

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 6, 1853.

"DENOMINATIONAL SINS."

When Jeremiah 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.

Some time ago, we undertook, in our editorial 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.

As to the propriety of holding up such things to censure through the medium of the denominational paper "doctors may differ." But it should be remembered, that this mode of censuring them does not make them public; they are already notorious.

Our people have been, and still are, guilty of Sabbath-keeping to an alarming extent. We fear it is getting worse instead of better. We will not say how many instances of it have come to our knowledge within the last two months, but so many, that it made our cheeks tingle with shame, when we thought of the humiliating position our denomination was thereby placed in before the public.

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 commandment.

A person, once attempting, to justify himself to Dr. Johnson for pursuing a dishonorable calling, said, "You know I must live." "I see, no necessity for that," was the honest but blunt reply of the Doctor.

to the glory of God; nor ought you to desire 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 cannot indulge in some of the luxuries that others do, unless you break the Sabbath.

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 why should we stand up to teach the people that the seventh day is the Sabbath, and that a blessing is in it, so long as our own people are practically giving the lie to all we can say?

Let no one misunderstand us. We do not suppose that our own denomination is one whit more ready to stone the prophets that are sent to them, than any other. In any denomination, he who makes battle with the inconsistencies he witnesses, must calculate upon receiving some reproach.

SABBATH-KEEPERS, IN PALESTINE.

Since the letters from Palestine, which were inserted in the last two numbers of the Recorder respectively, were put into your hands for publication, I have received the following, for which I trust you will find room in your next number.

The first letter is from Mr. Thacher, who has been connected with the American company in Palestine for some time, and had devoted his energies to the banishment of our Sabbath-keeping friends in that country.

The second letter is from a Rabbi of some note, residing near Jaffa, though the main object of the communication is in relation to agricultural interests, yet it incidentally reflects some of those rays of kindness and confidence which are so extensively kindled in the sympathies of the children of Abraham.

PLAINS OF SHARON, near Jaffa, July 5th, 1853.

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 I would express our hearty thanks, not ceasing to pray to God for your reward in his heavenly kingdom.

Early in March I visited Jaffa, hoping then that I might find a refuge for our family at this distance from Jerusalem, the seat of Mission jealousy.

By the grace of God, I am going truly to say that I am the first of the Israelites who came here in Jaffa, (20 years ago,) one of the tribe of Dan. I have heard in the newspapers that the American company, God grant them a long life, wish to do good, and benefit the Israelites who are in this holy land, desiring to obtain the necessary things of life by cultivating the land.

gin, but we were free from the constant abuse and profanity of a passionate, unprincipled superintendent, and we began in earnest. The Jews worked with great enthusiasm, as they are to have their share in the produce. The idea of raising their own food as their fathers had once done, inspired them with a new zeal, and if ever you saw a happy family, it is ours at the present time.

We have found much favor with different parties in Jaffa, especially among the Jews, whose principal rabbi exerts himself to serve us. We have several good German neighbors, who offer us any assistance in their power, having all along sympathized with us in our persecutions, as they once worked with Meshullam, "but could not live with him," and knew his fraud and profanity in their own case.

The American company are now settled near Jaffa, in the neighborhood of my garden; they have Jews from Jerusalem laboring with them, who are industrious and pleased to learn agriculture; also others wish to learn, but cannot, for want of more means.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The Free People of Color held a Convention at Rochester, N. Y., in July last, to consider their present social condition, and devise ways to improve it. The Convention was at the time represented as well conducted and interesting—the speeches and deliberations generally evincing an amount of talent and culture which surprised many.

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 of each State, to be appointed by State Councils, which are themselves to be chosen by the vote of every colored inhabitant who shall pay ten cents as a poll tax.

A report came to Jaffa yesterday, 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 not know what steps Mr. Finn and he will take next, to ensnare benevolent people. The Lord sees, and he will preserve those who trust in him.

Dear brother, we beg your prayers, that our poor labor, though condemned by many, may be accepted of God. In our daily seasons of prayer, we also realize his presence and blessing, and feel to rejoice with praise and thanksgiving for his great mercy to his unworthy dust.

Your sincere brother in Christ, CYRUS THACHER.

By the grace of God, I am going truly to say that I am the first of the Israelites who came here in Jaffa, (20 years ago,) one of the tribe of Dan. I have heard in the newspapers that the American company, God grant them a long life, wish to do good, and benefit the Israelites who are in this holy land, desiring to obtain the necessary things of life by cultivating the land.

to cultivate this ground, (from which many Jews might live,) it requires farther expenses, for which I have no means. Therefore I beg you, who want to do well to the Jews, to aid me to advance this work, and may God pay you. There are already here some Americans who want to do well to the Jews, that is Messrs. Charles Albert Minor & Co. But this is not sufficient without your help, therefore I ask your concurrence.

The American company are now settled near Jaffa, in the neighborhood of my garden; they have Jews from Jerusalem laboring with them, who are industrious and pleased to learn agriculture; also others wish to learn, but cannot, for want of more means.

THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION.

The Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Association met at New Milton, Doddridge County, Va., on the 2d day of September, 1853, at 12 o'clock. S. D. Davis preached the opening 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 report of the Nominating Committee was called for, read, and adopted, as follows: S. D. Davis, Moderator; Jephthah F. Randolph, Secretary; Moses H. Davis, Assistant Secretary; E. Bee, Treasurer; Asa Bee, Corresponding Secretary; Jephthah 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 and read, from which the following statistics were taken:—

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, deacon; Wm. E. Davis, clerk; deceased 3. Total, 92. Delegates—P. Davis, G. J. Davis, Jephthah F. Randolph, L. H. Davis, George Ford, R. Ford, Gideon Maxson. Middle Island—Ezekiel Bee, elder; J. Bee, deacon. Total, 23. Delegates—E. Bee, J. J. Polard, A. N. Davis, A. Bee, J. Bee, I. Bee, S. T. Davis, S. J. Davis, D. Bee.

