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WHOLE NO. 469.

The Zabbath Recorder.

THE WORK TO BE DONE-NO. 1.

Ezekiel 21: 27—"I will overturn, overturn it, and it shall be no more, until He come whose right it is, and I will give it him."

the last king of the nation of Israel; and in this prophecy his destruction and the final termination of a kingly government, in him or in his descendants, is foretold. This dertruchad turned away from the counsel of God, and in his movements were governed by human oracles, believing that his fate would be determined accordingly. God by the prophet gives him to understand that the sword raised come, and he would then learn, to his own sorrow, that his divinations were false. There had been a succession of kings in Israel, from the days of Saul down to this wicked prince, it being about six hundred years. This was not the system of government that God had established; it was given to the people while in a state of rebellion. They were not satisfied with the national code given them from God by the hand of Moses. They said, "Give us a king." Under the reign of some of those kings, they lived prosperous and happy; them burdens that they nor their fathers had never been able to bear."

Various efforts were made, after the death of Hezekiah, to restore the kingdom, and again establish a king. All efforts made against the determined purpose of God proved una confirmation of those literal judgments that were to come upon Israel, and of the final king of the ten tribes, who at his death were dispersed all over the world, and continue so to this day. His successor, that God promised to raise up, was evidently the Prince of Peace, the Lord of our righteousness. And we have no doubt that He will oring about this great work of restoring Israel, and gathering in the Gentiles, by a succession of remarkable revolutions among the people and nations of the earth.

The crown, the diadem, and every mark of royalty, should be taken from Hezekiah, and given to one who would have a right to wear when he says, in Hebrews 1: 2-" Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son.' And to Matthew Christ says, "All honor is given unto me, both it heaven and in earth." God will bring about the glorious reign of Christ, by overturning and destroying all things that stand in the way of it.

We, may inquire, what these things are I. Every species of tyranny stands in the way of Christ's reigh. As soon as he commenced his labors in the flesh, all of the then existing governments were united in opposing him. Pilate and Herod, who had long been enemies, were made friends to oppose the work of Christ. And the strongest accusation that was brought against him was, that was a friend to Cour." Fears were entertained that he would take away their Wherever religion has place and nation. established by law, it has in it species of tyranny that the gospel will never tolerate. God has given a law by which religion is to be regulated, and he will not sacrifice his own honor by giving it into the hands of men to regulate by any human legislation. Ecclesiastical tyranny is equally opposed to the government of Christ. The church has been delegated by Jesus Christ to administer the gospel discipline by which her members are to be governed. This is and musty be confined to its own nembers. "If thy brother trespass against thee," &c. This government cannot reach those who are not connected with the chirch; and the authority thus given is limited; no punishment can be inflicted upon them but, "let him be unto thee as an heathen man, "Acc. No being but a God would have extended such benevolence to the trangressor. To establish a set of officers to administer discipline, and to make laws for the government of the church, is a species of dangerous tyranny. Jesus Christ has invested the church with authority to do wn business, andit has no right to attempt to invest others withit.

Idolatry is a species of tyranny. With what fervency and zeal do idolaters cling to their favorite deities. The largest proportion of the human family are idolaters, and their religion is interwoven with their civil government, which makes them formidable enemies blinded by the delusions of idolatry. That numerous people occupy the most of Greece, Egypt, Abyssinia, Nubia, Lybia, Arabia, Russian Empire, and some smaller kingdoms. Lord hasten it in his time. They practice the invocation of mints, and SEILOH, N. J.

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worship images, thus adapting their religion to the natural passions of men; and this species of corruption has banished true religion from those countries where it once flourished, and it will not be restored until

idolatry is destroyed from their midst. Infidelity and deism are species of tyranny. that oppose the best interests of man. Though there are different shades of them, yet they The prince here spoken of is Hezekiah, have all been manufactured to accomplish the same end. What fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness, and what communion hath light with darkness? Infidelity has been greatly emboldened, in that some of the learned have been and are still its advotion he evidently brought upon himself; he cates. German divines, while in heart deists, have corrupted all Germany with this pernicious poison; and in this country hundreds of baptized infidels in the orthodox churches, by reason of their pernicious ways, have brought upon us leanness and poverty. And as long as any part of God's requirements are against him by the king of Babylon would treated with neglect, so long there will be a species of infidelity among us, that will oppose the gospel and the reign of Christ on the earth. Some of the learned sciences of the age are used to propagate this pernicious system. And a large proportion of the floating years since by a Mr. —, whose wife, a literature in the form of tracts, newspapers, most interesting and amiable young woman, and books, with handsome covers, beautiful without, are but the advocates of deism and became hopefully converted, and made a infidelity.

of tyranny, and opposed to the spread of means of grace, devoting himself entirely to truth. We are all governed in our acts by his miserable business. Indeed, he had been the principles we embrace; hence no one can trained to it from his childhood, having from disbelieve the fundamental principles of the gospel, and be a Christian. To disbelieve others cruelly oppressed them, "putting on any of the fundamental principles of the gospel will seriously affect us; it will reduce the zeal, alienate the affections, direct the attention, and weaken the hands of those who are of grace and supplication for him; and she trying to build the Zion of God on the earth. pleaded earnestly and fainted not, that he To be more anxious for numbers than for might be brought to see his sins and flee from graces—to be satisfied to live, and to live only, the wrath to come. Often would she await while we are doing nothing in the vineyard— his return from the billiard room at midnight, availing. The passage quoted is evidently to have the name and the form, and not to be upon her knees; sometimes expecting when a working people—is to be satisfied with he opened the door to see him under convicsome corrupted heresy, and to cling to that tion of sin, and disappointed when she found abominable thing which God hates. The it otherwise. triumph and universal reign of Jesus Christ. many millions who are now without the gos- Month after month rolled by, and no cloud ture, whose words we now quote, "that seri-Zedekiah had no successor to fill his place as | pel, are trusting to a delusion. The Jew, with | of mercy seemed to gather about her habita the Pentateuch and the Talmud, and the mil- | tion, and yet, like the prophet Elijah's, her lions under popish rule and the dogmas of the eye of faith saw the rain descending. Greek church, with all the followers of Mahomet, and the many nominal Protestants, with those in pagan darkness; and we have before us a work, in "turning the world upside down," that cannot be done without the help of a God.

way of the glorious reign of Christ. These very clear. Among the burdens which crushevils are numerous, and we may suppose that ed him, was that of having taken money from God will employ various means to prepare the way for the latter day glory.

We learn by the Prophets that public calamities and national judgments will be a powerit, and in justice rule all the nations. Such a ful means of bringing about this event. king God has promised should sit on his holy Isaiah—" Who is this that cometh from Edon hill of Zion. The Apostle has this in view with dyed garments from Pozra, this that is glorious in his apparel, traveling in the greatness of his strength? I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save. Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine vat? I have trodden in the wine press alone, and of the people there was none with me, for I will tread them in mine anger and trample them in my fury, and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my

> Some of the prophetic threatenings in the Old Testament have been fearfully fulfilled against God's ancient people, the Jews. We as a nation boast of our liberty and of our prosperity, and of the rapid increase of our numbers, wealth, and popularity; but this great confederacy at an unexpected time may be completely overturned. The famine, the pestilence, and the sword that has laid waste large countries and mighty empires, may spread a similar destruction among us. Wickedness, infidelity, and rebellion cannot be tolerated here as in other countries, where much is given, much is required." And we as a people have enjoyed great and uninterrupted privileges from its earlist history, and under these circumstances to be wicked and irreligious would be aggravated dishonesty. Then we may inquire, Does religion and piety increase in proportion to our numbers? If not, we should raise the alarm, " Cry aloud

The sciences and literature of the age will do much in breaking down tyranny and oppression. Ignorance is the mother af superstition, and this will never be destroyed, except by imparting proper instruction. While nations are chained in ignorance, there is no hope in their case. The people must be taught, the church of God must furnish teachers of the right kind; they must learn and practice the principle of universal brotherhood—that God is our father, and that no man is our master. Steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs, are so many connecting chords to unite the different nations of the earth. Those who but a few years ago were strangers, have become bur neighbors; they are now in speakwith the knowledge already obtained. Ignorance is one of the greatest barriers to every
benevolent enterprise. The ignorant are as a critic.

On inquiry, I ascertained that he was a man less of peace and plenty; Saturday from Sestor, the god of freedom, or from the planet less of peace and plenty; Saturday from Sestor, the god of freedom, or from the planet less of peace and plenty; Saturday from Sestor, the god of freedom, or from the planet less of peace and plenty; Saturday from Sestor, the god of freedom, or from the planet less of peace and plenty; Saturday from Sestor, the god of freedom, or from the planet less of peace and plenty; you will feel how much you own at less of peace and plenty; Saturday from Sestor, the god of freedom, or from the planet less of peace and plenty; you will feel how much you own at less of peace an

STANZAS.

There are three lessons I would write-Three words—as with a burning pen, In tracings of eternal light, Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope! Though clouds environ now, And gladness hides her face with scorn, Put thou the shadows from thy brow-No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith! Where'er thy bark is driven-The calm's disport—the tempest's mirth— Know this—God rules the hosts of heaven, The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love! Not love alone for one, But man, as man, thy brother call-And scatter like the circling sun, Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul-Hope, Faith and Love—and thou shalt find Strength, when life's surges wildest roll-Light, when thou else wert blind

From the American Messenger. THE GAMBLER'S WIFE.

In the village where I am a pastor is a gambling-house, to which multitudes resort to play billiards and cards. It was kept a few who was in the habit of attending my church, public profession of religion. He never visit-Heresy or corrupt doctrines are a species ed the sanctuary, and studiously avoided all early years been employed as a rider at horseraces, and always mingled in the society of the profligate.

From the moment the Spirit touched her hears, the Lord poured out upon her the spirit

Much to my surprise, I was summoned one

morning to the house of Mr. —, to converse with him on the subject of his salvation. found him in the deepest agony under the pressure of his guilt, and earnestly inquiring,

'What must I do to be saved?" His sense II. By what means God will over a stand in the control of the perfect justice of God in his percition others which did not belong to him. I advised him to make immediate confession and restitution, and at the same time abandon his ruinous business. I then prayed with him, and left him weeping bitterly.

> He instantly set about the work of repentance in good earnest. Going to his partner, he said, "I shall never enter that billiard-room again." To those whom he had wronged, he made a full confession and offer of restitution. That evening for the first time I found him at our weekly prayer-meeting, when he request. turb me. For some miles I had my wish; ed the people of God to pray for him. From that day he has been a burning and shining light among us. His trials have been very great, but his faith has never failed, nor has he lost his first love, although five or six years have elapsed since he gave his heart to Christ.

But it may be asked how, under his peculiarly unfavorable circumstances, was he awakened? The answer will add another testimony to the truth of the sovereign grace of God, as conclusive as that which the conversion of Saul of Tarsus furnishes. Mr. was awakened at the billiard-room and at the card-table. Two men had been playing, and one, by false shuffling of the cards, plundered of his last cent. Filled with despair, he rose, caught a chair, and dashed it in his agony through the window. A sight of his counterance was the sermon which the Holy Spirit blessed to the conviction of Mr. —. He resolved that hour to seek the Lord, and he sought him with his whole heart.

How naturally do reflections such as the following arise in view of such a fact:

1. Never despair of the salvation of any man, so long as he is spared by God to live in the world of mercy.

2. All things are possible to him that believeth, and who prays in faith. 3. Let wives who have ungodly husbands who will not attend the sanctuary, hope in

God and pray on. 4. How rich is the distinguishing grace of God! What would have become of Paul, or Mr. ---, or you, or me, or anybody else, were it not true that God "hath mercy on whom he will have mercy, and compassion on

CRITICISM.

whom he will have compassion?"

It ought to be a sacred rule of conscience with every man, not to carry a spirit of litera- | compared to machinery, of the population and ry censorship into the Sabbath. If it cleaves resources of the country, of its mines, its maning distance; and if they are not used to to you in going to the house of God, shake it ufactures, and its commerce, of the poor laws, ligent family, than in those who are satisfied bath is past. Then limit your observations a dwarf.

of the religion of the Bible. The Mahomed- judgment, and their mevements are all spas- For many years. I have not allowed myself, knowledge was sought for by his Majesty's ans are a church of idolaters, ascribing that modic; while the man properly taught, goes in the regular worship of God, to hear ser- Ministers, that at the time when he traveled January from Janus, who was represented to a pretended prophet which belongs to God, up to the work expecting to accomplish it, not mone as a critic; but have simed to avoid, with me, he was on his way, with calculations with two faces, one looked towards the new and exercising authority which the church of as a work for the present hour only, but as a on the Sabbath, all conversation respecting of an important nature, to the first lord of the year, the other towards the old; February God never possessed. The Greek church are work for life, which will only be done when preaching, that could promote in myself or in treasury, the Prime Minister of England. he has done with earth. As such men in- others a criticising spirit. In a congregation crease in our churches and in the world, in of students, and even of Christian students, good, when puffed up with an undue notion April from Aperio, a Latin world, signifying the Grecian Isles, Wallachia, Moldavia, the same proportion, we expect to see tyranny, there are probably some special tendencies to of our own importance, to meet with a repri- to open the year or blossom; May from Maia, infidelity, and heresy disappear. For this we the indulgence of this spirit; but still, the mand like this. It was a rap on the knuckles the mother of Mercury; June from Juno, the Mesopotamis, Syria, Cicilia, Palestine, the will wait, and for this we will pray. May the habit of freely discussing the merits or de- that I shall not soon forget, nor do I think | wife of Jupiter; July was named by Marc

that Christian theological students, and minis- but I know well what I thought of myself. It tem, the seventh month of the Roman year: ters especially, should guard against such a was altogether an humbling affair, and taught October from Octo, the eighth month. No. sacrifice as to spirituality of feeling.

justice to him. It assumes that he sets himself up to act a part for the amusement of others; Be not wise in your own conceits." Rom and that every time he preaches, even the first | 8:16. time, he ought to be so faultless that a critic can perceive no defect in the performance.

