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WHOLE NO. 485.

The Sabbath Recorder.

THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS. Number Nine.

BY C. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. B.

Stationed as our nation is, with the full blaze of gospel light and liberty shining upon us, we are called upon to hold up the torch of truth to enlighten other and less favored nahundred missionaries, and a thousand school-China, India, and Africa, call aloud to Christian America for a fresh supply of laborers. tion is baseless. Are our people ready to respond? Are they prepared for this work as they should be? | Sabbath-Schools and Bible-Classes are design-Nay, verily. Our nation make more heathen ed to meet this deficiency; and how glorithan they convert. Our slavery and license ously they have done their work, let their nutthe Convention was profoundly affected when systems, there is reason to fear, damn more School has achieved many glorious victories; souls than are saved by the united missionary vet its work is limited. Thousands of chillabors of the whole American Church. This dren, who resort to our public schools. are affords another reason for the more extensive never brought into our Sabbath-Schools, and use of the Bible in the education of children.

which are highly interesting; but the time is made a daily business, we are much more approaches when I must bring my somewhat likely to gain an interest in it. extended remarks to a focus. I will now an-

ve the condition of society, the inebriate, and enfran-The first and chief objection is the exist-Literary and Intelligence very class of readers. As school districts. They are unwilling to have wapaper, it is intended that nong the best. their children instructed in any tenets but their own, and if the Bible is used as a text-School Visitor, book, the teacher would be likely to impress tions, whatever might be the faith of the pavariably in advance: \$ 25 1 00 rents. This would create jealousies, and defeat the purposes for which our schools are organized. This objection seems at first view 5 00 somewhat plausible; but the conclusion is Baptist Memorial. drawn from wrong premises. In the first place, it is perfectly right that the different , 25 Cents a Number. denominations should be unwilling to have morial will contain a litho-th-day Baptist preacher, to istorical, biographical, and to illustrate the rise, pro d of the Seventh-day Bap cuts of meeting houses will time in connection with the

their children instructed in any faith but their own. But it by no means necessarily follows, that such would be the result of introducing the Bible as a text-book and classic into our schools, The points of difference between of the Recorder, or in some other form. evangelical denominations are of minor importance, and could be omitted by the teacher. In other words, the teacher need not introduce any sectarian teachings. The muchmooted points of difference can be left in the back-ground, to be impressed by other hands. To illustrate, the duty of baptism could be urged, without alluding to the mode, leaving that for the pupils' religious teachers; and so of many other things. Thank God, the difenough to engage the whole attention of the teacher in this department of his labor. The great and glorious truths of the Bible, which be impressed upon the mind of youth by the usually powerful hand of the teacher. The doctrine of the fall of man, without meddling with questions about partial and total, physical and moral depravity, and the consequent need of a redeemer and mediator between man and the avenger of a just but violated law, should be made familiar to the youthful mind, from the earliest dawn of reason. The doctrines of repentance and faith in Christ, as the only means of salvation, should early be learned by youth. Their relations to God as their creator and preserver, to men as their brethren, and to Christ as their redeemer, and every immortal mind. The evidences of Christianity should be presented with all their

Another objection, urged by many, is that it has a tendency to familiarize the mind too much with sacred things; or, in other words, absurd, and very unprotestant ground. We the vital breath of heaven, for we might as -and I hope I may not be charged with a want of charity—that this objection never into his daily life.

Another objection might be urged, viz., it of the work usually assigned to yourselves! gled.

to God for His gift of her; but the subjects SCHOOLS. into all the world, and preach the gospel to upon which she works are exceedingly deevery creature," comes home to us with pe- prayed, and she needs all the aid she can have culiar force; the more so, as we have received | from subsidiary agents. The ministry of the more of God's favors than other people. A gospel is more especially directed to adults. and it therefore leaves the young in a measure unprovided for. To supply this deficiency is teachers, should be abroad from our land, what I am laboring for. The fact that thoublessing the world, where now there is one. sands and millions within the pale of church The openings which Providence has made in | influence are yearly dying unconverted, shows that the labors of the church are not all-triumphant. Until they become so, this objec-

But here, says the objector, I have you now; are comparatively uninstructed in the Bible. I would have these reached and benefitted. I might speak of our commercial relations | But further, weekly lessons are not so likely with other nations, and many other things to be remembered as daily, and when a thing

Again, it may be objected, that the want of vital piety in teachers forbids it in many inswer some of the objections which are some- stances. It is said, we must employ teachers in blasphemy. In civil life he saw nothing try, though fertile, is low and swampy; but times brought against the use of the Bible in who are not professors, because we cannot but a desperate struggle for earthly place and as you journey on toward the interior, it beget a supply without. In answer to this I sa that no person should venture upon the business of teaching, with unsanctified intellect. ence of the different religious sects in most He is unprepared for his task. He enters upon relations which are attended with start ling, I had almost said frightful, responsibilities; and O, how can that teacher stand in judgment, who has by his example been instrumental in blighting one tender plant born upon his pupils his own peculiar religious no. for immortality, by preventing it from leaning upon the bosom of Jesus for projection and safety from the withering blasts of temptation.

> "O. let not their unskil!ful hands attempt To play the harp whose tones, whose living tones Are left forever in its strings. Better far That Heaven's lightnings blast his very soul And sink it back to chaos' lowest depths, Than knowingly, by word or deed, to send A blight upon the trusting mind of youth.

I will now present a synopsis of the argu ments heretofore used, and bid adieu to my readers for the present, intending that if this is well received to present them with An Es-SAY UPON UNIVERSAL PEACE, as soon as my other duties will permit, either in the columns

history published, abounding in the richest of the Bible writings commends it, being unexcelled in symplicity, beauty, and clearness. I have argued that the oratory of the Bible is full and powerful, outrivaling every thing else of the kind-that its poetry is grand, glorious, and soul-entrancing-that in themes for the are enrapturing beyond the power of expresing what the world was without it, what it is all the churches hold to, could and ought to with it, and what it is likely to gain from it. I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of parents the necessity of giving their children a more thorough moral training, by reciting some of the too numerous instances of unsanctified human intellect, cursing the world, causing rivers of blood and tears to flow, and corrupting and damning man by its literary conclusion, that if we would not raise any more Napoleon Bonapartes, we must give more attention to moral training in our sysof society among the ancient civilized nations with that of modern times, I have been able to show a vast preponderance in favor of the Bible. Reasoning from what it has done, the conclusion has become evident, that it is adethe duties and responsibilities growing out of quate to eradicate all the evils that curse huthese relations, should be made familiar to manity—to shame profanity to death—to cure drunkenness, blast rumsellers, and restore peace and comfort to the unfortunate—to burn out the foul gangrene of licentiousness which fulness, to shield from the gloomy shades of thrice-gloomy infidelity. All these points, and villanies, by striking at its root, and save our many more, might be thoroughly taught without interfering with any denominational difmight as well talk of being too familiar with clutches of Anti-Christ, and from all kinds of despotism-to prepare us as a nation to take a proper stand among sister nations, and to

is not the intention for common schools to do I think you will answer, Nay. I appeal to this work. They are organized to train the parents, guardians, and all. If the Bible is intellectual faculties, not the moral. Verily; able to do so much for man-if our children but it ought to be, and no school should be have not been thoroughly enough instructed organized without a due reference to the in it, and there is so much danger in neglect, moral as well as the intellectual training of both to them and our institutions—how ought youth. It may be urged as an objection, that we to labor and pray for a more universal it would be infringing upon the sphere of the dissemination of Bible doctrines. Let us not church. Truly; then let us tear down the then neglect this glorious book, but let us scatfamily, because it is a most powerful agency | ter its benign influence all over the world; and enjoying prosperity to an eminent degree, in accomplishing the work which the church and let us not rest content until we every was mainly organized to do. It may be said where see the Bible in the parlor, the Bible that the church is sufficient without the aid of in the kitchen, the Bible in the dining room, schools. Facts prove the contrary. The the Bible in the work-shop, the Bible in the tions. Our land should become a land of mis- church is a most potent engine in the eleva- mines, the Bible in the halls of legislation, sionaries. We should send forth men to tion of man, is a blessed institution, has done the Bible in our steamboats, the Bible in our evangelize the world, to teach the arts and an incalculably glorious work, and I would railroad cars, the Bible in the sacred desk, speak of her with reverence and thankfulness and THE BIBLE IN OUR COMMON

Sніцон, N. J., Sept. 11, 1853.

"I AM A LOST MAN!"

The newspapers inform us that these were the last words of Bugeaud, Marshal of France, and Duke of Isly. When he uttered them, he was just closing a brilliant, many would say a useful life. He had led vast armies to battle. He had governed extensive States. He had been conspicuous in the councils of nations. The President of France made anxious visits to his death-chamber, The stern Cavaignac wept as he looked upon the dissolving frame of his old comrade; and merous triumphs testify. Truly, the Sabbath- the news of his death was announced. With all this accumulation of honor, he was, by his own confession, "a lost man." How mournful the contrast between the glory of his life and the deep gloom of its close!

From the same source we learn that Bugeaud had a pious mother. In the history of only quarter in which good influence was exerted upon his heart. His mother's voice alone warned him of his danger, and spoke to him of eternity; all other influences led him astray. In the camp he heard of God only of these babbling voices of the world.

ing pulse of Bugeaud beat faster. Other scenery. tones were in his ears; for the accents we and to convince us of its undeniable justice.

scenes ever portrayed by the pen. The style the sentence of God, and he sinks into death, " a lost man."

can neither gainsay nor resist.

[Rev. M. B. Grier.

THE DEATH OF JUDAS.

In Matt. 27: 5, it is said that Judas, after tone. productions. I was led unresistably to the consistent with that in Acts 1. 18, where he is them. Cotton, too, is grown in considerable had heard that "eye had not seen, nor had tems of education. By contrasting the state els gushed out." But these passages do not their native manufacture; the color is often withstanding the building to which they were illustrations, power, and incorruptible truth is gnawing so fearfully at the vitals of society dict each other. Of the precise relation of roll a long piece of cotton round the head. in a short time a visit from the Lord of the was setting behind the distant hills. I passed to break up the horrible system of human the two events in question to each other, we Some of them are beginning to adopt the mansion, and that during the interval before —to break up the norrible system of numerical system of numerical system of numerical states of curses, that sum of all have no information, and can affirm nothing leaves, gleaming in slavery, that curse of curses, that sum of all have no information, and can affirm nothing leaves, gleaming in vinances, by striking at its root, and save out stance connected the one with the other as involves some degree of change in the nation- guide vanished, and he was left alone. He country from impending ruin—to correct this parts of the same transaction, but that circum—la character, and their present dress is very began to examine the decorations of the room, of her rivers was in my ear. Her vast forupon religion and politics, and to cure the stance has not been recorded. It is con- becoming. upon rengion and pointes, and to cuts the first spectron, the vastness, the wilderness, the repose of naevils of sectarianism. I have shown its power the edge of a precipice near the valley of are made from the iron ore, which is very he found, to his astonishment, that they form ture, and I said to myself, These works to keep in check the spirit of available and I said to myself, I ness works which holds so prominent a place among Hinnom, and that the rope breaking by which abundant, and which they have learnt to ed a complete biography of his own life. which I have seen in foreign lands—the efwhich notes so prominent a place among he was suspended, he fell to the earth and was smelt. One baskets and grass mats are also Here he saw upon the canvas angels, though forts and the memorials of genius—are still it makes sacred things too common. This is hearts, and blinding them to all sense of moral dashed to pieces. As I stood in this valley among their native manufactures. The red unseen, had ever been his familiar attendants, the works of man. Imperfection marks their nearts, and plinding them to all sense of moral and looked up to the rocky heights which earthenware in common use is made by and, sent by God, they had sometimes pre-origin; decay completes their progress. without it, as that the soul could live in health without this bread of heaven. I am satisfied without the height to be variously a kind of pumpkin. When the fruit begins is the calabash, occurrences here delineated were perfectly the hymns of her coltages, inspired by the heaven. I am satisfied without the height to be variously a kind of pumpkin. When the fruit begins is the calabash, occurrences here delineated were perfectly the hymns of her coltages, inspired by the heaven. I am satisfied with the height to be variously a kind of pumpkin. When the fruit begins is the calabash, occurrences here delineated were perfectly the hymns of her coltages, inspired by the heaven. results can be brought about by working upon forty, thirty-six, thirty-three, thirty, and twentoning of the young and the neight to ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to admin the neight to ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to admin the neight to ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to admin things which he had never before unlines of beauty; her hills are her monuments; the ripen, a hole is cut in the small end to adderstood, and which had perplexed him with the mighty firmsment is her cathedral; and want of charity—that this objection never would have been raised by one who feels the properly conducted. I appeal to my fellow would have been raised by one who feels the properly conducted. I appeal to my fellow winds—seen and other trees were still more was particularly struck with a picglowing upon the altar of his heart, and well- not told the truth in my homely way? I am of these precipices are also rocky ledges on ting lid is produced without further trouble from his horse, when death would have been magnificence—God is everywhere." growing upon the altar of his heart, and well- not told the truth in my nomely way; I am which a person would fall from above, and in These calabashes are of various sizes, some inevitable, had not an angel received him in that case not only would life be destroyed, but are smaller than a teacup, while others will his arms, and broken the force of his descent.

MAN. BY GEORGE HERBERT. Hark! how the birds do sing, And woods do ring! All creatures have their joy; and man hath his. Yet, if we rightly measure, Man's joys and pleasure, Rather hereafter than the present is. To this life, things of sense

Make their pretense; In th' other, angels have a right by birth; Man ties them both, alone, And makes them one-With th' one hand touching heaven, with th

other, earth. In soul he mounts and flies; In flesh he dies. He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round But trimmed with curious lace;

After the trimming, not the stuff and ground.

And should take place

Not that he may not here Taste of the cheer; But, as birds drink, and straight lift up their heads So must he sip, and think Of better drink

He may attain to, after he is dead. But as his joys are double, So is trouble He hath two winters; other things, but one. Both frosts and thoughts do nip

And bite his lip; And he, of all things, tears two deaths alone. Yet even the greatest griefs May be reliefs, Could he but take them right; and in their ways,

Happy is he, whose heart Hath found the art To turn his double pains to double praise.

LIFE IN AFRICA.

The following passage from a new work his eventful life, this seems to have been the count of life in the Kingdom of Yoruba, a country lying inland from the Bight of Benin, and stretching from two to three hundred miles in length, and nearly the same in breadth.

