era can be filled with

change for new ones.

to Bells in any of the

tantly on hand. Address

reply to Ward on the r George Carlow. First Preprinted at Stonington, Mied in a revised form. By Edward Stennet 1658, 60 pp. ath, by J. W. Morton, Reformed Presbyterian

ogether with Edward nded for," and J. W. rue Sabbath," may be

50 cents. hed to those wishing at the rate of 15 pages them can have them e, on sending their ad orge B. Utter, Corres

can Sabbath Tract 80

ng Soc.'s Publications

Recorder, m, in Advance. oted to the exposition and movements of the ation. It aims to pro nevolent action, at the erce to the command. reformatory measures he condition of society, inebriate, and enfranrary and Intelligence furnish matter adapted

class of readers. As

per it is intended that the best. ool Visitor,

tist Memorial,

2 00 3 00

Mily. Cents a Number. & will contain a litho ay Baptist preacher, to rical, biographical, and illustrate the rise, prothe Seventh-day Baptof meeting houses will in connection with the or the above should

nt, George B. Utter,

or is 13 cents a year in the y other part of the United Wancer Visitor is 3 cents a year in any other part of the tist Memorial is 2 cents a

necorder. Publishing Society.

NEW YORK. vance. Subscriptions year, will be lisble to escknowledged in the

itil arrearages are paid, publisher. and remittances should cuco-et., New York,

Le Periodicale. --to whom a Periodical is the receives the paper, or is subscribed for it, or has in such a case is not to person with whom the ler that he does not wish

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

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

TERMS---\$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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

WHOLE NO. 491.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

VOL. X.—NO. 23.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

THE WORK TO BE DONE-NO. 4 "Enlarge the place of thy tent, and let them stretch forth the curtain of thy habitation; spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes." Isaiah 54: 2

In applying this passage to the Jews after their return out of captivity, we see the truth of the increase of their numbers after being settled again in their own land. According to the promise given to Abraham, they multiplied greatly. We are told, that the number who first came out of Babylon was forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty. Ezra 2: 64. Only about one fifteenth part as many as came up out of Egypt. There was a continued immigration to them afterwards, but not in such large numbers. About five hundred years afterward a calculation was made, according to the number of paschal lambs, and allowing ten to a lamb, would make the number 3,000,000. Josephus says they numbered 2,700,000.

But this passage will apply to the gospel Church. Previous to the introduction of the gospel, the Church of God was confined to very small compass, and God's children were broken and scattered. They were gathered from that low, scattered condition, by the preaching of the everlasting gospel, and the establishing of the Christian Church. Immediately after the dawn of the gospel, multitudes were converted from idol worship, and from Jewish tradition, to the living and true God. Those who were sealed, of the tribes of Israel, were but a remnant in comparison with the multitudes of that nation, and those from the Gentiles were more than could be numbered. Rev. 7: 9. The increase of the Church has ever been the joy of her children, and for that they should labor and toil, for in heaven they partake of the same joy when sinners repent.

ed. God's true Israel dwell in tems; we are pilgrims and strangers; and as our num- God will send ministers to the churches when bers increase, we must lengthen the cords, and the churches are ready to take proper care of strengthen the stakes of this tent, or the place them. The Lord Jesus Christ commanded on his declaring "his unwillingness to disobey the State to maintain efficient schools for the will become too strait for us. The figure is his church to "pray to the Lord of the harvest, the order of his parents and violate the precepts education of the young, by voluntary cona very natural one. In pitching a tent, the that he would send forth laborers into his of his religion," the teacher "chastised him tributions, and recognizing the imperative dimensions. Will this apply to us? The every minister should have from two to five parents, to use the Protestant version of the pointing, and the duties of all school officers lengthened, and the stakes strengthened. We | intelligent young man knows this-and often, lengthening the cords, though we have hardly science, he comes to the conclusion that he is in that work. Numerous have been our out to them by which they can honor the minheathen. "It would cost a great deal of our Associations to educate one or two or ed he does not encroach on the hours allot. free government and the wishes of the peohas come when we may not make this excuse. send them into the gospel field, or assist in God is bringing the heathen from the ends of placing them over some destitute church in the earth to us, and placing them in our midst, the Lord. and they are learning our language. And now the question comes to us, Will you preach | blame. I have known churches destitute for the gospel to them? You need not cross the ocean to find them-I have brought them to to any one a call to settle with them-and you. The work that was necessary to be done Germans, the Swedes, and the Norwegians, If you had need of an additional laborer on are here among us, and to them the gospel is your farm, you would go in pursuit of one; this case involves no new principle, but it so with others in one in which a religious systo be preached. Are we ready and willing and if you failed at first, you would try again to do it? Who will go? They are accessi- and again. ble, and to them the gospel must and will be preached; they are an industrious, intelligent, moral, thinking people; they do and will think, and think and act for themselves, in opposition to the wishes of the priesthood. As a certain brother said, "You can as soon stop a Dutchman from smoking as to stop him from thinking." They are to be gathered into this gospel tent, and its cords will be lengthened as the stake is strengthened.

May it not be a subject of earnest and profitable inquiry among us as a people, Have we, and are we, attending properly to the work of strengthening the stakes? This must and will with great propriety apply to the various churches composing the denomination. to start min again. had a hard time of it, and his piety and pa-Are we doing our duty, our whole duty, in strengthening, instructing, and building up | gan to give way. The altercations between those churches, that as a people we may be him and his horse became more violent at strong in faith, giving glory/to God. I every fresh occasion for getting him in motion am fearful that the churches planted by our fathers have been neglected to their injury. Some of them have decreased in numbers, and of others "the candlesticks have been removed," and "the house of God lies waste." A number are destitute of pastors, there being no one to open to them the word of God. They are flocks without shepherds. It the churches are not vigorous and strong, wide river, but now it has dwindled to a little found on the records of this office, and the has been acquiesced in without a murmur, by but little will be done effectually abroad; we rill; and my comforts, which were as the rill, above, therefore, must be regarded as the the whole religious public. The intelligious public. The intelligious public. The intelligious public in the light of peace and love. may commence, but we will not be able to have become the broad and deep stream." | hitherto well settled rule in the premises, so gent religious public have felt that there solemn appeal to a sinner in prospect of death, were within it.

finish. There is a wrong somewhere, either with the ministers or with the churches. No church will prosper without the preached word. And in looking over the list of ministers and churches, we find ministers, good men, tried men, strong men, and wise men, unemployed-no flock to watch over and instruct. Why is this? There is a wrong in ministers seeking a desirable place to live, and there locate, without any regard to use fulness, or to the wants of the church. We who are ministers must be willing to practice more self-denial, and lay ourselves out for the glory of God. Our brethren often complain of us, and it may be justly, when we are folding our hands in ease, and souls are perishing all around us. If God has put us in the ministry, there is a place for us to occupy, and work for us to do. Brethren in the ministry are we willing to enter the wild forest, if needful, and do up this work in time? Old age and infirmities will soon lay us aside from active service. Then what we do we must do

in the churches. They are wanting, greatly wanting, in interest in the cause of God; and many, very many, we fear, had rather see the church suffer than to make the necessary sacrifice for her support. They are not wanting in interest in other matters. Their political position must be supported; they can willingly do their proportion in the support of government, and no complaining; no objections to paying the school teacher his three or his six hundred dollars per year, and it is paid punctually. But to pay the minister of God that sum, is thought to be extravagant. He is (say they) an extortioner, notwithstanding his additional expenses. Can those churches reasonably expect the ministers to make all the sacrifices? No; there is not a man whom gan, a pupil aged twelve years, "to study creese the capacity without diminishing the God has put into the work, who is not wil- and read the Protestant Testament;" that on propensity to do evil. To banish religious ling to do his part; but the churches must his declining so to do, on the plea "that he education from the schools, is, in a multitude come up to this work, and support the minis\_ The text supposes a tabernacle state of the try as liberally as they do the other profested the Trustees on the subject; that on the they have no time to attend to it. The placechurch, and to that we in this age have arriv- sions; and then, and not till then, should they 9th of August, she again required the boy to ing of it in its natural connection with intelexpect to have pastors after God's own heart. cord may be extended that spreads out the harvest." The mere expression of the lip is canvas, according to the strength of the cen- not the fulfillment of this command. The ter stake that supports the whole; and they most of those who are called into the gospel would not be justified in refusing shelter to | field are from among the poor. It was so in the that poor exposed family because of the weak- | Apostle's days-"not many rich." The preness of the stake; they ought to have one suf- sent times demand a thorough mental prepaficiently strong to extend it to any necessary ration for the ministerial work, and in addition work is to be done; the cords are to be hundred dollars worth of books; and every have done, and are now doing, something in | in his meditations and struggles with his conbegun to stretch them out; and our earnest in- will not disgrace the ministry; and as no quiry should be to know what our duty means are presented, or encouragements held excuses, when this subject has been presented, listry, they set down in hopeless despair. for not engaging in sending the gospel to the What a small matter would it be for each of money to send men so far to those remote na- three young men? It would gladden your tions;" "it would be a great waste of time hearts, and be for God's glory, thus to do. for men and women to spend years before Individual churches should do this. If you they could preach to them in their owntongues | have young men of promise among you, call the gospel of Jesus Christ." Now the time them out, encourage them, educate them, and

vears, and never in all that time even extend

Let the stakes be strengthened, and we would find gifts and graces, with which the Zion of God might be blessed, and then with safety we might lengthen the cords, until the of God's beloved Zion