It is injustice to the critic himself. Why does he go to the house of God? Professedly to hear the gospel, to unite in religious worship, to have fellowship with angels, to get ready for heaven. When Moses came down much into decay, that a meeting of the church the mount, his face shone; but this critic was called, to consider the propriety of taking comes from the sanctuary like worldly people from a tea-party or a theater. His conversation shows that his mind has been occu- house, and with a spirit of self-denying liberpied by a literary or vagrant curiosity. The ality, not too common in these more prosperhouse of God and the gate of heaven have only furnished him with subjects of religious small- commence a subscription for the purpose. A talk. Many seem to think that it must be a paper was properly headed, and handed to good employment to talk about sermons; the ruling elders of the church first, as it was while they do this in such a way as, in fact, naturally expected that they should set an to profane the Sabbath, offend God, and har-Dr. E. Porter. den their own hearts.

GREATNESS OF SOUL.

We have met, in the course of our reading, with the following instance of true greatness of soul, which has towered before our mind like a mountain, not unattended with sublime emotions. Louis De Leon was a Spanish scholar of much celebrity, and a lecturer or sacred literature in the college of Salamanca At the request of a friend he made a version of the "Song of Solomon," explaining tha book as a pastoral eclogue. It was entirely a private affair, and the Professor had taken pains to have his version known only to the individual for whose benefit it had been made. But by the treachery of a servant his manuscript was copied and circulated. It constituted a grave offense against the Catholic church, and in 1812 the author was brought before the Inquisition of Valladolid. For five years he was imprisoned, "in a way," ously impaired his health, and broke down his spirits. But the University remained faithful to him. He was reinstated in all his offices, with marks of the sincerest regard; on the 30th of December, 1576; and it is a beautiful circumstance attending his restora-

tion, that, when for the first time he rose before a crowded audience, eager to hear what allusion he would make to his he hear by simply saying—' As we remarked when last we met,' and then went on as if the five bitter years of his imprisonment had been a blank in his memory, bearing no record of the ruel treatment he had suffered."

THE UNWELCOME PASSENGER.

Some years ago, in traveling one evening towards London, I happened to be the only passenger inside the mail. There are seasons when we would not willingly travel without company, but being at the time in a reflective mood, I hoped that no one would dissuddenly, however, the mail stopped near the gate of a farm-house, and a man of unusual size soon clambered up the steps into the coach. From the glance I had of him, assisted by the bright lamp on that side the mail coach, concluded at once that he was some honest famer, would talk of nothing the whole of the way, but of turnips, clover seed, barley, pigs, sheep and cattle. I speak not of these things disparagingly; they are each and all of them interesting and important, but was no farmer, and besides, my head was full of other things.

To defend myself as well as I could from so unwelcome a trespass on my reflections, I head in the corner of the mail; but my fellow | traveler was not to be so easily defrauded of had anticipated, to speak of the effect of the late rain on the turnips.

case required, and hoped that he would soon the premium. Thence the good man prorelapse into silence, but in this I was quite mistaken. Finding it impossible to evade his conversation, I tried to submit with a good face, and endure patiently what I could not scription to the new meeting-house. avoid. But here it will be well honestly to confess, that I thought very little of the farmer, and plumed myself highly on my superior of God in this; I envy him not. To me, it is knowledge. In short I felt, in talking to my companion, like a man who confers a favor by his condescension. Such is the weakness, Heavenly Father; and while I believe that the folly, the pride of the human heart.

of cattle, and of the high prices of some things, "inhabitants of Arbo," as some neological comand the low prices of others, my companion ran into other topics, and so completely astonished me by the extent of his practical in- to believe any well authenticated fact of formation, that I began to wonder whenever Divine interposition in behalf of God's afflictand however he had contrived to pick up so ed and believing people. [Presbyterian. much knowledge.

He spoke of the value of human labor as

governed more by feeling than by sound These suggestions result from experience. thousands, that the advantage of his practical

w. B. G. fects of a sermon, so soon as we have ceased that, from that time, I have ever undervalued Anthony, in honor of Julius Cesar, a cele-

frustrate the proper influence of the Sabbath, my companion thought of me I cannot tell, a Roman Emperor; September from Septe me to prize more highly than I did before, the vember from Novem, the ninth month: De-This habit of criticising the preacher is in- injunction of holy writ-" Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate. Old Humphrey.

WOLF SCALP—SPECIAL PROVIDENCE

The old log meeting-house in which a

measures for the erection of a new house. Moved with a zeal for the honor of God's ous days, the meeting resolved at once to example of liberality to the people. One of them was a poor man in this world's goods, but hopes and dearest joys of a whole family rich in faith, who walked with God, and acknowledged him in all his ways. He felt focus, where all the rays of gladness of a constrained to set down his name for eight household center, and from which they are dollars, a large sum for a man in his circum. reflected again over happy hearts; and when stances, and in those days-more than a half this central light is eclipsed, great darkness a century before California had begun to pour falls upon all. her golden treasures into the land. He hoped, How many there must be in heaven, gathered by industry and economy, with the blessing | up from all climes, even from heathen shores, of God, to raise the sum before the time of who have died so young as to retain no mempayment should arrive, which was many ory of earth, and to whom that world of glory months ahead; but everything seemed to go seems as their native land; whose souls were against him. With all his exertions, he had washed and regenerated so early, that no not been able to save a dollar, after defraying stain of this world was ever visible upon the his most frugal household expenses. To add soul. to his perplexity, he owed a bill of two dollars Whatever wound of sin there may have for taxes, which was to be paid at the same been, has healed without a scar; their every time. With a heavy heart, he started on foot thought had been moulded by the society and to the place of meeting, which was at the scenery of heaven, and ney stand continually county town, several miles distant, with his | before the face of the Father. In how large a rifle on his shoulder—the back woodsman's sense may we say, " Of such is the Kingdom inseperable companion in those days, when a of Heaven?" hostile Indian or a wild beast might be expected at any moment to cross his path. As he proceeded on his solitary way through the woods, he was permitted to talk familiarly with the Lord on the subject of his painful dilemma; and we may suppose that he plead | the indebtedness of rich men: with him somewhat in this manner:

"Lord, thou knowest that it was not in any spirit of vain boasting that I took on me this obligation, but in humble reliance on thy pro vidence, and with a single eye to thy glory.

Wile thou not, then, graciously interfere to save thy servant from the disgrace of a broken pledge, and thy holy cause, which is dearer to him than life, from discredit and reproach? Thou hast all power in heaven and earth. The silver and the gold are thine. I ask not for my righteousness' sake, but for thine own name's sake. I believe; Lord, help mine unbelief!"

While thus pleading, all his burden was removed, and he felt an assurance that all would be well; but how, he could not imagine. He had nearly reached his destination, when he perceived a large wolf standing right across his path, as if spell-bound, and awaiting his fate. Raising his trusty rifle, and taking an unerring aim, he brought the animal to th ground with a ball through the heart. In few minutes he had its bleeding scalp remov ed, and deposited safely in his pocket, and went on his way rejoicing in the Lord. Bu what was the ground of his exultation and gratitude? Was it deliverance from danger

No: he was too true a backwoodsman to fea any monster of the forest while he had his rifle in his hand. Wait, reader, and you shall learn. When he reached the town, he proceeded straight to the office of the county treasurer, and handed him his wolf scalp, and at the sume time his bill for taxes. The farmers had suffered so much in their flocks from the depredations of wolves, that a reward had affected to be sleepy, and leaned back my been offered for the scalp of every wolf killed within the county. The treasurer taking it, said, "I need not put you to your oath that a friendly chat; he began at once, just as I the wolf to which this belonged was killed within the county; I find it is still warm."

Putting a receipt on his bill for two dollars, To all he said, I replied yes, or no, as the he handed him eight dollars, the balance of ceeded to the church meeting, and, with feel ings of delight, which may be more easily conceived than expressed, he paid his sub

Let the skeptic talk of a lucky accident, and laugh at the credulity which can see the finger a most rational, as well as consoling truth, that not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Elijah was literally fed by "ravens," and not After speaking of the produce of the ground, by "merchants," or "Arabians," or by the mentators would translate the word, in order to ignore a special providence, I am prepared

NAMES OF DAYS AND MONTHS.

They are derived from certain objects o worship, as Sunday from the sun; Monday benefit and bless the nations, they will be off, as Paul did the viper. The dignity and of capital, and of the influence of paper money. from the moon; Tusico, the same with the air of heaven, that you do not realize their among the many instruments by which the sanctity of the place forbid its intrusion. If In short, he got so far beyond me, that I felt Roman Mars, gave name to Tuesday; Wedjudgments of God will be sent upon us. Hu- you have no other way to subdue this spirit, like a school-boy in the presence of his master. nesday from Woden their god of battless man learning is one of the handmaids of re- which is so hostile to the ends of religious wor- Yes, the very man whom I had estimated so Thursday from Furanes, the same with the shall teach you that, with all your riches, you ligion, and every minister knows that more ship, adopt the precaution of avoiding alto- low as to think myself greatly his superior, Danish Thor, the god of winds and weather; dependence may be put in the reading, intel- gether remarks on the preaching, till the Sab- was as a giant on practical subjects, and I as Friday fron Friga, otherwise called Venus, who was sometimes worshipped as the god-The Romans named nearly all the months

from some of their divinities or emperors, viz: named by Romulus from Februa, the mother I felt little in my own eyes. O, it does us of Mars; March from Mars, the god of war; there are probably some special tendencies to of our own importance, to meet with a reprite indulgence of this spirit; but still, the habit of freely discussing the merits or defects of a sermon, so soon as we have ceased to listen to it from the pulpit, is so adapted to The state of the fact with the first the fact and and the fact

cember from Decem, the tenth month of the Roman year.

The Romans commenced their year in March, and consequently December would be the tenth month; but we commence the year in January, and then December will be the twelfth, or last month in the year. September, October, and November, instead of being Presbyterian congregation in Western Penn- the seventh, eighth, and ninth months, will be sylvania had long worshipped, had fallen so come the ninth, tenth and eleventh.

THE DEATH OF INFANTS.

Those who have never lost a child, are unable to understand how great a void the death of one little one can make. There is, we think, nothing on earth that can cast so long and wide and black a shadow as a small coffin. It is emphatically the shadow of death which freezes the parent's heart.

Small as is an infant's tomb, it sometimes is capacious enough to hold all the brightest circle. The little child is often the bright

Christian Press.

A LECTURE FOR RICH MEN.

Col. Cummings, of the Evening Bulletin read the following brief discourse touching

"I can pay my way, and am obliged to nobody," is a frequent expression of the selfish rich man. We fancy we can see him, while he utters it, with his purse-proud, defiant look, buttoning up his pockets as if he thought you

You can pay your own way, can you? You are obliged to nobody? Good sir, we don't believe you know what you say. That vou can pay your pecuniary debts we have no doubt, but those, it seems to us, are the least part of your obligation.s You owe duties to society as a man, a citizen, and a millionaire, of which, perhaps, you have never thought; certainly not as debts to be paid, in your own person, and by an expenditure of your own ime, and thought, and money. My dear sir, consider this well. Do not live and die in the false belief that because you owe this debt to society in the abstract, Heaven will never require its payment at your hands. Do not imagine either that you can delegate its liquidation to others. No well-salaried minister, no sleek visitor of the poor, can become your middleman in this matter, doing your work for you. Monopolize your time in mere money-making, and suffer your heart to grow hard as steel, as all hearts will that never come into contact with human misery. "I can pay my way," you say, "I am

obliged to nobody." Perhaps, as you utter these words, you look rebukingly at some poor debtor who has failed to meet his engagements. Beware. O, rich man! Gudge not lest ye be judged." You know not what defects of early training, what disasters of fortune, what treachery on the part of others, may have led to his bankruptcy. With all his errors, and even faults, for probably he has not been entirely free from either, he may yet be a better man, taken all in all, than you, with your bank stock, your mortgages, your ships, and your real estate. He may not neglect his children, as you, absorbed in your speculations, probably do, leaving their moral training to others, instead of superintending it yourself. He may be a truer husband. not acting as you perhaps do, as if a wife was either a slave or a plaything, and not a companion. He may be a kinder friend. more conscientious citizen, a man better imbued with the thousand smpathies of humanity. Believe us, there are more crimes than being in debt, though, where debt comes from imprudence or a reckless spirit of speculation, it is, heaven knows, bad enough. "I can pay my way," you say, "I am oblig-

ed to nobody." You are obliged, on the contrary, to every fellow-creature with whom you are thrown into contact, either in social life or in business. Without their courtesy. their attention, their kindness; their society, you would be the most miserable creature alive. Every hour you live you are indebted to some fellow-being for some attention or other, and it is only because they are so freely and commonly given, like the unity affliction are but a frail, helpless, human creature; and in that hour of grief and heart-wrung; agony, you will recognize at last, even if but for

Thank Heaven all rich man are not like you. There have been many, in every generation, who acknowledge that they awe other debts than pecuniary ones, and who strive faithfully to liquidate them. Their number is increasing, morover, with each successive generation. When the day strives; as we be lieve most firmly it will, when all rich man

New York, June 16, 1853.