For many miles from the coast, the coun-

are often forced to listen to when they accuse. large extent of land, and fields and trees are the following beautiful form:surrection for abused privileges and neglected lowly dwellings. It is strange, that in a trop- when he was suddenly taken dangerously ill early counsel; it asks for the result of pious whole interior. The head of the family oc-I first urged the use of the Bible as a text- care and zeal. One comprehensive glance cupies the largest of these dwellings, and book in our Common Schools for its import- over his life satisfies the man that he has round him are gathered children and grandance as a history, it being the most interesting wasted it. His own conscience condemns children, and any other members of his famihim. In this he knows that he but anticipates ly for whom a separate habitution can be them of his change, but by some mysterious found. The court in the centre is often planted, and is the common place of resort for all The lesson of this sad incident is easily the inmates, where, shut in among themselves, fondly upon them, and struggling to speak. read. It is only another instance of the ease | they can, without fear of interruption, talk | he rose silently upon the air; their forms with which carelessness can turn our best over any subject of family interest; and where, blessings into curses. A mother's love and a on the bright moonlight nights of that southmother's pious care are inestimable gifts of ern clime, the whole party are frequently poet and orator, it is surprisingly rich-and God's mercy. Indifference and impenitence collected. Here they will remain for hours, ferent churches occupy common ground that in grandeur and sublimity its descriptions can make them causes of our deeper damna- seated on the ground, and listening with fixtion, and so change the soft voice that sung ed attention, while one and another relates sion. I have dwelt at some length upon the our young infancy to sleep, that it will haunt some passing incident, or amuses his hearers glorious moral teachings of the Bible, show- our dying pillow with accusations that we with some legend or fairy tale, of which these people are passionately fond. It is the hour of calm enjoyment, and the eye of even a Christian Yoruban will glisten at the thought tlements of a glorious edifice shone in the disof these moonlight scenes, though now his tance, and as its form rose brilliant and disconversation would be of a higher and holier tinct among the far off shadows that flittered

having brought his money and thrown it down The people are industrious, and the soil that the palace he beheld was for the present in the temple, went and hanged himself. Ob- freely yields them yams, cassada, and the to be his mansion of rest. Gazing upon its eight days after he breathed his last. Praise jectors have represented this statement as in various other grains that are in use among splendor he replied, that while on earth he said to "have purchased a field with the re- quantities, and the women spin, and men and the ear heard, nor could it enter into the heart ward of iniquity, and falling headlong, he women weave it into cloth which is worn by of man to conceive the things which God had burst asunder in the midst and all his bow- all. They are generally well clothed in this prepared for those who love him;" but notnecessarily contradict each other. Matthew blue, dyed with indigo, and checked with red then rapidly approaching was superior to any does not say that Judas, after having hanged cotton procured from Haussa, and which, it is thing he had ever before seen, yet its granhimself, did not fall to the ground, nor, on the said, is naturally of that color. There is a great deur had not exceeded the conceptions he contrary, does Luke say that Judas did not taste for dress among them, and independently had formed. The guide made no reply—they gregationalist. The writer, who was then in hang himself before he fell to the ground; of any religious motive, some of the gay young were already at the door, and entered. and unless the writers afterwards affirm the men affect the Mahometan costume, and The guide introduced him into a spacious reality of the events which they respectively wear wide sack-like trowsers, much embroid- apartment, at the extremity of which stood a mention in such a way as to assert or imply ered, and confined close round the ankle, table covered with a snow-white cloth, a gol- leon, and the depository of many of the trothat if the one event be true the other must with a loose upper garment, and turban; or den cup, and a cluster of grapes; and there phies of French valor. He continues: be false, it is obvious that they do not contra- if unable to procure this last appendage, they he said he must remain, for he would receive with certainty. Some intermediate circum- as any change of national costume necessarily sufficient entertainment and instruction. The

hung over it on the south side of Jeru- women, and burnt by being stacked together, served him from immediate peril. He be- Beauty and deformity, life and death, are minsalem, I felt that the proposed explanation with layers of wood between the rows, as held himself first as an infant just expiring, gled together. Man is here; but where is was a perfectly rational one; I was more than bricks are baked in England. One of their when his life was prolonged by an angel gent- the Maker of man? I sigh for my native ever satisfied with it. I measured the precipmost useful domestic utensils has been provid- by breathing into his nostrils. Most of the land. I wish to hear again the prayers and ty-five feet. Olive trees still grow quite near mit the air, and thus the pulp decays without derstood, and which had perplexed him with numerous in the same place. At the bottom the smaller end, and a vessel with a neatly fit- ture in which he was represented as failing in the reproduction of her wild and varied

among them; markets are held morning and flowed with love as he surveyed in them all evening in every town and village, and in the an exhibition of goodness and mercy far betowns there is a larger one every fifth day, youd all that he had imagined. Suddenly his which is attended by all the neighborhood. attention was arrested by a rap at the door. penny. They are strung and tied up in and so overwhelming, and withat of such sin-"heads," as they are called, each head con- gular beauty was his appearance, that he taining 2,000 shells, equal to 4s. 2d., and at sank down at his feet, completely overcome ed at £2 or £3 worth being as much as a raised him from the ground, and, taking his man can carry, nor wonder at the expense hands, led him forward to the table. He and difficulty of conveying money from Bad- pressed with his finger the juice of the grapes

agry to Abbeokuta. take their first morning meal in their own had he partaken, then all uneasy sensations 7 o'clock in the morning, pay a visit to the he conversed with his Saviour as an intimate cook's shop, and make their first breakfast on friend. Like the silver rippling of the suma bowl of gruel of Indian corn. The women | mer sea, he heard fall from his lips the gratethen proceed to the market to purchase ma- ful approbation: "Thy labors are over, thy terials for a more substantial repast, which is work is approved, rich and glorious is thy retaken about 10 o'clock. This consists of balls ward." Thrilled with an unspeakable bliss, and palatable food. The family do not gener- his mind, and never could he speak of it withally collect together for this meal, but each out emotions of joy and tenderness. one takes it when so inclined. In cases, however, where there is only one wife, she and her children usually join the husband and any friends he may have invited. When about to placed on the ground, containing the denge vert in Germany:and the sauce, and the party sit down round it. The balls of Indian corn are taken out of entitled " Abbeokuta, or Sunrise within the the bowl, broken and distributed to the differ-Tropics," gives a graphic and interesting ac- ent persons, each of whom dips his portion into the sauce as he eats it. There is a good deal of animal food consumed in this way,

DR. DODDRIDGE'S DREAM.

but it is never eaten solid. One of their chief

articles of food is also the yam.

power. In the saloons of Paris he heard comes diversified with hill and plain; and, mate friendship with Dr. Samuel Clarke, and wit mocking, and philosophy denouncing the from the descriptions given of it by the Land- in religious conversation they spent many hap- of religion, they were deeply afflicted. The religion of his youth. The quiet voice that ers, as well as by our own missionaries, it py hours together. Among other matters, a father wept, according to the directions of the had warned him, and prayed with him, was, must be very picturesque and beautiful. very favorite topic was the intermediate state Talmud, for his son as dead; he took off his alas for him! overborne and lost in the midst Deep and fertile valleys lie among the hills; of the soul, and the probability that at the in- shoes, his clothes, and remained for hours granite rocks, some lofty, bold, and bare, stant of dissolution it was not introduced into stretched upon the ground, singing funeral In the hour of death, however, these voices others clothed with trees or verdure to their the presence of all the heavenly hosts, and songs. The young man resolved, still, to die away and are forgotten. The acclama-summits; and clear streams, tumbling over the splendors around the throne of God. One become reconciled with his family, and tions of a world could not have made the fail- their rocky bed, add to the beauty of the evening after a conversation of this nature, came home at the Jewish Feast of Ex-Dr. Doddridge retired to rest with his mind piations. What an interview! The father The appearance of the towns, from a dis- full of the subject discussed, and in the "vis- trembled in all his limbs, and his mouth will not listen to when they admonish us. we tance, is often imposing; the walls enclose a jons of the night," his ideas were shaped into could not utter a word. The son kept mo-

The dying moments are often the time of re- interspersed among the thatched roofs of the He dreamed he was at the house of a friend. gifts. They "stalk forth from the burist loss clients the netitoe should take such pains. By degrees he seemed to grow worse, and at place of memory," to foreshadow our doom, to exclude the air; but the African hut, like last to expire. In an instant he was sensible last to expire. In an instant he was sensible true son! my constant love shall prove it." that of the Hindoo, is without windows or that he exchanged the prison house and suf-Thus we explain that fearful expression any opening but the low door, while the roof ferings of mortality for a state of liberty and that fell from the dying warrior. He heeded projects so far beyond the walls, that but little happiness. Embodied in a splendid aerial had not the courage. She only said, "My a voice which he had long neglected and for- air can find its way even here. The houses form, he seemed to float in a region of pure son, why have you done this?" The father gotten. Across the waste of years, through of the better classes are built round a quad- light. Beneath him lay the earth, but not a then sobbed, and in a voice mingled with the storm of battle, it comes clear and distinct rangle, into which the separate dwellings glittering city or village, the forest or the sea, sighs, he said: "According to the Law, I upon his failing ear. It asks for the fruit of open, while a rude piazza runs along the was visible. There was naught to be seen below, save the melancholy group of friends, yet, my dear son, you are alive, and I love weeping around his lifeless remains. Himself thrilled with delight, he was sur-

> power, utterance was denied; and as he anxiously leaned over the mourning circle, gazing became more and distant, and gradually melted away from his sight. Reposing upon golden clouds he found himself swiftly mounting the skies, with a venerable figure at his side guiding his mysterious movement, and in whose countenance he remarked the lineaments of youth and age were, blended together with an intimate harmony and majestic with the Lord; and without being stopped sweetness. They traveled through a vast re- by the opinions of the world, I began to hold gion of empty space, until at length the batacross their path, the guide informed him

> and observed the walls were adorned with a lests spread out before me. I remembered

Their only current money is the white coury, forty of which are the value of an English door opened, and he entered. So powerful this rate of reckoning, we shall not be surpris- by his majestic presence. His Lord gently into the cup, and, after having drank himself, One of their domestic habits is, we believe, presented it to him, saying, "This is the new peculiar to themselves. None of the people wine in my Father's kingdom." No cooper houses, but all, both men and women, about vanished. Perfect love had cast out fear, and of Indian corn, called "denge," served up in that glided into the very depth of his soul, he a kind of strong sauce made of beef, mutton, suddenly saw glories upon glories, bursting fish or fowl, with various vegetables, and sea- upon his wiew. The Doctor awoke. Tears, soned with salt procured from the Popos, and of rapture from his joyful-interview were rollwith Cayenne pepper, which grows in the ing down his cheeks. Long did the lively imcountry; the whole forming a very nutritous pressions of this charming dream remain upon

A JEWISH CONVERT.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer partake of the food, a large earthen bowl is gives the following account of a Jewish con-

Simon Posner was born in 1805, at Aurus, a small town of Lower Silesia. His parents, who regarded all Jewish customs as sacred, accustomed the child to practice prayer, and the external duties of religion. He was then sent successively to schools in Breslau. Berlin, and Koenigsberg, to receive a liberal education. There becoming acquainted with some pious persons, he asked for Christian baptism, and resolved to study theology, under the care of the celebrated professor Neander, Dr. Doddridge was on terms of very inti- author of an excellent Church History.

tionless before him, his eyes bathed in tears. Then, these words escaped his trembling lips: 'My father, forgive, forgive me. God, our l'ather, has willed it thus. I am now your The mother embraced her son weeping: for though she had decided to cast him off the must mourn for you as a dead person; and you still. May God forgive you the vil you have done us, as I forgive you myself!" prised at their tears, and attempted to inform

Posner had the joy of being reconciled with his parents before quitting them. He studied yet two years at Berlin, and sought then to gain an honest livelihood. He was a pastor: but for some time remained without tasting the joys of gratuitous pardon in Christ, crucified. His eyes were at last fully opened, and all his discourses and labors had no other object than to lead sinners to the God of the Gospel. "I spoke from afull heart," he said, "and soon an audience gathered around me eager to hear the good news of salvation. My preaching changed; I wrestled in prayer private meetings in which I expounded the Word of God: these were happy days-days of great blessing."

This faithful disciple of the Redeemer died in the full vigor of life. He had preached in the morning—in the afternoon he fell sick and thanksgiving sanctified his last hours. "Be of good courage," he said to his wife. "the Lord will take my place with you, and we shall not be long separated."

ELOQUENT PASSAGE.

The following passage forms the conclusion of one of Prof. Upham's letters to the Con-Europe, had just described the hotel des Invalids, the magnificent resting-place of Napo-

"As I returned from this place the sun through the majestic groves of the Elysian the departing radiance of day, fell around me. My heart went back to America. The sound

A cheerful spirit makes labor light and The merciful interpositions of God filled him sleep sweet, and all around happy, which In ministers, what think ye of my doctrines; the body almost inevitably bruised and man-hold three or four gallons.

The merciful interpositions of God filled him sleep sweet, and all around happy hold three or four gallons.

Prof. Hacket.

A good deal of internal traffic is carried on with joy and gratitude, and his heart over-much better than being only rich.

66

The Sabbath Recarder.

New Work, October 6, 1853.

"DENOMINATIONAL SINS."

When Jeromiah prophesied evil to the Jews for their wickedness, there were those who accused him of weakening the hands of the people, in speaking such words to them, and declared that he sought not the welfare of the people, but their hurt. A similar state of things exists in the Seventh-day Baptist denomination. He who ventures to attack the that God will have a controversy with us for these this loss so at his peril. He runs the rate of being denounced as a troubler of Israel. The insinuation is made, that he has no love for the denomination—that he is in reality its foe, and that his reproofs spring from any thing but a kindly spirit.

Some time ago, we undertook, in our edito rial capacity, to animadvert upon certain inconsistencies of our people, conceiving it high time that some earnest measures were taken to awaken them from their guilty carelessness. We spoke plainly; but as God is witness, our desire was to do good. We meant to be implerstood, and we have reason to think that we were. The efforts of some to justify the practices which were brought under consure, and of others to gloss them over; the care taken by others, again, to hide their papers, lest the news should reach Gath. and the dangeters of the uncircumcised should triumph; proved that we had touched a tender spot spine, we are told, denounced our animadversions as "unjustifiable slander;" and others gravely thought that, though the things complained of were true, they should not have been thus publicly exposed.

