trees within a few rods of two dwelling houses, was not thus fortunate. The electric fluid came down among them, taking them out by the roots, with stones and earth, and throwing all in every direction. Some were left hanging by their roots from the tops of the adjacent trees roots up, tops down

The lightning, after entering the earth to the depth of several feet, and for a spice some continue their wire down to Plaquemine, thus 8 or 10 feet in diameter; diverged into four connecting the Capital with the great Southtinued to march unobstructed by the solid with the far Southwest, is one of the most himself and wife when his horse ran away and frozen ground, or any other substance, to the important, and will be smong the most profit- became entangled in the wire which had distance of \$70 feet; lifting, overturning, and able in the United States.

throwing out junks of frozen earth, some of which were 10 or 11 feet long by four feet The Report of the New York Juvenile wide; and hurling at a distance, rocks, stones

European News.

The steamer Africa, with European date o Feb. 27th, arrived at New York March 13th The advices by the Africa are not favorable for Cotton and Breadstuffs.

The Africa brings interesting news from closed, and war is expected. Russia is at There is pending before the Board of Over. hand, and Prince Menchikoff is appointed to

> The British Parliament had been discussing lege, and the Jewish Disabilities Bill.

Vienna letters are full of the recent attempt | Longworth. Africa, says the Independent, two venerable on the life of the Emperor. The assassin's missionaries, Rev. William Anderson, of Pa- name is now spelled Janos Libeny, a journeycultsdorp, and Rev. Mr. Read, of Kat River, man tailor, from Stuhlweissenburg in Hunboth of whom left England in the year 1800, gary. His age is about 23. He maintains and after all the varied experiences incident with vehemence that he had no accomplices, to a missionary life, deceased within a few and that his intention was not to kill the Emmonths of each other. The period of their peror, but to give him "a mark." He further maintains that he had had the intention ever since 1850, and watched for three weeks past for an opportunity to find his victim unattended. The Emperors's wound was slight, and is going on favorably. When led to prison, Libeny cried, "Vive Kossuth!"

German papers state that a rising was an ticipated at Pesth, and fears were entertained of an outbreak throughout Hungary. The Police of Pesth had arrested 20 travelers at the Hotel d'Angleterre. The garrison of the A gentleman, who has with much labor city is kept constantly under arms and ready collected the facts, states that there were ad- to act at a moment's notice. Sentinels are ded, by profession, during the last year, the posted at all the gates leading to the fortress of Buda, from which, and other circumstances, cal Churches in Boston; 14 Orthodox Con- it would appear that a coup de main to liberate

The Immense Gardiner Fraud.

The case of the United States versus Geo. ter, and a statement of what the prosecution expected to prove. Dr. Gardiner, in a memorial to the Board of Commissioners, stated San Luis Potosi, Mexico: employed 500 lamen, buildings, steam engines, horses, mules, The New York Times advises young men and men of science; that in 1849 he was comto keep away from this city. It says that nine- | pelled to abandon the establishment, his proteen-twentieths of the young men who come | perty having been despoiled by the Mexican an existence of poverty, but become misera- million, and would have yielded him \$50,000 per annum. The accused filed with this memorial depositions purporting to be from persons residing in Mexico, going to show that al prostration by his constant and vigorous la- he owned said mine. The issue was on the bors for so many years. He will preach no truth or falsity of these assertions. The Unitmore for the present, but will seek rest and ed States affirmed, and expected to prove. that every statement in the memorial, and every paper presented by him, were false-from beginning to end pure fiction and invention. taking measures to bring together all the Gardiner received from the United States as the fruits of the fraud, \$428,750. The mine was so vaguely located that it could not be found by the Commissioners, although they offered \$500 reward for it; that persons whose tion we have seen, is that given by Bishop names were furnished as evidence of title M'Ilvaine: "Puseyism is Romanism re- could not be found in Mexico; that every one strained." So soon as relieved of restraint, it of the depositions were made in Washington -the title was manufactured here; that Dr. Gardiner was a poor dentist, and never could and family, sailed in the steamer Glasgow on have worked such a mine as he described that he was practicing dentistry and peddling small wares on the Pacific coast, thousands o Rev. J. J. Teeple, late of Morrisville, N. miles distant, instead; that the mine, the title Y., has taken the pastoral charge of the Bap- the seals and signatures of public officers in Mexico, were all forged.

village of Brandes, in France, lately perished should be a penalty for neglect of keeping in a very singular manner. They went out files as required. A correspondent of the Gardiner Fountain, to shoot wild ducks, and in order to arrive at scribes the storm of the 13th ult., as it ap- ed, they determined to proceed down the peared there, to have been awful and sub- canal in a boat, and then, crossing over to the lime. A thunder-cloud passed over the place, other side, to walk the rest of the way. The which, for terrific appearance, exceeded any- waters being unusually high in consequence thing ever witnessed there. The same cor- of the rains, the young men found that they could scarcely pass under the arch in their "The lightning was of a nurple color, and boat. They thought, it is supposed, that by so that when the boat had got under the arch Mrs. E. Holden was near a window, wind- it stuck fast, thus inclosing the young men ing up a clock; a ball of fire came through completely, without their having any means of the window and struck her hand, which be- extricating themselves. They were found numbed her arm. She then, with all in the two days after dead in the boat and clasped in

BANK FAILURES .- The failure of two shinplaster banks was announced March 11-the the County of Glengarry, Canada, among a Woodbury Bank, and the Eastern Bank of total population of only seventeen thousand. West Killingly, both purporting to be situated in Connecticut, but really owned and operated by a New York broker. This person has various business connections in the Western States, where the bills were sent for circulation, but they were redeemed in Wall-st., at match and threw him several feet backward. a discount. The joint circulation of the two amounted to about \$380,000, and the assets breed, to be delivered in May, at 25 cents per from Chicago can reach New York by rail- John Bounds, Plainfield, N. J. Calvin Waldo Edinboro, Pa. alluded to were among the last batch of special charters granted by Connecticut, and the public have no security for the redemption of the notes. The Bank of North America another Connecticut concern, was also in difficulties, but being really sound, although temporarily embarrassed, has been assisted by its friends and will go through. [Tribune.

The Baton Rouge (La.) Comet of the 25th says: The New Orleans Red River and Texas Telegraph Company are making arrangements to put down a submarine wire across the Mississippi River at this point, and different directions. One course which it western and Northern portion of Louisiana took led through the open land, making a and Texas. This telegraph system, connect- recovered \$1000 damages of the N.O. & O. chasm to the depth of several feet, and con- ing as it will the Mississippi and the East Telegraph Company, for injuries received by

SUMMARY.