REGENERATION. Reply to D. E. M.—continued from last week

Your position, distinctly stated, is this that "the office of the Holy Spirit is, not to regenerate but to teach the truth, that men may have no excuse for their unholiness"-"to awaken and convince the sinner, by applying the truth to his intelligence." And (if I apprehend your meaning,) this teaching of the Holy Spirit, no matter to what extent it may be carried, does not make sure the sinner's regeneration. The Spirit may have done his utmost-all that he can do-and the sinner yet remain unreconciled to God. "He [the sinner] often resists the Holy Spirit, and dies unregenerate, after God has most faithfully done all that belongs to him to do in the work of regeneration." "God's work is performed, and all performed, when he sends the Holy Spirit to hold and urge the truth to the sinner's mind." "A clear perception of truth, though a necessary antecedent of regeneration, is no part of it. Something vet remains to be done, and that something is change of the will from an attitude of opposition to truth into an attitude of acquiescence with the truth." This change of the will is "entirely the work of the subject." You exclude God from all participation in it; for (you say) "God, in the exercise of his function as moral governor of mankind, could not regenerate the sinner, or turn his will without destroying the glorious attribute of free will, with which he has created him."

But this is not the whole of your holding You maintain, that all this teaching of the Holy Spirit—this holding and urging of the truth to the sinner's mind, that he may have a clear perception of it—is granted to all mer universally. "Upon every unregenerate sinner on the earth, who has the light of the gospel God has performed his share in the work of regeneration, and now calls upon the sinner to do his share also." Thus, if I understand you, be ween those who are actually converted to God, and those who live and die in their sins, there is no difference, as it respects the "necessary antecedent of regeneration;" the one class is favored with as clear a perception of divine truth as the other.

My position is different from this. I hold

hearing the truth as it is presented in a powerful sermon, a man may be enlightened to such an extent as to know that the wrath of God lies against him. Thus Felix was enlightered, and made to tremble, when Paul reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. Acts 24: 25. This kind of illumination is very general, where the light of the gospel shines; and, so far as the argument between us is concerned, I am admit that it is universal. I will that the clear perception of divine admit, t il it supposes—and, in some cases truth w lear-though a necessary anteceneration, is no part of it. But I cannot admit, that this is all that the Holy Spirit does, by way of enlightening the minds of those what become truly converted. Even admitting that the office of the Spirit is only ing to Christ is certain; for this is the way to instruct, or convince of sin, I must still contend, that he carries his instruction to a point 44, 45. Indeed, this one text is a sufficient which you seem not to recognize. I contend that he carries it to the point of regeneration the very light which he communicates being "the light of LIFE." His instruction is so thoroughly, and all-pervadingly, communicated to the soul, that the spiritual death which was upon it is destroyed.

ing upon this point, you yourself have quoted, for lack of knowledge-expressions which are press is great; and a very small proportion pal priesthood. will convince the world of sin, of righteous- Son has not revealed him to them. Matt. 11: the motives of those who strive to stem the ness, and of judgment." John 16:8. You 27. They confess not that Jesus is the Christ, progress of Sunday descretion. Without excepemploy the passage, as if it were a promise of divine instruction to the world at large, so as them. Matt. 16: 17. They love not the bre- and a decided majority of those published less to secure to "every unregenerate sinner on thren, because they are not taught of God. 1 frequently, have expressed their approval the earth, who has the light of the gospel." all the conviction in regard to sin, righteous- out this necessary, inward, spiritual teaching, through correspondents, keep the subject and ness and judgment, which it is necessary for make a profession of religion, they are sure their views of it continually before their readhim to have that he may be saved; relying (as to apostatize. (See 1 John 2: 19, 20, 27. ers. The London Record, organ of what is I suppose) upon the term " world," and inter- Compare Ps. 119: 102.) Perseverance in termed the Evangelical Episcopalian party, is preting the passage upon the same principles the Christian life, or a complete renunciation one of the most decided of the opposite class. as Universalists do those texts which set forth of "the old man," is the only thing that dissi- It is strenuous in its efforts for Sunday ob-Christ as the Saviour of the world. But I feel quite confident that you are in error here. For, though all the world has, and ought to feel, a deep interest in Christ and his salvation. yet you yourself will admit, that multitudes live, notwithstanding, in a state of condemnation. Just so all the world has an interest in the teachings of the Spirit of truth, nevertheless the great majority walk in darkness, and the benefit of your position, that the office of maintain her ground in this matter; and in commenced in the West and in China. The promised in this text.

this remarkable passage is described in the Spirit accomplishes the New Birth, be it so. following verses Of sin, because they believe I will not aver that there is any physical opnot on me." Showing that the office of the eration. It may be that light in the mind, Holy Spirit is to work such conviction as will provided it be sufficiently clear, causes all the ns will make him see, not only that he is a the constitution of the soul, that when the sinner, but that he must forever remain under truth is distinctly seen, in all its bearings, not sin's power, and perish eternally, unless he only as it relates to others, but as it relates believes on Christ; such as will make him to one's self, the sinner can no longer refuse see, not only his sins, but his sinfulness—not to love God. But this is a question upon only his actual transgressions, but the deep, which we need not enter; let metaphysicians damning corruption of his heart not only his settle it. The question between you and me defects of character, but his lost state. Such is simply this: 'Is there a point in the progenerate sinner on earth, who has the light of drops the work, and leaves the sinner to comthe gospel." It is felt only by those who cer- plete it himself? You affirm, and I deny. tainly come to Christ; for those who feel it, Grant it, that the office of the Spirit is simply ed that the infringement of their prohibition will no more refuse to rest on Christ for sal- to instruct, yet this instruction is not suspend- would incur a penalty of £100.

thirst will refuse a draught of cold water when it is offered to him. Under such conviction the sinner says, 'Give me Christ,

or else I die. This conviction not only gives the sinner a clear perception of divine truth, but of the truth as it relates to him personally. He sees it, so as to make a self-application of it. Those who remain unregenerate may have very clear perceptions of the truth, but it is of the truth as it relates to the conduct of others, rather than as it relates to themselves. They say that a man should not steal, yet steal themselves. They declaim against adultery in others, yet are guilty themselves. To deliberately plot how he may defile his neighbor's wife, appears a horrible wickedness in any body else; yet in himself, the adulterer imagines it to be quite excusable. He finds a great many extenuating circumstances in the condition in which he is placed. His constitution is ardent, his propensities are strong, his temptation was great; and so, notwithstanding he has a clear perception of the truth, as it relates to his neighbor, he fails to see it in its application to himself. Nay, he actually imagines that the wrath of God does not lie against him so directly as it does against his neighbor. So far as truth relates to himself, he is blind. But when the Holy as is promised in the passage under consideration, immediately he sees the truth in its application to himself. He sees, and feels, that he has as little excuse for his wickedness as his heighbor, whom he was so ready to condemn. He sees that adultery, or any other form of wickedness, is just as vile when committed by himself, as by any body else. Nay, he considers himself, if possible, a great er sinner than others, and, from his inmost soul, justifies the law which condemns him "Behold. I am vile." is his language Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight. Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me. God be merciful to me a sinner." Such language is not heard from those for whom (as you say) "God has performed his share in the work of regeneration:" they

As corroborative of my views, I appeal universal Christian experience. When a per son becomes concerned about his future wel that, by the reading of the Scriptures, or by fare, he begins to review his life. He condemns himself, at once, for all his flagrant, outbreaking sins-for swearing, lying, stealing, adultery, Sabbath-breaking, and back like but unbelief, or a rejection of Jesus Chris as the only name under heaven whereby he must be saved, is about the last thing that gives him any concern; and this, for the simple reason, that he is slow to find out that superlatively desperate depravity of his heart, which places him in need of a Saviour. Slow do I say? He does not find it out at all, till the Spirit of God teaches him, as the unregenerate are never taught.

are too much in the dark, too ignorant of the

Where a sinner is thus taught, he is "taught of God," as it was declared in prophecy that all Zion's children should be. Isa. 54: 13 Compare Jer. 31: 34. And having thus "heard and learned of the Father," his comin which the Father "draws him." John 6 refutation of your doctrine, for it declares, of the Father, comes to Christ."

The passage which I would cite, as bear in them; they walk in darkness, and perish in the way. The influence of the newspaper quite prepared to endow the whole Irish Pawithout being aware of its full import more literally true than is generally imagin- withhold approbation of the contemplated al-"When he (the Spirit of truth) is come, he ed. They know not the Father, because the teration of the law. Little credit is given to

because the Father has not made it clear to tion, I believe, the metropolitan daily papers, Thess. 4: 9. And should any of them, with | Some of them, indeed, both in leaders and pates all doubt whether professors have heard Christ, and been taught by him. Eph.

The nature of the conviction promised in instruction, is the mode in which the Holy make the sinner teel his need of Christ; such enmity of the heart to vanish. Such may be tempted to neglect the church. In this concration. And the proprietors of the Chinese conviction as this is not felt by "every unre- cess of regeneration, where the Holy Spirit Junk, now being exhibited at Liverpool, were prevented from doing so last Sunday, as they had intended—the authorities having intimat

vation, than a person tormented with burning ed, till the enmity of the heart gives way before it. It is a light which shines more and more unto the perfect day.

There is a sense, I admit, in which the Holy Spirit strives with all men; and a sense in which the unregenerate resist his work Whenever'the Scriptures, which were given by his inspiration, are urged upon the attention of sinners, or whenever a sermon embody ing more or less of Scripture truth is preached, the Spirit may be said to strive with them and their refusal to obey the doctrines and precepts thus urged upon them, is their re sistance of his work. But, in all such cases the Spirit works upon them remotely and in directly; whereas, in cases of regeneration he acts more immediately and directly upon them, rousing up their minds to action, so that they take hold of the truth earnestly understand it, and apply it to themselves Gen. 6: 3, which you have quoted, presents a case where the Spirit strove with sinners not by a direct action on their hearts, but in directly through the preaching of Noah. (See 1 Pet. 3: 19, 20.) Neh. 9: 20 presents a similar case; the Spirit in the prophets, (see ver. 30,) furnishing them with messages from God to the people, did in this manner in struct, testify against, and strive with, the Jews. And when the Jews mocked the mes sengers of God, and despised his words, (see Spirit becomes his instructor, in such a sense 2 Chron. 36: 16,) they resisted the Holy Ghost, as their children did, where they rejected the preaching of Christ and his Apostles. Acts 7: 51. In short, there is not passage within the lids of the Bible, showing that the Holy Spirit ever operates directly upon the hearts of those who continue im-

> I must invoke the patience of yourself and our readers, while I extend my strictures still farther. The importance of the subject is my spology; but I hope to finish them next week.

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCÉ.

Sunday Desecration—College Extension—The Pop

GLASGOW, May 27, 1853. Last week the Estimates for Civil Service a great nation authorizing the shutting up of were voted by the House of Commons, and, Protestant places of worship—which, in nuamong others, those for the maintenance of merous instances, has been done of late the Kew Botanic Gardens and Grounds. On the purpose of currying favor with an aposthe vote being proposed, Lord de Stuart call- tate, for whom personally he has no respect, and management are the Royal Parks, Pleas- degree give stability to his throne. But it would be of great advantage if they were sion. And yet, if the latest telegraphic as Grounds also, would henceforth be opened on Index of forbidden books. Even the Scripagreed to, without animadversion. The facts Irish Schools, published 18 years ago, and the Legislature. The only difference between in the face of such facts our Government show the two cases is, that at the Crystal Palace the a degree of favor to Popery which they do for their admittance directly, while for the week, they had put £1,235 13s. 1d. for remaintenance of the Kew Gardens and Grounds pairs of the Irish Popal College of Maynooth the life of God through the ignorance that is men by which that law is made void, that stood Russell indicated very clearly, that he servance; and this week, it refers to it as gers of their self-adopted day from the Exhi- the approaching Anniversary at Adams. nection they even quote the law of God, while they propose to spend half the Sabbath in play, in order that they may be the more induced to engage on Sunday in prayer, Meanwhile however, as the old laws remain in the Stat ute Book, from time to time they are used to restrain the growing tendency to such dese-

Among subjects of interest to the Free Church, discussed this week, at their Assembly in Edinburgh, has been the question of College Extension. Since the Disruption, it day Baptist Central Association was held with has been the aim of this denomination to oc- the Church in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., or cupy the place of the Established Church, the fifth and sixth days of last week, June 9th from which they then seceded. It was there- and 10th. The number of delegates in atfore designed to have Colleges corresponding tendance was not as large as usual, but in number, and, if I mistake not, also in the the meeting was one of more than common day Baptist Missionary Society are now taking active same cities, with those of the Establishment. interest, and we cannot doubt that its influ-Hitherto, however, the principal College has ence upon the brethren present, and through been that of Edinburgh; there being one of them upon the churches represented, wil much smaller pretension maintained also at Aberdeen. The amount of funds at their distition was represented by a delegate, but the posal has not encouraged them to increase delegate appointed by the Western Associa- (the latter being a perfect system of peace and good will the number of these Institutions, and the chief tion did not appear. Bro. Wm. M. Jones, care of the leaders seems to have been, fully the agent of the Missionary Society, was preto maintain the efficiency of that in Edin-sent, and took an active part in the delibera burgh; while the recent death of one of their tions of the meeting. Professors at Aberdeen, has led to a consideration of the question whether it even should by Eld. James Summerbell, of Adams, from not be discontinued. For various reasons, the discussion of the question was anticipated with considerable interest, and the opening did not hear the whole of the discourse, and speech of Dr. Cunningham, for the suppres- therefore will not attempt to give a synopsis way of the philanthropist and the Christian, in his efforts sion of the Aberdeen College, occupied two of it. Suffice it to say, that it was considered hours and three quarters. Dr. Candlish was and spoken of as well suited to the occasion. the chief speaker on the opposite side; and a majority of 222 against 147 have decided that the following officers: Ephraim Maxson, they maintain both establishments, and ap-

