

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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

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NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 9, 1854.

WHOLE NO. 507.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

### THE NEBRASKA BILL.

We are indebted to Senator Douglass for a copy of the "Bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and the Report of the Committee on Territories." Nebraska and Kansas are placed on precisely the same footing, the only difference in the bills relating to the two Territories being in their names, and in that clause which defines their boundaries.

The limits assigned to Kansas are: "Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the summit of the highlands dividing the waters flowing into the Colorado of the West or Green river, from the waters flowing into the great basin; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning."

The limits assigned to Nebraska are described in the first section of the Bill—which we copy, together with sections 9th and 10th, the only sections which have reference to Slavery, all the others relating to elections, duties of officers, &c. —

**SECTION 1.** *Be it enacted*, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the summit of the highlands separating the waters flowing into Green river or Colorado of the West from the waters flowing into the great basin; thence northward on the said highlands to the summit of the Rocky mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel to the western boundary of the territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is, hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States. *Provided further*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which by treaty with any Indian tribe is not without the consent of said tribe to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such Territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory or to affect the authority of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

**SEC. 9.** *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided*, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court, for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be

taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; *except only that in all cases involving title to slaves*, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed in cases involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws

enacted in those territories by valid enactment, there were many who insisted upon Congress making the matter certain, by enacting another prohibition. In like manner, some of those who argued that the Mexican laws had ceased to have any binding force, and that the Constitution tolerated and protected slave property in those territories, were unwilling to trust the decision of the courts upon that point, and insisted that Congress should be directed to remove all legal obstacles to the introduction of slaves into those territories.

Such being the character of the controversy in respect to the territory acquired from Mexico, a similar question has arisen in regard to the right to hold slaves in the proposed territory of Nebraska when the Indian laws shall be withdrawn and the country thrown open to emigration and settlement. By the 8th section of "an act to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union to an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," approved March 6, 1820, it was provided: "That, in all that territory ceded by France to the United States under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

Under this section, as in the case of the Mexican law in New Mexico and Utah, it is a disputed point whether slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen, who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories, the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void; while the prevailing sentiment in large portions of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an inalienable right to move into any of the territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of law. Your committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the territories, so your committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the 8th section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute.

Your committee deem it fortunate for the

peace of the country, and the security of the

Union, that the controversy then resulted in the adoption of the compromise measures,

which the two great political parties, with

singular unanimity, have affirmed as a cardinal article of their faith, and proclaimed to the world as a final settlement of the controversy and an end of the agitation. A due respect, therefore, for the avowed opinions of senators, as well as a proper sense of patriotic duty, enjoins upon your committee the propriety and necessity of a strict adherence to the principles, and even a literal adoption of the enactments of that adjustment, in all their territorial bills, so far as the same are not locally inapplicable. Those enactments embrace, among other things, less material to the matters under consideration, the following provisions:

"When admitted as a State, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

"That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly."

"That the legislative power of said territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of that act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents."

"Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars, except only that, in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except, also, that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed in cases involving the question of personal freedom; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws

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## The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 9, 1854.

Editors—OEO. B. UTTAL & THOMAS B. BROWN (r. b. b.)  
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## SABBATH-BREAKING PARTNERSHIPS.

We have been sitting with pen in hand for half an hour, or more, pondering upon the best manner of discussing this important subject. It is our wish to discuss it in such a way as will give no offense. We wish, at all events, to say nothing but what will stand the test of truth. We may not succeed in saving the feelings of the brethren, but if we may be instrumental in saving them from their sins, we shall feel that we have not labored in vain.

By Sabbath-breaking partnerships we mean those associations for business which involve the breach of the Sabbath on the part of one or more of the firm, or on the part of those in its employ. These associations have multiplied among us, within a few years past, causing not a little anxiety with some as to what will be the final result. There are some, who fear that the result will be most disastrous to the cause of the Sabbath, to say nothing of other unhappy consequences; and they consider it high time that the subject were agitated earnestly, till those who are implicated shall see, either that they are sinning against God, or that their course is justified by the Scriptures or Truth.

If we understand the Fourth Commandment, it requires abstinence from labor, not only on the part of the individual himself, but also on the part of all who are in his employ.

"Thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant."

It makes it a man's duty to control his own household—his farm—his shop—every place,

in short, over which his lawful jurisdiction ex-

tends, and for the management of which he is

in any way responsible. If it is wrong for

him to break the Sabbath himself, it is wrong

for him to employ others to break it. A per-

son who would employ another to commit an

act of murder, is accounted as a murderer

himself. He that hires a ruffian to set fire to

his neighbor's house, is no less guilty than the

ruffian himself. And he that employs another

to rob the possessor of his goods, promising

to make him a sharer in the spoils, is too fla-

grant an accomplice in the crime to stand

justified before an honest community. Now,

if our inability to see, that he who employs

others to break the Sabbath is not just as

guilty as if he broke it himself, argues obtus-

ness of intellect, we hope that some body will

endeavor, by the plainness of speech and

simplicity of illustration which cannot fail to

impress the duldest understanding, to set the

matter in its true light.

The Sabbath-keeper by his profession declares that the keeping of Sunday, to the displacement and violation of the day designated as the Sabbath, is the Fourth Commandment, is a sin. He believes that the substitution of Sunday for the seventh day was accomplished by the Man of Sin. He hesitates not to say, that to keep Sunday instead of the Sabbath is to symbolize with Popery. He says that it is to make void the commandment of God in order to uphold a human tradition. He enters into controversy upon this point, wherever he goes, and proves it to be the duty of all to keep the Sabbath just as God appointed. It is one of the duties enjoined in the Law, he says, and the transgression of the law is sin.

But what says the Sabbath-keeper by his business arrangements? An observer of the first day of the week proposes a copartnership, the condition of which is, that the establishment shall do business on the Sabbath-day.

The Sabbath-keeper consents, on condition that he himself shall be exempt from all active participation in what is done on that day. He consents that his partner shall work, and, of course, that all the employees, servants, or agents, that may be required for the management of the concern, shall work also. Not only so; he consents to receive, and appropriate to his own use, as his lawful property, a portion of the profits that may arise out of this Sabbath labor. In yielding this consent, does he not say that to work on the Sabbath-day is no sin? Does he not flatly contradict his religious profession?