Hughes River—Asa Bee, elder; Jesse M. Louthier, deacon. Total, 22. Delegates—A. Bee, Job Meridith, O. P. Zinn, Lomai Bee.

The Corresponding Secretary of last year presented and read his correspondence. The Treasurer reported 35 cents in his hands, which amount he handed over to his successor, J. Meridith, J. Bee, G. Maxson, and M. Davis were appointed to recommend the place for holding the next Annual Meeting of the Association.

Denied the means of learning useful trades, we are pressed into the narrowest limits to obtain a livelihood. In times past we have been the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for American society, and we once enjoyed a monopoly in menial employments, but this is no longer—even these employments are rapidly passing out of our hands.

The letter of Frederick Douglass to Mrs. Stowe was written upon request for his opinion in regard to the best method in which she could permanently contribute to the improvement of the free blacks. It is understood that the money collected by her in Europe had this destination.

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T. E. Babcock and S. D. Davis were appointed a Committee to draft rules for the future regulation of the proceedings of the Association. Adjourned till First-day morning.

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 Moderator.

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

Report on the State of Religion. After viewing the apparent prospects of our denomination throughout our associational territory, 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 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 letters.

Lost Creek—"We are favored with regular preaching by our beloved elder, at stated periods, once or twice a month, and are blessed with a good degree of peace and union amongst ourselves; yet we fear that such a state of apathy and lukewarmness prevails, that we do not possess all that Christian-mindedness and spiritual power necessary to constitute such lights in the world as to make us truly efficient in the extension of our Redeemer's kingdom; yet, notwithstanding this comparative state of inactivity seems to pervade the body, we still hope that truth and vital piety is cultivated, and that a spirit of love for the 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 bestowed upon us, although we do not appreciate those blessings as we should. We do not enjoy that flow of the spirit, as in days gone by, and beg an interest in the prayers of our associated brethren, that we may again be quickened in the inner man, and enabled to rejoice under the pleasing influence of God's holy spirit."

Middle Island—"Unpleasant as it is, we must tell you that the state of religious feeling and exercise is lamentably low with us, and there is not that union of sentiment in every particular that should exist, to render us as useful in the cause of our Lord and Master as we otherwise would be; yet we have a desire that the mist of error may be driven away by the eradicating influence of the gospel of peace."

of the Association, and earnestly recommend that they endeavor to give it an enlarged support.

S. D. Davis was appointed to write the Corresponding Letter for the present session, which he did, as follows:—

Corresponding Letter.

The Seventh-day Baptist Virginia Association, to her sister Associations and brethren:—

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST,—Under the protecting 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 we have adopted some measures which will prove a lasting blessing to us. We are happy to say, that all our matters have been conducted with unanimity and harmony of feeling, and we hope, for the glory of God, General union and harmony prevails in our churches, and although religion does not 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 by us.

The Secretaries were instructed to revise the minutes, forward them to the editors of the Sabbath Recorder, and request their publication.

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, M. H. DAVIS, Secretaries.

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 embers 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 readers is the only Israelite in the place, or that there are one or two others near him. These now will understand us better than those who live surrounded by many Israelites, who have synagogues and officers of religion in their immediate vicinity. These solitary sojourners, as many of them are in a strange land, will tell those who inquire of them, that their religious profession is, often made a matter of suspicion against them; that they are 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, hundreds of miles distant. Take, for instance, the immense State of Texas; although many Jews live scattered here and there, there is but one incipient congregation, as far as known to us. Take, again, the State of Georgia; there are but two organized societies, although hardly a village exists without a few Jews. So, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois, and, in fact, nearly every one of the southern and western States, into all of which Jews are constantly immigrating, and are often lost among the masses, because they are without religious instruction. It is this dreadful reflection which has haunted our thoughts, while we were traveling last year through the country; and we have asked ourselves, and 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 *Mishyan* could be by any possibility, brought together.

It is folly to assert that missions are unknown to Judaism; on the contrary, the first enterprise of the kind of which we have any knowledge is distinctly traced in the second

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the Western Association, for the help they have granted us in sending a delegate to sit with us in our deliberations, and anxiously solicit a continuance of their co-operation.

Resolved, That we commend the school at West Union to the confidence of the people within the bounds

...recommending that they... appointed to write the... for the present session...

Book of Chronicles xvii. 7-9, that Jehoshaphat, the fourth king of Judah, sent round his chiefs names together with a number of Levites and priests, bearing with them a copy of the laws of God, to teach the people of all the Jewish cities the contents of the books of Moses. Hezekiah sent messengers round to request the remnant of the kingdom of Israel (see 2 Chron. xxx. 10) to come to Jerusalem, to celebrate in concert the Feast of Unleavened Bread, "but," says the text, "they did laugh at and deride them," though others were humbled and sought the capital of Judah to join with their brothers, who had not become quite so corrupt as the subjects of Samaria's rulers. Yes, in those days also there were scorers, men who esteemed the world higher than the will of God, who indulged their passions and slew their immortal spirit; infidelity is not a growth of the present age solely; and hence, in all times, those who came to teach a better course of life to others, had to retire with aching heart, and with mortified feelings at the blindness of the people, at the deafness of the chiefs, who were all quick and alive to their worldly advantages, but deaf, blind—ay, dead—to the everlasting welfare of their undying souls. Still it is evident that the pious and great spirits of the ages of Jehoshaphat and Hezekiah, did not deem it unworthy of themselves, nor beneath their dignity, to travel through the length and breadth of the land to instruct their brothers in their duties. That great success attended them is beyond question; for let us look at the frightful immoralities connected with idolatry, and the general forgetfulness of duty consequent thereon; and then compare with this the altered state which subsequently was witnessed, when such men as Asa and his son, Uzziah 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 blessed instruments of a renewed religious life, at least for the time being. It must not be forgotten that in those days there were no majas hastening through the country with lightning speed to carry the flying leaves of knowledge to every hamlet; and to every cottage; nor was the mighty engine, which we call the Press, endowed with the power of steam, throwing off in one day thousands of sheets, each of which would have been the labor of months to a ready scribe. If, with all these appliances at our command, society progresses so slowly in any given direction, that a lifetime does not suffice to mark even one decided step in advance in the right direction; how powerful, how unceasing must have been the process of oral instruction which the teachers had to dispense in ancient Israel, in order to reach the houses and hearts of those who had become bewildered in the process of years of idolatry and political misrule, when priests complacently obeyed tyrant kings, and when the deceptive prophets taught what they were bidden from the royal council board, or what a favorite sultana dictated to her fawning minions.