Some two hundred girls, all Americans, are employed in ornamenting and finishing porcelain ware in New Haven. All of them except four are employed in the process of burnishing the gold after it comes from the perienced male artists. The gilding of China ware is done in New York to a considerable good opinion and confidence of the people of extent. Importers find it cheaper to buy the that place. white ware in France and England and have Constantinople. The Austrian demands have it ornamented in this country. The duty on

> In the great case of Sturges & Anderson vs Longworth, on bill of review from Hamilton county, the Ohio Supreme Court has pronounced an opinion in favor of the plaintiff. This case involves the title to some 40 acres of land in Cincinnati, which was bought by Nicholas Longworth many years ago on sale by administrators. From some defect in the proceedngs, the sale is now set aside, and the heirs of the deceased have the benefit of the enormous rise in value. It is equivalent to a judg-

The United States Senate Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the memorial of Levi L. Hill, in reference to his alledged discovery in Hillochrome, or sun-painting, as denominated by Mr. Hill, made a report prior the records of the Senate.

Alexander Mayne was tried at the Oyer and Terminer at Canton, St. Lawrence County, for the murder of Samuel Snawdy, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. Mayne was 19 years of age and Snawdv 21. The latter attacked the former on the highway, and striking him several times with his fist, was stabbed in return, and died in a few minutes. They had previously been on ill terms. Mayne was sentenced to sever years' confinement in the Clinton Prison.

The Maine Steam Navigation Company have nearly completed a new steamer, which they have named the Daniel Webster. It is stated that, in honor to the name given to the The first is the society of German Turners or A. Gardiner, indicted for false swearing, in vessel, an elegant boudoir pianoforte, valued Freemen, numbering some five hundred per- order to obtain an award from the late Mexi- at \$700, has been presented to her by gentle-"Liberals," composed of about one hundred in the Criminal Court at Washington, March Webster. Her length is 240 feet; breadth

> the morning of the 3d inst., commenced at 3 | rate of about \$235 per acre. o'clock, and at 7 o'clock two feet of snow had accumulated—being at the rate of six inches meteorology will furnish any parallel to this. about 15 inches, and at Rochester but a mere

The steam yacht North Star was launched Thursday, March 10, from the ship yard of J. This beautiful model of avessel has been built for Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., and under his immediate supervision. She is to be fitted up in the most magnificent style, and it is expected will be finished about the middle of May, when Mr. Vanderbilt, with a party of relatives and friends, will proceed to Europe on their contemplated excursion.

By the arrival of the brig Favorite at this port from Bathurst, at the mouth of the Gambia, we have advices to Feb. 3. A war was raging between the different tribes, the diffi culty being about drinking. The King of Combo attacked the town of Savaga, contain ing some 4,000 inhabitants, on the 2d December, and was repulsed by the Mirabous, with a loss of 17 men-the latter losing but one,

The Portland Advertiser, in speaking of the historical value of newspapers, mention's the fact that the Legislatures of several of the States have authorized County Clerks to pre serve files of two or more newspapers publish ed in the County. There is a similar law in SINGULAR DEATH.—Two young men of the Maine, and the Advertiser suggests that there

> As the workmen engaged upon a row-of new buildings in progress of erection in Twenty-second-st., between the Seventh and Eighthavs., New York, were about leaving their work on Thursday evening, two of the houses in the center of the block suddenly fell to the ground. There were seventeen persons at work upon the building at the time, all of whom escaped injury except two laborers.

Iron will be the great material for almost everything at the proper time. A company is being organized at Cincinnati, Ohio, to pave the turnpike from the head of Western-avenue, at Brighton, to Comminsville, Spring Grove and Carthage, with iron plates. The sides of the road will be filled in with dirt, and ornamented with shade trees.

There are three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight McDonnells and McDonalds in ward of 150 members of this numerous Cel-

The West Jerseyman says that the New pound. Anticipation of a throng in the city road within four days. during the World's Fair is the reason of this exorbitant price for poultry.

A tornado visited the vicinity of Clarks- thousand ounces of gold dust, touched at Perville, Tennessee, on Sunday night, leveling nambuco on the 15th of January. She had L. D. Worden dwellings, stables, barns and trees to the ground, but, as far as heard from, no lives forty-six pounds, Troy weight. were lost. The track of the storm was half a mile wide, and so terrific was it that the roads were filled with fallen timber.

The Albany Atlas states that the double rack of the Hudson River Railroad will be completed through in August, when the express train will make the whole distance in three hours, and the efficiency of the road will Among them was a child of ten years, apprenbe vastly increased.

Mr. Randall, of Athens County-Qhio, has been left down across the road.

heir to property in England, by the death of at Rome on the 9th of February last. Mr. a brother, to the value of \$90,000. Sutton is Howland left New York a few weeks since

The notorious pickpocket Bob Sutton, who

over 60 years of age, and having been sen- for Europe, in the hope that a sea voyage, and tenced to prison for a term of years, it is very a tour to Italy would benefit his impaired doubtful whether he will live to enjoy this un- constitution. He died of disease of the furnace, and the painting is all done by ex- expected freak of fortune. He has, however, heart. a family residing in St. Louis, who enjoy the

> in New Orleans broke out on Wednesday, March 2, in the upper part of the Alabama cotton press. The flames spread rapidly, and gained a tremendous headway before the engines arrived. It destroyed nearly all the contents of the press, besides a large quantity of cotton piled in the street. It is supposed that over twenty-thousand bales of cotton were destroyed.

The schooner Splendid went ashore about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., about one mile south of Glade's House, Cohasset, and must have struck on the ledges ment of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 against south of Minot's Ledge during the night, and all hands are supposed to have perished, as two bodies were found on the beach next day. The schooner's log-book was found on

The steamer Narcissa, of Cold Spring, L. I, went ashore at the back of Cape Cod, to the close of the session, which fully recog- three miles north of Highland light, on Frinizes his claim to the originality and priority day night, March 4, about 11 o'clock. The of invention. The committee being unable to crew remained on board until nearly 8, devise any better mode by which to recognize o'clock the next morning, when the Captain, situated about 5 degrees south of the bright expected to attend as convenience may permit. the claim of Mr. Hill, they recommend that Mate, and one of the sailors, were saved by his memorial, with the report, be placed on some men on the shore, who arrived from Providence. Two men were drowned.