W. B. GILLETT. Shiloh, N. J., 1853.

## KNOCKED BACK.

A pious old negro was set to plowing a very rough piece of new ground. Every few feet the plow would run against a rock or stump. The horse, moreover, was very dull, so that, when thus stopped, it was very hard tience were severely tested. At last they beagain. Finally, in a moment of frenzy, he swore away at the horse in a terrific manner. A moment's reflection, however, filled him with distress, and, addressing his horse, he said in a plaintive tone:

"Dar, now, you miserable brute, see what you've done! You've jes gone and kno cked me right back into the world again!"

"Formerly death appeared to me like a wide river, but now it has dwindled to a little

#### GOOD NIGHT.

Sabbath

Good night!" a word so often said. The heedless mind forgets its meaning; 'T is only when some heart lies dead, On which our own was leaning. We hear in maddening music roll That last "good night" along the soul "Good night!" in tones that never die, It peals along the quickened ear; And tender gales of memory

Forever wast it near, When stilled the voice—oh, crush of pain!— That ne'er shall breathe "good night" again. "Good night!" it mocks us from the grave;

It overleaps that strange world's bound

From whence there flows no backward wave; It calls from out the ground. On every side, around, above, ' Good night, good night," to life and love!

"Good night!" Oh! wherefore fades away The light that lived in that dear word? Why follows that "good night" no day? Why are our souls so stirred? Oh! rather say, dull brain, once more, "Good night!" thy time of toil is o'er. "Good night!" Now cometh gentle sleep,

And tears that fall like welcome rain. "Good night!"-oh, holy, blest and deep. The rest that follows pain. How should we reach God's upper light If life's long day hath no "good night?"

#### I do not hesitate to say, that there is a wrong | RELIGIOUS EXERCISES IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

Decision of the State Superintendent on the Right t compel Catholic Children to attend Prayers and to read or commit portions of the Bible, as School Exercises. STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ) Department of Common Schools, ALBANY, Oct. 27. 1853.

matter of the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Quigley, Schaghticoke, agt. Margaret Gifford and others. The complaint sets forth, that in most of th Common Schools in portions of Rensselaer and Washington Counties the religion and faith of Catholic children are interfered with by their being compelled to "join in prayers," and " to read and commit " portions of a version of the Bible of which the Catholic Church disapproves. It sets forth specifically, that on the 8th day of August last Margaret Gifford, a Common School Teacher in South Easton. Washington County, ordered William Callagnominiously from the school."

tendent three questions:

required to "join in prayers," as a matter of large sum annually from the treasury. To school discipline?

2. May Catholic children be required, con-Bible as a reading book in the schools?

sion of the Bible, as a part of their school ex-

answer to an inhabitant of Mount Morris, whose name is not given, (manuscript books of "Orders and Decisions of Superintendent," ance of the scholars is not exacted as a matter of school discipline." The same is affirmrying them out, that I quote it. He says:-

school exercises or be regulated by the school discipline. If had at all, they should he had of all the people—which do not require enubefore the hour of 9 o'clock, the usual hour of meration. commencing school in the morning, and after nations now in darkness may become a part 5 o'clock in the afternoon. If any parents are early, distinctly, and almost universally taken, desirous of habituating their children to the by our statesmen, legislators, and prominent practice of thanking their Creator for his pro- friends of education-men of the warmest retection during the night, and invoking his ligious zeal, and belonging to every sect—that blessing on the labors of the day, they have a religious education must be banished from the right to place them under the charge of the Common Schools and consigned to the family teacher for that purpose. But neither they and the church. If felt that this was an evil, nor the teacher have any authority to compel it was felt that it was the least one of which his friends, and paralyzed their efforts. assemble in his school-room before 9 o'clock gan and savage do not withhold from the approach of death. with as intruders."

"Prayers cannot form any part of the

cerned. Believing it founded on principles thorough religious instruction in our Common pillow, and retired as softly as an angel withof equity, and in that spirit of entire religious | Schools, and the broadest toleration. Driven out waking the sleeping man. She went to toleration which characterizes our constitu- by circumstances to adopt the latter position, her home and prayed that some good might tion and laws, and which should characterize they have embraced it in its most comprehenevery institution, literary or other, founded by sive import, and have nerved themselves to the State, I have no disposition to disturb it, the task of supplying a lamentable omission in And I should have no hesitation in applying the Public Schools, by increased assiduity to Without attempting to examine it himself, he Adenforcing it in the cases presented by the the spiritual wants of their offspring in the called for his little daughter, who was in the complainant, or in any other, if brought be- family circle, in the Sunday school, and in adjoining room, to come and read for him. fore me by appeal so as to demand my offi- the Church. In our crowded City, where She flew to his bedside and commenced read

2. Beyond a mere dictum or opinion given

by Superintendent Dix, in 1838, (Orders and Decisions, vol. 6, p. 261,) on the abstract propriety of making the Bible a reading book in the Common Schools, in which he expressed himself convinced of said propriety, I find nothing bearing directly on the point in the orders and decisions of my predecessors. Opinions from some of them have been publicly referred to, but if given, they were not made matters of record in this office. Meanwhile, the question has at various periods seriously agitated portions of the community, and even the aid of legislation has been invoked to settle it. The recent great increase and diffusion throughout the State of a Roman Catholic population, who, while they profess to make the Bible the guide of life, wholly repudiate the common English version of it as unauthorized, and who, on conscientious grounds, refuse to read it, or permit their children to read it, has thrown additional embarrassments in the way of any adjustment of the dispute which will be satisfactory to all. Notwithstanding these difficulties, I feel, on this first presentation of the matter before me, that I am bound to frankly and explicitly state my views, and the grounds on which I should base my official action, should appeals involving the question be brought before me.

In theory, I never have been able to doubt

that intellectual and religious instruction should go hand in hand. To divorce them entirely, and to only bestow attention on the former, is to draw forth and add to the powers of the mind without giving it any moral helm to guide it; in other words, it is to inwas a Catholic, and did not believe in any of instance, to consign it to the care of the 'read out of the unauthorized edition," lectual education in the School room, has met, (meaning the English version of the Bible however, in our country, with serious practitranslated under the orders of James I. of Eng. | cal obstacles. The Government not relying land, and generally used by Protestants;) that on the ability or willingness of every part of severely with her ferule and then expelled him necessity of universal education for the maintenance of our civil and political institutions. This complaint brings before the Superin- organized a general common school system, and made provisions to aid those sending to 1. May the pupils of a common school be school, in sustaining it, by the payment of a prevent this money from being misapplied, it prescribed the condition on which it shall be trary to their own wishes and those of their received and expended—the mode of apand it created a special State officer, with ad-3. May Catholic children be required to ministrative and judicial powers, to carry commit to memory portions of the same ver- out and enforce the system. The common schools were thus clearly made a Government institution. To introduce into them. 1. It was held by Dix, superintendent, in or permit to be introduced into them, a course of religious instruction conformable to the views of any religious denomination, would be tantamount to the adoption of a Government in this office, vol. 6, p. 148,) that "the teacher religion—a step contrary to the Constitution, of a school may open it with prayer, provid. and equally at variance with the policy of a ted for instruction, and provided the attend- ple. To form for the schools a course of instruction which could bear the name of a religious one, and which would meet the views ed by Dix, in a letter to an inhabitant of Floyd. of all, was manifestly impossible. To give to (Orders and Decisions, vol. 6, p. 394.) Spen- every sect a prorata share of the school cer, superintendent, concurs in the above moneys, to enable it to support its own schools opinion, and so authoritatively held in the ap- and teach its own system of religious faith in peal of Briant White and others, inhabitants them, would be, in the sparsely inhabited of No. 15, in the town of Barry, agt. the Trus- country districts, to divide the children within tees. In this case he affirmatively holds that the territory convenient for attendance on a Churches that are destitute are probably to no pupils can be compelled to attend such | single school, and in which the support of all prayers, taking place as they only properly the inhabitants is frequently scarcely adequate, can before or after school hours. (Orders and | with the aid of the public moneys, to sustain a Decisions, vol. 8, p. 86.) Spencer holds the single efficient school, into a dozen or more same in the appeal of Abner Burlingame and schools. Indeed, under this arrangement, a still complaining that they have no minister. others agt. The Trustees of School District No. single indigent family would often be requirin China, may now be done in America. The Would you do thus with your temporal affairs? 13, in the town of Columbus. (Orders and ed to support its own school, to go without Decisions, vol. 8, p. 102) The decision in any, or to violate its conscience by joining clearly points out the rights and duties of all tem was taught, wholly at variance with its the parties, and the practical manner of car- own. There are other reasons which have gone to convince the public mind of the impracticability of carrying out such a plan so as to attain the object sought—the education