Notwithstanding the repeated refusals of

the Cardinals at Rome to allow their Pope t

of the deceased.

crown the French Emperor, it does not ap pear that the latter altogether despaired of ultimate success. This it is which probably accounts for the numerous petty acts of persecution of Protestants, and the favor shows to the Romish Church, in France. It is least in this light we are disposed to read the fact that one day this week we are informed that "the Minister of Public Instruction has ordered a crucifix to be placed in all the class rooms in the Governmental Colleges and Lyceums," and the next-day that "the Emperor has sent a secret messenger to the Pope, hope being still entertained that he may be prevailed upon to come." It is melancholy even to suppose the probability of one ruling over ed the attention of Sir W. Molesworth, First only that he may give eclat to a pageant, or Commissioner of Works, under whose care even under the expectation that it will in any ure Grounds, &c., to the fact that they were seems difficult, in regard to the present Emextensively visited during the week, and said peror of France, to come to any other concluopen on Sundays, when alone the working nouncement be correct, such reward he will classes could visit them. Sir W. replied, that not attain, for it is affirmed to be again and he had given orders for this, and that the Gar- | definitively settled, that the Pope must not dens had been open the previous Sunday. leave Rome. At Rome, he and his cardi-Lord de Stuart said he was happy to hear it, nals continue their old work. Macaulay's and hoped that not the Botanic Garden alone, History of England has, by a decree dated but that part denominated the Pleasure April 24th, been honored with a place in their Sundays all the year round. The vote was ture Lessons prepared for our Government are at the present moment significant of what from which, at the request of Irish Papal dighelp the Sunday opening of the Crystal Pal- nitaries, certain portions of the Word of God ace is likely to receive from the Government were excluded, have also, even at this late when that question comes to be considered by date, been placed in the same black list, Yet visitors on Sunday would be required to pay not to a better cause. In their Estimates last that "EVERY man who has heard and learned the nation pays indirectly. The difficulty is not __independently of the large sum accorded such as to seem insurmountable to people for the College itself—and struggled hard to It is very certain, however, that the unre-correctly designated as "lovers of pleasure get it retained against Mr. Spooner's motion generate are not thus taught. Their under- more than lovers of God," were it even the for its exclusion. The Government was destanding is darkened; they are alienated from law of the Lord, rather than the tradition of feated; but, in the discussion, Lord John

> The duel between Sir R. Peel and M. Osborne, announced with so much circumstantiality to have taken place, was an entire fabrication. We are sorry, therefore, to have at all contributed to its circulation.

J. A. BEGG.

OUR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS The Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society have resolved on a mission to Palestine, the one in comtemplation to tees on the State of Religion, and on Education, Canada being for the present postponed. Two and the Resolutions. The Report on Educabrethren and their wives have been appointed tion gave occasion for a full explanation of as missionaries, with instructions to sail for the present condition of DeRuyter Institute, of our religious and spritual elevation, and one of the sad signs of the times, that a peti- that country as soon as practicable. The untion has been presented in the House of dersigned is now laboring as an agent of the subject of Sabbath-Schools. The resolutions Having thus fulfilled my promise, and Commons, from certain members of a Baptist Board, collecting funds and promoting the on Missions, War, Slavery, Intemperance, shown that the conviction, illumination, or chapel at Hayton "for repeal," as the Record general objects of the Society, including the Tobacco, &c., furnished themes for interesting awakening, granted to those who continue un- states it, " of all enactments for the religious proposed Palestine Mission. Renewed at- remark by a large number of members of the regenerate, is not equal to that enjoyed by the observance of the Sabbath." More and more tention is solicited to those interests, so much saved, I can the better afford to grant you is the difficulty being felt by the church to blessed of God, which we as a people have cupied most of the afternoon. have no such conviction as that which is the Spirit is simply to instruct. For if now the Assembly of the Free Church, this week, churches are requested to have their usual ant session of two days, the Association added. The Trustees, in their anxiety to see you choose to maintain, that instruction, mere their Committee point to the threatened dan contributions in the course of collection for journed near evening of Sixth-day, to meet cure the permanence and highest usefulness bition at London and the proposed steamboats Special attention is also requested to the the fifth day of the week before the second on the Clyde. Some of the members spoke of Palestine Mission, for which we need \$3,000 Sabbath in June, 1854. James R. Irish was the necessity of striving to secure for working collected by the first of September. Of this appointed to preach the Introductory Discoperation of their breihren. If in return men a half holiday, that they might not be amount, about \$1,000 have been pledged, and course on that occasion; Christopher Chester they shall enjoy that measure of petronege a portion of it paid.

Next week, I leave this place for Alfred and the Anniversary of the Western Association. After a few weeks spent among those churches, I propose to visit Brookfield and Adams, was held at the meeting-house each morning and perhaps Verona and Petersburg. The at sunrise. On the evening following Fifthchurches in Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, are respectfully requested to lend us a helping hand. Those to whom I have Clarke. On Sabbath, Wm. B. Maxson preach- the young people connected with our churchpresented the claims of our Missions, are ed in the morning, Joel Greene in the aftervery much united, and give freely and liberally noon, and Geo. B. Utter in the evening. On of their substance to help forward the good First-day, Wm. M. Jones preached a mission-WM. M. Jones.

Scott, N. Y., June 10, 1853.

THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The 18th Annual Meeting of the Seventhprove most salutary. The Eastern Associa-

The Introductory Discourse was preached Psalms 122: 6—" Pray for the peace of Jeru salem; they shall prosper that love thee." We

The Association was organized by electing Moderator; JASON B. WELLS, Rec. Sec.; D. point another Professor at Aberdeen in room P. Curtis, Assistant Rec. Sec.

The Letters from the Churches were then read, and indicated a good degree of interest which calls on the patriot, the philanthropist, and the in the Association, and in the cause of Christ ported a pleasant revival within the year, which resulted in the addition of some thirty members. The 1st Church in Verona had also enjoyed a revival, and received seventeen dditional members. A small revival in the 1st-Brookfield Church was also reported. There are several churches within the bounds of the Association from which no letters were received this year, and from two or three of which no reports had been received for several years. Their case was taken into consideration, and much interest in their welfare was expressed. Brethren James Summerbell and Joshua Clarke were appointed to visit them, inquire into their condition, and report to the Association at its next session. These churches are Pinckney, Diana, Rich- ally contending for the faith once delivered and, Newport, Preston, and Otselic.

The reading of letters from the churches was followed, by reports from the officers of

The Treasurer's Report was read, but we have not before us a copy of it, and can not state the amount of money which passed

Reports were made by the delegates to the Eastern and Western Associations. In connection with these reports, and a proposition to appoint delegates for the ensuing year, a discussion arose as to the policy of sending such delegates. The result was, we believe a general conviction, that if the delegates make full reports of the doings of the Associations they attend, the Association sending we have great cause for regret and humiliathem will be amply compensated for the tion, that our movements are so tardy, and money expended, while the Associations they that we are still so far behind what we should visit will be effectually aided, and feelings of be, and what our privileges and our God denutual interest and attachment will be increased. James C. Rogers was appointed delegate to the Western Association, and Wm. B. Maxson to the Eastern Association. James

Summerbell being alternate to the Eastern. The Executive Board of the Association was last year located differently from former years, and so located that meetings were nothing had been done by it. Much interest was expressed by the delegates in the condiappointed for the ensuing year, of persons so located as to meet frequently, and carry out the evident wishes of the churches. The Board consists of Ephraim Maxson, Moderator of the Association; Jason B. Wells and D. P. Curtis, Recording Secretaries; James C. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary; John Maxson of DeRuyter, Treasurer; together with Joshua Clarke, James Summerbell, and

John Maxson of Brookfield.

Sixth-day, morning and afternoon, was occupied in receiving and considering the Reports of the several Standing Committees. We give below the Reports of the Commit-Association. The discussion of them oc-After an uncommonly interesting and pleas-

The religious exercises connected with the Association were more numerous than is common on such occasions. A prayer meeting day, there was preaching by Christopher ary discourse in the morning, which was fol-

Baptist Missionary Society. In the afternoon, James Summerbell preached the closing dis-

of our China and Western Missions to the earnest pray. ers and more abundant free-will offerings of the people, and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to enlist our

2. Whereas, we learn that the Board of the Seventh-Resolved, That we regard said enterprise with feelings of joy and devout gratitude to God, and commend its claims to the special attention, the fervent prayers, the liberal and prompt support of the churches of this Asso-

3. Resolved, That we are full convinced that aggressive war is incompatible with the principles of the Gospel to men,) and that it becomes all Christians to discountenance war between nations and individuals, and o pray and to labor for the hastening of that blessed

can Slavery and the Fugitive Slave Bill, and pledge ourselves to pray, to labor, and to persevere in our

5. Resolved. That the continued and increasing ravages of intemperance, with the numberless evils which follow and attend wherever it prevails—viz: destruction of social happiness, waste of time and property, the commission of crime, and the obstacles thrown in the to reform and evangelize mankind—call loudly and imperatively on us as a people for renewed diligence, and firm reliance on divine interposition, for the suppression

6. Resolved. That we recommend all the members of our churches to commit themselves-heart, soul, and cating drinks as a beverage

7. Resolved. That the use of Tobacco in various ways by people of all ages and classes and of both sexes in this country, is an alarming and rapidly increasing evil, Christian, to unite in an effort to apply a corrective, and arrest a habit which is destrictive of health, onerous as generally. The 2d Church in Brookfield re- to its expensiveness, disgusting as to its filthiness, and revolting as to its tendency to demoralization and intem

8. In view of a growing indifference in community to Sunday sanctification, and quite a general admission on the part of professed Christians that the weight of Sabbath argument is in favor of the seventh day of the week. Resolved, that we renew our efforts, in public and private, in our closets, families, and sanctuaries, and among our neighbors, for the restoration of the long-neglected and

Report of the Committee on the State of Religion. Your Committee on the State of Religion ubmit to the Association the following Re-

In perusing the letters from the churches which have communicated with the Association, we are gratified in discovering that our churches are, without any exception, enjoying union and harmony, and are at peace among themselves, and appear to be generthe saints. And the genial expression from the churches is cheering, and calculated to encourage and strengthen each other's hearts and hands in prosecuting the Christ ian warfare.

Some of our sister churches have enjoyed

precious seasons of refreshing from the premag of the Lord, and have received pleasant accessions to their numbers. We find also, that God has visited us by death, and some of those with whom we have in time past gone to the house of God, have gone to the spirit world, to receive their reward. There is, however, a small increase in the number of members reported. There appears also to be an encouraging attention to the religious instruction of the youth in our Sabbath-Schools. On the whole, we are in the persuasion that the religious interests of the Association are rising generally. But

While, in view of God's mercy and kindness and forbearance toward us, we look up with humble gratitude and devout thankfulness, we are led to ask, in view of our backwardness and tardy mevements, Is there not a cause? It becomes is to review carefully the past, and ascertain how far we have fulfilled or neglected the luties of our holy profession. Among the items of an investigation scarcely possible. The consequence was, that so important as the one suggested, we would respectfully call the attention, not only of the churches respectively, but of the members individually, to some of the things which to tion of the feeble churches, and a Board was us seem intimately to belong to our peace. Do our brethren and heads of families live in the habitual practice of family prayer? Are we habitually pleading with God in secret prayer? Attention to trese duties, we believe, is essential to our religious prosperity. Do our brethren and sisters, as far as practicable, attend the prayer and conference meetings?-and, if there, are they of one accord in participating in the devotional exercises of these neetings? Are they habitual attendants upon public worship on the Sabbath, and do they carefully enjoin this duty upon their children? Do our brethren and sisters indulge thenselves in reading the trifling publications which are constantly flowing from the press and inundating our land, and neglect the sacred word of God? In reference to these important duties, we would most affectionately entleat our brethren of the Association, without exception, to engage in them as the Heaven-appointed means and drew forth interesting remarks on the as giving the surest primise our future religious prosperity.

The Committee on Education take pleasare in reporting the conjuned prosperity of he Literary Institutions connected with our denomination. DeRuyter Institute has now complement of teachers, whose compe tency for their stations can not be questionagain with the 2d Church in Brookfield, on of the institution, have recently assumed a larger amount of responsibility than they have heretofore borne. In doing so, they have entitled themselves to the sympathy and which the institution deserves, and the welfare of the rising generation demands, they will doubtless feel themselves amply repaid for the risk they have ran. Alfred Academy, also, has within the past year completed a large Chapel, which will supply the necessary room for lectures, recitations and exhibitions, greatly increasing the facilities of that school. Through the agency of these Chester; evening after Sixth-day, by Joshua and kindred institutions, it is believed that es and societies are increasing in that knowledge which is power.

But, convinced as they are that knowl? edge, without moral principle, is of comparatively little use to the would, the Comlowed by a collection for the Seventh-day mittee would not, from the increase of

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Corresponding Letter. To our Sister Associations :-

Under the kind auspices of a patient God, we have been permitted to enjoy another annual meeting, and take this method of communicating to you an expression of our sympathy with you in all those religious enterprises and reforms in which you are engaged, and which will ever find a hearty response in the bosom of our Association. Our deliberations have been enlightened, and our resolutions have been strengthened, by the presence and the counsel of the delegate, Bro. Geo. B. Utter, and other brethren from the Eastern Association; and we gladly reciprocate by appointing Bro. James C. Rogers our delegate to the Western Association; and Bro. Wm. B. Maxson our delegate to the Eastern Association, J. Summerbell al-

We think the prospect of our Association for the future looks more encouraging than and we think they are moving forward in the ous combustion of jute. from our ranks by the hand of death; and whilst we rejoice in this preserving mercy Venice, with twenty-three political prisoners tion in the death of our beloved brother to be confined in the fortresses of Layback, James H. Cochran. May an increase of Königsgraetz, and Josephstadt.