For, what is the nature of a copartnership? Does not each member of the firm work for the other? Even admitting that there are no clerks, journeymen, or under-servants of any sort, in the establishment,—none but the partners themselves, who of course are equals, and have equal rights,—still each one serves the other. For there is no reason why two or more persons should enter into partnership, except the mutual service which they render one another, thereby rendering the profits of the concern greater for each, than if he carried on business by himself alone. Thus, when a Sabbath-keeper proposes partnership with an observer of the Sabbath, this is the inducement which he holds out:—"I will serve you," says he, "on the Sabbath-day—a very profitable day for business—thereby augmenting your gains much above what they would be, if you were in business by yourself, and should shut up the establishment on that day." The Sabbath-keeper agrees to the proposal, and by that very agreement says, "I consent that you shall work for me on the Sabbath."

This, we take it, is the plain, common-sense view of the matter. Turn and twist it as we may, we think it comes to this in the end. And if the Sabbath-keeper can thus deliberately say to his partner, "I agree that you shall work for me on the Sabbath," he either flatly contradicts his religious profession, and

says that to work on the Sabbath is no sin, or else deliberately makes up his mind to commit sin.

Let it not be replied, that the partners, being equal, each one acts for himself, and is responsible for himself. For though each acts for himself, he does not act only for himself. He acts also for the other. He acts for himself in the same sense as the common hired laborer acts for himself, who, though he works for himself in respect to the wages he hopes to receive, works for the man who employs him also. If he is hired to work on the Sabbath-keeper's farm, on the Sabbath-day, or in his shop, or counting-house, there is no sophistry which will make it appear that he acts only for himself. The employer is guilty also. And when the Sunday-keeping member of a business firm manages the business on the Sabbath-day, he does it not only for himself, but for the other also. He is employed, nay, to all intents and purposes, hired, by the other to do it. The act of hiring is not done formally, from week to week, but it enters into the very nature of the contract by which they agree to do business jointly, in partnership. Brethren, is it right—it is lawful contract? Does it involve nothing of sin against Him who said of the Sabbath-day, "In it thou shalt not do any work; thou, nor thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant?"

T. B. B.

## PARENTAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

(Continued.)

## Education.

It would perhaps have been more in obedience to the laws of order, had I commenced my former article with the heading which designates the line of thought for the present one, and may for others to come. But as "what is written is written,"—aye, and printed too—we will let that pass.

*Education* is a term of very comprehensive significance. It embraces all the laws of mind and human actions. There is *heart* education as well as *head* education, and it is doubtful whether any education of the latter, which does not reach the former, is of any real benefit; and sure it is, that that education of the mind which is not sanctified by a good heart, does often prove itself a curse.

But my present purpose is to call the attention of parents to that department of education which embraces the arts and sciences, and refers more especially to the business transactions of life. I think it will be admitted, upon reflection, that every pursuit in life requires an education peculiar to itself. It is not proposed to assert, that even in this instance a general education is not desirable, and even necessary, but that a special and particular education is necessary for each of the different departments of human industry. If the merchant and surveyor need instruction in their particular branches of labor, so do the engineer and the architect. Nor is that great and indispensable branch of human industry, *farming*, exempt from this rule. Our opinion is immovably fixed, that the world suffers more this day for the want of a thorough education in all the branches of farming and housewifery, than in any and perhaps than in all other industrial pursuits. Look at thousands upon thousands of acres of land, not only indifferently but *unskillfully* cultivated throughout our vast country. How little is known of the adaptation of the different kinds of soil for this or that kind of grain, or this or that class of vegetables. For this reason, and for this only, years of toil are rewarded with poverty and disappointment, and a train of evils at the thought of which the heart sickens. The same may be said concerning the improvement of those domestic animals which in their turn contribute so much to the wealth and happiness of man.

Also, how much of human happiness and wealth depends upon the proper discharge of domestic duties. It is an old saying, that "the wife can throw out with a teaspoon as fast as the husband can throw in with a shovel." But to say nothing of the absolute necessity of domestic economy, in order to the wealth of the thousands of hearts that have sunk under the weight of an up-hill struggle for the want of this, let us consider for one moment the happiness or unhappiness, as the case may be, to human life, as connected with this subject. As the heart is the seat of animal life, so is the family, the house, the *kitchen*, the center and seat of domestic and social felicity. Let me ask the reader, especially the *youthful* reader, to pause for one moment and think of a home where the presiding geniuses are industry, neatness, economy, and genial hearts! I have not mentioned riches; they are too sordid to be ranked with the superior excellencies above named. But how are we to have such homes, if our daughters are not so educated as to fit them to become the embodiment of these virtues?

And now, dear parents, on looking over the fields of human industry, and upon the realities of life, and seeing how much of the happiness, comfort, and real success of life, depends upon the education of your children, both as to its character and amount, may I earnestly press upon you your attention the question, whether you are doing your whole duty towards them? Do you patronize the district schools—the select schools—the academies—the colleges of our country? Do you furnish them with extensive and first-rate newspaper reading? Or, if they read at all, do you allow them to read the silly trash which forms the reading of so many of the young of the present age? Do you purchase them good books, and encourage their reading them? Do you throw your whole soul into the question of *thoroughly* and *truly* educating your children?

N. V. H.

## THE NEBRASKA BILL—PROTESTS.

From almost every part of the country, petitions, remonstrances and protests against the Nebraska Bill are going to Washington. A solemn protest against that bill, or any other modification or repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has been prepared and sent out through all New England by a committee of Boston ministers, consisting of Drs. Charles Lowell, Lyman Beecher, Baron Stow, and Rev. S. Streeter. It is hoped that every Protestant clergyman in Boston will sign it. In New York a similar paper has been extensively circulated, and signed by clergymen of all denominations. We copy it in hope that it will serve as a model for men of all classes to represent to Congress their opposition to this nefarious bill:—

"The undersigned, clergymen of various denominations in the city of New York and vicinity, desire respectfully and earnestly to remonstrate against the bill for the organization of new territories, now before Congress, allowing the introduction of slavery into a region consecrated to freedom by the plighted faith of the nation, in long-standing and irrepealable enactments, and by the divine and natural claims of religion and of liberty.

"We remonstrate on the ground that the parties whose rights and interests are, and are to be, affected cannot be restored to the position of equality occupied by them respectively, before the enactments solemnly established in 1820. The security for freedom given to the one party, can not be taken away without the grossest violation of justice, good faith, and law.

"We remonstrate, because the deliberate and unnecessary extension of the evils of slavery would be positive guilt, and, as committed by Congress, the guilt of the whole country, and not of any particular State alone; and we feel bound to protest, in the name of religion and humanity, against such legislation.