> the children of other parents who object to the circumstances admitted. Accordingly, the practice from dislike of the individual or the instruction in our schools has been limited the children of those parents who desire him gods of their blinded devotion-which, con-

In view of the above facts, the position was

poverty sinks to its lowest ebb, and vice puts | ing it to her afflicted father. She had not proon its most unmitigated forms, where multi- ceeded far before his eyes filled with tears. tudes of children would receive no religious his chin trembled, and his bosom began to instruction from or through the instrumentality of their parents, voluntary church and in- trembled as she saw the effect upon her father. lividual organizations are putting forth their but she continued reading. He asked her to endeavors to supply such instruction. Many, pause for a moment, and tried to regain his doubtless, are not reached by these efforts; nor | self-possession; and after a few moments told would they be reached if religion was taught her to read on. She did so. But presently in the Common Schools, for the children of his feelings became too strong for concealthe extremely poor and the vicious oftentimes | ment. Tears gushed from his eyes, and he dould not or would not attend them.

Recorder.

gious toleration in our schools been acquiesced | bing as though her little heart would break. in between the leading Protestant sects who fessing to be governed by the principles of God. Christianity, and which includes within its hold a large number of citizens whom our laws place on the same footing with all?

I believe that the Holy Scriptures, and especially the portion of them known as the New Testament, are proper to be read in schools by pupils who have attained sufficient literary and mental culture to understand their import. I believe they may, as a matter of right, be read as a class-book by those whose parents desire it. But I am clearly of the opinion that the reading of no version of them can be forced on those whose conscience and religion object to such version.

Assuming the facts stated in the complaint o be true. I consider the conduct of the teacher, Margaret Gifford, to be not only unwarrantable, but barbarous. That she should not only 'ignominiously expel" the pupil, but the she should gratuitously inflict a preliminary castigation on a child of tender years, who plead the commands of his "parents and the precepts of his religion" against the obeya her orders, betrays feelings as unusual to her sex as repugnant to the mild teachings of that Gospel which, I trust, with honest, though certainly with mistaken zeal, she was at tempting to uphold. Perhaps she deserves a lesser measure of reprehension if she acted as it would appear, though it is not expressly stated, under the direction of the Trustees. But neither the Trustees, the majority of the people of the districts, the Town Superintendent, nor all of these united, would have power to authorize such an outrage.

This Department was established to protect the rights of all in the equal and peaceable enjoyment of the schools instituted by the government, and sustained by funds to which hose of every faith and creed are bound to contribute in proportion to their property. I is the province of the Superintendent to see this done, regardless of prejudice or numbers. will not shrink from the duty. If the facts set forth in the complaint are incontrovertibly made to appear, in due form of law, I will acting in my original or appellate jurisdiction according to the source from which Margaret Gifford obtained her certificate of qualification to teach, annul such certificate, and thus prevent her from teaching a school which can share in the public moneys.

3. The right of a teacher to compel Cathoc children to commit to memory portions of the Protestant version of the Bible, need not be discussed, the solution of the question being fully involved in that of the preceding one. If such children may not be compelled

way stronger why they should not be compelled to learn and repeat it in the nature of a religious or literary lesson.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Common Schools.

## KEEP TRYING.

In one of the large towns in Eastern Viring family, much respected by his friends, but | precious book were strangers! he was inclined to be sceptical on the subject of the Christian religion. He was a man of about twelve years of age. The labor of the mind, and of more than ordinary intelligence. week was over. The mother pointed in silent A lingering disease at last brought him down | agony to the changed face of the child! The to his bed, and his Christian friends became father's hard features, embrowned by toil and exceedingly solicitous in reference to his salvation. Various attempts were, made to ap- while the lad, awed by the mysterious influbroach him on that subject, but he met every advance with a cold repulse, that disheartened in the corner.

the children of those who object to the prac- rian than that homage which constantly goes his weary hours. When he grew so feeble gious duty. The deep fountain of her feelings tice will be allowed to retire or absent them- up from all nature, animate and inanimate, to that he could not read, he called into requisi- was broken up, and tears of godly sorrow fell selves from the room. If they persist in re- the bountiful Giver of all things—has been tion the services of one of his little daughters, on the unconscious form of her boy. The maining there, they must conduct with the decided by two of our most eminent Superin- who sat by his bedside and read for him by bereaved father sought communion and symdecorum and propriety becoming the occasion. terdents as inadmissable as a school exercise the hour. His kind friend, the good lady at pathy with her in this his first sorrow. The If they do not so conduct, they may be dealt within school hours; and that no pupil's con- the next door, was still anxious to approach same consolations became his; and when, three science or inclination shall be violated by be- him on the subject of religion, but without months after, the colporteur returned, he found No later or counter decisions are to be ing compelled to listen to it. This decision success. One day she entered his room and that the Spirit of God was there; that sanc-

far as the action of this Department is con- was no tenable middle ground between which she carried into his room, laid it on his

By and by he awoke, and, apparently by chance, laid his hand on the little book. heave with emotion. The voice of the girl gave way to a violent weeping. The child Not only has the principle of entire reli- read on as she was able; for she too was sob-

The conviction came home with tremendregard each other as orthodox in the cardinal ous power to the man's heart, that he was a doctrines of Christianity, but between such and sinner, condemned by God's holv law. and those pronounced by them to be utterly here- exposed to hell. He began to pray. The tical, Not only have the Episcopalian, the Holy Spirit applied divine truth to his heart Presbyterian, the Baptist and the Methodist and conscience; and directly he sent for his met on common and neutral ground, in the friend at the next door, and other pious perschool room, but with them, the Unitarian sons, to pray for him and instruct him in the and Universalist, the Quaker, and even the way of salvation. He confessed his sins and denier of all creeds. No offensive school ex- tried to give his heart to God. The minister ercise or discipline has been made compulso. was sent for, and he was taught more fully ry on any of these-no obnoxious test forced the way of life. Before the man died, his upon them. Shall a solitary and invidious ex- friends had the happiness to believe that he ception then be made against a church pro- was savingly converted by faith in the Son of

## SEED SOWN BY THE WAYSIDE

In the wilds of Kentucky, at the foot of a mountain, stood a small cuttage, concealed from view by overhanging trees. The birch. the maple, the stately oak and graceful elm were grouped together; and as the eye glanced upward, tints of every hue blended in wild profusion. The branches, which in summer swaved to and fro in the south wind. and emitted sounds not unlike the strains of distant music, now dashed in impotent fury against the humble casement window. The stream, which an hour since smiled in peace ful beauty, now rolled its dark waters on rapidly, while the distant prairie looked like the agitated billows of the ocean. Large drops of rain began to fall, and as the congregated masses of dark clouds seemed to grow heavier over this humble dwelling, the latch was quietly moved, the door opened, and a female face appeared, looking to the right and left, with much anxiety.

"Is he come, mother?" said a feeble voice "Not yet, my child; it is too early."

The little sufferer sighed, as/if acquiescing n the necessity. Then, after a few moments. "Mother, mother!" he cried, starting up from his low pallet and looking around affrighted at

"What is it, my dear boy?" said she, taking ais burning hand.

"O mother! don't you wish Jesus was here, that blessed little children? You know the good man with the books told us of him. I am very sick; perhaps he could make me better."

"Shall I read you something about this blessedJesus ?"

"No: tell me, mother! tell it me!" The mother bent over him. Recollections of early reading came fast to her mind as she said: "The widow of Nain had an only son, and he died; and-"

"Will I die, mother?"