BURNING PAPERS IN VIRGINIA.—The Religious Telescope, the organ of the "United Brethren in Christ," published at Circleville, in this State, has recently been submitted to the flames at Glenville, Va., by the Postmaster at that place, on account of its Anti-Slavery sentiments. A large number of the members of this Church resided in Virginia, and of course many of them wished to read their official organ. But their Postmaster steps in between them and this boon; and after having burned the Telescope pens the following cool epistle to its editor:—

European News. By the arrival of the steamer America at Halifax on the 29th Sept., European dates to Sept. 17 have been received. There is no news of importance by this arrival. We give a short summary. Relative to the Eastern question, it was currently reported—although no foundation was apparent for the report—that Turkey had attacked the Russian outposts, but that no general engagement had taken place. The following are the words of a Vienna dispatch: "The Czar rejects the Turkish modifications, but abides by the Vienna Note, and promises to evacuate the Principalities if the Porte accepts it, pure and simple." This yet leaves one chance for peace. The Turkish levy of 80,000 additional troops went on actively, and detachments were constantly marching to join Omar Pasha on the Danube. As to the prospect of war, it is generally believed it will take place, but when, cannot be foretold. The Asiatic cholera is spreading in England. Cases are reported at Liverpool and London, and over 100 had occurred at Newcastle, 50 of them proving fatal. In France, public attention continued chiefly occupied with the price of food. The Monitor publishes a decree reducing the duties on imported cattle and wheat. It was reported that tickets would be issued to the poor, entitling them to receive bread at a nominal rate. In China, the revolutionary army retained its position. The Tartars had attempted to take Amoy, but without success. 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 him that he had just come from Boston with a bill of lading to the amount of \$400, directed to one of the town agents near his place of business; that the folks from Rockland had telegraphed to Waterville that the liquor should be delivered to no one but that said town agent; that he tried to get it, and could not. He asked the lawyer what he should do. The professional gentleman told him that he had better get the town agent to claim it for him. The rumrunner said it would cost more to bribe the town agent than the liquor was worth. The lawyer told him there was no help for him, and he went on his way sorrowing. I that day passed through the beautiful country which lies between the rivers Kennebec and Penobscot. We dined at a village not more than seventeen miles from Bangor. I asked the landlord if he had anything to take, (as last year when I dined here he had.) He said, "No; it is no use to try to keep it. The last four gallons I had, I was two months selling, and they prosecuted me five times." [Massachusetts Life Boat.

IS THE MAINE LAW CONSTITUTIONAL?—The reader will find (says the Maine Law Advocate) the opinions of all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States on the several points of this law, in the fifth volume of Howard's Reports of the decisions in United States Courts, page 504: Chief Justice Taney said: "If any State deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, and calculated to produce idleness, vice and debauchery, I see nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether, if it thinks proper. Every State, therefore, may regulate its own internal traffic according to its own judgment, and upon its own views of the interest, and well-being of its citizens." (6 Howard, 573.) 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 property, he said: "The acknowledged police power of a State extends often to the destruction of property. A nuisance may be abated. Every thing prejudicial to the health or morals of a city may be removed. Merchandise from a 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."

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 second season. The tree has now about a hundred figs on it, which will ripen next season, if nothing befalls them. A company is now forming in Boston, capital \$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 to the other. The steamer Osprey, which arrived at Halifax on the 26th September, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, reports that a number of fishing vessels, together with their crews, had 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 defense. The persons charged with rescuing Jerry, the fugitive slave, at Syracuse, in 1851, appeared for trial, according to summons, at Canandaigua, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, but the Government was not ready to proceed, and the cases were again postponed to another term. It will gratify many to learn that Ashland is to remain the property of the family of the illustrious departed. It was purchased at 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 at a Machine Shop, was brought forward as a candidate for the Legislature, and elected by a majority of 198! We have dreadful accounts of ravages by Yellow Fever at Bermuda—a place usually deemed remarkably healthy. Mr. Howden, American Consul, is among the dead. H. G. Stowell, of Nineveh—big gourds grow there—Broome County, says he has raised lots of tomatoes this year of over two pounds weight each. Advances from St. Thomas to the 19th Sept., state that the yellow fever had entirely disappeared, there not having been a single case for a month past. The Earl of Ellesmere writes that the most gratifying hour he spent in America, was at the School erected at Faneuil Hall, Boston. The Syracuse Star says that the Onondaga Bank has determined to close its business on the expiration of its charter, in January next. 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. The liquors of Charles Sherman, of the 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 Metropolitan Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 29, of apoplexy.