"The responsibility of determining the prevailing institutions of future generations of many millions of immortal beings, is inconceivably great and solemn. We remonstrate against preparing the way, or providing the means, of establishing slavery as a part of the radical and organic life of a vast future empire in our land.

"We remonstrate against such a procedure, as tending to produce alienation of feeling between different sections of our beloved country, great agitation and perilous disension, and exposing us to the righteous judgments of Almighty God."

DANIEL'S 2,300 DAYS AND 70 WEEKS.

BY BENJAMIN CLARKE.

(Continued from the Recorder of Feb. 16th.)

## The National Rights of the Jews.

As there are now many professing Christians who say that the Most High will never again recognize the Jews as a distinct nation, or a distinct people, and that now, under the gospel dispensation, "there is neither Jew nor Greek," &c., I would respectfully inquire whether they have any *national rights*; and if they have any, what are some of those rights?

*How long was the seed of Israel to continue a distinct nation?* "Thus saith the Lord, which giveth the sun for a light by day, and the ordinances of the moon and of the stars for a light by night, which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar—the Lord of hosts is his name—if those ordinances depart from before me, saith the Lord; then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before me forever. Thus saith the Lord, If heaven above can be measured, and the foundations of the earth searched out beneath, I will also cast off all the seed of Israel for all that they have done, saith the Lord." Jer. 31: 35-37. Please read this whole chapter.

It seems to me, that the Lord's Supper was given to Christians as such, irrespective of whatever else might be their imperfections. I have examined much that has been written in favor of close communion, but have failed to be convinced of the validity of the arguments, or of the error of my views. As I do not intend, at this time, to argue the question, I will only add, that the present divided and sectarian state of the nominal church, I see that it speaks of the gospel dispensation.

We learn from this scripture, that Israel is to continue a nation, that is, a distinct people, so long as the sun and moon and stars follow Christ.

S. S. GRISWOLD.

## SABBATH-KEEPERS IN WESTFIELD, PA.—

A business letter from R. L. Davis, dated Westfield, Tioga Co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1854, says: "Perhaps it would be interesting to you to know, that three families—two in Westfield, and one (Eld. H. Kelly) in Chatham, of the Christian denomination—embraced the Bible Sabbath last summer, and formed themselves into a Sabbath-keeping church, and hold meetings once in two weeks. There are several persons in Clymer, favorably inclined to the Sabbath; two families have kept it some years, and three or four have acknowledged its claims. Religion has been revived in Clymer, (south of Westfield,) and the east part of Westfield, this winter; and a revival is now in progress in Brookfield, adjoining Westfield on the north."

*ORDINATION.*—A Council of delegates from the 1st Alfred, Independence, Richburg, and 2d Alfred Seventh-day Baptist churches, met on the 2d of March, at Amity, by request of Scio and Amity churches, to take into consideration the ordination of brother CHARLES ROWLEY to the work of the ministry. After examination, it was unanimously resolved, that their request should be granted. The consecrating prayer was offered by Eld. J. Kenyon, charge given L. Andrus, hand of fellowship by Eld. D. E. Maxson, benediction by Mrs. Armitage, wife of the pastor of the church.

S. BURDICK, Sec.

## THE MEMORIAL.

The ninth number of the *SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL* has been delayed beyond the regular time for issuing it; but it is now all printed, and will be sent to subscribers in the course of the present week. It will contain a portrait of Eld. James H. Cochran; biographies of James H. Cochran, John Crandall, Jonathan Davis, and Jacob Ayres; the early history of the Westerly (now 1st Hopkinton) Church; and a continuation of the history of Seventh-day Baptist Missions.

*WERE THE JEWS TO BE GATHERED A SECOND TIME?*—The above scripture is in part fulfilled, so far as relates to their being scattered among the nations; but that they never have yet been gathered in fulfillment of the last part of this scripture, is evident. In looking after that people and their future national rights, we should carefully distinguish their former return from Babylon's captivity, and their future return from their present scattered state.

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*WERE THE JEWS*

## THE SABBATH RECORDER, MARCH 9, 1854.

## General Intelligence.

## Abstract of Proceedings in Congress.

SECOND-DAY, FEB. 27.

In the SENATE, petitions against the passage of the Nebraska bill were presented from the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. Mr. Chase presented petitions from New York and Ohio for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the repeal of all laws taking slaves in payment of debt due in the United States. The bills granting lands for the construction of railroads in Louisiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, Alabama, California, Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, were taken up and passed. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the consideration of the Nebraska bill was resumed, when Mr. Cass made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, followed in opposition to the bill.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. Bocock moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up the Senate's bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates for the Navy, which was disagreed to. The Secretary of the Navy was requested to communicate to the House whether, in his opinion, the steamships employed in the ocean mail service of the United States are of proper construction to be converted into vessels of war in the event of emergency requiring their use for such purposes, and if so, how many and which of them. Other business of no general interest was transacted, and the House adjourned.

THIRD-DAY, FEB. 28.

In the SENATE, several remonstrances were presented against the passage of the Nebraska bill, by Messrs. Toucy, Everett, Fish, Wade, Chase, Sumner and Clayton. A bill was introduced for the relief of purchasers and locators on the overflowed lands in Michigan. The bill granting lands to all the States for the benefit of the indigent insane, was discussed a short time and postponed. The Nebraska bill was then taken up. Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania having the floor made a speech in favor of the bill, and Mr. Thompson of New Jersey followed also in favor of the bill.

In the House, the Committee on Elections reported adversely to the petition contesting the seat of Mike Walsh. The Senate bill granting lands to Wisconsin for the construction of railroads was taken up and debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Homestead bill was resumed, the debate on which lasted till the House adjourned.

FOURTH-DAY, MARCH 1.

In the SENATE, after the presentation of a large number of petitions against the passage of the Nebraska bill, the consideration of the bill granting lands to all the States, for the benefit of the indigent insane, was resumed, debated a short time, and postponed. The Nebraska bill was then taken up, when Mr. Clayton of Delaware proceeded to give his views on the question. He defined his position generally on the subject, and said he would vote for the bill.

The House, after the disposal of the usual routine business, resumed the consideration of the bill granting a portion of the public lands to Wisconsin for railroad purposes, and debated till the expiration of the morning hour, when the House went into an election for Printer, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Nicholson.