As to the propriety of holding up such things to censure through the medium of the denominational maper "doctors may differ." But it should be to membered, that this mode of censuring them does not make them public; ple, what sight has he to complain, or what right has any one to complain in his behalf. that the practice is afterward alluded to in the paper? As for slander, if we have been guilty of he we think it must be on the principle of the greater the truth, the greater the us of h given utterance to any thing but

Our paragraph have been, and still are, guilty in your next number. of Salvath-le aking to an alarming extent. We few this setting worse instead of better. We will not say how many instances of it have come to our knowledge within the last two world his energies to the banavolent work thereby placed in before the public. Attempting to reform the world; preaching at every street one and in every high place, the necessity of the Sabbath; contending pertinawill, who gain, believe that we set any value structive to the readers of the Recorder. upon the Sabbatic Institution, while we make such a mock of it in practice?

Selfishness is at the bottom of all these transgressions. When brethren linger in New York all Sixth-day, knowing that the boat, or car, which is to convey them home. does not leave till about the time that Sabbath commences, the only fair and honest reason that can be assigned for it is, that self-interest will not let them quit business in time to get home before they have broken the command-One and two hours of the first part of the Sabbath, and in some instances the whole of Friday hight, are consumed in journeying. And some cannot wait till the Sabbath is gone, before they must journey back again. And what is the excuse rendered for such con-O our business is urgent.' Business / Did it ever occur to you, that the proper business of man is to glorify God? And lars of which was designated for our "comwhat have you to be employed in any mon cause," it gave us new strength, and we business, that calls for a violation of the Sabbath ? If your business cannot be conducted without placing you under the necessity of breaking one of God's commandments, the sooner you have done with it, the better. But it is a more pretense, that your business is so urgent Be honest, and confess that you love the money which your business gains for you, better than you love the good which strict would supply their places with others. By and thanksgiving for his great mercy to his Sabbath-keeping would bring to the soul; for our last year's fiery trial in Artas, we have unworthy dust. that is the truth of the matter. You deliberately make sale of the Sabbath-at least of a part of it, and you might as well of the whole. cents. As plainly as you can, you say that this distance from Jerusalem, the seat of Misher ein Jaffa, (20 years ago,) one of the tribe money is your god, and the claims of the Creator must be waived, till the god which engrosses your affections is first served.

A person, once attempting to justify himself to De Johnson for pursuing a dishonorable calling, said." You know I must five." "I see no necessity for that," was the honest that we can desire. We have a comfortable example) I would cause the other Jews to do so invincible as among mechanics. The farbut blunt reply of the Doctor. And so, we house, large enough for ourselves and the the same. But it is known to every one; that mer and professional man cherish no feeling and an increasing desire for a thorough knowledge.

say to any, and all of our brethren, who I wo I ewish families; also as much land as we the beginning of every new thing is very different to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, but the same and professional man cherish no feeling edge of the word of God."

say to any, and all of our brethren, who I wo I ewish families; also as much land as we the beginning of every new thing is very different to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, but the same is the control of the same. But it is known to every one; that mer and professional man cherish no feeling edge of the word of God."

say to any, and all of our brethren, who I every have a comfortable example) I would cause the other Jews to do so invincible as among mechanics. The farsay to any, and all of our brethren, who I every encouragement you, and it is known to every one; that mer and professional man cherish no feeling edge of the word of God."

say to any, and all of our brethren, who I every encouragement you and it is known to every one; that the beginning of every new thing is very different to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, the professional man cherish no feeling to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, the professional man cherish no feeling to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, the professional man cherish no feeling to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, the professional man cherish no feeling to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, the professional man cherish no feeling to rejoice that love and unity remain with us, the professional man cherish no feeling to rejoice that love and unity remain with plead that they cannot make a living unless such as oranges, and pomgranates, with plenty of fruit, ficult, and all the Mahommedans were aston-latter would starve us out of the country on such as oranges, and pomgranates, with water they break the Fourth Commandment. If drawn for us and supplied to our hand every therefore I have spent much money, and I my son into a lawyer's office to study law, other day, for 2.000 biasters or short the money and I my son into a lawyer's office to study law, anxiously solicit a continuance of their co-operation. you cannot, then starve. There is no necesother day, for 2,000 plasters, or about \$90 have no more to go on with. Agood part of than I can into a blacksmith's shop to blow.

sity that you should live, unless you can live per annum. It was late in the season to be. my land which I bought, still remains uncul-

life, or even health, except as the means of bringing glory to his name. But the pretext is hollow; there is nothing in it. All you mean by it is, that you cannot get rich, or can- The idea of raising their own food as their may God pay you. There are already here joyed a monopoly in menial employments, but not indulge in some of the luxuries that others do, unless you break the Sabbath. For, as to a mere living, God has promised it to those who trust in him, and do good. (See Ps. 37: 3, Matt. 6: 33, Heb. 13: 5.) But with a mere were up, to the surprise and delight of our the water there are necessary three powerful new modes of usefulness to society—or that living you are determined not to be satisfied; you want more—you are determined to have more-and if your end cannot be accomplished as well by keeping the Sabbath, you will break it. But remember, that "the turning draw the water had rest, and we had the new always. For all these are necessary, every them in their true character, and declaring away of the simple shall slay them, and the and great pleasure of not only keeping the year, thirty pounds. I hear from the Ameriprosperity of fools shall destroy them." Prov.

We had thought, that we would never write another line, nor preach another sermon, nor hold another argument, in favor of the Bible Sabbath, so long as our brethren would persist in such God-dishonoring practices. For blessing is in it, so long as our own people are practically giving the lie to all we can to say, that we have no faith in our denomi- us. reform, so long as the state of things we have complained of continues. But though we Meshullam, "but could not live with him," 8 steps,) near it are two strong arches, 11 tions prevailing among us, runs the risk of being denounced as a troubler of the camp, we are comforted in the assurance that there are number-who sigh and cry for these things.

suppose that our own denomination is one just arrived from Germany, wishing to en- Also a great piece of land remains without whit more ready to stone the prophets that gage in farming; but they, like ourselves, culture, and whenever you send me the maare sent to them, than any other. In any denomination, he who makes battle with the inconsistencies he witnesses, must calculate They are expecting to lease a biarah (or garupon receiving some reproach. With others, den) near us, and also seek the good of this with them, who are industrious and pleased however, we have nothing to do. Our business is with our own brethren; we wish to make it truly like the gardens of the Lord. often visit them, and rejoice to see that they they are streamy notorious. If a Seventh-day do them good, and hence our plain, outspoken Here in Jaffa wells are easily dug, through progress so well. They were near Jerusalem Baptist will to e his seat in a car, or travel in manner. We are not disposed to complain a soft, porous under-strata of rock, saving last year, and though they had great difficulty a steam boat, on the Sabbath day, and so pub- at the little reproach—it has been but little— much labor in stoning them up. Water is and opposition, they raised very good Amerilish his own transgression to hundreds of peo- that we have received; it has not hurt us, abundance. If we only had the old-fashioned brethren in Judea. But in Jaffa there is Delegates—P. Davis, G. J. Davis, Jepthah F. Randolph,

∣S ABBATH-KEEPERS#IN PALESTINE. To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :-

were inserted in the last two numbers of the challenge any man to convict Recorder respectively ere put into your

hands for publication, I have received the following, for which I trust you will find room The first letter is from Mr. Thacher, who

has been connected with the American company in Palestine for some time, and had demonths hout so many, that it made our cheeks our Sabbath-keeping friends in that country. cattle pasture well all the year round, while tingle with sigme, when we thought of the I understand that Bro. Thacher will soon humiliating position our denomination was revisit the United States, having been offered a passage gratis by the Consul General at

note, residing near Jaffa, though the main obciously for the divine appointment of the sev- ject of the communication is in relation to enth day of the week, and gravely telling agricultural interests, yet it incidentally re- is turning his hand again for good to this land others, the m keeping God's commandments flects some of those rays of kindness and con- and the people of Israel, and my desire to do mere a great reward; yet, whenever interest, fidence which are so extensively kindled in all I can to cooperate in the humblest way, tempts, transgressing without the sympathies of the children of Abraham. increases the longer I stay, notwithstanding Is there never to be an end to such | Though this letter was intended as a private Must we always appear to the world one, I take the liberty of placing it at your nothing bester than a set of hypocrites? Who disposal, believing it will be useful and in-

PLAINS OF SHARON, near Jaffa,

DEAR BROTHER IN CHRIST,—I received your letter some time since, and would now desire to say, in reply, that we are all very grateful for your Christian regard and timely assistance in the day of our affliction, and would express our hearty thanks, not ceasing to pray to God for your reward in his heavenly kingdom. Before I received your letter, we had about given up the hope of being able farther to prosecute our work, on account of the violence and injustice we had met from Meshullam and his English friends. We sold every thing of furniture and clothing that we could spare, to supply our necessities with the greatest economy, reserving the half of our tools, which Mr. Smith, U. S. Consul, had secured for us, our seeds, etc., until the last. But when I received your letter, with the accompanying draft for £50, two hundred dolyielded to the importunities of our poor Jewish friends to remain and make another attempt in their behalf. As soon as our decision was known, we were visited by some of their principal men and rabbis, who expressed their decided approbation and their sympathy with us, and offered us as many men to labor with us as we should need, stating that if the indisufficient, we must dismiss them, and they and blessing, and feel to rejoice with praise power, and thus ameliorate their economic our associated brethren, that we may again Georgia; there are but two organized socielearned much—more probably than by a long er residence in quiet dependence on the advice and agency of others.

Early in March I visited Jaffa, hoping then sion jealousy. I found that land was to be of Dan. I have heard in the newspapers that obtained in Jaffa much cheaper than in Artas, the American company, God grant them a to Mrs, Stowe, after alluding to the fact that have been described by the store of the tribe of Dan. I have heard in the newspapers that progress. In a letter from Frederick Douglass Master as we otherwise would be; yet we and also that the store of the tribe of Dan. I have heard in the newspapers that progress. In a letter from Frederick Douglass Master as we otherwise would be; yet we while we were traveling last year through the store of the tribe of Dan. I have heard in the newspapers that progress. In a letter from Frederick Douglass Master as we otherwise would be; yet we and also that the soil here is much better and long life, wish to do good, and benefit the facilities for the education of colored people driven away by the eradicating influence of more easily worked. So, immediately after Israelites who are in this holy land, desiring receiving your letter, we leased our present to obtain the necessary things of life by cul place here, and on the 1st of June removed, tivating the land. I began alone to cultivate. in company with two, industrious Jews from by planting a garden, as I am going to say to rejudice against the free colored people believe to be our privilege, still we have reason Jerusalem. We find every encouragement you, and if I could accomplish my ideas (by in the United States, has shown itself nowhere to rejoice that love and unity remain with us,

to the glory of God; nor ought you to desire gin, but we were free from the constant abuse tivated; to cultivate this ground, (from which Denied the means of learning useful trades, menced keeping the Sabbath with us the first there are many expenses for ropes, and barley week after we came, so that the mules which for the mules, and one man to be present there been driven to manage and interpret for our- also saw my garden and well, and told me it Christians, who are all jealous of each other, would discharge me from such great expense, and we need much wisdom and patience to I pray you to send me one of these machines, pass kindly between them, when there is any and it will be a great present for me, and I business or interest at stake. But according hope I may have it in a short time. Whenwhy should we stand up to teach the people to our great trouble has been the blessed ever this machine will come, I can water that the seventh day is the Sabbath, and that a mercy of our God, who had helped and en- four gardens, from which can live many Jewcouraged us to go forward in the midst of all ish men; and I except your answer. Now our troubles, with a good prospect of success. I am going to say to you what this garden

Let no one misunderstand us. We do not of good service here. Three pious men have 1200 pomgranate trees-altogether, 5310. have small means, and this is no more than chine I can do four gardens for Israelites. we might expect, that the rich in this world would not be willing to make the sacrifice. fine climate, is to secure plenty of water, to learn, but cannot, for want of more means. I were taken:found on an average from 20 to 30 feet in can produce and encouraged and helped our some parts of the United States for raising a great regard for them, and desire that my salt water for salt making, what a great im- people in Jassa should engage in this work. If and earthen jars moved by mules, in bringing | all I can to promote the learning of agricul-Since the letters from Palestine, which up water here. The natives are fast improving in their cultivation, and hundreds of their gardens in this neighborhood would be ready to adopt any such aid, and pay well for its construction. We need some enterprising American to come and make one for a sample. which great improvement could thus be introduced for a small expense, which would extend indefinitely, for much good to this land. One thing in our favor on the plains of Sharon is that the rain commences much earlier here in Artas our cattle must be fed seven months cere regard for us, and express an increasing desire to engage in farming. As they formerly quoted the Talmud against manual lawithout some handicraft, will prove futile." My faith was never so firm as now, that God all we have sacrified and suffered by leaving our own happy country. The prospect of

practical usefulness was never so plain and A Jaffa merchant came with the President of the Jews to see us yesterday. His business leads him often into the interior, in various directions, to buy cargoes for his vessels. He said the crops were never so fine as this year, all produce being more abundant, better in quality, and cheaper. He ships cotton. wheat, sesame, seed, and oil. He said that the shipping of produce has greatly increased here of late. Some five or six years ago only about five or six French vessels came in year: but their number has increased every year, until this year there has been between forty and fifty, beside the increase with England, Italy, and Greece.

A report came to Jaffa vesterday, that the Arabs have become so dissatisfied with Meshullam that they have driven him and his family away, and he is now in Jerusalem. I do n' know what steps Mr. Finn and he will take next. to ensure benevolent people. The Lord sees, and he will preserve those who trust in him.

from Mr. Warder Cresson on his way to Jerusalem. He remained two nights, and expressed much satisfaction at the situation of the for exhibition or sale products of the skill and Jews with us, and the flourishing condition of our cultivation-does not object to our plan, and proposes to begin a similar experiment near Jerusalem.

Dear brother, we beg your prayers, that our poor labor, though condemned by many. may be accepted of God. In our daily sea-

CYRUS THACHER.