Troubles are brewing in Tur so that, having but one interest in the main, we shall urge forward to new and more glorious conquests the cause committed to our

New York, under the pastoral care of Rev. rest its further advance. A. D. Gillett, have commenced building a new place of worship on 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs, one of the best locations in the city. The corner-stone was laid on the afternoon of the 6th inst., when Rev. Messrs. Gillett, Jackson, Taggart, Magoon, and Wescott took part in the services. The Church will never be forgotten. It is needless to rehearse be a handsome specimen of the Perpendicular Gothic, 98 feet in length, and 65 in width, and will cost \$40.000.

THE HARTFORD ANTI-BIBLE CONVENTION. -A dispatch from Hartford, Ct., dated Secondday, June 6, says that this Convention broke up in a row, on the previous evening, the Chairman announcing that they should meet again before a great while, in some other part contradictions of his statements, and the recent of New England. None of the resolutions interviews with his son-these are all too introduced were passed, and the whole affair fresh to need a new narration. seems to have been a failure.

DESPERATE ATTACKS ON FATHER GAVAZZI AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.—Father Gavazzi delivered his Second Lecture in Quebec on In the course of his remarks, happening to say that the inquisition was extended to Ireland by the agency of Ribbonism, a man in the body of the Church exclaimed, "That's a lie." of rowdies who were gathered outside the Church. A shower of stones first came rattling through the windows, and then an infuriated crowd, armed with sticks and stones, rushed into the Church and attacked Gavazzi in the pulpit, trying to pull him out. The lecturer defended himself, knocking down several of his assailants. He was at length thrown from the pulpit by one of the assailants. A further struggle ensued on the floor undervery badly beaten. Several ladies and gen-Father G. left the city the same night.

evening of Thursday, June 9. As advertised, Signor Gavazzi met a numerous audience in families, were present. At about 73 o'clock the police, and proceeded to force their way guns and pistols being fired from both sides. The assaulting party were effectually routed -two or three of their number were left dead and all seemed perfectly quiet, and remain-

American Deafand Dumb Asylum at Hartford ing, but I don't think they will get me off their genius. states that the whole number of pupils during until after dinner, as I want to lay in a good A singular act of malice was performed in A passenger car on the Macon and Western the past year has been two hundred, of whom stock of provisions." The prisoner ate a Wall-st., on Friday. A quantity of strong Road while going into Macon, Georgia,

· European News.

The U.S. Mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, from Liverpool June 1, arrived at New York on Sunday last about 2 o'clock.

The yacht of Commodore Vanderbilt arived at Southampton on the 1st inst.

Committees of inquiry into the Liverpool Peterborough, Sligo, and Clare Parliamentary Elections had been going on for some days, and had brought to light corruption and bribery impossible under an open ballot.

sterling in subscriptions from America.

The Arctic expedition sailed from Queenstown on the 26th for the North.

The celebrated Achilli case—the Queen vs. Dr. Newman-had been finally closed by Dr. Newman paying all the costs. Achilli's costs were run up to an immense sum, but were taxed at £1,034. Dr. Newman's own expenses were very large-much larger than

Mrs. Stowe had patronized a private concert given by the Black Swan at Stafford

In France, on the 25th ult., the annual funeral ceremoney in memory of the Empress Josephine took place at the church of Rueil. Several officers of the Imperial household were present.

It was stated, that the coronation is fixe for the 10th September.

Spirit of the Highest, accompanied by the offense to her German allies. If she resist converting power of God, so that we begin to Russian pretensions in the East, the relations

A steamer had arrived at Trieste from of our God, we will not forbear expressing from Austrian Italy on board, the majority of our condolence with the Eastern Associa-them young men of good family. They were

Troubles are brewing in Turkey, the Port having refused to accept the Russian ultima

Execution of Arthur Spring.

On Thursday night, March 10th, two innocent, helpless women, were brutally murdered in their house, No. 260 Federal-st., Philadelphia. The details of the fearful scene can the gradual course of justice in tracing the author of the tragedy. The first trial and conviction; the shocking conflict in the statements of Arthur Spring and his son; the plain, convincing story of the latter, and the base effort of the former to fasten the crime upon his offspring; the excitement of the public; the upsetting of the first verdict by the criminal conduct of a false juror; the second trial and conviction; the subsequent conduct of the hardened villian; the shocking

Friday, June 10, was appointed by the Governor for the execution of the sentence of the Court. It has been looked forward to with pain, but with a satisfied sense of the necessity of the event, and a feeling of relief that the world was to be rid of a monster of Tuesday night, June 7, at the Free Church. crime whose career and character are almost without a parallel in criminal history. All have felt that, although the execution has been commendably prompt—only two months having elapsed since the last conviction-it would have been better if it had taken place This appeared to be a signal for a large party ten days after it. Justice would have been better served by an immediate punishment, and the public would have been spared the pain created by the horrible ravings of the criminal monster, which have thus far only increased the popular excitement, while no softening of his feelings has been produced. Throughout the whole of Thursday, Arthur Spring, Sen., maintained the bearing of hardihood that he has almost uniformly exhibited treaty between the representatives of France, Chester, Va., aged 30, and Ethan Clark, of Griswold, B. T. Lee, J. Kenyon. for some time. He was kept as much as posneath, when the lecturer was finally rescued sible by himself, only the spiritual advisers dynasty which the native rebellion has so ed about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, appointed to wait on him, and the necessary nearly expelled. officers of the prison, being admitted to his tlemen of the audience were likewise injured. | cell. There was no token of contritition or A detachment of soldiers ended the matter. of an acknowledgment of his guilt, and his conversation was a shocking tissue of blas-Another riot occurred at Montreal on the phemous allusions to the Saviour, of complaints against the law, and of contradictory assertions in reference to the tragedy for which he was Zion Church, at 61 o'clock P. M. Many to suffer, all day and night Thursday. Rev. of the most respectable citizens, with their Mr. Alexander, the moral instructor of the prison, was with him, and during most of the long, and is estimated to cost \$5,000,000, of the first day of July next.

him alone. Two gentlemen, for whom he there. Wages \$1 per day. or severely wounded on the ground, but were had sent, and who had on a former occasion afterward removed in cars by their friends. A befriended him, also visited him; and as his company of military then made its appearance, wish to see them was to assist him again in two or three shots were fired; in other re- told) about his son going down to Mrs. Shaw's volving upon him spects, all seemed peaceable, when the troops and Mrs. Lynch's at midnight, and bringing fired two distinct, running volleys, among the home the money, he then in positive terms apparently peaceable citizens. According to declared he was in bed on the night of the the latest dispatch, ten or twelve were either murder; and that, although the son brought of the poets of Germany, and an appeal is circulating other day at an aggregate of \$213,930, subject in that country which calls upon all Germans to a lease of two years. others were more or less injured. Several yet he declared that he believes his son had to contribute to the fund for the purpose,

cell, he declared his own innocence, and intimated the guilt of his son.

gentlemen already named, ascended with him. of passing from end to end of the train sensi- master ran her ashore off Cape Florida, and A dialogue then took place between Mr. bly enhances the pleasure of the journey. Street and the prisoner, in which the latter declared himself innocent of the murder of the two women, and his belief that his son had nothing to do with it. He also declared that he never saw the man Rink, with whose murder he is charged. After this conversation, Rev. Mr. Street delivered a prayer. The white cap was adjusted over the head of the prisoner, the rope was fixed about his neck, and the gentlemen around shook hands with the criminal, who was in a moment after left standing alone in his fearful position. Those who watched him closely at this terrible moment could discover no tremor in his frame, or anything which betokened emotion or fear. The reverend gentlemen then bade the prisoner farewell, by shaking hands with him, and The French ship Mocha, 400 tuns, laden the Sheriff proceeded to the execution. At with rice and jute, was burned at sea on 9th a given signal the cord was pulled, and in an the Suffield Institute, at Suffield, Ct., on the formerly. Our Churches are well united, April, near Algoa, supposed from spontane- instant Arthur Spring was dangling between 27th of April, and has not since been heard heaven and earth, a lifeless corpse. He died from. He is the son of Dr. McCrary, of great work to which they are called. Some Austria is in a difficult position just now. as he lived, a bold, bad man. The execution Agawam, West Springfield. It is feared of them report gracious visitations of the If she support Russia, she must give great took place precisely at 13 minutes past 11, that the young man may be laboring under a and the body hung until 20 minutes of 12, slight mental aberration. Papers copying having hung just 27 minutes. It was then the above will greatly oblige the afflicted hope that the night has passed, and the gold- between the two powers must naturally be taken down and examined. The vertebræ of parents and friends, and any one having en tints of the morning are spreading light and life among us. Brethren, pray for us, that ourse of action may be in relation to Turkfrom our faith fail not. A few only have fallen ish affairs.

The morning are spreading light weakened. It is doubtful what her precise the neck were found to be broken, and death must have been instantaneous. Thus ended favor, and be liberally rewarded, by commutation to Turkthe closing scene of one of the most fearful nicating the same to Dr. Edwin McCrary, the closing scene of one of the most fearful nicating the same to Dr. Edwin McCrary, leaving Albany every night and New York the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious dramas that has ever been enacted in Phila- Springfield, Mass. delphia, or perhaps in the world.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.—The Baptist be put beyond doubt. The rebellion has man—perhaps 25. They were traveling from substances. Church recently worshiping in Hope Chapel, gained avery important place in taking Nan-Fort Covington to Malone, in Franklin Co., on Monday, 6th inst., each on horseback, with on Monday, 6th inst., each on horseback, with two or three led horses which they had purchased, when Mr. Van Tassell was startled by the report of a gun close at hand, and instantly saw his companion reel and fall to the ground. shot through the body. Instantly there emerged from the woods two young men whom the two had freely conversed with respecting horses to be purchased, and who know the route they were traveling, and that they had considerable money in their possession. Of these Mr. Van Tassell, in some top of his speed to a village a few miles dis- to Cabotville, who went down in the broken This was done so speedily that the young gave a receipt in full for all damages. wretches who committed the deed were caught before they had made their escape, and one the United States Circuit Court, in Albany, of them was seen to throw away something, of having rescued a fugitive slave from the be the watch and money (\$150) of the murdered Secor. They were both secured.

THE CHINESE INSURRECTION.—We learn that the British, French, and American naval forces in the Chinese waters have undertaken to protect Shanghae, Nanking, and the mouth of the Great Canal, against the successful in surrection that for some time past has threatened to change the government of those cities along with that of the rest of the Celestia Empire. The precise terms on which this act of intervention is undertaken are not yet made public. The opening of the entire Empire to foreign trade, the admission of foreign merchants, travelers, and missionaries, to all parts of it, and the complete toleration of the Christian religion and of its various sects, no doubt form prominent concessions in the new N. Y. Tribune.

SUMMARY.

The Alleghany Valley Railroad is destined to bring Pittsburgh within eighteen hours of New York City, and the Great Coal Basin of a band of ruffians attacked and overpowered time he was accompanied by Rev. John Street which \$3,000,000 have been subscribed as and Rev. Mr. Kensil. They were unwearied Stock. The Road is all under contract to be into the Church, from which a body of fifteen in their efforts to turn his thoughts into a finished in 1855, and 800 men are now at or twenty repulsed them, several shots from preper channel, and to induce him to make work on it, being all that can be obtained at some sort of confession of the crime which present. The Alleghany Valley is one of the every body feels was committed by him and healthiest in the world—fevers being unknown

The Committee of the Connecticut Legislature to inquire into the facts of the Norwalk Railroad Massacre, have reported. They procuring, if possible, Executive clemency, state the cause to be, primarily, the carelessed so until about 81 o'clock, at about which they were requested to assure him of the hope-ness of the Engineer in charge of the train, time the Lecture was concluded, and the au- lessness of his case. They did so, and bade and the insufficiency of the signals at that good health, and propose to visit Canada imdience inside the church had begun to leave him farewell. Rev. J. Street and Rev. Mr. dangerous locality. The report is also severe mediately, returning (possibly through our for home. A good deal of hooting and noise Kensil remained with him till near midnight. prevailed at this time, and some disturbance Shortly before their departure, after having and states that the President is especially with the lowest line of troops occurred, and gone into a lengthy detail (like that so often negligent in the discharge of the duties de- York Institute for the instruction of the Deaf

> A monument of bronze is about to be erected at Weimar, in honor of the two great

1852 were State beneficiaries, 15 were paying scholars, and 3 were supported by the Asylum. The operations of this institution are lum. The operations of this institution are Several appeals were made to him to confess Safes, made for the Marine Bank, and about upon a cow. The car was demolished, the chiefly confined to beneficiaries from New the truth and save the reputation of his son, to be placed in that building. The locks were mail guard killed, and five passengers sebut all vain. Up to the time of leaving his of course spoiled.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the success. The plan is that of Messrs. Atwood der case was submitted to the Jury this Sheriff entered the cell of the culprit, for the & Waterbury—the latter an officer of the afternoon, and in ten minutes after retiring purpose of preparing him for the gallows. Road. Its general outline is this: The pass- they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder His arms were pinioned, and at a few minutes enger cars of a train are all thrown into one in the first degree. Motion was made for past eleven, he was taken from the north long saloon by means of a flexible cloth or a new trial and arrest of judgment. corridor, by the eastern gate, into the avenue. rubber platform, and, the windows being The clergy sang a hymn as they passed along kept closed and the train opened at the rear, the avenue, in which the prisoner joined. a strong current of air is received just over When the scaffold was neared, Rev. Mr. the engine, through a pipe or bag as wide as Allen read the service for the dead of the the train, and some six to twelve inches deep, Episcopal Church, commencing with-" I am | which passes in at the topof the front car, and The Committee of the projected Roman the Resurrection and the Life," &c. The cul. so along through all the cars, and out at the Catholic College at Dublin had received £800 prit mounted the scaffold with a firm step, rear. The exemption from dust was perfect, and exhibited little or no emotion. Sheriff the sensation of coolness and freshness de-Allen, Marshal Keyser, and the reverened lightful, while the perfect facility and safety sprung a leak on the 2d of June, when the

> George Lake, a clock and watch repairer libeled for salvage. in the town of La Grange, Duchess Co., kill ed his two children, aged two and four years. and also fatally wounded his wife with an ax on Tuesday, 7th inst. He immediately armed himself with sword, pistol and rifle, and his captors were obliged to shoot him with shot before they could take him. The shot his present business in London. took effect in his breast and shoulders, but did not seriously injure him. He was cap- on Thursday, which was attended by a large tured and lodged in the Poughkeepsie Jail. number of guests from Columbus and other The cause of this inhuman butchery is un- points. Senator Berrien gave a public dinknown. It is said that he always appeared ner and ball on the occasion. fond of his family. He had before been arrested on charge of attempting to shoot his nal, the wife of Mr. John Steele, of that brother-in-law, but was acquitted.