FIFTH-DAY, MARCH 2.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill. During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

In the House, a bill was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, and referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee, granting the right of way for not more than three railroads across the public lands from commercial points in California and Oregon; and also to grant by donation to actual settlers, on condition of occupancy and cultivation for a length of time therein named, every alternate third quarter section of public land for forty miles in width on each side of said railroads, throughout the whole length thereof, and also to grant every alternate section of public land within the aforesaid limits to aid in the construction of said railroads. The House, in Committee, took up the Homestead bill. Some trifling conversation ensued, but no progress was made.

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 3.

The SENATE spent the whole day and night upon the Nebraska bill. Among the speakers were Bell of Tenn., Toucy of Conn., Fessenden of Me., Weller of Cal., Houston of Texas, Sumner of Mass., and Douglass of Ill. Finally, at 5 o'clock on Sabbath morning, March 4th, a vote was taken, and the bill passed—aye, 37, noes, 14. The Senate then adjourned till Third-day.

In the House, a message from the President was received, transmitting the report of the Attorney-General, treating of the plan for modifying and enlarging the Judicial system of the United States. Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking for donations of 160 acres of land for soldiers of war of 1812, were presented and referred to Committee on Public Lands. The Homestead bill was then taken up, and various amendments to the bill were discussed, but nothing of especial interest was determined on.

THAT SLAVER-BURNING.—The account we recently printed of the burning of a slave at Union Point, Miss., is pronounced a hoax by the Natchez Free Trader, the paper from which it purported to have been taken. It seems that the story is given in a *Narrative of Slave Life* by W. Wells Brown, a Fugitive Slave, from whose pages it made its way into the Anti-Slavery Standard, and thence into the other newspapers. The event is represented in the book as having occurred some time since, and the giving it a recent aspect is an error of the journals first copying it from the Standard.

The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad earnings from the 1st to the 11th of February, were \$11,904. Last year the receipts for the entire month were \$8,930.

## European News.

We have European dates to Feb. 15, but nothing definite or important.

No declaration of war has yet taken place, and while preparations are going forward on a great scale, both in France and England, the old story of renewed negotiations and probable peace is again set on foot with as much industry as ever.

Many steamers have been taken up by the British Government to transport troops to Malta and Constantinople; among them are the Niagara and Cambria, belonging to the Cunard line, and hitherto employed between Liverpool and the United States. The fleet sent with these transports to the Mediterranean and the Turkish waters will be the most powerful ever equipped by England. The United French and English armies to be convened to Turkey are variously stated at from sixty to a hundred thousand men.

A camp for 40,000 men is being prepared at a place six miles from Constantinople, on the banks of the Sea of Marmora.

From the seat of war on the Danube, the intelligence is not satisfactory. The Russians are steadily investing Kalafat with a large force, and occasional skirmishes take place with various fortune.

## Awful Catastrophe at Hartford, Ct.

The steam-boiler in the car-factory of Messrs. Fales & Gray, at Hartford, Ct., exploded at 2 o'clock P. M. on Fifth-day, March 2d, causing the death of about twenty persons, and seriously wounding many others. There were about 300 men employed in the establishment. The explosion shattered the whole of the buildings, and buried some thirty or more persons in the ruins. The brick, mortars, pieces of machinery, beams of wood, and human beings, were blown up to twice the height of the chimney, or 250 feet, and fell in a shower upon the roofs, completely crushing them, and forcing the standing walls outward. They also fell into the street upon the heads of the people; by which some persons sustained serious injury.

As soon as practicable, or safe, the workmen returned to the rescue of their suffering comrades, whose agonizing groans were painfully loud and frequent. On re-entering the building, it was found that the new boiler, which had been put in about one month before, and been in actual and constant use for three weeks, had exploded; and the fragments into which it was blown resemble shreds of rotten cloth, rather than well tried and annealed boiler iron. The old boiler, which had not been fired up since the new one has been in use, was crushed and bruised out of shape, and its top completely beaten in by the explosion. The blacksmith's shop, a one story building next the boiler room, was completely demolished, and out of twenty men employed in it nine were killed instantly, and nearly all the others severely injured. The front of the freight-car shop was blown in, and a side blacksmith's shop completely demolished.

To paint the agony of relatives, wives, children, mothers and fathers, whose relatives were sufferers, would be impossible. They rushed wildly to and fro, while the workmen were extricating the sufferers, calling upon their relatives in the most piteous tones; and when a body was brought out, the eagerness they manifested to know if it was that of a relative must be imagined, for no words can describe. Suffice it to say, that in many instances they failed to recognize their own relatives, so blackened, and distorted, and mutilated were the bodies by the dirt, bruises, and fearful scalds. Some were so badly scalded that on touching them the skin peeled off in the hand. Many of the dead were only recognized by the clothing they wore, and as their relatives sought them out, and found them in the arms of death, the scenes which ensued on recognition were painful in the extreme.

## The Case of Dr. Gardner.

A tragic end to a great crime was achieved by Dr. George A. Gardner, at Washington, March 3d. Having been convicted of a fraud upon the Government, by which a sum amounting to something near four hundred thousand dollars was obtained from the Mexican indemnity money, he was on that morning sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Soon afterward he was found dead in his room, having, as is supposed, taken poison, in order at one blow to escape the disgrace of his offense, and the rigor of its punishment. The case is as remarkable as any recorded in the *Causes Celebres*. A large sum had been appropriated by Congress, under the treaty of peace with Mexico, to pay off the claims of American citizens, who at various times had suffered injury at the hands of the Mexican authorities. A special Commission, consisting of George Evans of Maine, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, and Robert Treat Paine of South Carolina, was appointed to examine these claims and decide what was due to the respective claimants. Among them, Dr. Gardner came forward with all sorts of documents duly signed and sealed, to prove that he had been the owner of a valuable mine in the Department of San Luis Potosi, and that the Mexicans had broken up his mining establishment, causing him a loss of some half million of dollars, more or less. After looking into the papers, and weighing the arguments presented in behalf of Dr. Gardner, the Commission finally awarded him, if not the whole, a larger sum, as we believe, than was given to any other single claimant. He got the money, paid his counsel a large part of it, and with the rest was a rich man. Soon after he went to Europe, and while there the suspicion became so strong that his whole claim was a fraud, that an injunction was laid on a considerable portion of the money, which he had left in bank at Washington. He returned and was indicted about three years and a half ago. He was first tried under the indictment about a year since, but the trial resulted in the disagreement of the Jury. The evidence against him was procured by commissions sent to Mexico expressly for the purpose. It was very conclusive; the paper on which his claim had been prosecuted before the indemnity Commissioners were proved to have been for the most part forgeries, and forgeries of a gross character; and it was shown that the mine he claimed to have lost had never had an existence. Still, his case was managed with ability, and the evidence he furnished on the first trial was such as to stagger and divide the Jury on the question of his guilt. We believe, however, that in the interim additional proofs were obtained, which no longer left the possibility of a doubt, and which not only resulted in the verdict rendered, but

but in the infliction of the law's extreme penalty by the Court. The next stage in the drama was his suicide—a terrible confession of the justice of his sentence, an awful blow to the friends who had stood by him through the prosecution. [Tribune.]