"I hope not!" she fervently ejaculated. "Oh! can't you tell me a prayer, mother? The good gentleman said I must pray every

The weeping mother kneeled down, folded nis little hands in hers, and said, "Pray God forgive my sins, take away my wicked heart, and make me to love Jesus." The child repeated it after her, and then said, "I will say t softly, mother; it hurts me to speak." His infant lips moved in prayer, till he

slept! The mother watched the lowly couch. petition often coming from her heart, that the boy might live; that grace might be given her to bear this great sorrow. She took down her new Bible—the gift of the colporteur and opened its pages. But no mark was there placed opposite a precious promise verified: no remembrance of the past rose to mind, that there the Comforter was given, that there a bond of sin was broken, that there the purity and truth of God was manifested, and his love ginia there lived a gentleman with an interest- to a guilty world redeemed. She and that

> The father entered, accompanied by a boy exposure, worked with suppressed emotions; ences around, seated himself on a low bench

The Sabbath morning rose, fair and beauti-

Among others that felt deeply for him, and ful without; but the Angel of Death had enprayed earnestly for his conversion, was an tered that lowly dwelling, and all within was his creed, or from any other cause, to unite in to that ordinarily included under the head of interesting Christian lady who lived next door changed. The mother read her Bible, and such prayers. And, on the other hand, the intellectual culture, and to the propagation of to his residence. She was often in his room, occasionally uncovered the pale face of her latter have no right to obstruct the former in those principles of morality in which all sects and made frequent efforts to draw him out in child! Thoughts of the past crowded upon the discharge of what they deem a sacred duty. and good men belonging to no sect can equally conversation upon the subject of religion; her mind. The days of childhood, of Christ-Both parties have rights; and it is only by a agree. The tender consciences of all have but was unsuccessful. He seemed unhappy; ian instruction, of holy communion, of consemutual and reciprocal regard by each to the been respected. We have seen that even but he preserved outward cheerfulness, and crated Sabbaths, rose before her. She thought rights of the other that peace can be maintain- prayer—that morning and evening duty which kept up the impression that his scepticism was of the influence of worldly cares in their new ed, or a school can flourish. The teacher may man owes to his Creator—which even the pa- unshaken by the hand of disease and the near home, unchecked by the preaching of the gospel or the reading of God's Word. She He was fond of reading, and constantly mourned in bitterness of spirit the hardness to conduct religious exercises for them; and ducted in any proper spirit, is no more secta- kept by him some book that served to beguile of her heart, her forgetfulness of every reli-

[Ch. Intelligencer.

bhath Recarder.

Proclamation.

no of His favor.

Every principle of moral

nce with the Scriptures; and

mand his wife to do an act

is authority the husband is re-

governor that entrusts him

And though the wife may re-

all those cases where obedi-

, November 17, 1853.

By HORAT I hereby inst., as a the State o servance b worship as ate; so the hearts, hu: Father in I

plore the contin

ber, o e the sand eight hundred and fifty-three. H. W. Dallow, Private Secretary.

MIKED MARRIAGES. In these days of "Woman's Rights," it is somewhat hazardous to say any thing of the e sterner sex; but, for the authority of what we set forth last week, confirmati. and in or impress the minds of our e deeply with the inexpedifemales s onial alliances with the observers of Bi ay, we say plainly, that "the man is the man," and that, if head of the she fills le ace as a wife should, she will honor the rnment which her husband er. It is true, he has no right exercises government at variance with

to establish rectitude binds him to exercise his authority should he manifestly sinked, she might lawfully refuse to obey. But it should be remembered, that for his wife, but to God, on the principle that every subordinate officer is responsible to 1 with authority, and not to those who are placed under him fuse to obe. conflict with her direct personal ence would responsibility as a subject of God's moral

government, sto must not suppose herself entitled to do to it other cases. In regard to the case under consideration, the most than a wife can claim is the privilege of laying aside her ordinary work on the Sabbath, and consecrating the time to religious privilege working on Sunday, she claims to do so. what the hasband may, if he see fit, refuse to sible, that he may regard the week as the divinely-appointfirst day c ed Sabba tag loctrine, and there are thou-Bolievers in it. He may suphim to rendezate the first day of the week to every member of his family ceases to labor on that day: for the commandment lays its iniunction upon him with regard to them allson and daughter, man-servant and maid-servant, cattle and the stranger dwelling within and though the wife is not particularly ranged in these specifications, it is because the saw of God takes it for granted that the has and and wife are both one, and equally in ested in seeing that the com-

thority. matter. That the husband is in error as to fulness of its teachings. his views, is nothing to the point. Her obedicould not exist

sponsible for the forms of religion in which in bringing others to partake of its benefits.

grown man, (or, at all events, old enough to deemer. be a believer in Christ,) he had never been circumcised. Now, as his mother was a Jew-IR, Governor of the State of N. 1 THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth ess, and of course held under a responsibility IANKSGIVING for the people of in common with all other Jewish mothers to ork. I recommend its suitable ob train her children in the way of God's comoligious assemblages and forms of ms may, severally deem appropri mandments, why was this omission? Why as a commonwealth, with unite did she not, in the exercise of her maternal gratefully render thanks to our r His benefits, and earnestly in responsibility, present him to the Lord according to the ritual of the Hebrew law? nereof, I have hereunto subscribed affixed the privy seal of the State Had not God said, "Every man child among f Albany, this 5th day of Novem you shall be circumcised?" Was not the law HORATIO SEYMOUR. on this point as imperative as that on Sabbathkeeping, or any other? How could she reconcile it to her conscience to disregard so HRNMENT AS AFFECTED plain, so positive a command? Still, Timothy had not been circumcised; and the only reason assigned for this omission is that his father was not a Jew-that he was a Greek. And this explanation of the matter is presented in such a way as to show that it was not a singular case, for which the mother was reprehensible, but that it belonged to a class of cases where one uniform rule applied. For as Paul circumcised him "because of the Jews that were in those quarters," the fair presumption is, that he would not have cir cumcised him, had not his uncircumcision

was by his parentage; "for they all knew that his father was a Greek." Now the practical inference furnished by this account is this: That the father is the lawful head and governor of his own family that his authority in this respect is so sacred, that it must not be interfered with by the mother, even for the sake of a divinely prescribed form with regard to the dedication of her children; and that this was a universally admitted principle with the Jews of old. Yet clear as this principle is, so morbidly sensitive are the consciences of some, that they can never rest till they have performed an act of direct rebellion against the father's authority, under the mistaken notion that otherwise they could not answer their duty to God? We have heard of Pedobaptist mothers offering their children in baptism, in defiance of the gest, that among the articles contributed for express prohibition of the fathers, and of the needy in Palestine, to be dispensed by purposes. f. in addition, she claims the Pedobaptist ministers that encouraged them our brethren as circumstances may require,

been a fact too notorious to be hid from the

Jews. Yet the only way in which the Jews

are represented as knowing anything about it

Clearly, the authority is with the husband ing articles:and father. And if Seventh-day Baptist DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING-Chiefly comwomen will become the wives of Sunday- prising coarse woolen and cotton fabrics, suitareser the Gospel. This, at any keepers, we shall not pity them a great deal if ble for the destitute Jewish laborer who may they find themselves burdened with the keep- be employed in the garden, or for others in ing of two days in the week instead of one like circumstances; a quantity of trimmings, Fourth Commandment binds Nor shall we wonder if, as family cares in sewing cotton, and linen thread; a quantity crease, they find the burden too heavy to of coarse strong articles of clothing, of all so, he is bound to see that bear; for this will very probably be the case; sizes and descriptions, including shoes. and at last, worn out and discouraged, they will forsake the Lord's Sabbath to keep that eral assortment of farming and garden impleof their husbands. We say again, that our ments and seeds; two side-saddles, a number protest is against the intermarriages of our of bridles, one or two sets of double plough females with the men of other orders.