R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC 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 communications and reports, desired for the Committee, may be addressed to E. R. Clarke at Nile. GENESEE, Sept. 29, 1853. J. BAILEY, Secretary. Clothing Establishment. THE subscribers, under the firm of TITSWORTH & Co., 22 Deysters, New York, where they intend to keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply of the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to purchase their wardrobe, may here obtain the best 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 please themselves at the City of New York. At any place where they may be desired, we will send them, on application, a list of our stock. WILLIAM DUNN, A. D. TITSWORTH, JR., JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. NEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1.75.— Spring Arrangements, commencing May 2, 1853. Leave New York 11 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Philadelphia, opposite Easton, at 6 A. M., and 3.45 P. M. The cars will stop at Philadelphia, with trains by the N. J. Railroad, from Philadelphia, and at Philadelphia daily for Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch-Chunk, and Reading, Pa. Trains on this road pass Plainfield at the following hours: Going to New York—6.40, 10 a.m., 12.15, 5.30 p.m. Returning from New York—9.35 a.m., 1.00, 5.30, 7.30 p.m. Bells! Bells! Bells! THE subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all kinds of Bells, Factory, Steamboat, Bell, and Church Bells, and all kinds of iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the bell, thereby prolonging the sound. These bells are manufactured from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. At this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warranty that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with full usage, we will recast without charge. The tone of our Bells is warranted. Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superiority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded from the various Fairs, for the best Bells for sonority and purity of tone. We pay particular attention to getting up the best quality of cast iron, and for those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and Railroad running in every direction. As this is the largest Establishment of the kind in the U. S., and has the largest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to the many States, Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones. Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address A. MENEBLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y. Stonington Line, for Boston, PROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, TAUNTON, and NEWPORT. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention. The steamer C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Joel Stone, and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Lines, leave New York on Sunday, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 2, N. R., at 6 o'clock above Battery-park, at 5 o'clock P. M., and Stonington at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the train which leaves Boston at 5 P. M. These steamers are unparalled for strength, safety, speed, comfort and elegance. The officers are experienced and attentive. 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 destination in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. From Stonington—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The C. VANDERBILT, from New York—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. From Stonington—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Passengers on arriving at Stonington proceed immediately per steamboat to Providence, Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or by accommodation train from Stonington at 6.30 A. M. A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train through each way. The steamer FERRY leaves Providence for Newport at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. For exact times and for passage, berths, state-rooms, freight, application may be made at Pier No. 2, N. R., or at the office, No. 10 Battery-place. Election Notice. STATE 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. Randall; A Comptroller, in the place of John C. Wright; An Attorney-General, in the place of Levi S. Chastfield; A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William J. McAlpine; A State Treasurer, in the place of Benjamin Welch, Junior; A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John C. Mathers; A State Prison Inspector, in the place of William P. Angell; Two Judges of the Court of Appeals—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 Charles S. Kenton. All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next, except that of Freeborn G. Jewett, which will expire on the last day of December, 1857. Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of John W. Edmonds, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next; Also, four Senators for the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Senate Districts, in the place of William Murray, Obediah 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; Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of John Duer and Robert Emmet; A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly; A District Attorney, in the place of N. Bowditch Blunt; 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 of December next. Yours, respectfully, HENRY S. RANDALL, Secretary of State. The above published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN OSBER, Sheriff of the County of New York. All the public newspapers in the County will publish the above notice in their work until the Election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 34, part 1, page 140. sep. 1.

AGRICULTURAL JEWS.—An impression prevails extensively, that Agriculture is nowhere pursued by communities of Jews. That this impression is erroneous, has been repeatedly asserted by recent travelers in the East, and is established by the following extract from a letter written by Rev. J. Nicolayson, and published in the Report of the London Jewish 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 Bakaeah, the largest of the villages, they met some of the Druses, concerning whom they say:—

"Of these we made inquiries about the number and occupation of the Jews here, and were happy to find them genuine peasants. They conducted us to their very rural synagogue. Here we were at once surrounded by Jews of all ages, with whom we could freely converse in Hebrew and Arabic. . . . The information we gathered from them was peculiarly interesting, as showing not only that they are real agriculturists (or genuine peasants) and actual freehold proprietors of the fields they cultivate, but also that their ancestors have been such before and at the dispersion by the Romans, and continued such in those parts ever since, up to this present time. This their traditional belief is fully confirmed by their speaking no other language (besides the Hebrew) except the Arabic, 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 Jews in the Empire of Morocco is said to be deplorable in the extreme. A letter from Mogador says, in relation to them:—

"There is not a creature here, amongst the 10,000 inhabitants, who can prescribe any remedy for the various diseases which may 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 Mahomedan rulers, and in every way to acknowledge their supremacy. The poor outcast Jew is obliged, when passing a mosque, or in entering 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 slavery. He is compelled, when speaking to the meanest Moor, to address him as 'Yasid' (my lord.) After he pays his yearly tribute to the emperor, the question is put to him, by the soldier in waiting on the governor, with a blow on the back of the head, 'Say, art thou not the slave of the Sultan?' The answer must be, 'Yea, my lord, I am!'"

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE this year promises to be very attractive. Oct. 6, Castle Garden will be open for the admission of visitors, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., and continue the same each day (Sundays excepted) until the close. Oct. 10, testing of ploughs, near Fry's Hotel, Flatbush, on the plank road to Coney Island, at 11 o'clock A. M. Oct. 11, ploughing and spading matches, same place, 11 o'clock A. M. Oct. 17, special exhibition of Fuses and Cut Flowers, at 12 o'clock M. Oct. 19, 20, and 21, cattle show at Hamilton-square. Oct. 20, Anniversary Address, by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, at Metropolitan Hall, at 7 P. M.

A FEARFUL ACCOUNT.—Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, is generally known as a gentleman of extensive information, and one who will "not speak without book" on important statistical facts. From a computation of it it appears that the use of alcoholic beverages cost the United States directly, in ten years, \$120,000,000; has burnt or otherwise destroyed \$6,000,000 worth of property; has destroyed 300,000 lives; sent 250,000 to prison; and 100,000 children to the poor house; caused 1,500 murders and 5,000 suicides; and has bequeathed to the country 1,000,000 orphan children.