> The Middletown Whig Press says, that many farmers in Orange County have discontinued selling their milk, and resumed their old practice of butter making, anticipating an increased demand and enhanced price for that article in the New York market, which the influx of visitors to the World's Fair must

> The bark Lady Suffolk reports that the ship Roxburgh Castle, from Melbourne, Australia, for London, put into Cape Town on the 6th January. She had on freight eight tons of gold, valued at over five millions of dollars, being the largest lot ever shipped from Aus-

A Mr. Stephen Johnson, of Hempstead, Queen's county, L. I., raised, the past year, on twelve square rods of ground, potatoes and King's health is somewhat improved. peas which he sold for \$603, besides using from the same lot for family purposes, and 31 bushels of turnips. Reckoning the produce The snow which occurred at Syracuse on at their market value, this would be at the

The oath of office was not administered to per hour! We do not believe the records of the Vice President on the 4th inst. Mr. Rodney, the Vice Consul, visited Mr. King on the At Geneva, 50 miles west, and at Utica, 50 | 3d for the purpose; but Mr. K. considered miles east, but from two to four inches fell. the ceremony unnecessary, fearing that he Twenty miles north of Syracuse there was should never be able to reach Washington to assume the duties of the office, and if he should, the oath could be administered at Washington.

We have received Mexican dates to Feb. 21. The Trait d'Union says-There is lit-Simonson, foot of Nineteenth-st., East River. tle doubt that Santa Anna will be reëlected. A house has been already secured and furnished for him, and a Mexican revenue cutter sailed from Vera Cruz, on the 21st, with a commissioner to invite his immediate return.

A most destructive storm swept over Columbus. Ga., on the 10th inst. The damage, it is estimated, will amount to at least \$250,-000. The telegraph line between Columbus and Alexandria was completely demolished for several miles, but has again been put in working order.

A Niles (Michigan) correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, says the California fever is raging in that part of the country as fierce as ever. Many who had gone thence to the land of gold had returned, bringing back highly favorable reports, and determined to go again.

The Barre (Mass.) Gazette states that an Irish servant girl in that town recently received intelligence of the death of a maiden aunt in the old country, leaving to her and her brothers and sisters, six in number, £18,000, r about \$90,000.

A law has passed the Legislature of New Jersey reducing the rate of ferriage of the Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries from four Feb. 23d, in the forty-first year of his age, Deac:0 cents to three cents for passengers, and mak- ELIPHALET H. JOHNSON, after a short but painful ill ing the charge of ferriage for vehicles and other articles about 25 per cent. less than at

In Southwark, (Philadelphia,) on Thursday night, Feb. 10, two women were murder- in which he discharged his Christian duties. He has ed. probably by persons intent upon getting left a widow and several small children, who must of money known to be in the house. One of the women was wounded in forty-five places, and God, so in death did his God graciously smile upon

The Sandy Hill (Washington Co.) Herald savs that the celebrated tree near Fort Edward, under which Jane McCrea was assassinated by the Indians, is to be cut down and made into snuff-boxes.

The name of Fever River, on which the thriving city of Galena stands, has been chang. OLIVER ALBERTI DRAKE, son of Randolph and Jane ed by the Common Council of that place to Drake, in the eighth year of his age. Galena River. The old name, it seems, had the effect sometimes of frightening people.

The Chicago Democrat says that disclosures Rode's Directory of New York City, for of the recent State survey of Illinois make it from that date to Portville P. O.,) L. A. Davis, S. Coon 1852-53, has the places of business of up- certain that the coal fields of that State are D. Saunders, J. M. Allen, J. Bailey (probably,) N. V equal in extent to those of Pennsylvania, if Hull, S. S. Griswold, D. Coon, Isaac West, R. S. Geer

The Illinois Central Railroad is completed, York speculators are in Burlington County, and the cars have commenced running between N. J., contracting for poultry of the 'capon' Chicago and Peru. By that route passengers Woodruff & Fisher "

The English ship Crowningshield, bound E. D. Barker, Mystic Bridge, Ct. 2 00 from Melbourne for London, with seventy Daniel Hakes, Standbardton, Ill. 5 00 also on board an ingot of pure gold weighing A. M. Covey, North Brookfield A bill was passed by the Lower House of J. H. Chester, New York

the Canadian Parliament, to permit lenders to Wm. M. Rogers charge what rate of interest they please, but 6 per cent. only, to be recoverable by law. Many of the persons so suddenly imprison-

ed by Louis Napoleon were very young. Nathan V. Hull ticed to a saddler. The steamship Unicorn, Captain Lapidge, Stephen Burdick

will leave Panama in the early part of April for Australia, under steam and canvas. The government, it is said, has ordered a Asa Burdick caloric engine of sixty horse power for the Ezekiel Crandall Navy Yard at Washington.

Samuel S. Howland, Esq., senior partner is now in the Auburn State Prison, has fallen of the house of Howland & Aspinwall died

On Saturday afternoon, on the Lawrence Railroad, forty loaded baggage cars out of a train of fifty, were thrown of the track, and The most destructive fire that ever occurred eight of them pitched down an embankment of 20 feet. The freight conductor was badly injured, and the track considerably damaged.

Two hundred and five vessels are now on the berth at British home ports for the Australian Colonies, and comprise 90,000 tuns with no scarcity of either passengers or

The will of B. S. Hairston, of Henry Co., Miss., by which his whole estate, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, is given to a little colored boy, was admitted to record the last term of the County Court.

State—one of them at Troy. It is probable the churches, and the mutual improvement of the minthat she will accept one of them. John Hooker, of Farmington, Conn., has been nominated by the Free Soil party as

their candidate for Congress, in the 1st Congressional District of Connecticut. A Comet was discovered at Harvard Observatory, March 8, by C. W. Tuttle. It is fore members of sister churches are requested and

star Rigel. A dispatch from Trenton, N. J., March 8, says:-Hon. Reuben Fithian, Senator from Cumberland, died this afternoon, at his lodgings, of pleurisy.

President Pierce solemnly declares that he will appoint no Marshal opposed to the Fugi-

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed the 7th of April as a day of fasting nd prayer.

Wisconsin will get no Maine Law this vinter. A majority report has been made against it in the Senate.

up, and a more eligible site for the Fort se-By the arrival of the Isabel at Charleston,

Fort Atkinson, in Arkansas, is to be broken

we have dates from Havana to March 7. Mr The first law of gravity is never to laugh at

your own jokes. New York Market—March 14, 1853.

Ashes-Pots \$4 75 a 4 81; Pearls 5 62. a 5 28 for Southern. Rye Flour 4 37. Corn Meal

Grain-Wheat, 1 10 a 1 14 for red and mixed Ohio, 15 a 1 17 for Michigan, 1 16 a 1 18 for good Ohio. Rye 90c. Barley 67 a 72c. Oats 44 a 46c. for Jersey, 48 a 50c. for State and Western. Corn 60 a 65c. Provisions-Pork, 14 75 for prime, 16 00 a 16 or mess. Beef, 5 50 a 6 27 for prime, 9 50 a 11 00 for country mess. Lard 9 a 94c. Butter, 13 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a 22c. for State dairies. Cheese 8 a 91c.

Beeswax-28c. for good. Feathers-48c. for live Ohio. Fruits-Dried Apples 5 a 51c. for Western; Dried eaches 14 a 14 c.; Dried Plums 16c.