TRUST IN GOD.

household to observe it as such, the wife's man is finite in power. God is omniscient duty is to chay. It may be burdensome for man is finite in wisdom—a wisdom that is fool- keepers and gardeners. her to keep two lays every week, but it is a ishness withal. God is omnipresent—man's burden which she must bear. She must keep sphere is but limited. God is infinitely holy Judea should be stimulated by the example one day for conscience towards God—a mat- and happy—man is unholy and unhappy. All of the Gentile Christians whose contributions ter in which she is personally responsible— of the attributes of God are underived and another out of respect to her husband's au- unconditioned—those of man derived and conditioned. These relations are fully and lucid-We have no sympathy with those who ly taught by revelation. Our reason and Christ, who has left gracious promises to those would encourage the wife to disobey in this experience also bear testimony to the truth- who give to the needy. "Sell that thou hast,

is simply a set of respect to the authority tection on the part of God-confidence and are not now the less beloved because our which God has given him over her. And trust on the part of man. Confidence implies fathers have persecuted and destroyed them in reason teaches, dat in every community, large geniality of spirit—a harmony of aims and all the earth. Let our missionary brethren or small, the appreme authority must be vest- pursuits—a reciprocal love. We trust not now have the means of softening the rigor of livered lectures to the people as they were, ed somewhere. There cannot be two kings our fellow man implicitly, unless there is this the cruelty the afflicted sons of Israel have hereto one king deal, nor two suns to the solar harmony, this geniality, this love; much less system, nor two heads to any community. can we repose full confidence in God without The family is a little community; and though this intimate spiritual relationship. This lies there ought not to be difference of views in at the foundation of all trust. We must also regard to what small be the order and regula- possess that filial regard and esteem which still; for though their national organization tions of the family; though husband and will enable us to look up to God as our Father and government have received their just wife ought to agree in this matter; yet, if |-feeling that he is infinite in love and wisdom, award from the hand of God, yet He is no redifference should arise, there must of neces- and will lead us, and preserve and bless us, as sity be some attitude authority, from which his children. This will give a ready submist their temporal sufferings, any more than in there shall be no a peal. And both Scripture sion to His laws—a willingness to be guided the wretchedness of Gentiles in this or other and the control onse of mankind, have vest- by His providences—a cheerful resignation lands. ed this authority the husband and father. to His will. Happy is the man who is earn-On any other principle family government estly and cheerfully working out his mission in that sphere—amid those relations of life wretchedness when our gifts are exhausted into pruning hooks. Let the true gospel of their agent. After thou hast taken due cog-We admit that in regard to family govern- where he has been placed by an over-ruling in their hands, but to make the little tokens of the Son of God be preached now, and many ment, especially a regard to moulding the Providence. He that reposes implicit con- our regard useful in a higher degree, by plac- will prefer a more quiet and unobtrusive way. proper quarter, and shalt cause it to be concharacters of the children, a heavy responsi- fidence in God, will manifest a willingness, a ing them in circumstances to earn their own The fact seems to me, that any kind of move- firmed in the possession of the aforesaid sub bility rests upon the wife. If she is a sensi- readiness, to fall in with and adopt the plan of bread by the labor of their own hands, and ment which agitates community is to be shun- jects, and thou shalt be careful that the high ble woman, and a Christian, she will feel this salvation which Infinite Wisdom has seen fit thus be enabled to shake off the shackles of a ned. For one, I am not prepared to admit provisions thereof be always carried into due responsibility: it will weigh upon her most to provide for man—a willingness to submit, dependence far more intolerable than the burthat the millennium is already quite so near not only his temporal, but also his eternal in- then of the poor in our own land. keen sense of responsibility, that conscience terests, to God. Growing out of this, there is liable to take on morbid action. In the will be a readiness, a desire, to labor in carrynotion that she is, directly and personally, re- ing forward the great plan of salvation, and

she educates her children, the wife sometimes Blessed are the results of such a trust to the feels conscious hand to fly directly in the individual himself. It gives power over evil face of her happend's authority, and to pre- and change and temptation. It gives per- fore pursued by many, will not be continued be the better part of valor, and it might be scribe forms which she knows that he disap- manency, stability—gives a life above worldly by our mission to the Jews; we will not buy "often better to have one who knows how to proves. On this point we feel how difficult things—a higher and purer life than is derived converts, or seek by unlawful or unfair means hold his tongue," yet to cry aloud and spare it is to express or reelves in such a way as from earthly motives or trust. To walk humwill not be liable to misconstruction. Per- bly and carefully before God-to be patient haps a case referred to in the New Testa- amid trial and suffering—to be zealous and of Christ toward them; for we desire only to their transgressions—may still be demanded. persevering in every good work-to be conto Derbe and Lystra, he found a disciple dent looking forward to eternity for the re- grace.

named Timothy. The mother of this Timothy | wards of life and as the home of the righteous was a Jewess, but his father, it seems, was a -are characteristic of him who trusts implicit-Greek. Notwithstanding Timothy was a full ly in God as his Creator, Preserver, and Re-

> Though various ills betide our way, While-walking life's uncertain road, In Thee we trust-to Thee we pray, Our Saviour and eternal Lord.

> > AUTUMN.

When the first breeze of Spring dances ver my face, and whispers in my ear of budding flowers, unfettered streams, and genial sunshine, my heart leaps up with wild delight, and bounds away to meet the coming, soulefreshing blessings.

When Summer, with her many-toned voice f music, greets me, and invites me forth rejoicing in her matured beauty, the heart welcome of my response is but the echo of her own gladness.

But when the low deep breath of Autumn steals over me, like the last faint sigh of a departing spirit, and I recognize in the deepened tint on Nature's cheek the token of coming decay, and note each changing expression as would watch the countenance of a dying friend, my soul is thrilled with a sacred sadness, yet mingled with a deep and holy joy. Autumn! dreamy, hazy-Autumn! with thy delicate sky-tints, thy rich golden sunlight, and thy time-softened beauties! My spirit loes thee homage.

Who has traced the farewell beams of Sum ner's beauty, lingering around the brow o Autumn, like a faint halo of glory, and watched each receding gleam as it fades from view, and not felt his soul gradually free itself from its earth-bindings, and soar away upward and unward, as if on a Heaven-inspired mission, until it has caught a far-off glimpse of those yet unrevealed glories of the upper world and there reveled in dream-like bliss, such bliss perhaps as the fully-freed spirit knows in its heavenward flight?

There's a freshness in Spring, that is exhilraating; there's a beauty in Summer, that is ennobling; but there's a glory in Autumn, that is soul-subduing.

OUR PALESTINE MISSION.

"The Committee on Outfit" would sug-

FARMING UTENSILS, Tools, &c.-A gening harness, a quantity of grain bags and bagging, a few casks, kegs, and buckets (pails,) a quantity of tin ware, common oilcloth for floors, some blacksmith tools, also God is the Creator and Preserver of all carpenter tools, nails of all sizes, pieces of things. Man is among the created and pre- steel, iron, hinges, screws, door and window God is independent-man is depend; fastenings, a small quantity of paints, oil and the husband are oses that the first day of the ent. God is self-existent—man is conditionally, varnish, and brushes. These things cannot be week is the Sabbath, and enjoins upon his contingently existent. God is omnipotent-procured there, without difficulty; others may be suggested by the experienced house-

The offerings of our brethren to the land of were carried to the poor of Jerusalem by the Apostle Paul. Our contribution to the poor and give to the poor," "so shalt thou have ence is not an indersement of his doctrine; it legitimate consequence, watchfulness and pro- are beloved for the fathers' sakes, and they tofore experienced at the hands of professed

specter of persons, that he should delight in

which our missionaries will be able to impart. pit upon him. We trust the narrow-minded policy hereto- Now, while prudence and discretion may set Christ on high, to the glory of God the

tion in regard to Palestine have been very to employ in its defense the best talent of the ject published in the Recorder. Accompanying | well, and are competent to deliver lectures as of deep feeling, fervent prayers, and solemn a competent ministry, urged upon the consid them, work in this enterprise. As an evi- drawn around it the talent, learning, ingenui dence of the interest or tone of feeling in va- ty, and sophistry of centuries, is to be rious sections, we give the following extracts from letters received by Bro. Jones.

enclosing a resolution of his church respecting of character, or prayers in secret places. the Palestine Mission :---

"I hope some measure will be adopted to wish it, as I believe our usefulness would be ligion. I would inquire, whether such be greatly enhanced thereby, and the philanthropy and the true mission of the Gospel be more readily appreciated, and more practically ex-

The Resolution of the Church:

Resolved, That the full mission of Christanity should be exhibited by an Industrial Institution being connected with our efforts, that the inquirers after truth may be protected from physical sufferings by that means."

The brother adds :-

"As far as I am informed, this sentiment prevails in this section of the denomination." From a brother in Shiloh:-

" We read with much interest and pleasure your letter in last week's Recorder, describing your visit West, and the hospitality and liberality of the people in that region. We can hardly realize, though I suppose it is a fact, that you and Mrs. J. and M. are soon to leave this country for the land of Palestine. We feel very much as we did when Bro. Carpenter was about to leave for China-a kind of of Protestantism. The following "Firman o should rejoice that there are those amongst us who are willing to forego the pleasures of nome and kindred, and the society of friends, for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Redeemer. May the blessing of the Lord be upon you, and upon this enterprise."