William R. McCrary, aged 18 years, left

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER. trary to the opinion of the London Board of factory establishment in the State, died at Messrs. W. H. Van Tassell and John Secor, Health, soft water, instead of hard, is injuriof Newcastle, Westchester County, have ous to animal life. The position is sustained been traversing the North-eastern portion of by numerous facts, showing the low tone of our State, in company, in quest of horses, of the system, and the glandular affections inwhich Mr. Van Tassell had previously been duced by the absence of lime, in any form, in a purchaser in that quarter, for sale among the water, to be as destructive as the excessive In China, the surrender of Nanking into his neighbors. He is a thrifty farmer, of development of the sanguine temperament the hands of the Chinese insurgents seems to some 40 years of age. Secor was a younger produced by too great a proportion of these

> In the N. Y. Court of Common Pleas, last straight State, 4 50 a 4 63 for common to good Ohio, week, the proprietor of Watts' Nervous An- 4 81 a 5 00 for Southern. Rye Flour 3 75 for fine. tidote was prosecuted for alledged malpractice. It is said the patient was effected with epilepsy; defendant undertook to prescribe for the patient, and recommended Watts' Antidote, offering to return the money if it was not successful. The medicine, it was said, had the effect of throwing the patient into fire. and her life was in great jeopardy. Tor plaintiff, \$1,100.

The New York and New Haven Railroad doubt, inquired, " Is this an accident? or Company have settled with one of the passenwhat does it mean?" No answer being re- | gers by the late catastrophe at Norwalk. Mary turned, he wheeled his horse, and fled at the Jane Williams, the Irish woman, on her way tant, where he gave the alarm, which was car, and lost her gold, amounting to \$250, (not immediately spread far and wide, and every to \$750.) had the same restored to her by one turned out to surround and scour the the Company at New Haven, before it was woods in which the tragedy was enacted found, and \$500 in addition, for which she

Enoch Reed, convicted last February by just before he was arrested, which proved to Marshall, was awaiting the punishment prescribed by law—a fine of \$1,000 and a year's imprisonment. But one day last week he age. Sister Burdick gave her heart to God at the died. Perhaps at that higher Tribunal to early age of nine years, and united with the Second which he is summoned, it may not be deemed so gross a crime in him, to have remembered that he was neighbor to " one that fell among

> Brevet Major-General Riley died at Buffalo, tender mother, a large connection a relative, the cause Thursday night, aged 66 years. He went to of benevolence a friend, the church a faithful member, California in 1848, and was ordered to take and the world a praying Christian. Her last commucommand of a Regiment on the Rio Grande, but he returned home, and being unable, her glad spirit home to rest. through ill health, to return to active service, settled in Buffalo. He has been suffering for some time from cancer, and leaves a widow

College, Schenectady, Rev. Ira S. Watkins, of W. Stillman, Rowse Babcock, Jarman A. Davis, S. S. Great Britain, and America, and the Tartar Ovid, Seneca County, aged 29, were drown-June 4, by the capsizing of a sailboat on the Mohawk River, the wind being very high, and they unskilled in navigation.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have determined to reduce the price of passage upon the Washington Branch Road from \$1 80 to \$1 25; and that for "round Western Pennsylvania within six hours of tickets," entitling the bearer to go to and fro Buffalo, Rochester and the Lakes. The on the same day, but \$1 50 will be charged; Pennsylvania portion of the Road is 175 miles this arrangement to have effect from and after

> Abraham Griffin, of Newcastle, Westches. ter Cd., while on a tree, last Thursday, attempting to hive a swarm of bees, fell head foremost some fifteen feet, breaking his neck, and of course killing him instantly. He was a substantial farmer, about 50 years of age, and leaves a family.

The British ship Leander arrived at New York last week, bringing the Earl of Ellesmere and the other British Commissioners to the Wold's Fair. The party were all in western country) before the day of opening.

and Dumb, on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts... New York, between Fourth and Fifth-avs., I. M. Cottrell 30c., E. Maxson 17c., O. A. Babcomprising seventy-five lots, was sold the

Wm. Price, a youth about 20 years of age, sttempts at outrage upon solitary way-farers no hand in the murder of the women, and sufficient means not having as yet been proplead guilty before the United States Court were made on Friday night, and one person that he is entirely clear. After having got sphiller and the knowledge and appreciation the reputation of Goethe and at Indianapolis, to an indictment for robbing was killed, although the streets were patrolled through this statement, he then commenced Schiller, and the knowledge and appreciation the mail, as a carrier between Terre Haute to joke and laugh. Although reminded of of their works, are not confined to Germany, and Bloomington, and abstracting therefrom the necessity of being solemn, he said—"I and it is very probable that many Americans \$80. The Court sentenced him to confine-The Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the have got a long journey to take in the mornmerican Desfand Dumb Assumed Hardard Land State Prison for 10 years, being the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in their genius.

the necessity of being solemn, he said—"I may desire to participate in this honor to ment in the State Prison for 10 years, being the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in their genius.

verely injured, among them Hon. A. Stevens.

A new mode of Ventilation was recently A dispatch dated Washington, Thursday, tried on the Naugatuck Railroad with decided June 9, 1853, says: The Woodward mur-

The Albany police arrested a counterfeiter from New York, while attempting to pass a spurious five dollar bill on the Rhode Island Central Bank. He gave his name as George Shaw, and is about 21 years of age. About \$60 in bills on this bank were found on him.

From Key West we learn that the brig Cushnoc, from Cardenas for New York, she proved a total loss. Part of her cargo George Peabody, Esq., the American

banker in London, is said to be worth about five millions of dollars. He was born in Dan-Europe to reside. In 1834 he commenced A Railroad Festival was had at Savannah

On Sunday last, says The Ellenville Jour.

village, presented her husband with three daughters at a birth. The mother and daughters are doing well. Letters have been received at Boston from Australia as late as the 13th March Gold con-

tinued abundant, and things looked well. Flour was selling at \$12 per bbl. All kinds of produce realized fair prices. On and after the 15th inst. the steamer Francis Skiddy is to run both as a day and

night boat between New York and Albany, every morning, Sundays excepted. A paper was lately read before the Institute Wm. Dearing, a prominent citizen of of British Architects, setting forth that, con-Georgia, the proprietor of the first cotton

Savannah on Friday, June 3. The brig Pembroke, which arrived at Buston June 8, from Mobile, had on board 42 Choctaw Indians, on their way to New

New York Market—June 13, 1853.

Ashes - Pots \$4 75; Pearls 5 25.

York, to attend the World's Fair.

Corn Meal 3 00 for Jersey. Grain-Wheat, 1 10 for mixed Qhio, 1 22 for choice

Ohio, 1 30 for prime Genesee. Rye 91 a 92c. Barley 60c. for four-rowed Western. Oats 43 a 45c. for Jersey. Corn 60 a 66c. Provisions-Pork. 13 00 for prime, 15 75 for mess

Beef, 5 00 a 6 25 for prime, 8 00 a 10 00 for country mess. Level 10c. Butter, 12 a 16c. for Ohio, 14 a 18c. for new State. Cheese 8 a 9c. Hay-6B a 81c. for old, 1 00 for new. Hops-18 a 20c. for Eastern and Western.

Lumber 13 50 a 14 00 for Eastern Spruce and Tallow +9c. for prime

Wool-Prices are unsettled, and no reliable state ment can be made

MARRIED,

At Scott, N. Y., June 10th, by Eld. James Summer bell, Mr. ALEXANDER C. CRUMB, of Brookfield, to Miss CHARLOTTE LARKIN, of Scott. In Darien, N. Y., on the 2d day of June, 1853, by

Eld. Rowse Babcock, Mr. Anson P. Saunders to Miss MARY JANE WILLIAMS, both of the above place.

In Hartsville, N. Y., May 22d, Mrs. ANGELINE BYR DICK, wife of Leroy Burdick, in the 32d year of her Seventh day Baptist Church of Alfred, with which she continued (with the exception of a few years that she was a member of the Church in Persia) a worthy member to the day of her departure. By her death a husband has been bereft of a kind companion, four children, one of whom is an infant, of an affectionate and nication with earthly friends was to the effect that she

was not afreid to die, but was willing and ready to wing

A. R. Burdick, Charles West, Stillman Coon, B. F. Bond, O. Stillman, J. D. Ayars, W. B. Greenman, T. P. Merritt, H. Whipple, John Green, Lucretia Bennett, Two students of the junior class of Union Albert B. Crandall, P. C. Burdick, Christian King, H. DIANA RAILROAD.

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\$1 00 cock 25c.

FOR SEVENTH-DAT BAFTIST MEMORIAL: E. S. Weaver \$1 00 Roswell Saunders \$1 00 Collins Miller 1 00 A. B. Crandall O. D. Green 1 00 W.B. Greenman

Western Association.

THE 18th Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Bap-L tist Western Association is to be held with the

A. M. All missionaries employed by the Committee at 11.15 a.m. are requested to forward their reports so that they Passengers

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMEPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON FROM STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Decker & Zollver's Dining Saloons, NO: 57 CORTLANDT,ST., REEMAN D. DECKER, NEW YORK.

HENRY ZOLLVER, Late with Johnson & Rogers. A Separate Apartment for Families.

Messrs. Johnson & Rogers having disposed of their interest in the Fulton Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st., New York, request their correspondents to address hem at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths & L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at No. 22 Dey-street, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great was saved by Key West wreckers, and was variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or vers, Mass., in 1795, and in 1827 went to ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and (facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can please themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York. WILLIAM DUNN.

WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr. JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

Church Bells.

MHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS constantly on hand, and Peals or Chimes of Bells (of any number) cast to order. Improved cast iron Yokes, with moveable arms, are attached to these Bells so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also which prevent the clapper rom 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 changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of ha Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of he clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the highest awards at the N. Y. State Agricultural Sociaty and American Institute, attheir 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, N. 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.

For Albany, Direct.

THE new and magnificent steamer FRANCIS SKID Flour and Meal—Flour, 4 44 a 4 56 for common to straight State, 4 50 a 4 63 for common to good Ohio, and Sundays, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents. For and Sundays, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents. For the straight State, 4 50 a 4 63 for common to good Ohio, and Sundays, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents. For the state of the st freight or passage apply on board, or to JAMES Mc-CULLOUGH, Jr., No. 92 Warren-st.

Hudson River Railroad. CIPRING ARRANGEMENT. Trains leave Cham-D bers st. daily, for Albany and Troy-Express Train at 6 A. M., through in 4 hours, con ecting with Trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8

o'clock same evening.
Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Trains 11 A. M. Express Train 4 P. M. Accommodation Trains 5.20

For Tarrytown at 11 P. M. For Poughkeepsie at 7 A. M., Way, Freight and Parenger Train, and 4.10 P. M. Possenger Train.

For Peekskill at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

The Terrytown, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie Trains op at all Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher,

SUNDAY TRAINS from Canal-st. at 7.30 A. M. for Poughkeepsie, and at 5 P. M. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations. E. FRENCH, Supt.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1 75.-Spring Arrangements, commencing May 2, 1853. Leave Pier No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 with trains by the N. J. Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. York as follows, viz: At Plainfield 12 M. on Wedneslays, and 3.45 P. M. on Saturdays, for Baskenridge; at Somerville 3.45 P. M. daily for Pluckamin and Peapack; at White House 8 A. M. daily for Flemington; at New Hampton 8 A. M. daily for Belvidere, &c., and t Phillipsburgh daily for Wilksbarre, Bethlehem, Al entown, Mauch-Chunk, and Reading, Pa.