By the grace of God, I am going truly to

and profanity of a passionate, unprincipled many Jews might live,) it requires farther we are pressed into the narrowest limits to superintendent, and we began in earnest. expenses, for which I have not means. There- obtain a livelihood. In times past we have The Jews worked with great enthusiasm, as fore I beg you, who want to do well to the been the hewers of wood and the drawers of they are to have their share in the produce. Jews, to aid me to advance this work, and water for American society, and we once en fathers had once done, inspired them with a some Americans who want to do well to the this is so no longer—even these employments new zeal, and if ever you saw a happy family, Jews, that is Messrs. Charles Albert Minor are rapidly passing out of our hands. The it is ours at the present time. On the third & Co. But this is not sufficient without your fact is (every day begins with the lesson and and fourth day after planting corn, beans, help, therefore I ask your concurrence. I ends with the lesson) that colored men must melons, cucumbers, radishes and tomatoes also make you know, that for the drawing of learn trades—must find new employments, new laborers. A German owns the land, and mules, because the machine which brings up they must decay under the pressing wants to having become acquainted with us and our the water to water the garden is very big and which their condition is rapidly bringing faith while we lived in Jerusalem, he com- very heavy, and without artifice; therefore them." Sabbath ourselves, but of having our land and cans who are here, that in your country there could permanently contribute to the improvelaborers and animals all rest. We have had is a machine which takes out the water by ment of the free blacks. It is understood that a severe experience, and from necessity have the wind, or a pump driven by one man. They selves with Arabs, Turks, Jews, and oriental was very corresponding to my well. As this We have found much favor with different contains—half an hour distant from Jaffa. Its say? Possibly we may not adhere very parties in Jaffa, especially among the Jews, length is about 1664 steps, and its breadth strictly to this rule, but we must be permitted whose principal rabbi exerts himself to serve | 1553 steps; near the road is the yard, about We have several good German neigh- 34 steps in length and breadth, well fortified, nation as an agency for promoting Sabbath bors, who offer us any assistance in their with a great stone wall; on the north there power, having all along sympathized with us are two small rooms, at the corner is the well in our persecutions, as they once worked with | which waters the garden, (the breadth is about have said that whoever attacks the abomina- and knew his fraud and profanity in their own steps long, and 6 broad on the top, to build case. Beside the owner of our land, another a house upon, and near it is the cistern. In of their number, a young man of intelligence the garden are the following trees: 150 citron and piety has also commenced keeping the trees, 1350 orange, 500 sweet lemon, 210 Sabbath, and has met with us the last three lemon trees, 500 apple, pear, apricot, and some among us—indeed, we trust, a goodly weeks. If we had a number of your best quince trees, 1200 mulberry trees, 100 almond tracts translated into German, they would be trees, 50 date trees, 50 olive, figs, and grapes,

> The American company are now settled near Jaffar in the neighborhood of my garden; they have Jews from Jerusalem laboring mill power, that I think is still used in much good land, and no opposition. 1 feel L. H. Davis, George Ford, R. Fo provement it would be to the heavy wheels good American friends will help us, I will do Bee. ture among my congregation of seventy families. All these are written by the Rabbi who remains here; he is the procurator of the Jews, who does prayers to God for you.

ROFFAEL JUDAH MENAHENS LEVI. JAFFA, 28th July, 1853.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE The Free People of Color held a Convenion at Rochester, N. Y., in July last, to con-ling of the Association. sider their present social condition, and devise interesting-the speeches and deliberations generally evincing an amount of talent and ling. The second letter is from a Rabbi of some bor, now they begin to quote it in favor of culture which surprised many. The proceedour work; thus "all the study of the Law, ings are now placed before the public in pamphlet form. In an extended and favora-

ble notice of them, the N.Y. Tribune says:-"The specific thing actually effected by the Convention is the appointment of a National Council of twenty members, two from each of the ten States represented, (the members for New York are Dr. J. McCune Smith of this City, and Frederick Douglass of Rochester.) to be increased hereafter by the election of additional members, in the proportion of one to five thousand of the colored population cils, which are themselves to be chosen by the vote of every colored inhabitant who shall nent purpose and duty of the National Council is the establishment of an Industrial College for the education of colored youth in the mechanic arts. Its immediate charge is assigned to a Committee of five, who are to constitute the Board of Trustees. There is also a Committee charged with the establishment of a Protective Union, with auxiliary, branches, for the purchase and sale of articles of domestic consumption; a Committee of Business Relations, which is to establish and maintain an office for the registry of colored mechanics, artisans and business men throughout the Union, of all persons willing to employ colored men in business or to teach colored boys mechanical trades and farming, and of colored men and youth seeking employment We were surprised last week by a visit or instruction; to report on any avenues of business which they may deem inviting to colored capital, skill or labor; and to receive labor of colored people; finally, a Committee on Publication. Each Committee is to have absolute control over its special department, and to fill vacancies, subject to the confirmation of the Council. In short, the object is bestowed upon us, although we do not apprethe establishment of the appropriate exective ciate those blessings as we should. We do their social elevation."

Besides the regular proceedings of the Con in common schools and in the higher profes- the gospel of peace." sions, are improving, he says:-

which he did, as follows:-

The lefter of Frederick Douglass to Mrs. we have adopted some measures which will Stowe was written upon request for his opin- prove a lasting blessing to us. We are happy ion in regard to the best method in which she to say, that all our matters have been conthe money collected by her in Europe had churches, and although religion does not

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Associaion met at New Milton, Doddridge County, la., on the 2d day of September, 1853, at 12 o'clock. S. D. Davis preached the openng discourse from Cor. 13: 11.

After sermon, Wm. J. Randolph, O. P. Zinn, and L. H. Davis, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the Association. Adjourned for 30 minutes.

Met agreeable to adjournment. The re- lication. port of the Nominating Committee was called for, read, and adopted, as follows: S. D. Davis, Moderator; Jepthah F. Randolph, Secretary: Moses H. Davis, Assistant Secretary; E. Bee, Treasurer; Asa Bee, Corresponding Secretary; Jepthah F. Randolph and Amaziah Bee, Committee on Preaching; S. D. Davis and Asa Bee, Committee on the State of Religion.

T. E. Babcock, delegate from the Western Association, being present, was invited and took part in the deliberations. The letters from the several churches were called for land. The great thing in this fertile soil, and to learn agriculture; also others wish to and read, from which the following statistics

Lost Creek-S. D. Davis, elder; Joshua S. Davis, licentiate; Wm. Kennedy, deacon; Levi Bond, Jr. clerk; added 1, deceased 3, rejected 1. Total. 83. Delegates-S. D. Davis, Wm. F. Randolph, Jacob Davis New Salem-Peter Davis, elder; L. H. Davis, dea con; Wm. B. Davis, clerk; deceased 3. Total, 92. Middle Island-Ezekiel Bee, elder; J. Bee, deacon. Total, 23. Delegates—E. Bee, J. J. Davis, A. N. Davis, A. Bee, J. Bee, I. Bee, S. T. Davis, S. Poland, J. D

Hughes' River-Asa Bee, elder; Jesse M. Louther, clerk. Total, 22. Delegates—A. Bee, Job Meridith Otta P. Zinn, Loami Bee.

The Corresponding Secretary of last year presented and read his correspondence:

The Treasurer reported 35 cents in hi hands, which amount he handed over to hi successor. J. Meridith, J. Bee, G. Maxson and M. Davis were appointed to recommend the place for holding the next Annual Meet

T. E. Babcock and S. D. Davis were ap ways to improve it. The Convention was at pointed a Committee to draft rules for the in the year. The Jews appear to have a sin- the time represented as well conducted and future regulation of the proceedings of the Association. Adjourned till First-day morn

> Met First-day morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer by P. Davis.

The report of the Committee for drafting Rules of Order was read and adopted.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Moder-

Met at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer by E. Bee. The Report on the State of Religion was ead and adopted, as follows:-

Report on the State of Religion.

After viewing the apparent prospects of our denomination throughout our associational of each State, to be appointed by State Counterritory, it is with feelings of regret that your Committee would say, that the state of religion is far from being of that high and exalted pay ten cents as a poll tax. The most promi- character which we could wish, and seems to call loudly for a doubling of our diligence, to take higher ground in the cause of the blessed Redeemer. In order to give a more full idea of the general feelings that seem to prevail, we give extracts from the several church let-

Lost Creek-" We are favored with reguar preaching by our beloved elder, at stated periods, once or twice a month, and are blesthe blessed Redeemer and his glorious cause is progressing in the hearts of the members." New Salem-" We desire with you to offer our devout acknowledgments for the favors

God's holy spirit." Middle Island-"Unpleasant as it is, we vention, this pamphlet contains letters and must tell you that the state of religious feeldocuments which throw considerable light ing and exercise is lamentably low with us. upon the condition of the colored people, and and there is not that union of sentiment in

Hughes' River-"Although we do not enjoy

of the Association, and earnestly recommend that they ndeavor to give it an enlarged support. S. D. Davis was appointed to write the Corresponding Letter for the present session.

Corresponding Letter.

The Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Association, to her sister Associations and brethren :---DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,-Under the rotecting guidance of Him who controls the

destinies of this world, we have been permitted to hold another annual meeting, notwithstanding we find the time we have given ourselves in which to transact the business of this meeting to be far too short, yet we trust that ducted with unanimity and harmony of feeling, and, we hope, for the glory of God. General union and harmony prevails in our flourish amongst us as we wish, yet we trust the Lord has not forsaken us, but will yet revive his work amongst us. Brethren, pray for us. We were much gratified to welcome to our body T. E. Babcock, as a delegate from the Western Association. We were much cheered with his presence and encouraged by his labors, which we hope will be as bread cast upon the waters. Dear brethren, we feel grateful for such favors, and hope they may be more frequently enjoyed

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The Secretaries were instructed to revise he minutes, forward them to the editors of the Sabbath Recorder, and request their pub-

P. Davis was appointed to preach the introductory discourse at the next session; J. S. Davis, alternate.

The Committee on the place of holding the next session recommended that it be held with the Church on the South Fork of Hughes! River, Ritchie County, Va. The Association adopted the recommendation, and adjourned to meet at that place on the fifth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in September. 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

S. D. DAVIS, Moderator. J. F. RANDOLPH, Secretaries. M. H. DAVIS,

JEWISH MISSIONS.

Several months ago the Jews of this country received accounts of a melancholy state of things among their co-religionists in China. These accounts, connected as they were with intimations that Christians would probably take advantage of their circumstances to turn the poor Jews from the faith of their fathers. led some zealous American Jews to think it their duty "to hasten to the rescue of their Chinese brethren, whose spiritual welfare is threatened by such imminent danger." Accordingly it is "proposed to send to them a missionary, who is to revive the dying em bers of their faith, and to teach the religion of their ancestors, the leading principles of which, in the course of centuries, and in the total state of isolation of these Jews for so many ages, have been corrupted, and the most sacred rites neglected or forgotten." This subject has been considerably discussed in the Jewish papers-one of which, The Occident, takes occasion to recommend Jewish missions in general. The following extract from an article by the editor of that paper will no doubt interest our readers :-And we tell our readers, that there are

other quarters of the globe which require the presence of enlightened Israelites besides China, to diffuse the pure knowledge of the law, which is, alas! wanting in many portions of Asia and Africa, where long isolation or the tyrannical measures of the governments have deprived the Jews of that mental elevation which ought to be theirs, in consonance with the heavenly law which they possess as their birthright. Nay, even in America, it will be necessary, sooner or later, to resort to a species of domestic missions, in order to instruct the scattered small bodies all over the country: to encourage them to persevere in their allegiance to their faith, and to take care that they do not lapse into infidelity, or become estranged from our religion. This is no imaginary danger of which we are speaking, but a sad reality, which has presented itself to our mind a thousand times with all its terrors. Our work goes to fully an hundred small places, where we have a single subscriber in each; it may be that each of these sed with a good degree of peace and union readers is the only Israelite in the place, or amongst ourselves; yet we fear that such a that there are one or two others near him. state of apathy and lukewarmness prevails, These now will understand us better than that we do not possess all that Christian mind- those who live surrounded by many Israelites, edness and spiritual power necessary to con- who have synagogues and officers of religion stitute such lights in the world as to make us in their immediate vicinity. These solitary truly efficient in the extension of our Re- sojourners, as many of them are in a strange deemer's kingdom; yet, notwithstanding this land, will tell those who inquire of them, that comparative state of inactivity seems to per- their religious profession is often made a matvade the body, we still hope that truth and vital | ter of suspicion against them; that they are piety is cultivated, and that a spitit of love for attacked, argued with, persuaded, to induce them to join some of the many sectarian churches, of which the land is filled to overflowing; while a synagogue is, perhaps, hun dreds of miles distant. Take, for instance, the immense State of Texas; although many Jews live scattered here and there, there is departments of a general association of the not enjoy that flow of the spirit, as in days but one incipient congregation, as far as freemen of color to develope their industrial gone by, and beg an interest in the prayers of known to us. Take, again, the State of condition, as the necessary preliminary of be quickened in the inner man, and enabled ties, although hardly a village exists without a to rejoice under the pleasing influence of few Jews. So, North Carolina, Alabams, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois, and, in fact, nearly every one of the south and western States, into all of which Jews are constantly immigrating, and are often lost among the masses, because they are without others, too, many times:-" Where is all this to end?" We have also spoken with a few intelligent men, and they agreed with us that some good might be done by the establishment of an itinerant ministry, whose business it should be to visit every accessible place, at least once a year, to exhort in private those who live alone, and to hold public meetings wherever a Minuan could be by any possibility, brought together design to friend

Fir It is folly to essert that missions are unknown to Judaism; on the contrary, the first enterprise of the kind of which we have any knewledge is distinctly stated in the second

them to the editors of and request their pubuted to preach the introthe next session; J. S.

vere instructed to revise

the place of holding the ended that it be held South Fork of Hughes' Va. The Association dation, and adjourned the fifth day of the Sabbath in September.

DAVIS, Moderator Secretaries.