Hay-Lower, selling at 81 a 94c. per 100 lbs. Hops-21 a 22c. Laths-2 50 per thousand.

Lumber-Eastern Pine and Spruce 15 00. Seeds-Clover is in better demand at 114 a 12c. Timothy 3 00 a 3 50 per bbl. for reaped. Flaxseed 45 a 1 50 for 56 lbs.

MARRIED.

In Westerly, R. I., March 3d, by Eld. D. Coon, Mr. ABEL F. PALMER, of North Stonington, Ct., and Miss SUSAN A. LANPHEAR, of Westerly. In Hopkinton, by the same, March 6th, Mr. George A. BABCOCK, and Mrs. THANKFUL L. BURDICK, allof Hopkinton, R. I.

At North Brookfield, N. Y., March 9th, 1853, by A. M. Covey, Esq., Mr. Christopher C. Mason to Miss In Hornellsville, N. Y., March 5th, 1853, by Eld. H.

P. Burdick, Mr. Thomas B. BARDEEN, of Howard, to Miss SIBBELL L. BURDICK, of Hornellsville. By the same, in Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1853, Mr

James W. Noves and Miss Louisa Harrington, all c Cleveland

DIED,

In the town of Willing, Allegany County, N. Y ness Deacon Johnson had been for many years a pirofessor of religion. At the time of his death he was a member of the Church of Amity. It was during his connection with this church that he was ordained to the office of deacon. He was highly esteemed by the church, for his godly walk land for the faithful manner necessity feel that they have sustained an irreparable loss. As our brother's life was one of obedience to him, giving him strong hope through grace of eternal

At Farmington, Ill., Feb. 23d, George Thomas, only child of Joshua and Maria Wheeler, aged one year and

At Marlboro, N. J., March 6th, of inflammation of the lungs, Rebecca Frances, daughter of Dennis and Rebecca Campbell, aged two months and six days. In Plainfield, N. J., on the evening of the 5th inst.

Isaac F. Randolph, A. M. Covey, C. Vars. D. Claw son, Elias I. Maxscn (cash rec'd Oct. 17, Visitors sen W. M. Jones, W. C. Whitford, Ezekiel R. Clarke, H RECEIPTS.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Malachi Bonham, Shiloh, N. J. \$2 00 to vol. 9 No. 52

W. B. Babcock, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 '00 Dimick, Stowell's Corners 52 P. C. Stillman, Alfred Center 52 2 00 2 00 E. R. Clarke, Nile 2 00 10 E. Johnson

10 10 6 00 FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: N. V. Hull, Alfred Center R. S. Geer 25c., S. S. Sockwell 12c.

4 00

4 00

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: \$1 00 Edgar Avars Geo. Maxson 1 00 V. F. Randolph W. S. Burdick 1 00 Alex. Dunham R. A. Thomas 1 00 Mary T. Davis 1 00 Isaac S. Dunn 1 00 R. S. Geer Barzilla Randolph 1 00 Peleg Babcock 1 00 T. W. Petter Maxson Stillman A. Lewis 00 Peleg Saunden 1 00 Clarke Rogers

1 00 Jos. Stillman

Missionary Society—Board Meeting.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive L Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the house of David Dunn, New Market, N. J., on Fifth-day, March 31st, at 104 o'clock GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec.

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

Notice—Eastern Association.

THE churches composing the Seventh-day Baptist Eastern Association are requested to take a contribution to aid the missionary operations within the limits of the Association, and remit the same to the Treasurer, Asher M. Babcock, of Westerly, R. I., pre-vious to the 1st of April, as the money is needed. By order of the Executive Committee, 8. S. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

Western Association—Executive Board. THE Executive Board of the Western Association I will hold its next quarterly session at Nile, on Fourth-day evening, April 6. J. BAILEY, Sec.

Ministerial Conference. A T a meeting of several of the ministers of the East 1 ern Association, for the purpose of considering their regular pastoral labors for the advancement of re-Rev. Antoinette Brown has two invitations ble to form a Ministerial Conference, the object of to settle as pastor of religious societies in this | which should be the promotion of Christianity among isters. And to carry the same into effect, it was concluded to hold a meeting with each church located in the eastern part of the Association, at least once a year. The first meeting of said Conference is to be neld with the church at Greenmanville, Ct., commencing April 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M, to continue as long

as circumstances shall require.

It will be remembered, that the primary object of this arrangement is the advancement of religion; there-It is to be hoped, that our churches will cooperate with us in this effort, by their prayers and labors; and

may the Head of the Church favor us with his presence and blessing. S. S. GRISWOLD, Sec. of Con 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 esirous of introducing ready-made clothing 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 lers, 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

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

Church Bells.

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals of 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 Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame, and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being chang-Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 75 a 4 81 for common to ed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of straight State, 4 94 a 5 18 for Michigan and Ohio, 5 00 the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their Annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La., Oswego and Rochester, I. Y., and Kingston, C. W., and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largestever cast in this country. Transit Instruments, Levels. Surveyors' Compasses; Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and verti

cal angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.

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

(TTHE AMERICAN SLAVE CODE, IN THEORY AND PRACTICE: Its distinctive features hown by its Statutes, Judicial Decisions, and Illustra: tive Facts." By WILLIAM GOODELL, author of the Democracy of Christianity," "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," &c. New York: American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, 48 Beekman street. The work contains 430 pages 12 mo, neatly bound in cloth, and will be sold for cash at 75 cents single copy, \$6 per dozen, and \$45 per bundred. Also, in paper covers, at a deduction of 10 cents per copy from the above

Orders may be forwarded to Lewis TAPPAN, 48 Beekman street, New York.

Extract of a Letter from Hon. Wm. Jay to the Author.
"Your analysis of the slave laws is very able, and our exhibition of their practical application by the Southern Courts, evinces great and careful research. "Your book is as impregnable against the charge of exaggeration as Euclid's Geometry, since, like that, it consists of propositions and demonstrations. The book s not only true, but it is unquestionably true." Contents.

Preliminary Chapter.

Part I.—The Relation of Master and Slave. Chap. I.—Slave Ownership. II.-Slave Traffic.

III.—Seizure of Slave Property for Debt. IV .- Inheritance of Slave Property V.—Uses of Slave Property, VI.—Slaves can Possess Nothing.

VII.—Slaves cannot Marry. VIII.—Slaves cannot constitute Families. IX.—Unlimited Power of Slaveholders. X.-Labor of Slaves. XI.—Food, Clothing, and Dwellings of Slaves. XII.—Coerced Labor without Wages.

XIII.—Punishments of Slaves by the Owner and Hirer. XIV.-Of Laws Concerning the Murder and Killing of Slaves. XV.-Of the Delegated Power of Overseers.

XVI.--Of the Protection of Slave Property from Damage by Assaults from other Persons than their Owners.