## THE NEBRASKA BILL PASSED.—By reference to our abstract of proceedings in Congress, it will be seen that the Nebraska bill passed the Senate on Sabbath morning last, by a vote of 37 to 14. Of those who voted for it, 23 were from the Slave States, and 14 from the Free States. Of those who voted against it, all were from the Free States except John Bell of Tennessee, and Samuel Houston of Texas. Nine Senators were absent, of whom it is understood that three were in favor of the bill, and six opposed to it. Had all voted, the vote would have stood 40 to 20.

Of the prospects of the Bill in the House of Representatives, the N. Y. Tribune says:

"But what hope for the House? Bear in mind, that in every struggle between Freedom and Slavery the Senate has always been on the side of Slavery from the start. The House refused to admit Missouri with her Slave Constitution; the Senate went heavily the other way without hesitation, and finally coaxed the House into a Compromise. The House repeatedly passed the Wilmot Proviso; the Senate promptly killed it. The Senate is chosen on the rotten-borough principle, and its Members are far from the People; those of the House represent nearly equal districts, and have a Day of Judgment just before them. We would not encourage delusive hopes, but neither will we counsel despair. A single day will probably tell us whether to mourn or rejoice over the action of the People's Representatives. But, even if beaten in the House, let us never despair of the cause of Freedom. Nebraska and Kansas are naturally ill-adapted to Slave Labor; but so is Missouri, so are Western Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, and the Mountain region of the Carolinas. These were lost through ignorance or heedlessness, as Nebraska-Kansas must never be. An empire is at stake, and it must never be surrendered while an arm can be raised to defend it. It is to-day Free Soil; it must be kept so by legislation if possible; by resolute exertion, by persevering, all-prevailing agitation, if the shield of legality shall be perniciously wrested from us."

FIRE NEAR HOME.—On Sunday morning, March 5th, a fire broke out in the five-story brick building No. 8 Spruce-st, N. Y., which spread rapidly, and was not subdued until Nos. 8, 10, 12, and 16, were completely ruined, involving the loss of over two hundred thousand dollars. Several periodicals were issued from these buildings, among which were the *Independent American Artisan*, *Banner of the Union*, *Ladies' Wreath*, and *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*. The following list shows the principal losers:

J. G. Hein, \$21,000, insured \$14,000; Burdick, Reed & Co., \$30,000, insured \$12,000; Ira Potter & Co., \$3,000; Messrs. Bullock & Co., \$2,500; Benedict & Cunningham, \$10,000, insured; J. H. Goebel, \$7,000; T. E. Jones, \$5,000; Mr. Spinning, \$2,500; Henry Ward Beecher, \$1,500; S. W. Benedict, \$26,000, insured; Edward G. Taylor, \$7,000; J. Priestly & Co., \$1,500; Alexander Montgomery, \$20,000, insured \$10,000; John Thompson, \$5,000; J. D. Torrey, \$26,000, insured \$10,500; C. W. Benedict, \$6,000; Turney & Brothers, \$2,500; Mr. McLean, \$2,500; J. L. Page & Co., \$1,000; J. Reed, \$15,000, insured \$10,000; Taws & Russell, \$4,000; J. W. Crowell, \$5,000; Edward Williamson, \$1,700; James Conner, \$1,000; Horace Holden, \$1,500; Henry Franck, \$600; De Witt & Davenport, \$900; Messrs. Harper & Brothers, \$8,000; Charles Scribner, \$4,000; Bunce & Brothers, \$1,000; Loss on Buildings, \$100,000.

## SUMMARY.

At the last term of the Superior Court of Connecticut, the report of the Receivers of the Eastern Bank was accepted, and their doing confirmed, by consent of parties interested, to pay to actual settlers, on condition of occupancy and cultivation for a length of time therein named, every alternate third quarter section of public land for forty miles in width on each side of said railroads, throughout the whole length thereof, and also to grant every alternate section of public land within the aforesaid limits to aid in the construction of said railroads. The House, in Committee, took up the Homestead bill. Some trifling conversation ensued, but no progress was made.

SIXTH-DAY, MARCH 2.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

SEVENTH-DAY, MARCH 3.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

EIGHTH-DAY, MARCH 4.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

NINTH-DAY, MARCH 5.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

TENTH-DAY, MARCH 6.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

ELEVENTH-DAY, MARCH 7.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

TWELFTH-DAY, MARCH 8.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

THIRTEENTH-DAY, MARCH 9.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

FOURTEENTH-DAY, MARCH 10.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

FIFTEENTH-DAY, MARCH 11.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

SIXTEENTH-DAY, MARCH 12.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

Seventh-DAY, MARCH 13.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

EIGHTH-DAY, MARCH 14.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented. A bill to distribute the public lands among the States was referred.

NINTH-DAY, MARCH 15.

The SENATE was occupied for the greater portion of the session in listening to the remarks of Messrs. Clayton, Chase, Badger, Cass, Stuart and others on the Nebraska bill.

During the morning hour a number of remonstrances against the Nebraska bill were presented

## Miscellaneous.

## The Expedition to Central Africa.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Auvert's Petermann to the editor of the London *Daily News*:

Fourteen months since, I laid before the public a communication respecting the progress of the African Expedition, and particularly the important discovery of Dr. Barth of a magnificent river in the far interior, forming the upper course of the Chadda, a tributary to but larger than the Kowara, (commonly called Niger) and flowing through the extensive kingdom of Adamaua, the most fertile and beautiful of all the countries of Central Africa visited by Dr. Barth. Five months since, it was announced in the public papers, that an expedition up that river, by means of a steamboat, had been decided on by Her Majesty's Government; and a few weeks since Mr. McGregor Laird, the contractor for building the vessel, in a communication to the Royal Geographical Society, announced that the vessel would be ready next month. The plan of the expedition is, to arrive at the mouth of the Kowara before the 1st of July, and to steam at once up the river with the rising waters. It is estimated that the kingdom of Adamaua may be reached within three or four weeks after leaving the Bight of Benin. It is the opinion of the most competent person that if any thing will open the vast interior of Africa to European commerce and civilization, it will be the magnificent river discovered by Dr. Barth; and the British public will therefore, doubtless, look forward with anxiety to the present attempt to ascend the river leading to those important and promising regions. Accounts of the progress of this expedition have been promptly and regularly laid before the public; and the Earl of Clarendon, in order to give to the world the benefit of this information as early as possible, has kindly sanctioned, at my particular solicitation, the immediate publication of some most important maps, with descriptive letter press relating thereto. In connection with this publication, which will be ready in the course of a few weeks, I have been kindly allowed to make extracts from Dr. Barth's official communication containing the details of the said discovery, of which the following, as being particularly interesting with respect to the Chadda expedition, I am anxious to make at once known to the public, and would ask of you kindly to afford the space for that purpose. It will be remembered, that Dr. Barth, after a twelve months' journey through the great desert, under severe hardships, and trials, was the first of the three travelers to arrive at Lake Tad. Owing to the melancholy death of Mr. Richardson, the leader of the expedition, he found the whole undertaking in a state of complete disorganization. Yet such was his indomitable energy and courage, that he brought a sum of money from the Vizier of Bornu, and determined to penetrate to the southerland, in order to reach Adamaua, which country had been reported to him as the most beautiful of Central Africa. On the 20th of May, 1851, accordingly, he left Kuka, and after a fortnight's march through the dominions of Bornu as well as those of independent pagan nations—at a distance from Kuka of 155 geographical miles in a straight line—he reached Uba, the northernmost place of Adamaua, situated exactly in the same latitude as the celebrated Mount Misen, seen by Major Denham, namely, in 10 deg. 20 min. north latitude and 35° geographical miles west from it. From this place, says Dr. Barth, 'all the country to the south was covered with the most splendid herbage and enlivened with numerous herds of cattle'—going to the Fellatas. The atmosphere was now cool and refreshing, the sky covered with clouds during the greater part of the day, and thunder-storms occurred almost every day. The country wore altogether a rich and beautiful appearance; the huts of the inhabitants are built with more solidity than in the northern region of Sudan, as the rainy season lasts seven months in Adamaua. The population of the country is considerable, large towns being met with at every three or four hours, with villages between, exclusively inhabited by the slaves of the ruling Fellatas. The slaves do all the work, and every Fellata, down to the very poorest, possesses at least from two to four slaves. Indeed, in no country of the world is slavery carried on to such a degree as in Adamaua, where slaves, in addition to cattle, are considered the foundation of the wealth of the people. The chiefs of the country have countless multitudes of these poor creatures. There are no slaves, however, exported from Adamaua except those of the Dama tribe east of Yola, the capital of the kingdom, as they do not find a ready sale in the Sudan markets on account of their great mortality when taken away from their mountainous country. Nevertheless, they form, with ivory, the chief articles of commerce. Ivory is extremely cheap in Anamaka on account of the great number of elephants. In Baya, twelve days' journey south of Yola, the elephants are found in still greater numbers. The chief articles of import are turkies, tobes, glass, pearls, and salt. Cowries have no value in this country, the current medium of barter consisting of narrow stripes of coarse cotton called gimbba. Saraw, distant 52 miles from Uba, is the chief town of the northern part of Adamaua, and a considerable market place. Previously to reaching Saraw, we passed a place called Abutudu surrounded with beautiful scenery, where the gigina, a peculiar species of palm tree, appears. The people of this tract had never seen a Christian before my visit, and received me with the utmost kindness and hospitality, taking me altogether for a superior being. The most important day, however, in all my African journeys, was the 18th of June, when we reached the river Benue, at a point called Taipé, where it is joined by the river Faro. [In latitude 9 deg. 2 min. north, and longitude 14 deg. east from Greenwich.] Since leaving Europe, I had not seen so large, and imposing a river. The Benue, 'mother of waters,' which is by far the larger one of the two, is half a mile broad, and 90 feet deep in the channel where we crossed it. On our return, eleven days later, it had risen 13 feet. The Faro is 5-12ths of a mile broad, and was 3 feet deep, which had increased to 7 feet by our return. Both rivers have a very strong current, and run to the west into the Kowara. We crossed the Benue in boats made out of single trees 25 to 35 feet long and 1 to 1 1/2 feet broad, and folded the Faro, which latter was accomplished without difficulty, on account of the strong current. The Benue is said to rise nine days' journey from Yola in a south easterly

direction, and the Faro seven days' journey distant, in a rock called Labul. During the rainy season the country is inundated to a great extent by the two rivers, which rise to their highest level toward the end of July, and remain at that level for forty days, viz. till the first days of September, when the waters begin to fall. Both rivers are full of crocodiles, and the Benue, I was told, contained gold. After having crossed the rivers, with some difficulty to the camels, we passed at first through some swampy ground, then through a very fine country thickly inhabited, and reached Yola, the capital, on the 22d of June. In another communication of Dr. Barth he states, that the river Benue rises during the rainy season to a height of 40 to 50 feet. The discovery of Dr. Barth is unquestionably the most important which has been made in Africa for a very long time; and so striking did the superior advantages of the river he discovered appear to Her Majesty's Government, that a proposed ascent up the Kowara, to reach Timbuktu and the desert countries, was rejected, and the ascent up the Chadda Benue was decided on. Indeed, if the hopes of those most able to judge be realized, those virgin countries, with their innumerable herds of cattle, and other agricultural treasures, with their abundance of ivory, blessed with a climate which seems so salubrious, that the inhabitants, when brought to the more unhealthy regions further west along the Kowara, die off like sheep—those fertile, cultivated, and densely populated countries of Inner Africa will be brought within a few weeks' sail of the docks of London. There is no desert to be passed, as in Northern and Southern Africa, which have been, and even will be, the natural barriers, to commerce and civilization.

## Rubber Shoes.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an interesting article on the manufactures of Connecticut, gives the following account of the manner in which India Rubber shoes are made:

"Contrary to the general impression, India Rubber, in the process of manufacturing, is not melted, but is passed through heated iron rollers, the heaviest of which weighs twenty tons, and thus worked or kneaded, as dough is at a bakery. The rubber is nearly all procured from the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil, to which point it is sent from the interior. Its form, on arrival, is generally that of a jug or pouch, as the natives use clay moulds of that shape, which they repeatedly dip into the liquid caoutchouc, until a coating of the desired thickness accumulates, when the clay is broken and emptied out.