The following was accompanied by a donation in favor of this mission :-

ny you and Bro. Samders to that land of inexpressibly deeper interest than any other land, save the 'land of pure delight.'

" Truly yours, " GERRIT SMITH."

The day of sailing is not yet fixed; but the passage of our brethren will be engaged by Christian subjects who have embraced the all things should be ready. THE COMMITTEE.

SABBATH LECTURES.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder:-

A recent article. headed " Tract Distribution," which appeared in the columns of the Recorder, seems rather to oppose Sabbath Lectures, and to adopt in their stead colporterage and tract distribution. Without detracting from the last two, as efficient agencies in the work of Sabbath reform, may not sequence my royal pleasure, that measures be the other be undervalued? And may not the taken for the sole purpose of facilitating the same objections which the writer of "Tract Distribution" urges against lectures, be made against public preaching? He says:-

is valuable; but in the majority of instances. people prefer, upon a question that involves a complete revolution of their practice, to think the matter over quietly, without being subjected to the chafings of dispute, or to such importunities as one who earnestly maintains his argument is likely to employ. They want to births and deaths. All applications for passtake time for consideration; the subject is ports and marriage licenses, and on those

Now, in this objection, what is there which may not with equal propriety be said against the public preaching of the gospel, or of almost any other subject, as Temperance, Slavery, War, or any reform? When Christ will not be lost. Let us give in the name of preached certain truths, many complained that he reproached them—that his doctrine was hard—that he stirred up the people. the explanations given. As, however, the Peter's pentecostal lectures roused the fury These relations imply, as a natural and treasure in heaven." Remember, the Jews of the priesthood; Stephen's argument chafed his hearers exceedingly; and Felix asked for time to consider. And yet there is no intimation that either Christ, Peter, Stephen, or Paul, who argued the point well, and de- Thou shalt be careful that, like unto the other thought of any more quiet or unobtrusive way, because the subject was new. They pressed their cemeteries and places of worship. Thou home to the heart and conscience the truth, shalt not permit any interference whatsoever An astonishing number were saved in the although they knew full well that the doctrine on the part of any other community, with their days of Christ and the Apostles, and may be they taught involved a complete revolution of rights or with their religious concerns, nor, in practice in those who heard.

revolution of practice in the world in many things? Not the gospel which is preached, and caters to public opinion, but such a gospel as that ministers can with safety lay aside their a drop in the bucket to the good that will be that the devil is so far chained and imprisoned effected by the faithful, judicious benevolent as to warrant the conclusion that mere amiaand Christian instruction in the arts of life bility will succeed in shutting the bottomless

to gain proselytes to our cause, but by a kind not-to lift up one's voice like a trumpet, for word and a good deed let them see the works the purpose of showing the people of God

It is related (Acts 16) that, when Paul came stant in prayer and praise—to have a confi- Father, and this we will do, assisted by His one would suppose, from the prominency giv- his visit to Hounsfield, requests his corresponden to it, both in the Bible and in the editorials ents to address him at Mystic Bridge, Ct.

The views and feelings of the denomina- of the Recorder, is it not of sufficient importance clearly indicated by the receipts for that ob- denomination-men who can argue the point the donations of our brethren, our agene speaks | they go ? How often is an educated ministry, pledges, in behalf of our mission, which en- eration of our people, as necessary to the courage us to hope that our people have a preaching of the gospel. And yet, the advoheart, and that they will, the Lord helping cacy and defense of a question which had left to a few amiable brethren in distribution of tracts. Far from me From a brother in the Central Association, detract from tract distribution, or amiability prevalent, that any thing like disputation on other days, throughout that district. The give employment and bread to those who may | must be unfavorable to piety, devotion, or re the fact. Does not that notion arise from a sickly sentimentalism, which has so far per of the character of a general atonement, with out any particular application?

S. S. GRISWOLD.

P. S.—At some future time I propose to give s short account of some Sabbath Lectures in Jefferson County, N. Y., by Elders Crandall and Sawyer, the former an agent of the American Sabbath Tract Society.

THE SULTAN AND THE PROTESTANTS

It has been asserted, on high authority, that one cause of the rupture between Russia and Turkey is the leniency of the latter power Sultan is vitally connected with the interests reluctance to part with you. But I know we the Sultan, granted in favor of his Protestant subjects," indicates a very liberal and correct sentiment on his part:--

Most honored vizier, illustrious counsellor maintainer of the good order of the world director of public affairs with wisdom and judgment, accomplisher of the important transactions of mankind with intelligence and good sense, consolidator of the edifice of em-"May the rich blessing of Heaven accompa- pire and of glory, endowed by the Most High with abundant gifts, and Moushir, at this time, of my gate of felicity, my Vizier Mehemed Pacha, may God be pleased to preserve him long in exalted dignity. Let it be known on the receipt of this my

the Committee by the first vessel; therefore Protestant faith, have suffered inconvenience and difficulties, in consequence of their not having been hitherto placed under a separate and special jurisdiction, and in consequence of the Patriarchs and Primates of their ol creeds, which they have abandoned, not being naturally able to administer their affairs Whereas, in necessary accordance with m imperial solicitude and benevolence towar all classes of my subjects, it is contrary to my imperial pleasure that any class of them should be exposed to trouble. And whereas, by reason of their faith, the aforesaid Protestants form a separate community. It is in conadministration of their affairs, so that they may live in peace, quiet and security. Let then a respectable and trusworthy person, chosen by themselves from among their own "Sometimes, it is true, a public argument | number, be appointed, with the title of "Agent of the Protestants," to be attached to the De partment of the Minister of Police. It shall be the duty of the agent to take charge of the register of the members of the community and which is to be kept at the police depart ment. The agent is to register therein al special affairs of the community which are to come before the Sublime Porte, or any other department, are to be made under the official seal of the agent. The present royal and august edict has been

especially granted and issued from my Imperial chancery, for carrying my pleasure into execution. Hence thou, the above-indicated Moushir, shall carry the preceding ordinance into scrupulous execution, conformably with assessment of taxes and the delivery of passports are subject to specific regulations, thou shalt not permit anything to be done in contravention thereto. Thou shalt not suffer any tax or haratch to be required of the Protestants, for marriage licenses or for registration. communities of the empire, every facility and required assistance be afforded to them in all their affairs, and in all matters concerning in the matter of sabbatizing, is genershort, with any of their affairs, either secular or religious, in any manner whatsoever; in And who does not know, that the preaching order that they may be enabled to exercise of the gospel, even now, involves a complete the usages of their faith in security. Thou shalt not suffer them to be molested one iota in these or in any other matters; and thou shalt be careful and attentive to maintain them in the desired quiet and security. They are as would deliver the captive, restore to its to be permitted to make those representation We do not design to give the poor their rightful owner the fertile plains of Montezu- to the Sublime Porte which it may be neces food and clothing, and leave them in their ma, beat swords into plowshares and spears sary to make concerning their affairs, through nizance of these matters, thou shalt cause the present noble rescript to be registered in the execution. Thus be it known unto thee, rush of blood to the head. It is a fortnight Done in the second decade of the sacred We hope our contributions will be but as armor, or retire from the arens of conflict, or month of Moharrem, in the year of the He gira 1264, at Constantinople the well-guarded. (Sultan's Signature.)

THANKSGIVING.—In Maine, Thanksgiving occurs to-day, Nov. 17. In each of the following named States it occurs on the 24th inst., viz :- New Hampshire, Massachusetts Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin.

EVANGELICAL LABORS IN IRELAND.