The Express Trains connect at Dunkirk with the ake Shore Bailroad for Cleveland, and thence direct to Cincinnati; also to Sandusky, Toledo, Monroe. Chicago, and St. Louis; also, with first class steamers for Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

Great Western Mail Line.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED by taking the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and NORTHERN IN-

Through tickets for Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukie, Raeine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and Sheboygan, by New York and Erie Railroad via Dunkirk, and Buffalo and New York City Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats. Judson River Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the splendid steamers EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, Mondays

and Thursdays.
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkins, Commander, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. Pheatt, Commander,

Tuesdays and Fridays. Leaving Buffalo every evening. (Sundays excepted.) These steamers are low-pressure, built expressly for the Lake trade, and for finish, speed, strength, and safety, have no superiors any where. The connections with the Express Trains at Toledo

and Monroe, for Chicago and St. Louis, are perfect, and can be relied upon. Forty hours from New York to Chicago. Time and money saved by taking this line. Passengers preferring it can take the Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, the Michigan Southern and North-

ern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence by the Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, forming the only continuous Line of Railroad to the Illinois River. For Through Tickets or Freight apply to
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, 193 Broadway,
Cor. Dey-st., N. Y.

New York and Eric Railroad.

RAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st, New York, as L follows:

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Eric Railgoad and the Buffalo and N. Y. Oity Railroad, without change of baggage or care.

Chicago Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Day Express at 7 A. M. for Dankirk. Mail at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate Way at 34 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate

Night Express at 6 P.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 7.45 P. M. for Dunkirk and all intermediate stations. The following are the hours at which trains

leave the several stations mentioned: Hornellsvilla;
Going East—2.12, 8.18, 9.40 a.m., 3.10, 8.24 p.m.
Going West—6.57, 10.43 a.m., 5.35, 6.54, 10.43 p.m. Alfred:

Going East—2.48 p.m. Going West—11.15 a m., 10.46 p.m. Friendship: Going East—8.17 a.m., 1.16, 6.56 p.m.

Going West-1.12, 8.41, 12,50 a.m., 6.56 p.m. Passengers for Alfred, leaving N. Y. at 6 and 7 a.m.

Passengers for Friendship, (Nile, Richburg, and Lit. may reach the Secretary one week before the meeting. tle Geneses,) leaving N. Y. at 6 and J. Bailey, Sec. p.m. Or. leaving N. Y. at 6 p.m.

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one of these losseved its our church that knowie

My Native Home.

BY JOSEPH MERREFIELD. And the merry fields of France, on Scotland's heath-clad mountains Have cast delighted glance! have wandered 'mid the beauties Of wild, romantic Wales:

Mid thy crags and purple hill tops, And thy soft and sunny vales. and thou, down-trodden Erin-Fair emerald of the sea-

rom Belfast to Killarney, My steps are traced on thee. nd too in happy Belgium— Where fields of golden grain Now gild the field of Waterloo

and hide its gory stain. have mingled with each nation, I have worshipped at each shrine From Holyrood to Westminister, From Paris to the Rhine. But not in Britain's fordly isle,

happy Belgium's peaceful plains, In France, at Versailles fountains-Have I forget that other land— Fair freedom's home on earth! that opes its arms to the oppressed

Or Erin's emerald mountains.

The land that gave me birth! And wheresoe'er my lot be cast, Where'er my steps may roam, My heart will ever turn to thee, AMERICA!-my home!

Philadelphians—as Viewd by a Western Man

A western man, now on an eastern tour, writes to the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette ah account of mercantile and fashionable life in during the busy season, as at the west end, not plant until the last of June. Onions are Philadelphia, which will answer well for all but for all the year round, from January to \$4 per bushel. Turnips here don't sell by other cities. Under date of March 27, he

and, notwithstanding they frequently get up have no notion of the kind of dens their dress- cents per pound. Here, it don't sell at all a riot here, and more frequently cut one an- es are made in-and all that is done indoors for the simplest reason in the world. Butter other's throats, the mass of the citizens appear is the original cutting out and ultimate fitting is scarce here at \$1 per pound, and yet, on to be quite as orderly and as intelligent as the together of the separate parts; but, that when the broad prairies, any number of cattle citizens of Davenport. But it is evident that the slack season comes, there is always as could be kept, year after year, with no outlay the wealthy portion of the population, as well much sewing reserved as will keep the girls for feed, save the cutting of one stock of hay, as a majority of the middle-class, consider of the establishment employed up to the full for fear of such a severe winter as the last, their principle mission on earth to be to dress pitch—so that there is, in fact, no slack sea- the severest known here for seven years. fine and promenade before each other, in or- son' at all for them. And yet for this con- So says the old "Pere Ricarde," at the "Misder to exhibit their good looks and the merchandise they carry on their backs, in the shape of silks, satins, velvets, broadclothe, and this firm assume to themselves the greatest and cheese; and in our growing trade with

of, and the manner in which these people They never—not even for a few weeks in the business offers inducements seldom to be met the preparations they are making for old age, or 4 in the morning. Oh no! their gas is of itself a fortune. The hewn timber we are get- that is it not the bottomle the wealthy are most generally brought up in o'clock. Why, sir, the west end system, lumber there, because vessels cannot get carextravagance and idleness, that they receive but with its few weeks of severity, followed as it goes here—mills are so few in number. At little instruction that tends to their future use- is by months of comparative leisure, is mercy the falls of De Shute river, above Olympia, fulness, and the example of the parents of a itself when viewed alongside of this unmitigative is the only saw-mill upon this end of Sound majority of the families is rather a discourage- ed 'never-ending still beginning' slavery to It runs by water power, and is now rented at ment than an advantage to their offspring.

These children are taught to consider that music, and dressing according to the fashion of their educations; the consequence is, but from from Monday morning to Saturday

the reducations is tauted a discourage of never-ending still beginning slavery to which I am referring.

"The only day of leisure which the girls of this establishmet have is Sanday. Then thus paying for itself in six months. Lumber they may go where and do what they please; has soid at \$50 per M. and never less than but from from Monday morning to Saturday

there is a like the supply. The lumber is all sawn. that the third generation ran through with night they are as complete prisoners as any than the supply. The lumber is all sawn their fathers did not spend it all before them sun shines or the rain falls all that time. They which is all the variety of merchantable tim--and I now find the fourth and fifth genera- are not allowed to cross the threshold even ber we possess. tions of the once wealthy families boating to purchase a pair of shoes or a new gown oysters from the bay and stitching broadcloth for themselves, and must employ their friends for their now more wealthy neighbors, who outside to do this for them. are descended from good, honest, hard-fisted blacksmiths and bricklayers.

It may not be uninteresting to you to know how that numerous class, the shopkeepersbig and little-work their way through the world. Dress and extravagance is the sup- for ventilation, which is the more to be deplor- to seek their fortunes in the new settlements port of many of this class—they eat, they drink, they dress and die as they began, with a stock of goods purchased on time and renewed from year to year throughout their lives. But, you may say, are there not a few of this humerous class, who surround with their neat fanny shops one hundered squares of this great city, who better their condition by their business? Yes, there are a few, and but a few. I have, after much inquiry, ascertained that in the wholesale department seventeen out of each hundred fail without paying their debts; that twenty-one out of one hundred fail, but pay their debts; that thirtyeight out of a hundred are able to keep their families and square with the world, but nothing more; nineteen out of one hundred, retire and are classed with the upper ten; three out of a hundred are classed with the one hundred thousand and upward; two out of one hundred class with the half million and upward. In the retail department, twenty-two in a hundred fail; eighteen in a hundred, after paying rent, cannot with every exertion and strict economy procure a sufficiency of proper food but susist by depriving themselves of certain articles, such as butter, fruits, groceries, &c. nineteen in a hundred are enabled to keep their families respectable, and pay their debts; fourteen in a hundred dress extravagantly, visit the watering places, and live up to their income; seventeen in a hundred leave a stock of goods paid for and a home for their children nine in a hundred retire with the upper ten; one in a hundred rates with the half million and upward.

Forty-Six Years Ago."

Under this head, the Brooklyn Circular has the following graphic picture of the growth of New York and its chief suburb :-

the South ferry a few evenings since, an el- rowed in and the ground rolled. derly gentleman in a social mood seated himmeans of a horse-boat. We were then an would be at an end. Each of these had come into use and green forage may be kept up continually. effected a revolution since he was a young Now suppose the milch cow, instead of be-

told us that in a newspaper printed at the worth two dollars. [American Farmer. time it was stated that as the boat moved up the river, puffing, smoking, and snorting, against the tide, it so frightened some of the sallors on other vessels that they fell on their knees, praying to be delivered from the Evil

The first steamboat that was ever applied to any practical purpose was built by Robert Fulton, at New York, in 1807, and was named the North River. Her engine was 18 The same passage by steamboat is now made

The Seamstresses of London.

gives the following facts with reference to a great mantua-making establishment in that city:-

the establishment to which I refer the greater one in a measure. part of the sewing is given out to slop-workers Here am I in the City of "Brotherly Love;" in the busy season—the city dames, I suspect, dairies. Cheese sells at Portland at 50 to 75 tinued and unrelenting pressure of 16 hours' | sion," upon referring to his journal. Califorwork per day, from year's end to year's end, nia will always furnish a market for butter various articles of silver, gold, and stone-ware. possible credit. They thank God that they are China, there is no telling what a hole these I have taken considerable trouble to collect not as other firms are at the west end-op- long-queued Celestials may eat into our prostatistical information respecting the actions pressors and destroyers of young women. ducts. To a man of capital, the milling I have ascertained that the children of always turned off in the workroom by 11 ting out is taken to California, and sawed into

grandfathers' estate—that is, provided in Newgate. They know not whether the from white, red and yellow fir, and cedar,

"Nor is the accommodation indoors such as in any way to reconcile them to this close confinement. The workroom in which 10 or 12 of them are employed is only about 12 feet square, and is entirely devoid of arrangements ed as during the evening they have to encounpure air could possibly enter. The bedrooms are equally uncomfortable, no fewer than six persons being huddled into one, and four

Broadcast Corn.

As a soiling crop there is nothing superior o Indian corn, and it is but fair to hope that our readers will see the propriety of manuring and preparing a few acres to be sown to broadcast corn, with the view of provided forage to feed out to their stock. The lot or lots selected, should be convenient to the barn and stable. It should be manured with at least twenty double horse cart loads of rich animal manure or four hundred pounds guano, one bushel of plaster, and two bushels of salt; or ten bushels of bone dust, ten bushels of ashes, and two bushels of salt per acre.

If the first manure be used, it should be evenly spread over the ground, plowed in to the depth of eight inches; the ground should then be thoroughly harrowed and rolled.

If guano should be used, it must have the lumps broken; and the best way to facilitate this operation, is to thoroughly moisten the lumps with salt brine, throw them into pile, and after remaining so a day, to pulverize them; when pulverized, the guano should be mixed intimately with the plaster and salt, spread equally over the ground, and be plow-

If bone dust is used, it should be moisten- It is, 'In time of peace, prepare for war.' ed, and then formed into compost with the "If our laboring men, before making war ashes and salt, and after remaining in bulk a on employers, would only build unto themweek or ten days, the ground should be selves fortifications and lay in stores, they plowed 8 inches deep, and harrowed; then could stand any length of siege. The way As we took our seat in one of the boats of the bone dust compost should be sown, har- to do this is for every man to live on half his

self beside us, and commenced remarking three or four bushels of Indian corn should on it a house large and close enough to shelter line of their income. How many mean things, upon the contrast that the present convenien- be sown on each acre, and harrowed and himself and family from a winter storm. This how many disreputable things, how many removes the pain, and the gum copal resists ces for crossing the river presented with those cross harrowed in; a bushel of plaster per is his fort. Then let him take all the time he unpleasant things, must be resorted to, to the action of the saliva; and as the application of forty or fifty years ago. "Forty-six years acre should be sown on it, and the ground now spends in taverns and other lounging keep up appearances! There is hardly a more is so agreeable, those who labor under the ago," he said, we had to cross this ferry by rolled; and here the labor of cultivation places, to lay in stores of ammunition and pitiable condition. The children are imitated dreadful malady would do well to make a

five cents. Now we cross in five minutes, to be fed out to the horses, working animals, vines, trees, potatoes, and cabbages growing and the mother has often to deny herself the Singular Geological Fact.—At Modena, and the population of New York was 75,- or thirty head from June until frost. What-000. Now the City of Brooklyn numbers ever quantity of ground may be devoted to 100,000, and that of New York about 600,- this purpose, should be divided into three or 000 inhabitants. Steamboats, railroads, the four parts, and be seeded at intervals of two telegraph, and gas, were things unthought of weeks apart, in order that the supply of the power of Capital. We know very few

man. He witnessed the starting of the first ing turned out to the woods, roads, and old scorn to use. steamboat that ever made a trip up the North fields, of nights, were provided with soiling River. The foot of Fulton-st., New York, food from June to October, and yarded upon (the present site of the Fulton ferry build- some twelve inches of mould from the woods a day-have lived comfortably and accumuings, but then a sand-bank, with no buildings or mud from the marsh, river or bay shore, lated property, while thousands earning twice in its vicinity,) was the point of departure of during that time; suppose every fortnight, that sum live from hand to mouth, and are His situation too is a most uncomfortable one. with leaves and walnuts upon them. At Fulton's strange little craft on its trial trip, fresh, rough material were spread over the starving if a week out of employ. A temporary staging was erected along the cow yard, and the surface sown over with "Our impression is, that the majority of honest man should, but is obliged to resort to low this vegetables and trees.

sloping shore of sand, upon which was assem plaster, we say, suppose farmers and planters these would not be one bit better off if they supterfuge, false promise, and, eventually, New York City. Our informant further in a season, every load of which would be

Life in Oregon.