"The rubber, after being washed, chopped fine, and rolled to a putty-like consistency, is mixed with a compound of metallic substances, principally white lead and sulphur, to give it body and firmness. Those sheets designed for the soles of shoes are passed under rollers having a diamond figured surface. From these the soles are cut by hand, and several pieces required to perfect the shoe are put together by females, on a last. The natural adhesion of the rubber joins the seams. The shoes are next varnished and baked in an oven capable of holding about 2,000 pairs, and heated to about 300 degrees, where they remain seven or eight hours. This is called the 'vulcanizing' process, by which the rubber is hardened.

"A large quantity of cotton cloth and cotton flannel is used to line shoes, and is applied to the surface of the rubber while it is yet in sheets. Not a particle of any of these materials is lost. The scraps of rubber are remelted, and the bits of cloth are chopped up with a small quantity of rubber, and rolled out into a substance resembling pasteboard, to form the inner sole. The profits of this business have been somewhat curtailed of late, by the high price of rubber, which has varied within a year from twenty to sixty cents per pound. The demand, however, is very large. A species of rubber shoes lined with flannel is extensively used in some parts of the country as a substitute for the leather shoe."

## Rearing Calves.

Herdsman and others, (says the N. E. Farmer,) who have some experience in raising young cattle, have expressed various opinions in relation to the most proper course or mode of treatment to be pursued, some contending, with a good deal of stringency, for the natural way, as they term it—i. e., permitting them to enjoy the company of their dams till four, five, six or ten months of age, while others assert, with equal pertinacity, that the better way is to separate them from the cows when a few days old, and raise them by "hand." Whether the one or other is the most expensive, will depend wholly, or in a great measure, upon the circumstances of time and place. In very many localities, the butter and cheese a judicious and economical dairyman would be able to realize from the milk, or from the milk itself, without manufacturing it, would be worth more in ready cash than the carcass of the calf, while in others it would scarcely defray in the market the cost of manufacturing, while the calf would be valuable. A friend who has had much experience in dairying and rearing calves, has directed attention to the following article on the subject in the *Genealogical Farmer*. We present it from that sheet as conveying a most lucid and readily understandable synopsis of our own views of what, in a large majority of cases, would unquestionably be found the most judicious and economical course, for the farmer engaged in stock raising for the market, to pursue:

"The cost in both cases ought to be taken into consideration. In the first instance, the butter and cheese which might be made from the milk would amount to more in four months than the value of the calf at that age. In the latter, the proceeds of the milk are nearly attained, independent of raising the calf. This can be established by unquestionable authority. Then there is a very great balance in favor of the latter.

"That the calf that runs with the cow four months will somewhat exceed in growth and proportion the one reared by hand, is readily granted. But after that period it is taken from the cow, and has to graze to get its own living. Then a change of diet takes place; it shortly becomes stunted; its growth is checked, and this too at the very period when it ought to be in the most thriving condition. The one reared by hand becomes more and more accustomed to food, continues gradually to improve, without receiving any check in its growth, and when winter arrives, is in far better condition than the others.

"There are different procedures in preparing the mess for the calf. Each one has a favorite plan. One mixes with a small portion of milk, a portion of boiled potatoes and fine bran. Another boils the milk, and lets it stand till it cools to the temperature of milk from the cow. The plan most generally adopted (and perhaps the best) is, to let the milk stand twelve hours, at first, when it is skimmed, heated to the temperature of the cow, and a handful of shorts and flour added to each calf's mess. Four or five quarts of milk is at first a proper quantity. This is to be gradually increased as judgment can best decide. After four or five weeks, whey, with a small quantity of shorts added, can be taken with equal success. Calves raised in this manner are more gentle and docile than when they run with the cows, and can be better managed through the winter, and most generally afterwards. Another very important consideration is, they soon forget their mother, and the trouble of keeping them separate through the fall and winter is dispensed with."

## Jefferson on Slavery.

From Notes on the State of Virginia, p. 226.

There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of our people, produced by the existence of Slavery among us.

The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on one part, and degrading subordination on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive, either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passion toward his slave, he should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. The parent, who looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same air in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose rein to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepressed by such circumstances. And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patria of the other. For if a slave can have a country in this world, he must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labor for another; in which he must look up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as he depends on his individual endeavors to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labor for himself who can make another labor for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves, a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labor. And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? INDEED, I TREMBLE FOR MY COUNTRY WHEN I REFLECT THAT GOD IS JUST; THAT HIS JUSTICE CANNOT SLEEP FOREVER; that, considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference. THE ALMIGHTY HAS NO ATTRIBUTE WHICH CAN TAKE SIDES WITH US IN SUCH A CONTEST.

## Railroad Brakes.

Mr. Wm. G. Creamer, of New York, has invented an excellent method of stopping railroad cars in case of danger, for which a patent was taken out in December last. It is done by means of the ordinary brakes which are made to operate instantaneously either by the brakeman or by the engineer. A stout brass spring is coiled like the main-spring of a watch, and connected to the ordinary brake-wheel at pleasure. This spring is capable of sufficient power to operate the brake completely and instantaneously. The spring is wound up by the brakeman at his leisure, by giving a reciprocating movement to the brake-wheel, which acts on a ratchet-wheel, without interfering with the ordinary use of the brake. The power thus accumulated in the spring is ready for use at any moment, and is operated by simply starting a catch. What gives this invention its principal value is the fact that all the brakes of a whole train of moderate length may be by this means "put on" by the engineer without leaving his place. A cord passes up from the catch or trigger—which is near the platform of the car—and is united to the usual signal bell rope of the train, the point of such union being some yards forward, to allow the working of the bell rope. This branch cord is attached to the trigger when the spring is discharged, and thus the engineer is enabled, by pulling the bell-rope from his hand, to operate all the brakes in a long train, should a severe accident be applied at an improper time, the brakeman—who is not necessarily as vigilant as or much exposed to the weather as at present—has merely to exert himself for a few seconds in winding it up and again establishing the proper connection with the engineer. The inventor proposes to dispense with none of the brakeman now employed, making it the duty of each to work the brakes as usual on all ordinary occasions. The invention is simply an additional precaution, and certainly promises an important safeguard against the fearful accidents continually attending on our present railroad arrangements.

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE TRADE.—It is stated that the aggregate value of boots and shoes manufactured in Massachusetts is \$37,000,000, or more than that of all the other States combined, and far exceeding that of any other manufacturer in the Commonwealth. Lynn is more extensively engaged in this business than any other town, making nearly five million pairs annually. Then come in succession, Danvers, Stoneham, and Grafton. In the latter town a single manufacturer uses one hundred bushels of shoe pegs every year. The pegs used in this immense business are for the most part made in New Hampshire; they are cut by machinery, and one firm manufactures fifty bushels a day. Machinery is also now used to a considerable extent for sewing and stitching the leather.