Under date of London, August 11, 1853 the British correspondent of the New York Evangelist gives the following account of an effort in the way of volunteer preaching in The spiritual destitution of Ireland has long

engaged the thoughts of some of the leading

members of the Evangelical Alliance, and Dr Steane, one of its Honorary Secretaries, have ing recently visited that country, conceived the idea that an extemporary mission to its Southern counties-Cork, Kerry, Limerick Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford-might be productive of signal benefits. The plan was for one hundred ministers to preach the There is evidently an impression somewhat gospel for a month, both on the Sabbath and good doctor imagined that the gospel preached by ministers from England and Scotland and of different denominations, would exhibit a united Protestantism, which would remove the reproach of sectarian division, and come vaded community, that it demands a gospel with greater weight upon the public mind as a united testimony. It was proposed that each minister engaged should preach five sermons a week, which, in the month, would be an aggregate of two thousand sermons. The vol. untary services of a hundred British ministers were secured, and a large sum for their trav. eling expenses raised, and the last Sunday in July was the day appointed to commence the enterprise. The associated brethren went forth "two and two" to their respective stations, but have been met in all the large towns by the most brutal levity, insolence, and persecution. At Limerick, a mob of 3,000 people assailed them; and the whole police force of the district was scarcely equal to keep them from being torn in pieces by the ru fians. Going before the magistrates, the ma. towards Protestants residing within its do- jority of whom were Romanists, not a senminions. If so, the triumph or defeat of the tence was elicited from the bench in condem. nation of so cowardly an attack. A Roman Catholic barrister was allowed to say, without reproof, "These men may bless their stars that some of them have not received the crown of martydom—and that the log-net men are not dragging the river for their bodies this morning" Bursts of savage laughter followed these murderous suggestions. At Water. ford, the ministers were treated with the same barbarity; they accordingly published placard, headed "Liberty of Speech," and appealed to the Irish, as the professed friends of civil and religious liberty, to give them fair play. One passage of the address I transcribe, as worthy of regard on both sides of the Atlantic: "Little did the friends of freedom imagine, when contending for the political emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Ire. land, that they were placing power in the noble rescript, that: - Whereas, those of my hands of those that would fetter their own lib. erties, and would not act on the Christian principle of doing unto others as they wish others to do to them." But even this did not moderate their violence, and they were obliged to retire before the storm. At Nenag, according to the testimony of a Roman Catholic paper, " much hooting and merriment were indulged, and some mud was thrown; and in the jostling that took place, one of 'the saints was crowned with a dung-basket!" In Clonmel, the capital of Tipperary, the brethren were met with similar treatment. A crowd of at least 4,000 persons assembled, and the moment Dr. Gordon began to read the Scriptures, a scone of hissing, yelling, grinning, totally indescribable, ensued! Small stones, cabbage, and other missiles, were thrown, and the ministers were rescued from the greatest peril by the efforts of the police. Such is the religious liberty the Papists of Ireland allow to Protestant Dissenters, who helped them to gain their political freedom! Several of our brethren have returned in disgust. The tone of exultation in the Popish journals is most intolerant and insulting. They rejoice in these brutal attacks, much as the craftsmen of Ephesus did at the persecution of Paul. But these excesses, whether in Ireland or Canada, cannot fail to work for the furtherance of the gospel, in spite of the malignant hostility of its

SUNDAY ALWAYS .- By different nations every day in the week is set apart for public worship; Sunday by Christians; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wedneaday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the diurnal revolutions, and it is apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

arch

cate

seen

kno

Chri,

and a

thirty

\_very

thoug

and e of a

respo

of uni

ing su

promi Liber I have

yield stands upon butes upon tell na

The above paragraph is going the rounds of the papers. By some persons it is regarded as evincing the folly of insisting upon one particular day of the week as the Sabbath, to the exclusion of all the others To us, however, it evinces the necessity of insisting upon that the importance of uniformity erally admitted. But how is uniformity to be attained? Not by allowing each man, or each nation, to determine what particular day shall be observed, but by following the directions of One who has a right to dictate to all men and all nations. God has said, "The seventh day is the Sabbath-in it thou shalt not do any work." Universal obedience to that command would produce all desirable uniformity, as the practice of Jews in different parts of the world proves. General diso: bedience to that command has produced the confusion above alluded to.

GERRIT SMITH .- A letter of Gerrit Smith to W. L. Crandall, dated. Peterboro, Nov. 6,

"Your letter finds me suffering under a ving full credence to the Imperial signet. since the disease began. I fear that it may disqualify me for my official duties." To this a Syracuse paper adds?—

"If the prayers and deep regrets of millions can avail, Mr. Smith's fears will prove groundless, and he will be in his seat at the opening of Congress."

"ALL RIGHT."-The following extract from a business letter of Eld. N. V. Hull will relieve the minds of any of our readers who were apprehensive that the churches were to be deprived of the labors of that brother :-

"Election is over, and I am elected to stay at home—by a large majority. All right."

A Methodist Missionary is to leave soon for

ABURS IN IRELAND. adon, August 11, 1853. deat of the New York ollowing account of an volunteer preaching in

ntion of Ireland has long of some of the leading olical Alliance, and Dr norary Secretaries, have list country, conceived mporary mission to its Cork, Kerry, Limerick. and Waterford-might inal benefits. The plan ministers to preach the oth on the Sabbath and bout that district. The dinat the gospel preach-England and Scotland minations, would exhibit n, which would remove arian division, and come pon the public mind as a was proposed that each ald preach five sermons month, would be an agand sermons. The vol. nundred British ministers large sum for their travand the last Sunday in oluted to commence the issociated brethren went to their respective stan met in all the large ital levity, insolence, and merick, a mob of 3,000 and the whole police rasscarcely equal to keep nin pieces by the rufthe magistrates, the mae Romanists, not a senom the beach in condemy an attack. 'A Roman a allowed to say, without en may bless their stars ve not received the crown bat the log-net men are

suggestions. At Waterre treated with the same cordingly published a berty of Speech," and as the professed friends iberty, to give them fair the address I transcribe. a both sides of the Atne friends of freedom iding for the political toman Catholics of Ireplacing power in the ould fetter their own lib-kact on the Christian 10 others as they wish But even this did not. and they were oblig. storm. At Nenag, acy of a Roman Cathoig and merriment were was thrown : and in ace, one of 'the saints' ng basket!" In Clonipperary, the brethren treatment. A crowd in assembled, and the began to read the Scripsing, yelling, grinning, ensued. Small stones. siles, were thrown, and scued from the greatest he police. Such is the apiets of Ireland allow ers, who helped them to edom! Several of our in disgust. The tone pish journals is most in-They rejoice in these the craftsmen of Epheon of Paul. But these reland or Canada, can-

er for their bodies this

savage laughter follow-

By, different nations is set apart for public hristians; Monday by the Persians; Wedas: Thursday by the the Turks ; Saturday his the diurnal revoluthat every moment is

furtherance of the gos-

alignant hostility of its

agraph is going the By some persons it is folly of insisting upon he week as the Sabof all the others. To the necessity of insistortance of uniformity ibbatizing, is generhow is uniformity to allowing each man, or what particular day following the direcright to dictate to all God has said," The bath—in it thou shalt iversal obedience to radace all desirable of Jews in differwes. General disoind has produced the

tter of Gernt Smith Felerboro, Nov. 6,

enfering under e It is a fortnight l fear that it may il duties.", and sdds :—

Pregrets of millions will prove ground-east the opening

allowing extract from V. Hull will reur residers who were urches were to be

that brother: am alacted to stay iky. All right." Total the total sections of the total sectio General Intelligence.

#### European News.

We have one week later news from Europe the substance of which will be found below.

A frightful accident happened on the River Medway, near Tunbridge Wells, Eug., on the 21st ult., by which nearly 40 persons perished. In consequence of the Medway having overflowed its banks, a number of hop-pickers, after having finished their day's work, were being conveyed through the flood in a wagon drawn by three horses, when, on arriving at Hartlake Bridge, they became alarmed at the rush of water, and uttered loud cries. The party consisted of men, women and children. The noise they made alarmed the horses who, it appears, ran away and came in contact with the side of the bridge, which, being in a dilapidated state, broke down, and the wagon was precipitated into the river, and all the persons in it drowned. Thirty-seven persons

A telegraphic dispatch gives news of the 17th from the Turkish frontiers. At that date no act of hostility had taken place. The Russian and Ottoman Generals were concentrating their troops, and Omar Pasha appeared to be preparing to cross the Danube.

colonel, three officers, and twelve sailors killed, and forty wounded, but pretend that they set the fort on fire by a shell.

challenge is offered to him. In the north of Louis De Corn, for shooting Eugene Melville; Russia the army and the civil officers are for Cornelius Collins, Timothy Hogan, James war, while the reports from the south were ed itself, although various official publications mund Mahoney, for killing Henry Osborne; had been circulated to influme it. The population to the south of Moscow desired peace.

Notwithstanding all the unfavorable symptoms, public opinion, both in London and Paris, had taken a favorable turn. The belief was pretty generally advanced, that the resources of diplomacy were not all exhausted, and that whatever may be the real or affected irritation of the Emperor Nicholas, Europe will be saved the horrors of war. Turkey and Russia may be permitted to exchange blows, but it was thought the mediating powers would still be able to prevent them from merging into extended hostilities, or a general war on the Continent.