XVII.—Facts Illustrating the Kind and Degree of

XVIII.—Fugitives from Slavery. XIX.—The Slave ca unot Sue his Master. XX.-No Power of Self-Redemption or Change of Masters.

XXI.—The Relation Heren itary and Perpetual.

XXII.—Rights to Education— Religious Liberty— Rights of Conscience. XXIII.—Origin of the Relation and its Subjects. Part H. -Relation of the Slave to Society and to Civil Government.

Chap. I.—Of the Ground and Nature of the Slave's Civil Condition. II.—No Access to the Judiciary, and no honest

Provision for testing the Claims of the Enslaved to Freedom. on of Testimony of Slaves and Free Colored Persons.

IV.—Subjection to all White Persons. V .- Penal Laws against Slaves. VI.-Education Prohibited. VII.—Free Social Worship and Religious Instruc-

tion Prohibited. VIII.-Legislative, Judicial, and Constitutional Ob-Part III.—Relation of Slave Code to the Liberties of

the Free.

Chap. I.—Liberties of the Free People of Color-II.-Liberties of the White People of the Slaveholding States III.—Liberties of the White People of the Non-Concluding Chapter.

Postage within 3,000 miles, 16 cents on each volume bound is cloth, or 13 cents in paper sovers, making the cost, including postage, 21 cents in cloth, or 78 cents in paper covers. Persons sending for a single copy may enclose \$1 post-paid, and the book will be sent by mail with the change in Post-Office Stamps.

1 00 Stamps.

1 00 Stamps.

1 00 EP A copy of the work will be sent, post-paid, to every Editor who inserts the above in his paper and sends a copy of it to Lewis Tayras No. 48 Backman at New York City. Also, an additional easy of the book will be delivered to order for every additional months, insertion. BENHDICT W. ROGBES, Treasurer in the months insertion.

Protect, on Extended to Slaves.

Miscellaneous.

ence of a rare phenomenon in that part of two screw steamers of 500 tuns each, in the brought the highest price. Girls from 12 to spot in London. Every tubber, with the ex- neyed to the Rocky Mountains for pleasure, The number of this curimunication explains the character of this curimunic osity:

and, to my astonishment, found the following the spring. state of facts: -Mr. Purdy's farm lies on the north side of Wolf creek; the road runs near his house, at the base of the hill; just below his house the level bottom of the valley begins, and stretches out southward to the creek. Some eight or ten rods south of the house is a phenomenon. The place on which the discovery has been made, has been cultivated for a number of years, and it has been observed that, in a number of places, everything sown orthography and punctuation are published or planted, and all kinds of vegetation, would literally from the will:dwindle and die, and seemingly burn up. After the late rains, the water was discovered to be agitated and to bubble up in several places, which led Mr. Purdy and others to experiment, by collecting a bottle of this gas and setting it on fire, when, the instant a lighted match was touched to it, the vapor ignited, and sent the bottle whizzing through the house. I found the extent of the space from which this igneous or inflammable vapor issues, to be about two and a half rods wide, and fifteen or twenty rods in length; the soil to the depth of six inches of there-abouts is, as above stated, loose, and resembling dark sawdust; beneath this is the common clay soil. An examination of this led to the discovery of small holes, about half the size of a man's little finger, out of which this vapor issues. There are undoubtedly many hundreds of these holes in the space above indicated. Into one of these holes Mr. P. thrust a small hollow stick, and upon applying a light the vapor was ignited, and burned throughout the night. den of the execution of the said will. This led to a further and more critical examination, when they procured a barrel, and taking out one of the heads, uncovered two of those holes, and placed the barrel over them, bored a small hole in the head, and inserted a ling from Chihuahua, gives the following actin tube; to this a light was applied, when count of slavery among the Indians:the vapor was instantly ignited, and has been burning a large, steady, brilliant light, day whom we met on the Arkansas in the neighand night, for nearly two weeks, at the time borhood of Fort Atkinson and the crossing of I am writing. It has no smell, and emits no the river, there was indeed scarcely one who smoke, but it is about as warm as the heat of had not one or several male or female Mexithe gas light, is firm, bright, and steady at boasted of having kidnapped in Mexico, tellor have an odor. The light is of a bluish col-

emigrate from Massachusetts in the Spring drifts of snow. The clearness and dryness of that a person cannot feel languid. Speaking

which grow wild and are much used by the were as well satisfied with each other as with more an object of dread and dislike. The Indians for food. One of these last named, their situation in general. the tipsinna, or Dacotah turnips, grow in size from year to year, increasing with every sumhere, if grown in the first place in a northern

whether peaches will flourish here or not. "Melons of all kinds grow luxuriantly; indeed, the accounts of the vine race are such as to challenge the strongest faith of my Eastern friends. I have it as a sober truth, from a man of veracity, the present Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, that a squash, raised by himself, grew so large that he was unable to turn it over, and that it required two men to load it into a the same street, not more than two blocks occasions, while sitting at this table, when I the chilly nights and storms of September. cost nearly one hundred and twenty millions wagon, rolling it up an inclined plane. Cu- from the Exchange Hotel, where we are could, by the motion of my hand, have light- Cultivate seedlings extensively, especially of dollars. cumbers have been grown here eight and

feet in diameter. "Garden vegetables surpass anything ever be put in a flour barrel whole; cabbages, the solid head two and a half feet in diameter; beets, six inches in diameter; carrots, three feet and a half long; ruta-baga turnips, so large that one will not go into a half bushel. Now I am aware that many of your readers will assure them, however, that these are the statements of sober and truthful men, and are what has actually been done here. Every one cannot do this; every place will not do you don't believe it, come and see."

propellers in whale-fishing in the bays and part of his back without coming in contact inlets of Davis' Straits. A Colony is to be with a scar. These scars were from the whip founded in the inlet known as Northumber- and were from two inches to one foot in and Inlet, or Hogarth Sound, in about the length. These marks damaged his sale; alsame latitude as Archangel. In this locality though only about 45 to 50 years old, he only tured in London, in a magazine before us:— November, when they would return to Eng- will in some way, for if he does not interpose to the waist, and a thick yellowish cloth is

One of Kosciusko's Wills.

of the United States of the controversy between the Russian Government and the heirs our county, which we publish below. The

"I Thaddeus Kosciuszho being just in my separture from America do hereby declare and direct that should I make no other testamentary disposition of my property in the United States I hereby authorize my friend Thomas Jefferson to employ the whole thereof in purchasing Negroes from among his own or any others and giving them liberty in my name, in giving them an education in trades or otherwise and having them instructed for their new condition in the duties of morality which may make them good neighbors good fathers or moders, husbands or vives and in their duties as citizens, teaching them to be defenders of their liberties and Country and of good order of society and in whatsoever may make them happy and useful, and I make the said Thomas Jefferson my executor of this.