IMPROVEMENTS IN Hoes.—Some of the best of the premium hoes exhibited at the Crystal Palace are made by L. Bolles & Co., at Oxford, N. Y., by a newly organized manufacturing company. These hoes are all hammered out of solid bars of cast steel. A piece of a bar 3 inches wide and 5/8 of an inch thick is cut off at a given length, say six inches, for a particular numbered hoe, the first process with which is to heat and draw out the center under repeated strokes of the trip hammer, to the proper length of the shanks for two hoes. Then the steel is passed to another workman, who draws out the blades. This is termed rough hammering. Then they are passed to a smooth hammer, and finished hammering, when they are ground and polished, the shanks being finished and turned by hand all to an exact pattern. The machinery is driven by steam, and they manufacture about 300 to 400 hoes per day, of a quality perhaps unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever before offered to the farmers of the country, though there are now many similar establishments, all of which afford hoes of this excellent description at less prices than we used to pay for the old clumsy, home-made iron thing which gave us many a back ache and blistered hand.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POTATO INTO NEW ENGLAND.—In a recent article upon the early manufactures of New England, we mentioned that the Scotch immigrants were the first to introduce the manufacture of linen in the colonies, the more confident I am that, while we are the least suspecting it, trifling errors in our daily life are producing important effects upon our corporeal systems; and I declare that, as my deliberate conviction, that the habit, using the razor upon the face, is sufficient to cause a large proportion of the lamentable evils which affect the human race in this country.

A correspondent of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* says:—"The more I reflect upon the mysteries of neurology and animal chemistry, the more confident I am that, while we are the least suspecting it, trifling errors in our daily life are producing important effects upon our corporeal systems; and I declare that, as my deliberate conviction, that the habit, using the razor upon the face, is sufficient to cause a large proportion of the lamentable evils which affect the human race in this country."

They introduced the culture of the potatoe, which they brought with them from Ireland. Until their arrival, this valuable, if not wholly unknown plant was not cultivated in New England. They passed the previous winter in Andover, before settling in Londonderry, and there left some potatoes, which were planted and came up luxuriantly. The family who raised them cooked the balls, instead of the vegetable; and, after trying them in various ways, pronounced them unfit for use, and the mistake was not discovered until the plow turned up the real potatoe.

THE ABORIGINES.—The whole number of Indians within the limits of the United States is estimated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be 400,000. About 18,000 yet remain in the States east of the Mississippi, principally in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin; the remainder, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws and Seminoles, being in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida. The number in Minnesota, and along the frontiers of the Western states of Texas, being mostly emigrated tribes, is estimated at 110,000; those on the plains and Rocky mountains, not within any organized territory, at 63,000; those in Texas, at 29,000; in New Mexico, at 45,000; in California, at 10,000; in Utah, at 12,000; in Oregon and Washington territories, at 23,000. The whole amount to be expended on account of the Indian service the present year, is \$1,015,735; of which \$532,907 is for money annuities, \$136,676 for goods and provisions, \$61,962 for education \$94,319 for agricultural and mechanical assistance, and \$189,870 for miscellaneous purposes for the benefit of the Indians.

PERILOUS OPERATION ON A LION.—An occurrence of a singular nature happened one Monday night, at Wombwell's menagerie, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh. During the feeding of the animals the lion Wallace was seen to rush wildly to and fro in his den, and on closer observation it was ascertained that a large bone, which he had been attempting to swallow, had stuck crossways in his throat, almost suffocating him. Two of the keepers instantly entered the cage. One of them had a pitchfork, the handle of which he got into the animal's mouth, after which he courageously thrust his arm down the lion's throat, and succeeded in displacing the bone with his hand. Considerable excitement prevailed at the time among the visitors and others, great anxiety being also felt for the safety of the intrepid keepers. The lion soon recovered.

CURIOSITIES OF TRADE.—Among the importations into this country, is a certain class of articles, embracing an almost endless variety, which are called the non-enumerated. Some of them cost a mere trifle and are little used; others, though cheap, are of such general use that their aggregate is considerable. Few persons know that these articles enter into commercial transactions. During the year ending June 30th, 1853, the value of state pieces entered at the New York Custom House, was \$373; of sausages skins, \$224; little night tapers, \$267; tooth-picks, \$341; bladders, \$1257; orange peel, \$681; peacock feathers, \$8; goose skins, \$766; rose leaves, \$773; skeletons, \$351; sand, \$3; goose liver oil, \$131; spun, \$14; making an aggregate of \$7,449. This list of incongruous articles should be enlarged to a great extent.

STRONG DRINK A LEVELER.—Not long since, there were taken to the Tombs in New York, while in beastly intoxication, a lawyer who had been somewhat distinguished in his profession—a historian, the author of a standard work—an editor, once talented and of great respectability—and lastly, a clergyman, a man of refined manners and highly educated. The lawyer was lot off the next morning, on promise of better behavior; the historian succeeded in getting his liberty, to get drunk again the morning following; the editor was sent to the almshouse; and the clergyman, at the date of our information, still remained in durance. What an example this of the leveling power of strong drink!

CHARCOAL FOR SWINE.—It is not perhaps generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it without other food for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion and fattened on three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fattened in eight days. The hog eats charcoal voraciously after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply. It should always be kept in a rumshop. There are many such.

THE RAINING TREE.—In the midst of the island of Fierro, one of the most considerable of the Canaries, there is a raining tree which is the only one of the kind. The leaves of it are long and narrow, and continue in a constant verdure, winter and summer; and its branches are covered with a cloud, which is never dispelled, but resolved into a moisture, which causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, and that in such abundance that the cisterns, which are placed at the foot of the tree to receive it are never empty, but contain enough to supply both man and beast.

## VARIETY.

In a recent sitting of the *Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale*, the process of reproducing photographs by means of lithographic was thus described: An ordinary lithographic stone is taken, and a solution of *Citome de Judee* (Jew's pitch) is placed on it. A negative photographic proof is then put on it and is pressed upon the stone for a period which may vary from ten minutes to four or five hours. The stone is then washed with pure ether. The figure is found properly marked with its lights and shades, and it may be inked and printed from as an ordinary lithograph.

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The *Fredericksburg News* says: In the country in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until they cannot be found in three of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind.

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