GRATIFYING RESULTS.—The N. Y. Recorder says that at the stated meeting of the Board of Officers and Managers of the American Sunday-School Union, held at the Society's House, Sept. 20, 1853, among other interesting proceedings, reports were made of the doings of eighty-seven Missionaries, the aggregate of whose labors is shown in the following statement: Sales of Sunday-School Books, \$9,141.23; Donations to Poor Schools, \$1,690.01; Sunday-Schools Visited, 804; Sunday-Schools Organized, 539; Bibles and Testaments Distributed, 686. In accomplishing the good work which is thus reported, twelve hundred public addresses were made, and more than twenty-five thousand miles of travel accomplished. The friends and contributors of the Society must be gratified at these tokens of its efficiency and prosperity.

SHADOWS OF MINISTERIAL LIFE.—A minister in Indiana—Presbyterian, we presume—writes thus to the Central Christian Herald:—

"We live on less than \$200 per annum, including horse keeping and traveling expenses—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 into ten or twelve feet logs, hitch my horse to them, drag them to the house, chop saw and split them for stove fuel, and then, after preaching two sermons a week, riding most weeks fifty or sixty miles, teaching Sabbath-school, riding three miles to post office and store, etc.—even then I am accused by 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 living!'"

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN OF NEW YORK are being treated to a sight of the Crystal Palace. Arrangements have been made which will enable all to visit it. Sept. 27th, the Sixteenth Ward School No. 30, in Twenty-fourth-st., visited the Exhibition 2-2 1/2 strongly. There were in the boys' department, 600 pupils; in the girls' department, 610, and in the primary department, 1,009 girls and boys. The whole-school presented a very creditable appearance, and maintained order throughout the visit, which was prolonged to two hours and a half. The number of teachers connected with No. 30 is 33.

AT A POLITICAL MEETING held in the Park, New York, on the evening of Sept. 26th, the platform erected for the speakers gave way, and about a dozen persons were injured, some of them quite seriously. Mike Walsh was among the number, and received internal injuries from which fatal consequences are apprehended.

A FELONY WAS RECENTLY committed at the County Penitentiary, at Flatbush, one of the very last places one would suppose that a person would venture into for the purpose of committing a theft. The entrance was gained through one of the second story windows (which has heretofore generally been kept open) by means of a ladder, which had been raised to the top of the fence in the rear of the building. The thief then drew the ladder up and laid one end upon the window sill, some ten feet distant, by means of which he gained an easy entrance into the drying apartment, where the prisoners' clothes are kept. He gathered up a large number and retreated without being detected. The articles stolen are valued at about \$60.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

D. P. Rogers, New London, Ct. \$2.00 to vol. 10 No. 53
M. T. Freeman, Crossingville, Pa. 2.00 10 52
Ray Green, Cusewago, Pa. 1.00 10 32
Robert S. Meekins, New York 1.00 10 26
Wid. E. Stillman, Hopkinton, R. I. 2.00 10 52
Mrs. E. A. Lewis, West Genesee 2.00 11 17
J. D. Burdick, Alfred 2.00 10 10
D. M. Burdick, Little Genesee 2.00 9 52
B. M. Keayon " 2.00 10 52
WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS FOR MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since his last report through the Recorder:—
For Palestine: H. S. Barry, Pawcatuck, R. I. \$30.00
Jonathan Maxson " 10.00
Benjamin W. Bentley " 5.00
N. H. Langworthy " 10.00
J. H. Stillman " 5.00
J. D. Burdick, Alfred 2.00
William Maxson " 5.00
Amos Stillman " 8.00
Edwin G. Champlin " 3.00
G. A. Babcock " 3.00
Thomas P. Stillman " 5.00
Albee Stillman " 5.00
Sanford P. Stillman " 2.00
Charles A. Stillman " 2.00
William Stillman, Jr. " 2.00
Isaac O. Burdick " 4.00
Mrs. M. L. Burdick " 3.00
Miss E. M. Burdick " 1.00
David P. Rogers, Waterford, Ct. 8.00
Mrs. David Rogers " 2.00
Julia M. Rogers " 2.00
Eli S. Colgrove, DeRuyter " 5.00
James C. Rogers " 5.00
Orlando Holcomb " 2.00
Mrs. A. Irish " 1.00
Mrs. J. Clarke Truman " 1.00
J. D. Burdick " 1.00
George Chase " 1.00
Ethan H. Baker " 1.00
Mrs. H. D. Wells " 50
Mrs. Mary D. Mundy " 50
Total \$100.00

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES:

Church at Plainfield, N. J. \$100.00
Bellefontaine, N. Y. 10.00
P. C. Kynon, Carbondale, Pa. 1.00
J. D. Dunn, Hayfield, Pa. 1.00
Gideon Dunn " 1.00
Philip Dunn " 1.00
Ray Green " 1.00
Total \$125.00

Miscellaneous.

Little Topsy's Song.

"Topsy never was born
Nebber be a nigger brat,
Specks I sowed a nigger brat,
Just like any o'er."

ing can supply the inner man with every luxury the market affords. The frequent arrival and departure of trains and steamers makes this indispensable. Among the leading articles of consumption in one year were, beef, 418,000 pounds; lamb and mutton, 3,500 head; veal, 150 head; fish and lobster, 110,000 lbs.; 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, 6,322 gallons; champagne, 21,160 bottles; 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 this house required a drove of one thousand head to supply.

There is a Man Killed!