"15th day of May 1798. T. KOSCIUSZHO. Thomas Jefferson, at a Circuit Court held for Albemarle County, the 12th day of May, 1819, refused to take upon himself the bur-

Slavery among the Indians.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writ-

Of all the numerous Comanches and Kiowas, a common tallow candle. It looks much like can children with him, whom they themselves night, and can be seen for miles up and down ing us the places where they were from. To the valley. Hundreds have visited the place conclude from what we saw, there must be, since the discovery, and as yet no one has not hundreds, but thousands of Mexicans, most been able to account for the phenomenon. It of them of a tender age, in slavery among the will not smoke glass when held over it, and it Indians of the plains. Others were full-grown is believed to be free from any poisonous sub- men and women, the former, entirely barbastance. It is thought by some that it proceeds rians like their Indian masters among whom from burning stone coal—the hills above the they had lived from their youth, the latter in road seeming to favor that idea. But, upon some cases a good deal more cultivated on the other hand, it is argued that if it proceed account of their having been kidnapped at a ed from such a cause, it would smoke glass, more advanced age, which is never the case dians, east of the Mississippi River, which with a male captive, full-grown men being or where it is emitted from the tube, but it is always killed when they fall into the hands of of that river 2,000,000 lbs. of the usual color above that. The earth at these savages. Some of the Mexican men these places is somewhat raised above the whom we met in this state of captivity looked in 1849 is stated as follows:level of the field, and can be readily disting worn-out and poor, and complained of being Upper Canada ill-treated and not getting food knough, while others declared that they would by no means, Rev. H. M. Nichols, who is now in Minnes try, and confessed that they were themselves yield by the Sugar Maple in the United sota prospecting for a colony that intend to used to participate in those horse-stealing and kidnapping expeditions which the Comanches, Molasses. and Kiowas proudly call "campañas," speaktells some magnificent stories about the counting with an expression of cupidity of the "catry, in letters written to the Northampton vallas, mulas, mugersey muchachas," the Courier. He says the sleighing is excellent. The boys appeared to be gennerally well-but the air is dry, with no wind to cause any treated. Some of them had even been adopt. the atmosphere render the climate favorable chief who visited our camp, had three boys cator. And here, it contends, must rest Mr. to those of a consumptive constitution, and with him whom he declared to be his children, Webster's best claims to the love and admirathen there is so much electricity in the air telling us at the same time that of two of them tion of posterity. His early Christian educa-"Cranberries, blackberries, strawberries, dently kept as well as the two real sons of the policy." raspberries, whortleberries, plums, cherries, old man, and when we asked the chief, as well "I concur," said Mr. W., to an advocate grapes, crab apples, gooseberries, black cur- as the boy, whether they would like to sepa- of the Peace Cause—"I concur in sentirants, black haws, rice and beans, all grow rate in case we should pay him a good price ment with all those who think that improvewild, and some of them in the greatest abun- for the boy for the purpose of taking him along ment in arts, the diffusion of knowledge, and dance. And besides these, there is the m'do with us to his native place, both laughed with above all the influence of the Christian relior Dacotah potato, and two species of turnips, a sort of contempt, showing fully that both gion, tend strongly to render war more and

The fate of the girls kidnapped in a tender age is even less painful. They are generally Mr. W. always spoke and voted against mer that passes over it. Apples will flourish brought up by those who capture them to war. And the negotiation of the Ashburton make the wives of their sons. The chiefs treaty, or treaty of Washington, and other climate, and nurseries are now growing in St. visiting our camp with their families, all had public acts, gave the right to say what is re-Paul, where persons can supply themselves Mexican wives. The fate of a full-grown with grafted trees at a cheap rate. Quinces woman falling into the hands of the Indians is will do well here, but it is not yet fully proved often not so easy as this. She seldom escapes Rev. M. Choules, "I was in the State Departviolence and brutality.

Slave Auction at Richmond, Va.

The N. Y. Tribune publishes a letter dated Richmond, Va., March 3, 1853, from which we make the following extract:-

I have spent two hours at the public sales of Slaves. There are four of them, and all in staying. These Slave depots are in one of ed up a war; but, sir, my duty was perfectly cumpers have been grown measuring three staying. I nese staying the place, and plain. I had only to remember that I was the native clime of the Potato. (He instances dorf, an aged Jewess died on the 8th ult. the sales are conducted in the building on the negotiating for a Christian people, with a the Rough Purple Chili as the best of the She was born there in 1746, and had consefirst floor, and within view of the passers-by. Christian people, and that we were living in new varieties.) But do not rely on any estabknow at the East. Onions, so large they cannot There are small screens behind which the women of mature years are taken for inspec- Mr. Webster never uttered a nobler senti- from year to year; for the disease has not tion; but the men and the boys are publicly ment." examined in the open store, before an audience of full one hundred. These examina- Mr. Webster soon after the treaty, " and the tions are carried on by various persons inter- improvement and diffusion of the means of ested, and are enough to shock the feelings of education, a new and elevated tribunal has call this a 'fish story,' and pass it by: I can the most hardened. You really cannot con- come into being, to which the disputes of naceive that men in human form could condust tions must in all cases be referred. I mean themselves so brutally; each scar or mark is that of public opinion. Nations cannot now dwelt upon with great minuteness-its cause, go to war unless for grounds and reasons its age, its general effect upon the health, &c., which will justify them in the general judgit; but these are real occurrences. And if &c., are questions asked and readily answer. ment of mankind. The influence of civilizaed. I saw full twenty men stripped this tion, the increase of knowledge, the extension is nearly the substance of Mr. Goodrich's esmorning and not more than three or four of of commerce, and, more than all, that heaven-says. AN ARCTIC SETTLEMENT.—Capt. Penny, them had what they termed "clean backs," ly light which beams over all Christendom, the eminent Arctic navigator, has at length and some of them-I should think full one- restrain nations from gratifying an inordinate

as to arrive there before August. They —but there was one noble exception—God and rapidity of his work, is altogether naked! ed became bewildered and unable to retrace In company with several gentlemen I visit- would remain there until the ice forms in bless her! and save her too!! as I hope he The tub in which the man works reaches up

examining his newly discovered "gas works," droceeds until the return of the steamers in years old, with three beautiful children. Her which he can draw around like a bag, so that, dressed. She attracted my attention at once son alone is visible. To a stranger, the effect on entering the room, and I took my stand of a visit to such a workshop—to which it is The recent decision in the Supreme Court near her to learn her answers to the various not easy to gain admission—is startling. questions put to her by the traders. One of Pale, brown, and often hirsute men, move up these traders asked her what was the matter and down in their tubs, stamping and alterwith her eyes! Wiping away the tears, she nating their feet with little cossation; some of Gen. Kosciusko, has reminded us, says the replied, "I s'pose I have been crying." Why times in silence, and in many cases with little curious kind of earth, resembling data and in many cases it and do you cry? "Because I have left my man or no expression in their faces. Each of dust. The owner, for some years, has been charlottsville (Va.) Advocate, of the original do you cry? "Because I have left my man or no expression in their faces. aware of the existence of some wonderful will of Gen. Kosciusko of the 5th day of May, behind, and his master won't let him come these men are 'tubbing,' that is, treading or 1798, now on record in the Clerk's Office of along." "Oh, if I buy you, I will furnish you stamping, first upon one foot, and then on the with a better husband, or man as you call him, other, on the skins which are the complements than your old one." "I don't want any better of his tub. These skins are for the supply of and won't have any other as long as he lives." the furriers who employ the master skin-dres-"Oh, but you will though, if I buy you." "No, sers. There is no water or any other fluid Massa, God helping me, I never will.".