A gentleman who has taken up his residence on Puget Sound, Oregon, writes to the Pittsburg Dispatch in the following strain:-Should a man take a prairie claim, he can to at once to work putting in crops, only he must possess enough money to keep things moving in the meanwhile, or in the intervals horse power; and she was 33 hours in making must "hire out," helping some wealthier the passage between New York and Albany. neighbor to clear his claim, or working at wood chopping, at which even such a townin from six to nine hours, and by railroad in ored diminutive "atomy" as myself got \$3 per day. Should he take a timbered claim he can do as we are doing-get some four or five together, and get out hewn timber, which A correspondent of The London Times has always sold heretofore for \$10 per 100 feet, costing \$3 for delivery by cattle—putting in crops as he can spare time for clearing.

Potatoes are the most profitable, because the least troublesome crop. They now are "Work is commenced every morning at 7 and have been ever since my arrival, \$2 50 clock and continued till 11 at night—a period | per bushel. The ordinary crop is 300 buhels of 16 hours, the only intervals allowed being realizing \$750 per acre. They will doubtabout 10 minutes for each meal-viz, break. less be lower next season, but they will alfast at 8 o'clock, dinner at half-past 1, tea at | ways command a good price, as there are half-past 5, and supper at half-past 9—the none now shipped, and California will always total amount of time allowed for—eating their cause prices to rule high. The farmers here food, I was going to say, but surely 'bolting' never pay any attention to them after planting, it is the more appropriate phrase—being 40 and frequently the second year a crop of "vol minutes per day; thus leaving 15 hours and unteers" spring up, almost as full as the first his account:-20 minutes as the period devoted to work. year. Some of the farmers are planting now, And this, be it remembered, is not merely it being their customary time, while others do December; for you must understand that at the bushel, as you could not get more than

There are splendid openings here fo

In the slow old times when Vermont was the Land of Promise for the hardy sons of Massachusetts and New Nampshire, and the Holland Purchase more remote and inaccessible than Oregon now is, the lads who set out used to manage in this fashion: vehicles ter the heat and foul air of three flaring gas were nearly out of question, for lack of roads burners right over their heads, every door and bridges; making a long journey on foot and window being shut by which a breath of was not pleasant; and to ride superfluous horses to the West, beside diminishing the scanty outfit, was taking them from a dear market to a relatively cheap one. So two of them would buy or hire a nag jointly and start, No. 1 riding off smartly some ten miles to a point agreed on, where he would see the pony well rubbed, watered and fed and then tep off on foot. In due time No. 2, who had stated on foot, would come up, find the pony every way refreshed and ready for work again, jump on his back, ride him off smartly further ten miles, passing No. 1 on the way, and dismounting at the stipulated spot, to repeat the watering, currying, feeding process, and step briskly on. Thus forty miles per day were easily made, the bipeds traveling twenty each and the quadruped, forty, or just ten miles per leg all around all arriving in due time at their destination in good condition, and with no fatal depletion of pocket money.

Advice to Working Men.

Mrs. Swisshelm, in her Saturday Visitor, proffers the following suggestions to Working Men as to the ways and means of commanding a fair reward for their labor :-

"We have long known an unfailing remedy for all the ordinary oppressions of Capital. We have a prescription which, if well shaken | can; but if they live up to the extent of their ed in to the above depth, and the ground har- and regularly taken, would cure the evil which strikes, as they now occur, do only aggravate.

hour in crossing, and the fare was twenty- In six weeks this corn would be fit to cut, gleaned from books and papers, and grape- the father is harrassed with debts and duns,

bled the gazing multitude that both cheered were to adopt this course, and we ask, what got ten dollars a day-that, in fact, they would lies, to, satisfy those he does not pay. Any and hooted the advent of steam, as it made would be the consequence? Why, five hun- be more likely to prosper on fifty cents. Those man that has any regard for his own happiits first successful debût before the people of dred loads of rich manure could be thus made people who need contributions to sustain them ness, or respect for his own character, will when unemployed a month, are generally avoid these evils. those who know nothing of the value of money, but calculate to speud all they get, struggle for appearances. Conform to cirbe that little or much; consequently, an adl cumstances, and live poorly and dress poorly vance in their wages is sending more money if necessary, until debts are paid. But above to beer shops and cigar establishments, or all, go to work. Work is not dishonorable or fancy stores. Before any man can be inde- disgraceful. In this country, independence pendent, he must learn to live within his in- is of more value than gentility; and the satiscome, be that little or much. When he has faction of an honest conscience worth more fixed himself in a home stead, with the cellar than the notions and splendors of society. well filled, and a bit of ground to raise his No man or woman degrade themselves by cabbage, and some spare change in his pocket, honest labor; but the struggle to keep up he can afford to strike any system of oppres- appearnces must be a degradation, always in sion he has a mind to; but as long as he pre- our own eyes, often in the eyes of our neighfers indulgence to self ownership, he ought bors. to be a slave, if anybody who can take care of him will only take the trouble to do it.

"We would live on mush and molasses, and dress in fip calico, all the days of our natural life, rather than live by sufferance, and be in daily danger of starvation, or be compelled to work how and when somebody pleased, whether we liked it or not. 'Make and for the comfort of the nerves of the pulunto yourselves friends of the unrighteous nit: mammon'-save your money, and thereby our independence.

Singular Phenomenon.

A correspondent of The Tribune, writing from Dundas, (C. W.,) informs us of a sin gular obstacle to the progress of work on the Great Western Railroad. The following is and the rest passing to his right and rear, the "At Capetown, five miles from here, as

they were digging through a swamp, they came across a stream of quicksand and another substance so fine that you cannot feel the least grit to it, and on putting your hands in it, they become, as it were greased. The stream is of a pale lilac, and so fine is this substance, which colors the water, that i will not settle to the bottom of the stream as i flows along toward the lake. The result of all this is yet to be seen. As this substance runs out from below, the top of the ground falls in. The track they had laid for drawing the dirt cars on has in many places fallen in leaving the end of the rails sticking out it some places, while in others they have been swallowed in toto. It is a curiosity to behold the springs at the source of this fluid. I boils up like a pot over a fire, depositing the heavier particles around the mouth of the crater, until it assumes the shape of a mound, the top of which is flat, and in boiling motion. In the center of these mounds or springs you live; their ability to keep their families, and busy season—make their people sit up till 3 with. A steam saw-mill upon the Sound is 10 or 12 feet, and I am not prepared to say places are to be observed sands of various colors boiling up in the center and returning by an exterior course to where they came from, to be again brought to the surface through the center. The sand being o different colors makes the cone seem continually striped, and ever changing those stripes, which make a most beautiful appearance. Some seven miles east of this, where the road runs along the side of the abuntain, our annoying slides or avalanches have occurred this spring. I visited one 600 feet in extent and to a stranger it would appear as though it had been in its present situation for centuries. It bore with it a growth of large forest trees, which stand as erect as formerly. The plank road has already 'caved in,' and the citizens of Capetown are in danger of caving following paragraph shows the way they do in also, for they have already been obliged to move a blacksmith shop and a carriage house, and one of the citizens has sold his dwelling on account of its dangerous position, the ground already giving way under it.

From the New York Times. Live Within Your Income.

Few directions are more valuable for success in life than the above. It is applicable alike to all ages, and of paramount import- short period, and was concluded by the verance to all. It is a good starting point for the dict of a jury on Tuesday last. This verdict young man just commencing the race of life. Here the early habit may be so formed of Directors of the company; so that now, for regulating the expenses, crushing all unnethe first time, the actual managers of a railcessary desires, and avoiding those temptations way are brought to personal account for the that lead beyond the income, that the whole future life of property, influence and respectability may depend upon it. A young man commences life with a salary or with wages a little beyond the supply of his ordinary and proper wants. By carefully living within his ncome, not only will there be laid up a supply for the future, when it will be needed but a habit of self-control will be acquired, more valuable than the money. Fictitious wants will not become real ones, and the mind will be better prepared for those days of need which will come upon all.

The young man who spends his whole in come upon his present wants and pleasures will be apt to do so when that income increases, and will never be a prosperous man Wants increase with time, and habit grows with its indulgence. Let the young, then,

regard this precept and learn wisdom. Young married people are too apt to in dulge in foolish expenses, because they think they can afford them then. Perhaps they income, with their present small family, what will they do when that family increases? The habits of expense that they have acquired

beyond their means. It is a very unhappy condition for a family who have been brought up to consider certain luxuries as indispensable, and who have not wages, or less if possible, until he buys and early been learnt to regulate their expenses, with the solution; I introduce this into the provisions, in the shape of useful knowledge ing the extravagence of the wealthy, while trial of it."

But what shall be done? Give up this

TACTICS FOR STYLISH CHURCH-GOERS. The follwing on "Church Etiquette," is not much of an exaggeration of what sometimes happens, after services have begun, to the edification of the curious in the congregation

Let the lady advance on one pace beyond the door of the pew she wishes to enter, halt, about face, and salute. The pew must then be vacated by such gentlemen as are in it, by a flank movement. The squad should rise simultaneously, when the lady presents herself, and face by the right flank, then deploy into the aisle, the head man facing the lady, direction of the line being changed by a right countermarch, and forming again in a line, ip and down the aisle, still faced by the right lank. The lady, when she sees the coast is clear, completes her salute, and advances to her position in the pew. The gentlemen break off by angles from the rear, and resume their places. Great care should be taken, of course, by other parties, not to enter the aisle, when this evolution is in progress, until it is completed.

COLONIZATION IN AFRICA.—A Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune says that Commander Lynch, recently returned from his preliminary expedition of observation for his grand exploring expedition into the interior of Africa, is now in Washington, engaged in preparing for his report. He was on the coast in Liberia and that vicinity from early in January last to late in March, and explored all the rivers of the region. He found none havigable more than twenty-one miles above the mouth. He is possessed of no very island in the immediate vicinity of Guinea, a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that sending thither 7,000 souls. At this time there is but a single individual living in whose veins the blood of any of these colonists is.

The Sabbath-School Visitor, believed to course. This is a fact making stubbernly, indeed, against the idea of a much more profitable trade with Africa, as the result of any possible effort of our Government to compass that end.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND .- The things in England when an accident happens on a Railroad. We copy from the London

is commencing in right earnest. On the 5th of this month an engine-driver and a stoker lost their lives by an accident on the York history of the churches. and North Midland. An investigation into on the day following, was adjourned for a is nothing less than Manslaughter against the casualties of the line under their control."

FATALITY OF FRENCH EMPRESSES.—From the wives of Charlemagne down to the mar riage of Louis Napoleon, says the University Magazine, some sixty-seven in all of the royal and imperial consorts, there are but thirteen on whose names there is no dark stain of sor
There were divorced, two

Alden..Rowse Babcock.

Alfred..Chas. D. Langworthy,

"Hiram P. Bardick.

Alfred Center..N. V. Hull,

B. W. Millard,

David C. Green

Dawcattick. S. P. Stillnigh.

Dawcattick. S. P. Stillnigh. died by the executioner, seven were very Akron. Samuel Hunt. early widowed, three were cruelly traduced, three were exiles, thirteen were bad in differ-ent degrees of evil—the prisoners and the Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, heart-broken made up the rest. About twenty were buried at St. Denis who were denied the rest of the grave; their tombs were broken, their coffins opened, their remains ex-posed to the insults of a revolutionized popu-lace, and then flung into a trench and covered with quick lime.

CURE FOR TOOTHACHE.—We know nothing of the safety or efficacy of the following recipe for toothache, which we find imputed to a practitioner in an Eastern paper: " Gum copal, when dissolved in chloroform, forms an exwhen dissolved in chlorotorin, torins an Verona. Christopher Chester. cellent compound for stuffing the holes of West Edmeston. E Maxson. will adhere to them, and they will soon be decayed teeth. I have used it frequently, Watson. Halsey Stillman. and the benefits my patients have derived from it have been truly astonishing. The application is simple and easy: I clean out the hole, and moisten a little piece of cotton The ground being prepared in either way, pays for an acre of ground, fences it, builds to be constantly stepping over the boundary decayed part, and in every instance the relief By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, has been almost instantaneous; the chloroform

in his enclosure. If he plants every foot of comforts of life. Such children would show in Italy, within a circle of four miles around except at the discretion of the publisher. and the fare is one cent." "Brooklyn," he and stock generally. Three acres, if judiciin his enclosure. If he plants every toot of communications, orders and remittances anounce
continued, "was then only a little village, ously managed, would serve to feed twenty it with something pleasant to the eye and linquishing at once this foolish contest for workmen arrive at a distance of 63 feet, they

CEN Communications, orders and remittances anounce
the city, whenever the earth is dug and the be directed, post-paid, to
be directed, post-paid, to
GEO. B. UTTER, No. 9 Sprice-st., New York. good for food, no tyrannical employer can linquishing at once this foolish contest for workmen arrive at a distance of 63 feet, they starve him into any degrading submission. It fashion, and by their endeavors to earn their come to a bed of chalk, which they bore with is extravagance and improvidence, and noth own livelihood, exhibit to the world how su- an auger, five feet deep. They then withdraw ing else, which keeps the laboring classes in the power of Capital. We know very few capitalists who have not become so through a self-denial and perseverance which poor men period its follies.

The laws declare that any persen to whom a Periodical peri self-denial and perseverance which poor men must be from the pockets of his heighbors, made and perseverance which poor men must be from the pockets of his heighbors. At the depth of scorn to use.

He is incurring debts that he knows he can fected by rains or drouths. At the depth of place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom they are sent, the postmaster, store, or tavern keiper, &c., is responsible for the payment until he returns the paters, or gives notice to the Publisher that they are lying dead in the office. acter, and teaching his children one of the Below this again is a layer of earth, and at worst lessons that he can spread before them. twenty-six feet walnut trees are found entire, He cannot look his creditors in the face as an twenty-eight feet soft chalk is found, and be-

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications. THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-Pository; No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

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No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

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No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of

their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab batarians. 4 pp.
No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each
week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

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

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