MISSIONS

the Jews of this counnts of a melancholy state c co-religionists in China. nected as they were with ristians would probably eir circumstances to turn the faith of their fathers. merican Jews to think it on to the rescue of their hose spiritual welfare is imminent danger." Acposed to send to them a revive the dying emd to teach the religion of leading principles of of centuries, and in the n of these Jews for so corrupted, and the most ed or forgotten." This hsiderably discussed in one of which, The Occito recommend Jewish The following extract

the editor of that paper our readers :readers, that there are globe which require the ened Israelites besides pure knowledge of the wanting in many portions where long isolation of res of the governments, we of that mental elevao theirs, in consonance which they possess as y, even in America, it oner or later, to resort to missions, in order to inmall bodies all over the re them to persevere in ir faith, and to take care e into infidelity or beour religion. This is of which we are speak-, which has presented itjourand times with all its goes to fully an hundred we have a single subscri-be that each of these graelite in the place, or two others near him. derstand us better than aded by many Israelites, and officers of religion

vicinity. These solitary of them are in a strange who inquire of them, that sion is often made a matainst them; that they are th, persuaded, to induce e land is filled to overnegogue is, perhaps, hun-ant. Take, for instance, Texas; although many ers and there, there is congregation, se far as ke, again, the State of but two organized sociea village exists without a rth Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Illinois, tery one of the southern of which Jews esting, and are often lost ecause they are without It is this dreadful rehaunted our thoughts, Save asked ourself, and .:-"Where is all this also spoken with a few liey agreed with us that liey agreed with us that liey agreed with us that lied agreed place, at exhort in private those let hold public disettings which us by any possi-

Book of Chronicles xvii. 7-9, that Jehosha-BURNING PAPERS IN VIRGINIA.—The Rephat, the fourth king of Juhad, sent round his ligious Telescope, the organ of the "United chiefs names there, together with a number of Brethren in Christ," published at Circleville, Levites and priests, bearing with them a copy in this State, has recently been submitted to of the laws of God, to teach the people of all the Jewish cities the contents of the books of the flames at Glenville, Va., by the Postmast-Moses. Hezekiah sent messengers round to er at that place, on account of its Anti-Slavery request the remnant of the kingdom of Israel sentiments. A large number of the members (see 2 Chron. xxx. 10) to come to Jerusalem, of this Church resided in Virginia, and of to celebrate in concert the Feast of Unleavened Bread, "but," says the text, "they did course many of them wished to read their laugh at and deride them;" though others official organ. But their Postmaster steps were humbled and sought the capital of Judah in between them and this boon; and after to join with their brothers, who had not be- having burned the Telescope pens the followcome quite as corrupt as the subjects of Saing cool epistle to its editor :-

maria's rulers. Yes, in those days also there

were scorners, men who esteemed the world

his son, Uzzizah and Jotham, Hezekiah and

Josiah, came to the throne; and it must be

evident that the exertion of the mighty minds,

who never were wanting in Israel, were bless-

ed instruments of a renewed religious life, at

throwing off in one day thousands of sheets,

pursued by communities of Jews. That this im-

pression is erroneous, has been repeatedly as-

serted by recent travelers in the East, and is

lished in the Report of the London Jewish

by Jews of all ages, with whom we could

The information we gathered from them was

peasants) and actual freehold proprietors of

cestors have been such before and at the dis-

persion by the Romans, and continued such in

guage (besides the Hebrew) except the Ara-

bic, as spoken in that part of the country, and

by their Druse neighbors, as well as by their

being still in possession of their ancestral vineyards and fields."

THE JEWS IN MOROCCO.—The state of the

deplorable in the extreme. A letter from

prevail from time to time. They are indeed

left to sink under sickness, or to nature's cure

alone. Cruel oppression and degradation is

still the lot of the outcast Jew. He has to

render the most abject submission to his Ma-

hommedan rulers, and in every way to acknowl-

is obliged, when passing a mosque, or in en-

tering the corn-market, to take off his shoes.

He dares not ride in town, nor may he have

any covering on the head, save a peculiar

black cap, the significant mark of the son of

the meanest Moor, to address him as 'Yas-

him. by the soldier in waiting on the govern-

Say, art thou not the slave of the Sultan?

The answer must be, 'Yea, my lord, I am.'

6. Castle Garden will be open for the admis-

sion of visitors, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.,

Mogador says, in relation to them:-

freely converse in Hebrew and Arabic. . .

concerning whom they say :-

ing minions.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE—Sir: I feel it my higher than the will of God, who indulged their passions and slew their immortal spirit; duty, as Deputy Postmaster, to inform you infidelity is not a growth of the present age | that your paper, called the Religious Telescope. solely; and hence, in all times, those who is one of such character as cannot be distributcame to teach a better course of life to others, ed in the State of Virginia. Nothing of an marching to join Omar Pasha on the Danube. ard, 573.) had to retire with aching heart, and with abolition character can, under the laws of As to the prospect of war, it is generally mortified feelings at the blindness of the peo- this State, be put in circulation. I was sorry ple, at the deafness of the chiefs, who were to learn upon inspection of your paper, that all quick and alive to their worldly advanta it contained violent abolition articles, such as ges, but deaf, blind—ay, dead—to the ever- are in direct violation of the laws of this State, land. Cases are reported at Liverpool and lasting welfare of their undying souls. Still it which subject the editors and circulators of London, and over 100 had occurred at Newis evident that the pious and great spirits of all such documents to imprisonment in the castle, 50 of them proving fatal. the ages of Jehoshaphat and Hezekiah, did State Penitentiary, for not less than one nor In France, public attention continued chiefly not deem it unworthy of themselves, nor be- more than five years. It is made my duty, occupied with the price of food. The Moni neath their dignity, to travel through the under the law, to inspect all such papers, and teur publishes a decree reducing the duties ty, he said: length and breadth of the land to instruct their have the same burned. And your paper, on imported cattle and wheat. It was relook at the frightful immoralities connected day, to the flames, in the presence and by the nominal rate. with idolatry, and the general forgetfulness of direction of the Magistrate. A copy of your duty consequent thereon; and then compare | paper has been retained in this office, and will with this the altered state which subsequently be before the Grand Jury of our County at take Amoy, but without success.

was witnessed, when such men as Assa and the next Circuit Court. Yours, &c., W. E. HERRENDON, P. M.

> PASTORAL VACANCIES.—There is matter for reflection in the following paragraph from one of our Baptist exchanges:-

least for the time being. It must not be forgotten that in those days there were no mails hastening through the country with lightning in the providence of God, and beyond human a bill of liquors to the amount of \$400, directspeed to carry the flying leaves of knowledge | control, how much better to pray the Lord of | ed to one of the town agents near his place to every hamlet) and to every cottage; nor the harvest to send a man after his own heart, of business; that the folks from Rockland was the mighty engine, which we call the than to go into the market place to bid with had telegraphed to Waterville that the liquor admission to the Crystal Palace is henceforth Press, endowed with the power of steam, money upon the pastors of other churches, should be delivered to no one but that said We should be gratified to see many churches town agent; that he tried to get it, and could each of which would have been the labor of repenting and doing their first works by call- not. He asked the lawyer what he should do. months to a ready scribe. If, with all these ing back their old pastors, who have received The professional gentleman told him that he appliances at our command, society progres. expulsion to open the way for a new and pop- had better get the town agent to claim it for ses so slowly in any given direction, that a ular gift. Some have already done this of him. The rumseller said it would cost more lifetime does not suffice to mark even one de- late, and we are looking for happy results. to bribe the town agent than the liquor was

how powerful, how unseasing must have been ple. Those pastorates among us, which are help for him, and he went on his way sorrowthe process of oral instruction which the teach. of the longest standing, are the most respect- ing. I that day passed through the beautiful ers had to dispense in ancient Israel, in order to reach the houses and hearts of those who had become bewildered in the process of had been been to the pounds weight each.

Nearly suou bens nave been cast and being some time to be and there will be fifty cents each admission, as provided the process of the proces priests complacently obeyed tyrant kings, and growth, and is the result of long and intimate take, (as last year when I dined there he had.) when the deceptive prophets taught what they acquaintance. The people, too, are more sta- He said, "No; it is no use to try to keep it. were bidden from the royal council board, or ble, are saved from a world of trouble inci- The last four gallons I had, I was two months what a favorite sultana dictated to her fawn- dent on frequent changes, and have much selling, and they prosecuted me five times." more of what the Hungarian Patriot calls solidarity."

AGRICULTURAL JEWS .- An impression pre-METHODIST MISSIONS.—At a meeting of vails extensively, that Agriculture is nowhere the Methodist Mission Board, held in New York on the 21st ult., several interesting items were reported. Mr. Wiley and family, with the five other mission families of Fuh-Chau. established by the following extract from a letter written by Rev. J. Nicolayson, and pub- an island in the river Min, for fear of the rev- doings of eighty-seven Missionaries, the agolutionary movements which threatened their gregate of whose labors is shown in the fo safety. A missionary goes to Oregon on the lowing statement: Sales of Sunday-School Mission Society. Mr. Nicolayson, in company with Rev. J. C. Reichardt, visited some villages of agricultural Jews in Upper Galilee. On the arrival of the party at Bakeeah, the largest of the villages, they met some of the Druses, | ury shows that there is like to be less of | complishing the good work which is thus re-"Of these we made inquiries about the Board say: We continue to receive notice miles of travel accomplished. The friends number and occupation of the Jews here, that the missionary cause is not forgotten by and contributors of the Society must be gratiand were happy to find them genuine peasants. those who find they have something to leave fied at these tokens of its efficiency and pros-They conducted us to their very rural syna- which may be caused to "follow after" them perity. gogue. Here we were at once surrounded to testify that their works were righteous. In regard to missionaries, they say, that signs indicate that prayer is heard, and "laborers" are like to be found both for home and forpeculiarly interesting, as showing not only that they are real agriculturists (or genuine

Mr. Oncken.—The injury to Rev. Mr. the fields they cultivate, but also that their an- Oncken, by the casuality at Norwalk, Ct., proves to have been very serious, and has those parts ever since, up to this present compelled him to give up a large number of confirmed by their speaking no other lan- for Sept. 23, we find a letter from Dr Bright, saw and split them for stove fuel, and then, of which the following is an extract :-

"His physician says that he can not go westward to labor, as he is, without the haz ard of his life. This is strong language, but I am afraid it is none too strong. The engagements in Michigan, Illinois, &c., coming after October 1, may be expected to be fulfill Jews in the Empire of Morocco is said to be ed, but in Ohio and Indiana he must depend on opportunities for speaking in November and early December. These repeated interruptions of Mr. Oncken's plans are almost dis "There is not a creature here, amongst the couraging, but they are sent, we are bound to 10,000 inhabitants, who can prescribe any believe, in wisdom and mercy, though we can made which will enable all to visit it. Sept. remedy for the various diseases which may not see them so now."

'JEWISH GRATITUDE.—The following illustration of Jewish gratitude is given in a late ment, 600 pupils; in the girls' department, number of the Jewish Intelligencer, in connec- 610, and in the primary department, 1,009 tion with a biographical sketch of a Jewish girls and boys. The whole-school presented edge their supremacy. The poor outcast Jew missionary:-

long illness, was an unbaptized Jewess, whom he had formerly assisted when in great distress. Hearing of his illness, she left the Duchy of Posen, and hastened to his sick slavery. He is compelled, when speaking to bed in Danzig. She never forsook him in all his subsequent sufferings; she accompaside' (my lord.) After he pays his yearly nied him to Berlin, and subsequently to surely, this generous act of this Hebrew woman is a striking record, amongst many THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE others, of the strong feeling and susceptibility this year promises to be very attractive. Oct. of the Jewish heart."

A FEARFUL ACCOUNT.—Mr. Everett, late and continue the same each day (Sundays Secretary of State, is generally known as a ploughs, near Frye's Hotel, Flatbush, on the who will "not speak without book" on im-

Alloway Co. X. Y. .

a short summary.

Relative to the Eastern question, it was currently reported-although no foundation was apparent for the report—that Turkey no general engagement had taken place. The promises to evacuate the Principalities if the hibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper. actively, and detachments were constantly est and well-being of its citizens.'—(5 How- ing vessels, together with their crews, had believed it will take place, but when, cannot

The Asiatic cholera is spreading in Eng-

ONE DAY'S EXPERIENCE IN MAINE.—The morning I left Waterville a hotel keeper from a town in Maine stepped up to a lawyer from Bangor, who was standing near me, and took him aside, and with woeful face told "If there is a vacancy in the pastoral office him that he had just come from Boston with

cided step in advance in the right direction; We hope many more will follow their exam- worth. The lawyer told him there was no [Massachusetts Life Boat,

> GRATIFYING RESULTS.—The N. Y. Recorder save that at the stated meeting of the Board Sunday-School Union, held at the Society's trined thus far will pay them moderate wages, China, were all crowded into two houses on ing proceedings, reports were made of the 5th of October, and the Rev. M. Reasoner Books, \$9,141 23; Donations to Poor Schools, has been transferred from the Genesee to the \$1,690 01; Sunday-Schools Visited, 804 California Conference, to go forward in the Sunday-Schools Organized, 539; Bibles month of December. The state of the Treas. and Testaments Distributed, 686. In actrouble in the financial department than in ported, twelve hundred public addresses were some former years. Alluding to legacies, the made, and more than twenty-five thousand the office of the Superintendent of the Bank-

> > SHADOWS OF MINISTERIAL LIFE.—A minis ter in Indiana-Presbyterian, we presumewrites thus to the Central Christian Herald:

"We live on less than \$200 per annum, including horse keeping and traveling expenses Bank will be given up to said Bank. -and my traveling in a year is not less than three thousand miles. I have to go to a neighboring wood, and fell down the trees, chop them into ten or twelve feet logs, hitch my after preaching two sermons a week, riding most weeks fifty or sixty miles, teaching Sabbath-School, riding three miles to post office my brethren, 'of doing nothing but riding about and reading my books,' and told that I ' might work a little and earn a part of my liv-

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN OF New York are being treated to a sight of the Crystal Palace. Arrangements have been 27th, the Sixteenth Ward School No. 30, in Twenty fourth-st., visited the Exhibition 2,-219 strong. There were in the boys' departed order throughout the visit, which was ceased, 83; excluded, 116. The total mem- NH Langworthy "His most faithful attendant, during his prolonged to two hours and a half. The number of teachers connected with No. 30

AT A POLITICAL MEETING held in the Park, New York, on the evening of Sept. to Schools organized and maintained by reli-26th, the platform erected for the speakers gious denominations was pushed through the tribute to the emperor, the question is put to Sachsa in Norhausen, where his earthly calgave way, and about a dozen persons were California Legislature at the heel of its last Sanford P Stillman reer was brought to a close in the house of injured, some of them quite seriously. Mike session, and that the Roman Catholics, who Charles A Stillman or, with a blow on the back of the head, his brother. She then returned to her native Walsh was among the number, and received incited its passage, are preparing to profit Isaac C Burdick place, and has since been unheard of. But internal injuries from which fatal consequences are apprehended.

places one would suppose that a person would The electricity, probably, in passing from Mrs A Irish theft. The entrance was gained through one scaled his fate. excepted) until the close. Oct. 10, testing of gentleman of extensive information, and one of the second story windows (which has heretofore generally been kept open) by means of portant statistical facts. From a computation a ladder, which had been raised to the top of same place, 11 o'clock A. M. Oct. 17, spe vears, \$120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise end upon the window sill, some ten feet, dis same place, 11 0 clock A. M. Oct. 17, spe years, \$120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise end upon the window sill; some ten' feet, distant, by means of which he gained an easy end cut; flowers, at 12 destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prisoners' clothes are kept. He gathered up and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so prisoners' clothes are kept. He gathered up and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, a large number and retreated without being described. The articles stolen are valued at plets the life membership of Yalia A Wescot 12 50.