It is a common expression in this city—so common that it hardly excites a passing notice. But when death in his most terrific form comes staring us in the face, we start back. We did so this (Monday) afternoon, about 5 o'clock. We were walking down Broadway, a little below Fulton-st., thinking of life and the busy throng of men and women of which we counted one, when a slight rustling noise just over our head caused us to cast an eye up, to see whether a stone or ball of brick 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; it struck the pavement just by our feet, rebounded and fell again. It was a man!—it is a lifeless mass of bruised flesh. One minute before, he was at his work on the topmost store of a five-story wall (he was a stone-setter by trade), full of the fond anticipations of 6 o'clock, and then away to his home, his wife and children, and next week he would be on his way to his own native highlands of Scotland, to bless the eyes of an aged father with the sight of a long absent son, and with tales of his prosperity in the country of his adoption. For this, he had but a few hours previous paid his passage, and, in thought, was already crossing the ocean—was already in the enjoyment, in his day-dream, of the time when he should form one of the circle at Ingleside, and of the pleased faces that would greet him there. Perhaps, from his elevated perch, he was already stretching his neck away eastward, when some disarrangement of the hoisting apparatus gave him an unlucky blow, and down he came from his dizzy height to the pavement below. What screams of terror were sent up from several female throats, as they saw the poor man falling dead at their feet—almost upon their heads.

Who is he? What is his name? Where does he live? Were the rapid questions put, but not answered.

One thought his name was Hugh, another Lewis. Somebody said his surname was Nolan. His employer only knew that his name was Lewis, that he was a good workman, and he believed he lived in Thirtieth-st. No one could tell where. So the bruised and bloody corpse was taken away to the Station House by the police, and thence to the "Dead House"—the place of the unrecognized dead, to wait for his friends to come and claim him. Oh! how that poor wife will wait and wait for that husband this night! We can almost fancy that we see the tea-pot as it sits steaming upon the little furnace in the chimney-corner. We almost hear her cry, "Oh, dear! the supper will be quite cold before Hughie gets here." Yes, poor woman, it will be quite cold before your husband gets here. Give those little ones their supper. Don't put them off any longer with "Wait a bit, till father comes." Give them their supper, eat thine own in sorrow, go to bed; perchance to sleep, and dream, and start up in a fright at the unwonted absence of thy ever-at-home, toiling husband, "Has he come?" says the little trundle-bed occupant. "No, my child, he has not come." No, he has not come! He never will come again! Oh, what a night of sorrow in that poor man's house. How the morning will open to them without hope. Now comes a rumor of "A man killed." Now she roams wildly about to inquire who? what? where? At length the morning paper arrives, and there is an item headed, "A Man Killed!" a mason—fell from a Broadway building—name unknown—carried away by the police; and that carries 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 in one corner, by a little machine—it is the telegraph—and in five minutes he answers, "The body was taken to the Dead House." Then away she goes, and there—there will be a recognition—what a recognition! Let us draw the curtain.

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

Most of the attempts at cultivating the cranberry have been decided failures; but a very few quite successful experiments have served to keep up a succession of efforts, with the hope of final and uniform success. Usually the most sanguine have had to hope against hope. A very enterprising cultivator has just informed us that although his plants grow well, and begin to bear, on the low ground on which he has planted them, and where they succeed much better than on upland, yet the growth of the grass so greatly overtops them, that he is nearly ready to give up the struggle, having spent about forty dollars already the present season in fruitless endeavoring to weed them. A letter lately received from a close and experienced cultivator, contains the following remarks on this subject: "Much has been said about raising cranberries on upland; but I think the main point has not been understood. Such land as ours (strong fertile soil of Western New York) would not produce cranberries; but I have seen such among the Pennsylvania mountains, (called the Beech Woods) which would doubtless prove congenial to that plant. It requires a cold, sour soil, such as would agree with the black spruce, and disagree with Indian corn. There are also great tracts in the primitive re-

gion north of the Mohawk, which I should judge would be very favorable—wet sour land, where corn would refuse to grow, or to any advantage. Could not such farmers, depending on oats or barley, and potatoes and cranberries, do as well as many who cultivate wheat?" [Country Gentleman.

Brave Girls.

The Cincinnati Gazette chronicles the arrival of two Irish girls in that city who walked most of the distance from New York to Cincinnati. The Gazette says:— They arrived in New York City, from their mother country, about five weeks ago. They came alone, the remainder of the family having arrived and settled near this city about a year since. When they left the ship which brought them over, they had left about seven dollars in money. Not having enough to transport them to this city, they resolved on walking as far as they could. The first three days they walked about forty miles a day. The fourth day they rode on a freight train about thirty miles, and walked fifteen more. Thus they continued day after day, stopping at country houses for their food, and to rest over night. They kept the railway track from New York City up to Albany, thence to Buffalo. At Buffalo they rested two days, and then started again. They walked to Dunkirk, thence to Erie and Cleveland; and so anxious were they to meet their friends that they passed through Cleveland for this city. When at Spring Valley, on the Little Miami Railway, on Sunday morning, they requested of Conductor Fuller permission to ride to this city, briefly stating their case, and recent tramp. Satisfied that they told the truth, he generously took them on board and brought them to Cincinnati. Their names were Hannah and Mary Donahue.

Killing Noxious Weeds.

This subject is one worth inquiring about, and one on which a comparison of facts and experience would be valuable. It is a well known truism that the leaf is the lung or breathing organ of vegetable life. The tenacity with which roots retain vitality varies in an extraordinary degree, and is possessed almost exclusively by perennial plants. The Canada Thistle is one of the most tenacious of life of all the pests of the field—and yet they may be eradicated by one season's constant cutting down with the hoe, especially if a hot and dry one. We have known them to be entirely annihilated by once mowing, about harvest time, and have known it to fail a hundred times after. What its success depended upon—whether the period of its age, the weather, or other peculiarity—could not be ascertained. Milk weed (asclepias syriaca,) nettles, thorough-wort (cypripedium perfoliatum,) and other perennials that infest new and low meadows, yield to the scythe after two years mowing. Johnson-wort, we believe to be an exception, and a hard customer. The narrow leafed dock is nearly biennial, and often dies if allowed to fully ripen its seeds, but if cut before, always sprouts and multiplies its suckers. The broad-leaf dock is much more tenacious of vitality, and never dies—like quack grass—short of being dried and put through a coffee-mill. [Rural New Yorker.

The Queen of Philadelphia.