Maple Sugar Making.

It is bushy, therefore an elegant shade tree. be ladies' muffs, boas, and tippets." It makes the best of fuel. Its great excellence consists in yielding sap for the manufacture of vast quantities of maple sugar in the country during the months of Spring. An open winter, constantly freezing and thawing, s a forerunner of a bountiful crop of sugar.

tured in that	year :—		
Maine New Hampshire Massachusetts Vermont Connecticut New York New Jersey Pennsylvania Maryland Virginia North Carolina	97,541	Louisiana Arkansus Tennessee Kentucky Ohio Michigan Indiana Illinois Missouri Mississippi Iowa Minnesota	260 8,825 159,647 388,525 4,528,545 2,423,89 2,921,63 246,07 171,94 11 70,68 2,95
South Carolina Georgia Alabama	50 473	Total	33,776,67
7731	- balanca	of about	two millio

Oregon, California, Utah, New Mexico, Delaware, and Florida. The above statement does not include the sugar made by the Inmay be set down at 10,000,000 lbs., and west you before."

The Maple Sugar product of the Canadas

Lower Canada

Besides the above Sugar crop, there was a

Webster on War.

The Burlington (Vt.) Courier, after criticised as children by the Indians. An old Kiowa diplomatic capacity, the international pacifihe was the real father, while he had brought tion, which was always his safest dependence, tary expeditions. This third boy was evil sion, and induced him to advocate such a

peace of the world must be the wish of every good man in it."

corded below.

"Soon after the Ashburton treaty," said ment, sitting with Mr. Webster, when a Massachusetts gentleman, who had long been in Europe, came in to pay his respects to the Secretary. Alluding to the treaty, he expressed a deep sense of the obligations of Americans abroad for his eminent services in the usual cause of that calamity. preserving the peace of the country. Mr. Webster thanked him for his kind remarks,

"With the advancement of society," said

Dressing Furs.

We find the following description of one process by which Ladies' Muffs are manufac-

thrown over its top, which the workman keeps zen through. The snow is said to have fallen thrown over its top, which the workman keeps and in great quantities, the storm lasting, with inspect of the storm of the used in tubbing, but the fleshy part of the skins are all buttered, and with the cheapes butter or scrapings, and in some places ran cid butter, when such things are purchase A meeting of the Farmer's Club was held able in sufficient quantity. Saw-dust is used, last week at the rooms of the American Insti- which gives the butter a firmer tread, and tute, New York, when the Forest Trees of tends to aid, by its friction, in scouring the America, and the Power of Vegetation, were skins. Upon these tubbed skins, so prepared, the topics for discussion. A paper was read the man treads, and the perspiration which by Mr. Alanson Nash on the Sugar Maple. sometimes pours from him, is considered bet-This tree grows extensively in most parts of ter and readier for the cure of the skins than North America, and is one of the most useful any butter or other fatty compound, which are and ornamental trees on the continent. It looked upon as merely auxiliary to what seeks a frosty climate, and a rich, strong soil. oozes from the workman's body. And in this Its hight is sometimes 100 feet. It usually way men's sweat is forced for hours together grows to a hight varying from 40 to 80 feet. into the skinny parts of the furs which are to

Gerrit Smith's Nurse.

it is no flattery to speak well, there is one, the females under another. I was not pernamed above, whose memory will be em- mitted to look into their place of confinement | Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications, balmed in the living hearts of thousands when for the night, but only saw the grated window. a field of sugar cane of the same area, in the he is dead. He is distinguished as much by Near by are horses and mules for sale, and production of sugar. This tree reaches an the attachment of those who have become act they are fat and sleek, because in the market. age of 200 years. The statistics of the United quainted with him, as he is by his personal For the same reason were these men and States Census for 1850 show that about 34 dignity and simplicity of character. An in- women well dressed. millions of lbs. of Maple Sugar were manufac- cident occurred during the late canvass, that resulted in his election to Congress, which is so characteristic of the man, and so touching, that it is deemed worthy of record.

infirmity, and apparently fatigued.

She reached out to him her trembling hand, way from Pulaski, just to be at this meeting."

"Indeed! mother," said he, "why should birds of prey. you take so much pains to hear me? I don't know that I ever had the pleasure of seeing "O yes, you have," she rejoined, "my

name is Babcock. When you was a little in fant, I was your nurse, and carried you in my arms many a time." The tears stood in her eves as she added, "I have kissed you many 2,303,168 lbs. and many a time, when you was a baby."

"My dear old nurse!" said the great heart ed man, "and you shall kiss me again," stooping toward her low bending form, while the tears fell fast and free. And there they stood like little children, or rather mother and child, her withered arms about his neck, and his manly form subdued and bent with tenderness-the

sions; but the gushing tear that burst from ess to the greatest part of the property, soon many an eye that night, wore a much deeper after disappeared, no one knew whither, and channel in the heart than all his eloquence. consequently the two brothers became sole To those who know him, it is unnecessary to heirs of the estate. Now, after the lapse of add the detail of his action on the following some 15 or 20 years, accident has brought to the third one from Mexico in one of his mili- led his giant, logical mind, to such a concluday, that placed within the reach of the long light the fact, that the daughter still lives, and unknown nurse many comforts she lacked.

.The Potato Disease.

Mr. Chauncey E. Goodrich, of Utica, lately communicated to The Utica Gazette some well compacted essays on the Potato. His leading ideas are that the Potato, being a native of a mountainous tropical region (part way up the Andes) requires for its perfection a long, cool, moderately damp, reasonably uniform season, and inevitably degenerates in our capricious climate, if propagated (as is usual) from the edible tubers formed underground. Gradually enfeebled in constitution by our rapid alternations from intensely hot, dry to cold and damp, together with our fore.