Metropolitan Hall, at 7 P. M.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York, has been the County of New York, has been the disease. The destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property; has the gained an easy end the public new spens that the public new spens the the County will be the flow on and 21, cattle show and 100,000 children to the poor house; prisoners' clothes are kept. He gathered up flow on and 100,000 children to the poor house; and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, a large number and retreated without being described. The articles stolen are valued at plets the life membership of Yalia A Wescot 12 50.

Metropolitan Hall, at 7 P. M.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York. The Dunn, Hayfield, Pa.

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ni, momento escendida

Is THE MAINE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL ?-By the arrival of the steamer America at The reader will find (says the Maine Law Halifax on the 29th Sept., European dates to Advocate) the opinions of all the Judges of the Sept. 17 have been received. There is no Supreme Court of the United States on the news of importance by this arrival. We give several points of this law, in the fifth volume of second season. The tree has now about a Howard's Reports of the decisions in United hundred figs on it, which will ripen next sea-States Courts, page 504:

Chief Justice Taney said:

"If any State deems the retail and internal had attacked the Russian outposts, but that traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and following are the words of a Vienna dis debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution patch: "The Czar rejects the Turkish modi- of the United States to prevent it from regufications, but abides by the Vienna Note, and lating and restraining the traffic, or from pro-Porte accepts it, pure and simple." This Every State, therefore, may regulate its own yet leaves one chance for peace. The Tuik- internal traffic according to its own judgish levy of 80,000 additional troops went on ment, and upon its own views of the inter- Newfoundland, reports that a number of fish-

Mr. Justice McLean said:

"If the foreign article be injurious to the health or morals of the community, a State may, in the exercise of that great and comprehensive police power which lies at the foundation of its prosperity, prohibit the sale of it." -(5 Howard, 592.)

And in regard to the destruction of proper-

"The acknowledged police power of a brothers in their duties. That great success being found upon examination to be one of the ported that tickets would be issued to the State extends often to the destruction of proattended them is beyond question; for let us above character, was consigned, on last Satur- poor, entitling them to receive bread at a perty. A nuisance may be abated. Every thing prejudicial to the health or morals of a In China, the revolutionary army retained cit may be removed. Merchandise from a its position. The Tartars had attempted to port where a contagious disease prevails, being liable to communicate disease, may be excluded; and in extreme cases it may be thrown into the sea."

Mr. Justice Catron said: "I admit, as inevitable, that if the State has

the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, it has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go the length of prohibiting it altogether, if such be its policy.'

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The charge for reduced to twenty-five cents as follows:-

1. For associations or companies of Working Men, applying in considerable numbers for admission together;

2. For all persons arriving by Excursion Trains arranged expressly for visiting the 3. For all persons, without exception, on

each Saturday.

To others than those included above, the

SUMMARY.

The Waterville Mail says that several persons have just returned from the gold diggings at Madrid, on Sandy River, Me. The company engaged in digging consists of six persons, most of them from Springfield, Mass. They have bought twenty or thirty acres of ton. land, and are engaged in sinking a shaft and of Officers and Managers of the American washing the earth for gold. The amount ob-House, Sept. 20, 1853, among other interest nothing more. The gold is found in fine next black sand, in pieces ranging from about the size of a wheat kernel to the smallest percentible particles—though pieces are said to have been found as large as a kernel of corn. The opinion is expressed that the quantity is small and that the mines will not pay for working.

Notice has been given by the Bank Department. Albany, that all the circulating notes issued by the Bank of Lake Erie, at Frankfort, Herkimer County, must be presented at ing Department of this State, for payment, within two years from the 23d instant. Also, that all the circulating notes issued by the Lumberman's Bank, at Wilmurt, Herkimer County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment, within two years from the 19th instant, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said

The Rev. Gustavus Hines and his brother, the Rev. H. K. Hines, who took the overland route for Oregon, as Missionaries, write from time. This their traditionary belief is fully engagements. In the Journal and Messenger horse to them, drag them to the house, chop, the good providence of God, safe at this point, and prosperously continuing our journey to our future field of labor. By the continuation of heavenly mercy we shall be among the first and store, etc.—even then I am accused by arrivals in Oregon, and shall rejoice to be again engaged in the active labor of a Methodist minister. Health on the Plains is good?

Chicago and Mississippi Railroad will complete its connection with the Illinois Central Robert S. Meekins, New York Road at Bloomington within four weeks, thus Wid. E. Stillman, Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 forming the first through line of railroad com. Mrs. E. A. Lewis, West Genesee 2 00 munication between the Atlantic and the Mis. H. G. Witter, Alfred sissippi, and bringing St. Louis within seven- B. M. Kenyon teen hours of Chicago and fifty-three of New York, to be reduced by the Spring to twelve and forty-eight hours respectively.

At the meeting of the New Jersey Baptist Association at Bridgeton, statistics were derived from the letters read as follows: Baptized last year, 386; restored, 21; received HS Berry, Pawcatuck, RI a very creditable appearance, and maintain- by letter, 187; dismissed by letter, 199; debership is 5,505; net increase last year, 308. H W Stillman The next meeting of the Association will be at Blackwoodtown.

It is stated that an act authorizing the pro Amos Stillman rata apportionment of Public School Money Edwin G Champlin

severe thunder shower, a large turkey buz-zard was soaring at a great hight. A vivid Julia M Rogers "

Julia M Rogers "

Julia M Rogers " A felony was recently committed at the Coun- flash of lightning was seen and the bird came Eli S Colgrove, DeRuyter ty Penitentiary, at Flatbush, one of the very last tumbling from aloft, but literally torn to pieces. James C Rogers venture into for the purpose of committing a one cloud to the other, struck him and Mrs Clarke Truman

Died, at the U.S. Navy Yard, Pensacola, Ethan H Baker Aug. 31, of yellow fever, Purser D. Fauntle. Mrs H D Wells M. Oct. 11, ploughing and spading matches, erages cost the United States directly, in ten thief then drew the ladder up and laid one described and spading matches, erages cost the United States directly, in ten thief then drew the ladder up and laid one described and spading matches, erages cost the United States directly, in ten thief then drew the ladder up and laid one described and spading matches, erages cost the United States directly, in ten thief then drew the ladder up and laid one described and spading matches, erages cost the United States directly, in ten thief then drew the ladder up and laid one described and spading matches, erages cost the United States directly, in ten thief then drew the ladder up and laid one Annie; and on the 14th inst., Virginia D., both Church at Plainfield. N. J. daughters of the late Purser Fauntleroy, of Bailey Curtis, Nile, N Y the same disease.

The La Farge Hotel, New York, has been Gideon Dunn

A lady in Maine has a fig-tree which has matured the figs this season. The tree is five or six years old, and was started in Massachusetts. The fruit starts out without any appearance of blossoms, and does not ripen until the son, if nothing befalls them.

A company is now forming in Boston, cap ital \$500,000, to construct a line of atmospheric telegraph, on Richardson's plan, from that city to New York. The cylinder is to be two feet in diameter, and it is supposed that letters and packages will be delivered in fifteen minutes from one extremity of the line

The steamer Ospray, which arrived at Halifax on the 26th September, from St. Johns, been lost on the northern side of Newfoundland, during a terrible gale, which occurred about the 15th.

The Jury in the case of George Lake, charged with the murder of his wife and two children on the 7th of last June, rendered a verdict of guilty at Poughkeepsie, Friday, Sept. 30. Insanity was the only ground of

The persons charged with rescuing Jerry, the fugitive slave, at Syracuse, in 1851, ap- 1853. Leave Pier No. 1 North River daily, for Easton peared for trial, agreeable to summons, at Canandaigua, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, but P. M., and for Somerville at 6 P. M. Returning, the Government was not ready to proceed, and the cases were again postponed to an-

It will gratify many to learn that Ashland is to remain the property of the family of the Somerville 3.45 P. M. daily for Pluckamin, and Pealillustrious departed. It was purchased at the pack; at White House 8 A. M. daily for Flemington; Executor's sale on the 20th by James Barton at New Hampton 8 A. M. daily for Belvidere, &c., and is to remain the property of the family of the Executor's sale on the 20th by James Barton Clay, son of the great commoner, for \$140 per acre, being for the 337 acres \$47.120.

We understand that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of New York, have sent the sum of \$1,000 to New Orleans, and \$500 to Mobile, for the relief of their suffering brethren in those cities.

In Biddeford, Me., at the late election, an old man who performed the duties of sweeper tion Bells. I here Bells are hung with the patent at a Machine Shop, was brought forward as a iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turn candidate for the Legislature, and elected by place, which is desirable after a hell has been rung a a majority of 198!

We have dreadful accounts of rayages by Yellow Fever at Bermuda-a place usually from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At deemed remarkably healthy. Mr. Howden, American Consul, is among the dead.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 19th Sept.,

appeared, there not having been a single case The Earl of Ellesmere writes that the most

The Syracuse Star says that the Onondaga Bank has determined to close its business on the expiration of its character, in January

the School celebration at Faneuil Hall, Bos-

The Episcopal Convention concluded its labors and adjourned on Friday, Sept. 30. The only act of public importance during the session was the admission of colored churches.

Long Pond Hotel, Natick, Mass, were seized by the town authorities on Friday.

The Gavazzi rioters at Quebec have been admitted to bail themselves each in £250, and each of their securities in £125.

Gen. James Tallmadge died at Metropolitin Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, of

In Alfred N. Y., Sept. 17, 1853, by H. G. Witter, Mr. Andrew J. Allen to Miss Lydia Claire, both o

he Rev. A. P. Victs, Mr. Charles H. Greenman to Miss CAROLINE Z. GOODRICH, both of Milton, Wis. In Vierona, N. Y., on the 24th of September, by Eld C. Chester, Mr. CHARLES LEA and Mrs. Emily B MULHOLLAND, all of Verona.

In Hancock, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 27th, by

At Greenmanville, (Mystic Bridge,) Ct., July 27th,

Mrs. Sally Landhear, aged 58 years. At Greenmanville, Sept. 25th, of disease of the brain EMELINE A., only child of Clark and Harriet A. Green man, aged three years and six months.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: The St. Louis Republican states that the D. P. Rogers, New London, Ct. \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 55 D. M. Burdick, Little Genesee WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Receipts for Missions. The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionar

Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:-For Palestine: William Stillman, Jr In New Barne, N. C., recently, during a Miss E M Burdick J D Burdick

Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths &

munications and reports, designed for the Committee, may be addressed to E. R. Clarke at Nile. J. BALLEY, Secretary. GENESEE, Sept. 29, 1853.

R. TITSWORTH, M. D.,

HOMEPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Western Association—Executive Committee. THE Executive Committee of the Western Association will hold a session at Nile, Allegany

Co., N. Y., the last Wednesday in October. All com-

1 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 variety, coats, pants, and vests, Country merchants desirous of introducing rendy-made clothing w 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 orders, 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 pleas hemselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any other place in the City of New York.
WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr.

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH. Central Ruilroad Company of New Jersey.

NEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1 75.— Spring Arrangements, commencing May 2, and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 leave Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at 6 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 P. M. This line connects at Elizabethtown with trains by the N. J. Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st, Stage routes run in connection with trains from New York as follows, viz: At Plainfield 12 M. on Wedneslays, and 3.45 P. M. on Saturdays, for Baskenridge; at at Phillipsburgh daily for Wilksbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch-Chunk, and Reading, Pa.

Trains on this road pass Plainfield at the following Going to New York-6.40; 10 a.m., 12.15, 5.30 p.m., Going from New York-9.35 a.m., 1,80, 5.30, 7.30 p.ni

Bells! Bells! Bells!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constant ly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plantaed around so that the clapper will strike in a new ew years. Springs are affixed in a new way to pre vent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These Bells are manufactured this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warran. tee that if Church Bells break within one year from H. G. Stowell, of Nineveh-big gourds date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with row there—Broome County, says he has out charge. The tone of all Bells is warranted. ousness and purity of tone." We pay particular at state that the yellow fever had entirely dis- tention to getting up Peals or Chimes, and can refer to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erile Caral, and Railest Establishment of the kind in the U.S. and has the gratifying hour he spent in America, was at largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

Stonington Line, for Boston,

DROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and L NEWPORT. Inland Route, without change of

The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf The liquors of Charles Sherman, of the above Battery-place, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stoning. ton at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 51 P. M.

These steamers are unsurpassed for strength, safety, speed, comfort, and elegance. The officers are ex The natural advantages of this route are superior to

any other; being shorter and more direct, the trip is more pleasantly and expeditiously performed, while passengers can always rely on reaching their destinaion in advance of those by either of the other routes, The COMMODORE, from New York-Monday Vednesday, and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday. The C. VANDERBILT, from New York-Tuesday,

Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington-Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. N. B.—Passengers on arriving at Stonington proceed immediately per steamboat train to Providence, Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or by accommoda-

tion train from Stonington at 6.30 A. M. A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and rain through each way. The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Newport

at 9 A. M., and 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays. For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, application may be made at Pier No. Q, N. R., or at the office, No. 10 Battery-place.

Election Notice.

TATE of NEW YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, August 18, 1853—To the Sheriff of the County of New York.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: A Secretary of State, in the place of Henry S. Ran-

A Comptroller, in the place of John C. Wright; An Attorney-General, in the place of Levi S. Chat-A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Wiliam J. McAlpine; A State Treasurer, in the place of Benjamin Welch,

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John C. Ma-A State Prison Inspector, in the place of William P.