The richest woman in Philadelphia is Mrs. Rush, the wife of Dr. James Rush, of that city. Dr. Rush is a man of eminent talents and acquirements, but the enormous wealth of his wife overshadows him. We hear little of the husband, but of the movements of his lady, who has an income of one hundred thousand dollars per annum in her own right, the world is not permitted to remain in ignorance. Her arrivals and departures are epochs in the history of the watering-places she condescends to visit. She dwells in a palace, the reception-rooms of which will accommodate one thousand guests without being crowded. Her drawing-rooms are said to be unsurpassed, even in Europe, in the richness of their furniture and decorations. Extensive conservatories, with rare exotics, are attached to the main building, and no luxury which money can procure has been omitted in Mrs. Rush's almost regal establishment. She is said to be liberal, charitable, and amiable, although somewhat fond of making herself conspicuous in the world of fashion. It is not exactly the thing to hazard an opinion of a lady's age; but if it were, we should say that Mrs. Rush cannot be much on the sunny side of fifty, although she dresses down to thirty or five-and-thirty. Mrs. R. inherits nearly one-third of the property of her father, the late Jacob Ridgway, we believe. Her share, if we mistake not, amounted to between one and two millions of dollars.

Scarcity of Silver.

Mr. D'Israeli, of the English Parliament, has been investigating the causes of the scarcity of silver, and gives the following as the principal causes of this scarcity:— 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 proportionally scarce. Secondly, in Holland, and some other European States, silver is the standard of value; and hence the excess of exportation to those countries over the importation from them, has to be paid for in silver coin. Thirdly, and chiefly, in India gold coin is not known among the natives, from whom the commodities of commerce are purchased, nor is gold in that country a legal tender; and as the excess of Indian exportation over importation is exceedingly great, there is an enormous drain of silver from Europe.

A Gallant Robber.

The Dixon (Mo.) Telegraph gives an account of a gallant knave who, a week or two ago, at Propherstown, in Lee County, broke into a room in which two ladies and a child were sleeping in one bed. After collecting what valuables he could find, consisting principally of their watches and jewelry, he got ready to leave; but before doing so, leaned over and imprinted a warm kiss on the lady sleeping at the back of the bed. This roused the lady, and resulted in the capture of the thief. He was confined in the jail of Dixon, until one night last week, when he crept through the stove-pipe hole leading from his cell to an upper room, made a leap of some twenty feet, and "vamosed the ranch."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL PENS.

Messrs. Myers and Co., the steel pen manufacturers of Birmingham, have just taken out patents for several novelties in this branch of trade, which are very likely to give their names a yet more extended reputation. The samples 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 action secures the requisite elasticity, while in others a most ingenious contrivance causes the pen to work upon an axis formed by a peculiar twist of the metal. Yet all is simple, and an absence of complexity renders the pen a most acceptable instrument where long application is necessary. There are, moreover, others termed skeleton pens, which fit on to a cut quill, and those of the old school wedged to the feathered tribe will find this a most agreeable and enduring nib. There are holders, too, included in this patent, which have various recommendations, and amongst them that of regulating the hardness or softness of the pen confided to them.

BEQUEST TO A MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A leading German actor, died recently. By his will, he leaves all his fortune, which was considerable, to the charitable institutions of Frankfurt. In that document he states that he has been tormented all his life with the idea of being buried alive; and in order to avoid any risk of such a contingency, he ordered that, as soon as his death should be declared by the competent medical authority, his skin should be flayed from his body from head to foot, and that the skin so taken off should be given to the Museum of Natural History of Frankfurt. In his will, M. Leissing named the surgeon who should perform the operation, and left a large sum for his compensation. 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 the will. [Medical Times.

FACTS FROM THE CENSUS.

The greatest misfortunes fall more frequently, it appears, upon men than upon women. Of deaf and 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 9,702, of whom 4,519 are white males, and 3,478 white females. The aggregate of insane persons is 15,768, of whom 7,669 are white males, and 7,459 white females. Of idiotic persons the aggregate is 15,706, of whom 8,276 are white males, and 6,954 white females. The total aggregate of persons suffering under the afflictions enumerated, is 51,279. It appears from this statement, that in each of the five unfortunate classes, the men outnumber the women. Of insane persons, 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 regiment, in crossing the Hlacc de la Concorde, picked up four bank notes which a gentleman fell, ran after the owner with them, and gave them to him. Not only would he not accept any recompense, but he obstinately refused to tell his name, saying that he did not wish to be known. The General-in-Chief 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 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 hardly 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 number of Indians in London, among whom was Cadotte, an interpreter. Sarah Haynes, then a beautiful English girl, of sixteen, became enamored of Cadotte, and they were married. On reaching America, the romance of love was over; for three years they resided on the bank of the River St. Clair, on the little property the bride was possessed of; and since that at the Saut, where she taught French and music, to the time of her decease. She retained her beauty to the last, although exposed to many hardships by living in a birch-bark lodge with an Indian husband. She died, in her twenty-eighth year, fortunately leaving no children to mourn the sad effects of an infatuated matrimonial match.

An old picture, recently sold at a sale at Bordeaux for a mere trifle (21s.) turns out to be by Othon Vanveen (Venus), the master of Rubens, and has since been sold for £1,000. The subject is "Abigail going to meet David."

Edward Owens, lately a bridge-tender at Rancocas, N. J., has been examined on the charge of obstructing the railroad, thereby causing the accident by which Mr. Iredell was killed, and committed to jail for trial.

The receipts of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, up to and including the 16th Sept., were \$17,350 98, which would give for the month over \$32,000.

For Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

The splendid and superior steamer BAY STATE, Capt. W. Brown, and the 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, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Returning she will stop on board, or at the office on Pier No. 3. Freight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch, by an express freight train. WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos 70 and 71 West st.

Union Academy.

G. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. B., Graduate of Rochester University, Principal. 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, and confiding the officers, spending the last two weeks, and confiding of giving satisfaction, soliciting a large attendance for the coming year. The teachers flatter themselves that they can give satisfactory instruction in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Young gentlemen and ladies preparing for College, can here fit themselves for an advanced standing, and thus save considerable expense. A competent Pianist will be secured. Private families, on reasonable terms. TERMS.—Tuition, settled in advance, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Incidental, 25 cents. Piano music, \$10 00. Drawing, crayoning, landscape painting, and painting in water colors, \$2 00 each. Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, President. SHILOH, N. J., July 26, 1853.

DeKuyter Institute.

BRV. JAMES R. IRISH, A. M., Principal, and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science and Classical Literature. MISS JOSEPHINE WILCOX, Preceptress, and Teacher of Parker's Aids, French, German, Botany, and Astronomy. J. HENRY L. JONES, A. B., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Adjunct Professor of Greek and Latin. MISS L. ELEANOR CLARKE, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Other competent Teachers will be employed to assist in the various departments, as occasion may require. Calendar. The ensuing academic year is divided as follows:— First Term commences August 31, 1853; closes Dec. 6, 1853. Second Term commences Dec. 8, 1853; closes March 21, 1854. Third Term commences March 23, 1854; closes June 27, 1854. Information. The Trustees deem it just to say, that, having adopted a liberal course of policy, by which they relieve the Faculty from all pecuniary responsibility, they design to place the School upon a firm and permanent basis, and give it a character of respectability among the first grade of Academies in our country. Grateful for past favors, they are determined to extend their sphere of usefulness, and thus command a greater degree of respect, and a still more liberal patronage from the public. Discipline. It is the policy of our Board to teach young men and young women to govern themselves; while at the same time it is expected that our Faculty will aim, in the most prudent and efficient manner possible, to secure that systematic order in all the exercises, which shall prepare students for the responsible duties of active life. While we cultivate the intellect, it shall be our aim also to develop those nobler faculties of the soul, which shall prepare the young to become useful and influential members of society. Terms. Tuition, which must be settled strictly in advance, is as follows:— Primary course, per term, \$3 00 Middle course, 4 00 Advanced course, 5 00 Incidental, 50 Extras. Chemical Experiments, 1 00 Peniciling, 1 00 Monochromatic Painting, 3 00 Oil Painting, 5 00 Penmanship and Stationery, 50 Piano Music, 8 00 Use of Instrument, 2 00 Vocal Music as a regular study will be taught by Prof. Jones, to such as desire it. Tuition, \$1 00. Teachers' Classes will be formed at the opening of the 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 25 and \$1 50; in Clubs, 60 and 90 cents. N. B.—Parents are cautioned against supplying children with too much pocket money. The Principal will act as fiscal guardian for such as desire it. JAMES R. IRISH, President. LASON B. WELLS, Secretary.

Alfred Academy.

Male and Female Boarding Seminary. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin Languages. D. D. PICKET, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages and Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics. J. M. MARVIN, A. B., Prof. of Mathematics. D. B. MAXSON, A. B., Prof. of Vocal Music and Natural History. D. FORD, A. B., Professor of Greek and Agricultural Chemistry. J. M. ALLEN, A. B., Prof. of Hebrew and Metaphysical Science. E. M. DUNN, Tutor. T. D. THACHER, Tutor. Mrs. E. A. G. FORD, Preceptress. Mrs. A. A. ALLEN, Teacher of Painting. Mrs. H. A. MAXSON, Teacher of Peniciling and Drawing. Mrs. M. B. KENYON, Teacher of Primary Department. Miss S. E. GRANDALL, Teacher of Instrumental Music. Calendar for 1853-4. First Term opens third Wednesday in August—closes fourth Wednesday in November. Second Term opens second Wednesday in December, 1853—closes third Wednesday in March, 1854. Third Term opens last Wednesday in March, 1854—closes first Wednesday in July, 1854. Anniversary exercises of the Academy—first Wednesday of July, 1854. General Examination of Classes commences the last Monday of each term. The public are cordially invited, to attend the general exercises of the Institution enumerated above. Expenses per Term. Board, from \$18 00 to \$20 00 Room Rent, 1 63 Washing, 2 00 Fuel—Spring and Fall Terms, 1 00 Free-Winter Term, 1 75 Incidental, 1 75 Tuition, from 4 25 to 5 75 Extras. Music on the Piano Forte, 10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2 00 Embroidery, 2 50

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This Seminary is cordially commended to the public as a first-class institution, supplied in an eminent degree with all the facilities of education usually found in the Colleges and Universities of this country. It is provided with ten departments of instruction, having an able and experienced instructor at the head of each, thus giving such a division of labor as can alone secure the highest ability in conducting such departments. Students can here complete an entire course of moral and social 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 and Agricultural Chemistry affords the young farmer all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. Having recently completed another spacious and elegant edifice for a chapel and recitation rooms, and being now engaged in extensive enlargements and alterations for the accommodation of a much larger number of students than hitherto, the Trustees express their intention that the high character which this Institution has acquired, for thorough instruction, for strict moral and social training, and for moderate expenses, shall be fully sustained at a very low rate. The location, on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, two miles from the Alfred depot, is romantic, retired, and one of the healthiest in the world. Circulars, &c., gratuitous on application to Prof. W. C. Kenyon, or to Rev. N. V. Hull, Pres. of Trustees, Alfred Center Allegany Co., N. Y.

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The American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:— No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp. No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 62 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 their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. No. 5—A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbath. 4 pp. No. 6—Four reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp. No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 3 pp. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True Issue. 4 pp. No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath as prescribed and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11—Religious Liberty Enforced by Legislative enactments. 16 pp. No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obidience. 4 pp. No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works to which attention is invited:— A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlisle. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stoungton, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp. The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennett. 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 Vindicator. Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their address, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York.

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