Interesting ceremony, two Chiefs of the Caylor of the Oneidas, two warriors and two ugas, two of the Onondagas, two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors and two interpreters. This honor was conferred in testimony of gratitude for the services of Mr. Hunt, in preventing the remnant of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors and two interpreters. This honor was conferred in testimony of gratitude for the services of Mr. Hunt, in preventing the remnant of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors and two interpreters. This honor was conferred in testimony of gratitude for the services of Mr. Hunt, in preventing the remnant of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors and two interpreters. This honor was conferred in the constitution of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors and two interpreters. This honor was conferred in the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Caylor of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, with two warriors of the Oneidas, and his colleague, dry to cold and damp, together with our forcing, over-stimulating culture, with a view to large crops, it has at length fallen a victim to a disease whose immediate incitement is a

passed away-on the contrary, it has become permanent, and will be more or less prevalent from year to year in different localities, according to the weather. We must be perpetually planting the healthiest balls, producthen replanting the potatoes thus produced for seedlings, as but one in a large number of new varieties usually proves valuable. The importation of healthy and primitive varieties must also be vigorously persisted in. Such is nearly the substance of Mr. Goodsich's are interested in the substance of the substanc Tribune.

COLD IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—A letsucceeded (says The Literary Gazette) in quarter of them were scarred with the whip forming a Company for prosecuting the Whate to such an extent as to present a frightful ap- been truly said, that every peace arrangement says that the winter in the mountains was actorming a company for prosecuting the such as to present a frightful appropriately, and a new proof counted by the oldest trappers and traders as at Baden has been rented for the present is a tribute to Christianity, and a new proof counted by the oldest trappers and traders as at Baden has been rented for the present is a tribute to Christian faith." the coldest, within their memory, ever experi- year for 152,400 floring in the Arctic Regions. He designs to employ am sure you could not lay your finger on any

enced in that region. The whites about the fort remained confined as much as possible within the houses, while the Indians left their lodges only when absolute necessity drove pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: them out in quest of food. A number of cat-The Holmes County (Ohio) Farmer contains a communication from an eye witness of the facts stated therein, which discloses the existensuing day, six miles only from the fort, fro-

The Slave-Market at Memphis.

A correspondent of the Chicago Daily Times gives the following description of some

things he saw at Memphis:-"I landed at this place Christmas morning. The first thing that met my eye, standing on a high bank facing the river, was the following inscription in large letters, upon a fine build ing, with piazza and pillars in front: 'Bolon. Dickens & Co., Slave Dealers.' In addition to this, I soon found two others on one of the principal streets in the city, situated nearly thus: 'Byrd Hill, Slave Market;' the other, Ben Little, Slave Market and Livery Stable.' being recoiled at the thought. There were men and women, girls and boys, of almost you see no other slaves, except some favored body servants. Some of the best looking young women were attired in beautiful de Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. laine, made in the fashion too. When a Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be stranger goes in, they are quickly arranged had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. upon seats on either side of the room, and every day and walked around in a large cir-Among the good men of our land, of whom cle—the men and boys under one leader and ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

A fish, peculiar to Surinam, called anibleps, After an address at the town hall in Mexico, has the front, or corner of the eye, shaped N. Y., while the audience were slowly dis- like the two sides of a glass prism; the pupil persing, Gerrit Smith might have been seen is therefore divided, horizontally, in the midstanding on the platform or in the desk, ex- dle; one half being adapted for seeing in the changing salutations with his numerous friends. air, and the other in the water. These singu-Slowly pressing through the crowd, anxious lar fishes run out of the deep water into the a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that to speak with him, there came an aged woman, slimy banks of the river, in quest of a species the Recorder shall rank among the best. poorly clad, with tottering step, bowed with of worm, which form their principle sustenance; in doing which their bodies are necessarily half out of the water. Thus, while exclaiming, "Mr. Smith, I came a good ways searching in the mud with the lower division pounds produced by Rhode Island, Texas, to hear you speak to-night. I walked all the of their eyes, with the upper they keep a vigilant watch on their constant enemies, the

> A cabbage will throw out, during its growth, in the form of insensible vapor, half its weight of water. A sun-flower, not more than three feet high, threw off two pounds of water in one day. A sprig of mint weighing 27 grains, threw out 2,543 grains of water in 77 days, a little more than 33 grains per day, and a sprig of night-shade, weighing forty-nine grains, threw off 3,700 grains in the same time, or more than 48 grains per day. It has been calculated that an acre of land growing 640 trees, eight inches in diameter, will throw off, through their leaves, 3,875 gallons of water in

A singular crime has just come to light in poor old nurse in her tattered garb, and the the little principality of Lippe Schaumburg. man of princely wealth, and generous feelings A country gentleman of large property in that principality died, leaving one daughter The lecture had been mighty by its impres- and two sons. The daughter, who was heirhas been kept imprisoned by her two inhuman Adams. Charles Potter. Alden. Rowse Babcock. brothers during all this time in a cellar. The matter has already come into the courts, and matter has already come into the courts. the monsters will get their deserts.

Hon. Alvah Hunt was recently initiated into the White Heron Totem of the Iroquois, by the name of Wan-nis-he-yo-" The Beautiful Day." There were present to perform the Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, interesting ceremony, two Chiefs of the Cay- Gowanda. Delos C. Burdick. The scene is described as one of high and romentic interest.

cold, wet chill, or a hot, damp rust or blight. quire two double track railroads from Albany Unusual and ungenial weather always precedes to Buffalo, to do the business which the Erie Unusual and ungenial weather always precedes to Buildo, to do and that those roads would watson. Halsey Stillman. West Genesee. E. I. Maxson. cost fifty millions of dollars. He also esti-Mr. Goodrich's remedies may be summed mates that it would require nine railroad up thus: Avoid late planting, which subjects tracks to do the business which the enlarged and then said: 'Sir, there have been many the growing tuber to the malign influence of Erie canal could do, and such tracks would

those from varieties recently imported from In Meurs, a Prussian town near Dusselquently reached the age of 107 years. On the first of the same month, at another town called Humme, Miriam Goldstein died still older, having been born at Metz, May 11, 1742—making her nearly 110 years of age.

Rev. Dr. Scudder, the eminent servant of Christ, and veteran missionary, writes that his ed from the newest and hardiest varieties, and sigh is fast failing. He is thankful that it is

In Paris, in 1852, the oyster eaters consumed 1,678,926 francs worth of oysters; the average price was 2½ francs the hundred, and total purely and results are long to the payment until he returns the papers, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. total number devoured was 70,000,000.

The privilege of keeping gambling houses

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. THE American Sabbath Tract Society published L 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 Sabbatarians. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

4 pp. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.
No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue

4 pp.
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. 14-Delaying Obedience. 4 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

to which attention is invited:opposite to each other. The sign of one reads A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form.

I visited them, and was invited to walk in 163 pp. and look at the stock.' Oh! how my whole The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
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