Two Judges of the Court of Appeals—one in the place of Charles H. Ruggles, and one in the place of Hiram Denio appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Freeborn G. Jewett: A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Chas.

All whose terms of service will expire on the last lay of December next, except that of Freeborn G. ewett, which will expire on the last day of Decem-

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First

Indicial District, in the place of John W. Edmonds, whose term of office will expire on the last day of De-Also, four Senators for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senate Districts, in the places of William Mc

Murray, Obadiah Newcomb, James W. Beekman, and . Edwin D. Morgan, whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next

County Officers also to be elected for said County: Sixteen members of Assembly a Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the places of John Duer and Robert Emmet:

A Judge of the Court of Common Please, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
A District Attorney, in the place of N. Bowditch Two Governors of the Almshouse, in the place of

Richard S. Williams and Isaac Townsend; All whose terms of office will expire on the last day 1 00 of December next.

of December next.
Yours, respectfully,
HENRY S. RANDALL, Secretary of State.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statut in such case made and provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

Ansi a medicality this correction means of the 11 sections in the section of the

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duy and sight the traveler diviving or depose the one area also great prove in the friedric re-transfer.

missions are un-section, the first will be second

rejo zedloak

Little Topsy's Song. Topsy neber was born Neber lied a moder; Special prowed a nigger brat, Jist like any oder. Whip me till the blood pours down-Ole missus used to do it; She said she'd cut my heart right out. But neber could get to it. Got no heart, I don't belieb-Niggers do widout em. Neber heard of God or Love. So dan't fell much about em."

This is Topsy's savage song, cute and clever: hm, him then, for the white man's right . Slavery forever! "I 'spects l's very wicked,

That 's jist what I am ; Ony you just give me chance, Won't I rouse Ole Sam? 'T aint no use in being good. Cos l'se black, you see; I neber cared for nothin' yet, And nothin' cares for me. Ha! ha! ha! Miss Feely's hand Dan know how to grip me; Neber like to do no work.

And wont, widout they whip me." This is Topsy's savage song-Topsy 'cute and clever; Hurrah, then, for the white man's right-Slavery forever!

"Don': you die, Miss Evy, Else I go dead too; I knows I'se wicked, but I'll try And be all good to you. You hab taught me better things Though I'se nigger skin; You hab found poor Topsy's heart, Spite of all its sin. Don't you die, Miss Evy dear. Else I go dead too; Though I'se black, I'se sure that God Will let me go wid you." This is Topsy's human song, Under Love's endeavor:

The Vender in Trouble.

Hamanity forever!

Hurrah, then, for the white child's work-

[Eliza Cook. 🔏

This chapter we take from the Cleveland Herald. How many there are who, like this

A young man, in a state of intoxication, stepped into a confectionery establishment on Water street, a few evenings since, and called the proprietor refused to sell him any, remarking, that he had already more than was proper for him.

trying to keep sober all day, and I can't." "Well, I can't sell you any beer, and you need not ask for it again."

"Only one glass; come, here's the money. " Not one."

"I'm so thirsty—so dry."

"Well, there's a glass of water; drink." Stumbling up to the counter, the poor ineand then, turning around, said, "You are the only man that has refused me liquor to-day-

I wish they all had.' "He put his hand into his breast pocket and took tremblingly out a small miniature, feet-almost upon their heads. opened it, and gazed upon it for some moments. It was the daguerreotype of an elderly lady, upon whose face were strongly marked lines of care and sorrow; pale, almost marble, the countenance, and the eyes almost seemed to search his soul, and speak reproof to her erring son.

"Oh, my mother," he said, "how much trouble, sorrow, and unhappiness I have caused thee His emotion was very great. At last, tears came to his relief; he wept like a child; while upon the countenances of those around were lepicted symvathy and commisseration. At length he said, "I'm childish, foolish, weak!" He compressed his quivering lips, closed the miniature, put it in his We can almost fancy that we see the tea-pot tory of the watering-places she condescends pocket, and turning, tottered out, saying, You won't give me a glass of beer-a glass the chimney-corner. We almost hear her rooms of which will accommodate one thouto drown all?" He paused.

"No!" was the answer. He was gone. "Had I many such customers," observed the proprietor, to those around him, "I would take my beer pump and pitch it into the middle of the street. I wish the Maine Liquor Law would be submitted to us; I, yes, I, who derive a large profit from the sale of my beer,

would VOTE FOR IT, and that, too, freely, willingly, happily."

"I came," remarked a bystander, "to get a glass of beer, but this fellow has so sickened my taste that more bitter than gall would be the stimulant should I drink it. Henceforth, since habit grows upon us unawares, and since habit is second nature, I will desist from taking even my occasional glass."

A Mammoth Botel.

The Metropolitan Hotel, New York, was opened Sept. 1, 1853. The following statethe cost of keeping it up :-

More than two years were occupied in the construction of that immence edifice. It was in one corner, by a little machine—it is the scarcity: finished and furnished throughout with mag- telegraph—and in five minutes he answers, nificence. From the first hour of its open- "The body was taken to the Dead House." ing the house has literally been crowded with Then away she goes, and there—there will be guests. The arrivals and departures have a recognition—what a recognition! Let us averaged more than one thousand per week; draw the curtain. and such has been the desire to secure even a temporary habitation at the Metropolitan, that frequently more than one hundred cots have been spread for weeks in succession. The public parlors, reception rooms, reading berry have been decided failures; but a very rooms, bath rooms, and in fact, every avail- few quite successful experiments have served standard of value; and hence the excess of came enamored of Cadotte, and they were able spot, has been in requisition for sleeping to keep up a succession of efforts, with the exportation to those countries over the impor- married. On reaching America, the romance have also been compelled to provide logdings grow well, and begin to bear, on the low nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and French and music, to the time of her decease. provided with ten departments of Instruction, having lar boarders.

commodate six hundred, and it has had from overtops them, that he is nearly ready to give the start more than that number within its up the struggle, having spent about forty dolwalls. Three hundred persons are employed lars already the present season in fruitlessly in different capacities about the establishment, endeavoring to weed them. averaging one employed to every two visitors. A letter lately received from a close and Lee County, broke into a room in which two The wages of employees range from two experienced cultivator, contains the following ladies and a child were sleeping in one bed. shillings to five dollars per day. Four thou- remarks on this subject: "Much has been After collecting what valuables he could find sand pieces are washed daily and in an said about raising cranberries on upland; consisting principally of their watches and emergency, fifteen minutes suffice to wash, but I think the main point has not been un- jewelry, he got ready to leave; but before dry, iron, and deliver linen for occupants of derstood. Such land as ours (strong fertile doing so, leaned over and imprinted a warm

day and night the travelers arriving or depart- There are also great tracts in the primitive re- ranch."

ing can supply the inner man with every lux- gion north of the Mohawk, which I should ury the market affords. The frequent arrival judge would be very favorable-wet sour and departure of trains and steamers makes this land, where corn would refuse to grow, or to ufacturers of Birmingham, have just taken indispensable. Among the leading articles any advantage. Could not such farmers, de- out patents for several novelties in this branch of consumption in one year were, beef, 418, pending on oats or barley, and potatoes and of trade, which are very likely to give their 000 pounds; lamb and mutton, 3,500 head; cranbarries, do as well as many who cultivate names a yet more extended reputation. The veal, 150 head; fish and lobster, 110,000 lbs.; wheat?" oysters and clams, 626,000; poultry and game, 171,000 head; ham and pork, 91,000 lbs. butter and cheese, 65,000; eggs, 780,000; milk and cream, 204,000 quarts; flour and corn meal, 2.800 bbls.; fruits and vegetables, value, \$20,000; brandy and other liquors, 6,- ed most of the distance from New York to 322 gallons; champaigne, 21,160 bottles; Cincinnati. The Gazette says:sherry, madeira, &c., 22,948 bottles; claret and white wines, 13,942 bottles. This is independent of malt liquors, cordials, cooking wines, &c. The beef consumed last year in head to supply.

The gross cash receipts of the Metropolitan Hotel, for the year ending September 1, 1853, were \$500,000, of which about twenty per transport them to this city, they resolved on various recommendations, and amongst them cent. were profits. The cost of heating the walking as far as they could. The first three that of regulating the hardness or softness of house and the gas consumed during the year, days they walked about forty miles a day. the pen confided to them. was \$14,000. Croton water rent, \$4,000. Six stages and twenty carriages are constantly employed in transporting passengers to and Thus they continued day after day, stopping ing, a leading German actor, died recently. from the Hotel.

From the N. Y. Tribune of Tuesday, Sept. 27. There is a Man Killed!

But when death in his most terrific form passed through Cleveland for this city. When declared by the competent medical authority, comes staring us in the face, we start back. at Spring Valley, on the Little Miami Rail- his skin should be flayed from his body from o'clock. We were walking down Broadway, Conductor Fuller permission to ride to this should be given to the Museum of Natural a little below Fulton-st., thinking of life and city, briefly stating their case, and recent History of Frankfort. In his will, M. Leissing the busy throng of men and women of which tramp. Satisfied that they told the truth, he named the surgeon who should perform the we counted one, when a slight rustling noise generously took them on board and brought operation, and left a large sum for his comjust over our head caused us to cast an eye them to Cincinnati. Their names were Hanup, to see whether a stone or hod-full of brick | nah and Mary Donahue. might be coming down from the new building we were passing. There was something coming-but not brick or stone. It was a dark object, quite undistinguishable, whether animate or not. Our doubts were soon solved; end one on which a comparison of facts and it struck the pavement just by our feet, re- experience would be valuable. poor man, wish the Maine Law would re- bounded and-fell again. It was a man !—it is move the temptation which they cannot with- a lifeless mass of bruised flesh. One minute the lung or breathing organ of vegetable life. before, he was at his work on the topmost The tenacity with which roots retain vitality stone of a five-story wall, (he was a stone-set- varies in an extraordinary degree, and is poster by trade,) full of the fond anticipations of sessed almost exclusively by perennial plants. 6 o'clock, and then away to his home, his wife | The Canada Thistle is one of the most tenaand children, and next week he would be on cious of life of all the pests of the field—and for a glass of beer. Noticing his condition, his way to his own native highlands of Scot- yet they may be eradicated by one season's land, to bless the eyes of an aged father with constant cutting down with the hoe, especially the sight of a long absent son, and with tales if a hot and dry one. We have known them 3,478 white females. The aggregate of in- their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a greatof his prosperity in the country of his adop- to be entirely annihilated by once mowing, sane persons is 15,768, of whom 7,669 are endered and a still more liberal patronage "Oh," answered the young man, "I've been tion. For this, he had but a few hours pre- about harvest time, and have known it to fath white males, and 7,459 white females. Of from the public. vious paid his passage, and, in thought, was a hundred times after. What its success dealready crossing the ocean-was already in | pended upon-whether the period of its age, the enjoyment, in his day-dream, of the time the weather, or other peculiarity-could not when he should form one of the circle at In be ascertained. Milk weed (asclepias syriagleside, and of the pleased faces that would | ca,) nettles, thorough wort (cupatorium perfogreet him there. Perhaps, from his elevated liatum.) and other perennials that infest new perch, he was already stretching his neck and low meadows, yield to the scythe after away eastward, when some disarrangement two years mowing. Johnswort, we believe briate drank a couple of glasses of water; of the hoisting apparatus gave him an unlucky to be an exception, and a hard customer. blow, and down he came from his dizzy hight! The narrow leafed dock is nearly biennial

> does he live? were the rapid questions put, dried and put through a coffee-mill. but not answered.

One thought his name was Hugh, another Lewis. Somebody said his surname was No-

headed. "A Man Killed!" a mason—fell millions of dollars. from a Broadway building-name unknown -carried away by the police; and that carment will give some idea of its extent and ries her away to the nearest Police Station. They know nothing, but the kind heart of the Captain is touched, and he says, "I will inquire." How? And he sits down by a table the following as the principal causes of this

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

Most of the attempts at cultivating the cranplaces. To make room for the rush of trav- hope of final and uniform success. Usually tation from them, has to be paid for in silver of love was over; for three years they resided ors, the proprietors have leased two large the most sanguine have had to hope against coin. Thirdly, and chiefly, in India gold coin on the bank of the River St. Clair, on the little elers, the proprietors have leased two large the most sanguine have had to hope against coin. Initially, and chief, and the bride was possessed of; and hope. A very enterprising cultivator has is not known among the natives, from whom property the bride was possessed of; and degree with all the facilities of education usually found commodation of their employees, and they just informed us that although his plants the commodities of commerce are purchased, since that at the Saut, where she taught in the Colleges and Universities of this country. It is have also been compelled to provide logdings grow well, and begin to bear, on the low nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and prench and music, to the time of her decease, an able and experienced Instructor at the head of each, ground on which he has planted them, and as the excess of Indian exportation over im- She retained her beauty to the last, although ground on which he has planted them, and as the excess of Indian exportation over im- She retained her beauty to the last, although ground on which he has planted them, and legal tender; and prench and music, to the time of her decease. She retained her beauty to the last, although ground on which he has planted them, and legal tender; and prench and music, to the time of her decease. She retained her beauty to the last, although ground on which he has planted them, and legal tender; and prench and music, to the time of her decease. The last is although ground on which he has planted them, and legal tender; and prench and music, to the last, although ground on which he has planted them, and legal tender; and prench and music, to the last, although ground on which he has planted them, and legal tender; and prench and music, to the time of her decease. The Metropolitan Hotel proper will ac- land, yet the growth of the grass so greatly enormous drain of silver from Europe.

tention that the high character which this Institution place of deposit, and are not taken by the seen such from morning till night, or rather from morning again. The first breakfast tathe Beech Woods,) which would doubtless and until one o'clock the pert morning, prove congenial to that plant. It requires a when he crept through the stove-pipe hole tention that the high character which this Institution place of deposit, and are not taken by the lady, and resulted in the capture of the thief. He was confined in the capture of the thief. He was confined in the capture of the thief. He was confined in the office.

The receipts of the Millern Lady is the pert morning. The first breakfast tathe Beech Woods, which would doubtless the plant. It requires a when he crept through the stove-pipe hole.

The receipts of the Millern Lady is the pert morning and the best of educational advantage and social training, and the best of educational advantages at a very moderate expense, shall be fally sustained. The location, on the N. Y. and Brie Railroad, and committed to jail for trial.

The receipts of the Millern Lady is the morning and the best of educational advantages and social training, and the best of educational advantages and social training, and the best of educational advantages and social training, and the best of educational advantages and social training, and the best of educational advantages and social training, and the best of educational advantages are sent to a post-office, store or taken by the place of deposit, and are est taken by the place of deposit, and are est taken by the place of deposit, and are est taken by the place of deposit, and are est taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place of deposit, and are not taken by the place and until one o'clock the next morning the dif- cold, sour soil, such as would agree with the leading from his cell to an upper room, made sippi Railroad, up to and including the 16th and one of the healthiest in the world. Circulars, &c.,

[Country Gentleman.

Brave Girls.

rival of two Irish girls in that city who walk- in others a most ingenious contrivance causes

mother country, about five weeks ago. They application is necessary. There are, morecame alone, the remainder of the femily have over, others termed skeleton pens, which fit this house required a drove of one thousand ing arrived and settled near this city about a on to a cut quill, and those of the old school year since. When they left the ship which wedded to the feathered tribe will find this a brought them over, they had left about seven most agreeable and enduring nib. There are dollars in money. Not having enough to holders, too, included in this patent, which have The fourth day they rode on a freight train about thirty miles, and walked fifteen more. at country houses for their food, and to rest By his will, he leaves all his fortune. which over night. They kept the railway track from was considerable, to the charitable institutions New York City up to Albany, thence to Buf- of Frankfort. In that document he states Drawing, crayoning, landscape painting, and painting falo. At Buffalo they rested two days, and that he has been tormented all his life with then started again. They walked to Dunkirk, the idea of being buried alive; and, in order It is a common expression in this city—so thence to Erie and Cleveland; and so anx- to avoid any risk of such a contingency, he common that it hardly excites a passing notice. ious were they to meet their friends that they ordered that, as soon as his death should be We did so this (Monday) afternoon, about 5 way, on Sunday morning, they requested of head to foot, and that the skin so taken off

Killing Noxious Weeds.

This subject is one worth inquiring about,

It is a well known truism that the leaf is

to the pavement below. What screams of and often dies if allowed to fully ripen its terror were sent up from several female throats, seeds, but if cut before, always sprouts and as they saw the poor man falling dead at their multiplies its suckers. The broad-leaf dock is much more tenacious of vitality, and never Who is he? What is his name? Where does die-like quack grass-short of being

THE QUEEN OF PHILADELPHIA.—The richlan. His employer only knew that his name est woman in Philadelphia is Mrs. Rush, the was Lewis, that he was a good workman, and wife of Dr. James Rush, of that city. Dr. he believed he lived in Thirtieth-st. No one Rush is a man of eminent talents and acquirecould tell where. So the bruised and bloody ments, but the enormous wealth of his wife corpse was taken away to the Station House overshadows him. We hear little of the husby the police, and thence to the "Dead band, but of the movements of his lady, who House"-the place of the unrecognized has an income of one hundred thousand doldead, to wait for his friends to come and lars per annum in her own right, the world is claim him. Oh! how that poor wife will not permitted to remain in ignorance. Her wait and wait for that husband this night! arrivals and departures are epochs in the hisas it sits steaming upon the little furnace in to visit. She dwells in a palace, the receptionsay, "Oh, dear! the supper will be quite sand guests without being crowded. Her cold before Hughie gets here." Yes, poor drawing-rooms are said to be unsurpassed, woman, it will be quite cold before your hus- even in Europe, in the richness of their furband gets here. Give those little ones their niture and decorations. Extensive conservasupper. Don't put them off any longer with tories, with rare exotics, are attached to the "Wait a bit, till father comes." Give them main building, and no luxury which money their supper, eat thine own in sorrow, go to can procure has been omitted in Mrs. Rush's bed; perchance to sleep, and dream, and start almost regal establishment. She is said to be up in a fright at the unwonted absence of thy liberal, charitable, and amiable, although ever-at-home, toiling husband, "Has he somewhat fond of making herself conspicuous come?" says the little trundle-bed occupant. in the world of fashion, It is not exactly the No, my child, he has not come." No, he thing to hazard an opinion of a lady's age has not come! He never will come again! but if it were, we should say that Mrs. Rush Oh, what a night of sorrow in that poor man's cannot be much on the sunny side of fifty, al house. How the morning will open to them though she dresses down to thirty or five-and without hope. Now comes a rumor of "A thirty. Mrs. R. inherits nearly one-third of man killed." Now she roams wildly about to the property of her father, the late Jacob inquire who? what? where? At length the Ridgway, we believe. Her share, if we mismorning paper arrives, and there is an item take not, amounted to between one and two

> the English Parliament, has been investigating the causes of the scarcity of silver, and gives

First, while the annual production of gold has quadrupled, the yield of the silver mines has remained stationary; and as the influx of gold has given an immense expansion to business of all kinds, and increased the demand for every commodity, silver being no more plentiful now than formerly, has become pro- inumber of Indians in London, among whom portionably scarce. Secondly, in Holland, was Cadotte, an interpreter. Sarah Haynes, and some other European States, silver is the then a beautiful English girl, of sixteen, be-

A GALLANT ROBBER. - The Dixon (Mo.) Telegraph gives an account of a gallant knave who, a week or two ago, at Prophetstown, in

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL PENS -Messrs. Myers and Co., the steel pen mansamples involve principles which have not before been applied to this branch of manufacture, and show an elaborate knowledge of the requirements of penmanship. In some, double The Cincinnatti Gazette chronicles the ar- action secures the requisite elasticity, while dispatch, by an express freight train.

WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos 70 and 71 West st the pen to work upon an axis formed by a peculiar twist of the metal. Yet all is simple, and an absence of complicity renders the C. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. B., Graduate of Rochester They arrived in New York City, from their pen a most acceptable instrument where long

> pensation. The Museum was applied to, to know whether it would accept so strange a bequest; it replied affirmatively, on condition that the skin should first undergo the treatment necessary for its preservation. The tribunal of Premier Instance then sanctioned [Medical Times.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.—The greatest nisfortunes fall more frequently, it appears, upon men than upon women. Of deaf and June 27, 1854. dumb persons in the United States, there are now ten thousand one hundred and three, of whom 5,231 are white males; 4,238 white females: 354 colored males, and 280 colored females. The aggregate of blind persons is manent basis, and give it a character of respectability 9,702, of whom 4,519 are white males, and Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend idiotic persons the aggregate is 15,706, of . It is the policy of our Board to teach young men and Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to pro whom 8,276 are white males, and 5,954 white young women to govern themselves; while at the females. The total aggregate of persons suf- same time it is expected that our Faculty will aim, in fering under the afflictions enumerated, is 51,- the most prudent and efficient manner possible, to se-279. It appears from this statement, that in shall prepare students for the responsible duties of aceach of the five unfortunate classes, the men tive life. While we cultivate the intellect, it shall be outnumber the women. Of insane persons, our aim also to develop those nobler faculties of the the numbers are nearly equal, but idiocy is the lot of two thousand three hundred and twenty-two more men than women.

Onions for Fowls.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement. [Farming Mirror.

VARIETY.

General Magnan, Commander in Chief of Paris, has published the following general order, dated the 12th:—"On Sunday, the 9th instant, a soldier of the light infantry regi ment, in crossing the Hlace de la Concorde picked up four bank notes which a gentleman let fall, ran after the owner with them, and W. C. KENYON, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin gave them to him. Not only would he not accept any recompense, but he obstingtely refused to tell his name, saying that he did not J. MARVIN, A. B., Prof. of Mathematics. wish to be known. The General-in-Chief D. E. MAXSON, A. B., Prof. of Vocal Music and Na has nothing to add to the recital of this action. in which probity and disinterestedness are allied to the rarest delicacy and modesty. He employs an order, as the only means at his disposal, of causing to reach the soldier the testimony of his liveliest satisfaction, for conduct which honors the whole army, in the person of one of its children.'

The English judges are liberally paid. The Lord Chancellor receives fifty thousand dollars a year, with a retiring pension of sixteen thousand! The salary of the chief justice is forty thousand; the chief judge of common pleas, thirty-five thousand; and the SCARCITY OF SILVER -Mr. D'Israeli, of justices twenty-five thousand each. These salaries sound extravagantly high to an American ear. In London, however, the scale of expenditure among the higher classes is such, that an income of fifty thousand dollars hard. ly makes more show than ten thousand here. Besides, it was found that, unless the salaries of judges were liberal, the best lawyers preferred a lucrative practice to the honors of the bench; and no one will deny, that only the best lawyers should be judges.

In 1840, Catlin, the painter, exhibited a ly leaving no children to mourn the sad effects of an infatuated matrimonial match.

An old picture, recently sold at a sale at The subject is "Abigail going to meet David."

Edward Owens, lately a bridge-tender at

ferent meals are served; at every hour of the black spruce, and disagree with Indian corn. a leap of some twenty feet, and "vamosed the day and night the travelers arriving or departthe month over \$32,000.

For Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

THE splendid and superior steamers BAY STATE L Capt. Wm. Brown, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Benjamin Brayton, leave on alternate days, (Sundays excepted.) from Pier No. 3 N. R., near the Battery, at 5 P. M., both touching at Newport each way. The steamer STATE of MAINE, Capt Thos. G. Jewett, for Newport, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Newport on alternate days, at 7 A. M. For freight, apply on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3. Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great

Union Academy.

Mrs. H. A. BURDICK, Preceptress. This institution, located at Shiloh, Cumberland Co. N. J., three and a half miles from Bridgeton, the county seat, and thirty-eight miles south from Philadelphia, will open its first term for the year 1853-4, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, continuing 14 weeks. The officers, feeling grateful for past favors, and con-

fident of giving satisfaction, solicit a large attendance for the coming year. The teachers flatter themselves No. 10-The True Sabbath Entraced and Observed that they can give satisfactory instruction in all the branches usually taught in Acudemies. Young gentleNo. 11—Religious Liberty Ena gered by Legislative that they can give satisfactory instruction in all the men and ladies preparing for College, can here fit them-selves for an advanted standing, and thus save consid-BEQUEST TO A MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Leiss- erable expense. Acompetent Pianist will be secured. No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. Good Board can be had at the Boarding Hall, or in No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp. private families, on reasonable terms.

TERMS.—Tuition, settled in advance, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Incidentals, 25 cents. Piano music, \$10 00. in water colors, \$2 00 each. Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, President. SHILOH, N. J., July 26, 1853.

DeRuvter Institute.

REV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classi-

Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and . HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek

Miss L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music

Other competent Teachers will be employed to as sist in the various departments, as occasion may require. Calendar. The ensuing academic year is divided as follows:-

First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853; closes March 21, 1854.

Third Term commences March 23, 1854; closes Information.

The Trustees deem it justice to say, that, having adopted a radical change of policy, by which they relieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, they design to place the School upon a firm and peramong the first grade of Academies in our country.

cure that systematic order in all their exercises, which soul, which shall prepare the young to become useful and influential members of society.

Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance s as follows:— Primary course, per term, Middle course, Advanced course, Extras. Chemical Experiments, Oil Painting, Use of Instrument

Vocal Music as a regular study will be taught by he first term, and at the middle of the second, and will continue seven weeks. Tuition, \$2 50. Room rent per term, \$1.75; Board in families, \$1 and \$1, 50; in Clubs, 60 and 90 cents.

N. B.—Parents are cautioned against supplying chil dren with too much pocket money. The Principal will act as fiscal guardian for such as desire it. JAMES R. IRISH, President.

JASON B. WELLS, Secretary.

Alfred Academy.

Male and Female Boarding Seminary. adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.

tural History D. FORD, A. B., Professor of Greek and Agricultural Chemistry. J. M. ALLEN, A. B., Prof. of Hebrew and Metaphysi

cal Science. E. M. DUNN, Tutor. Mrs. E. G. FORD, Preceptress.

Mrs. A. A. ALLEN, Teacher of Painting. Mrs. H. A. MAXSON, Teacher of Penciling and Draw Mrs. M. B. KENYON, Teacher of Primary Department

loses first Wednesday in July, 1854.

Miss S. E. CRANDALL, Teacher of Instrumenta Calendar for 1853-4. First Termopens third Wednesday in August-close

ourth Wednesday in November. Second Term opens second Wednesday in December 853—closes third Wednesday in March, 1854. Third Term opens last Wednesday in March, 1854-

Anniversary exercises of the Academy-first Wed esday of July, 1854. General Examination of Classes commences the last Monday of each term. The public are cordially invited, to attend the gene

al exercises of the Institution enumerated above. Expenses per Term. Board, Room Rent, Washing, Fuel-Spring and Fall Terms, Incidentals, Extras.

Oil Painting, This Seminary is confidently commended to the pub-

where they succeed much better than on up- portation is exceedingly great, there is an exposed to many hardships by living in a cure the highest ability in conducting each department. birch-bark lodge with an Indian husband. Students can here complete an entire course of colle She died in her twenty-eighth year, fortunate- giate education, or be prepared for usefulness in mechanical, agricultural, or commercial pursuits, or for entering immediately upon professional studies. The Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least one hundred and fifty experienced teachers of common schools annually, and the Department of Elementary Bordeaux for a mere trifle (21s.) turns out to and Agricultural Chemistry affords the young farmer be by Othon Vanveen (Venius,) the master of all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. Having recently completed another spacious and ele-gant edifice for a chapel and recitation rooms, and be-makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or he Rubens, and has since been sold for £1,000. Having recently completed another spacious and eleing now engaged in extensive enlargements and alteration for the accommodation of a much larger number of students than hitherto, the Trustees express their in-Rancocas, N. J., has been examined on the tention that the high character which this Institution

Allegany Co., N. Y.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications.

THE American Sabbath Tract Society published the following tracts, which are for sale at its De pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-

No. 1-Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Comman ment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

at S o'clock in the morning. Returning she will leave No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Day of the

Sabbath. 21 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of Christian Church. 52 pp. their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. to. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab

batarians. 4 pp.

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

4 pp. a 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

No. 9—The Fourth Commandment : False Exposition

Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12-Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp.

No. 15-An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible

Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works which attention is invited :-

Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct.. in 1802; now republished in a revised form

168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian

Church. 64 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi cator. Price \$1 00 per hundred.

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

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

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Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandopen to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that the Recorder shall rank among the best.

The Sabbath-School Visitor.

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