The overland India, China and Australian mails had arrived with dates from Calcutta, Sept. 20, Hong Kong, Sept. 9. The British acquisitions in Burmah were again in a state of war, being overrun by large bodies of armoccupied fortified positions, whence they atsumption of hostilities was considered inevita-

er. The whole country was in a state of anarchy, and trade at a stand still.

THE CHINESE REVOLUTION .- From China advices have been received of a favorable character. The missionaries meet with little or no opposition from the people of the rural districts, but only from the inhabitants of Can- plete, and the Auditor of State estimates that ton. The rebel chiefs are actively engaged they will vary but slightly from \$800,000,in distributing tracts. Rev. Charles Taylor | 000; showing an increase of taxables in six is now on his trip to their camp, and Rev. years of \$325,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent. Mr. Roberts is in company with him, hoping Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kento reach the chief, who was once Mr. R.'s tucky and Tennessee will probably show an catechumen and guest at Canton. It would equal increase in the same period. A large English railroad firm to construct a plank admonish the Age," or some similar one, many | ing largely. years ago, while a student at Canton, and that for having embraced these new doctrines, he was ejected from his place of a school teacher. Friendless and penniless he came to Mr. Roberts, with whom he remained some months in the spring or summer of 1847. Subsequently he and his fellows were persecuted, and two of them put to death. The others, and this chief among the rest, were driven to make resistance. Hence, apparently, the origin of the great movement.

THE LABORS OF DR. JUDSON.—The London Christian Spectator, in an article on the life and services of Dr. Judson, says that he gave thirty-eight years of manly toil for the redemption of a people who robbed him, loaded him with fetters, cast him into dungeons and death prisons, and drove him barefooted over burning sands;" he consecrated at one time fifteen hundred, and at another five thousand dollars, received for literary and linguistic labors, to Islands and other matters. They accordingly the mission cause; translated the wholo Bible into the second most complicated language of States, and as an inducement offer a country the East; compiled the first dictionary, a very rich in silver and other metals, and posvery voluminous work, in the same tongue; sessing the most advantageous line for an innever dreaming, and apparently of so guileless a spirit that he never seems to have thought of it, that by these prodigious labors and endurances, he was laying the foundation of a world-wide celebrity; and finally died, as a good, great man, would desire to die, in

ing suggestive paragraph :--

"My two acres of Sunday Corn, that I during the next week. romised to raise for the purpose of buying

New York STATE ELECTION .- The New York State Election resulted in the choice of a Legislature which, it is believed, will re cognize the necessity of passing a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The following are the State Officers elected:-

ELIAS W- LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State, Syracuse JAMES M. Cook, Controller, Balston Spa. ELBRIDGE G. SPAULDING, Treasurer, Buffalo. Ogden Hoffman. Attorney General, New York City. JOHN T. CLARK, State Engineer, Utica. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Prison Inspector, Albany. BENJ. F. HARWOOD, Clerk of Appeals, Genesee. The Judge of Appeals are Charles H. Ruggles, Ponghkeepsie, and HIRAM DENIO, Utica.

by the State under the old law. The first day was devoted to sales of lots in the City and County of Albany, and nearly completed, the purchase being confined to Chester Packard and William D. Carrol, of Albany; Ex-A telegraphic dispatch published in the and a few others. The amount of tax due on Paris Moniteur, dated Bucharest, 25th Octo- any one parcel is generally small, and the ube on the 23d, and encountered a brisk fire 48 hours; subject to redemption within two the good judgment of those in management, per cent, interest.

"THE MURDER CROP."-Under this head, 1853, says the suspension of Patchin's Bank McArdle, and Albert A. Bogart, for killing James L. Hoare, causing the death of Susan a year lately as many murders, save two, com- to carry it out. mitted in the City of New York as were in An affecting death occurred in San Franall England in the same period!

### SUMMARY.

were hung by Lynch law, on the 9th Oct., at It had fallen into the trunk, and in trying to San Luis Obispo, Cal. They were arrested, get out pulled down the lid, which closed with tried and convicted, by the citizens of Los a spring and fitted so closely that the child Angeles, but the Spanish citizens outnumber had smothered to death. ed men, said to exceed 14,000 in number, who ed in the meeting the Americans, who wished to hang the prisoners. The Californians were termined to resist its execution at all costs. The meeting then determined to send the they were seized and hung by a party of ously, and it is feared fatally, injured.

Every six years, by law, there is a revaluation of the real estate of Ohio for taxation. The last valuation was in 1847, when the enreturns for the new valuation are nearly com-

through Elmira, N. Y., recently, on their way to Canada. They belonged, originally, to a gentleman of Richmond; but on his death were almost naked, and without shoes to their through Congress. feet, but through the liberality of some of their colored friends, they were comfortably clad, 11th, says that in the limited and sparsely

war with Guatamala and the controversy they lasting an hour. have on hand with England about the Bay would like to transfer themselves to the United the United States.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in October, 1853, were \$9. 722 for passengers, and \$31,605 for freight, "Sunday Corn."-Under this head a cor- to Whitewater, 50 miles from Milwaukee.

of universal mental liberty," gives the follow- tional section of the Road to Stoughton, Dane cent. over that of October, 1852. An addi- mencement.

iberal Books with the proceeds of the sale, graph, that C. G. Atherton, U. S. Senator, care of the Madura Mission, under the care of the American Board, and now return have not harvested yet, but I think it will was taken with a paralytic shock, while in the yield about seventy bushels per acre. It Court at Manchester, on Thursday, and at the stands about twelve feet high, and all the work last account his left side was paralyzed, and some years. upon it was done on Sunday. I don't see he was unable to talk. While engaged in but what Nature of Providence has smiled conversation, he was observed to falter, and clopedia of Missions, to contain 700 or 800 tell us that no labor performed on that day Conversation he was faint. He was led out of the pages large octavo, at \$3. It is to be pub. tell us that no labor performed on that day Court Room, but before reaching his hotel he lished, as soon as one thousand subscribers

The Commissioners in the case of the at least eighteen feet in the clear above the to discover the robbers. surface of the rails of the complainants. The bridge must be built immediately, and until small quantity of warm rain water, will prove finished the railroad of the defendants will be allowed to cross the track at grade.

The Potosi Republican says: One of the most valuable discoveries of mineral, perhaps, TAX SALE AT ALBANY.—We have received cently been made by a couple of Germans (says the N. Y. Tribune) a catalogue of 400 named Gilser and Fishernick, over on Preston pages, indicating an immense number of lots Point, about two miles east of Potosi. The in Salisbury, Conn., at the bed known as the of land in all parts of the State, now sold, or land is owned by Governor Dewey; we are "Chatfield Bed," on Tuesday, 8th instant, by Wednesday, the 9th instant, and must occupy The discoverers have already been offered one other, an estimable citizen, Mr. Harry Vos-

On Cleland's Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex- were digging. press train, a singular accident occurred. Mr. cutting them into mincemeat, and, thanks to a wife and two children. the train and passengers were uninjured.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 14th waiting for trial for murder before the Court loans to the Buffalo and New York City Railwar by the Porte had produced a painful senpersons! The worst feature in the matter is, gency of the money market, are severely emCourt and acquitted. sation, and the character of the Czar, adds that the prisoners are described generally as barrassed. Mr. Patchin, the President of the the writer, is not of a nature to bend when a respectable looking men. Their names are: Bank, is also the President of the Railroad, and has assumed liabilities which, in consec City having been completed, the change of quence of the difficulty in disposing of the cars at the former place will be dispensed more pacific. The movement of troops and William Stafford, in French's Hotel; James sulted in the dishonor of the Bank Bills, be taken from Jersey City to Dunkirk or Bufthe stagnation of trade had depressed public Smith, for stabbing James Davis; James which are, however, abundantly secured with falo on the wide guage. the Banking Department.

Dr. Nott, President of Union College, has McAnnany; Woodson Anderson, colored been forty-nine years at the head of that In-The soldiers and Commissaries alone called man, for killing John Branagan; Thomas stitution, and at the dinner of the Alumni, rick McNulty; Charles Thomas, for killing fiftieth of Dr. Nott's occupancy of the chair. insured. Michael Lawler; John Price, for killing He suggested the commemoration of this semi-Samuel Freeman; Augustus Kreutzer, for centennial Presidency, in some suitable mankilling John Daniel Kotting; Henry Carnel, ner. The suggestion was warmly received for murder. There were during a period of and responded to, and a committee appointed

> cisco on the 10th October. A Spanish mother | choked to death. missed her child only a year old. She supposed that it had lost itself in the street, and advertised for it, but could learn nothing. On Three persons, two Sonorians and one the 13th, she had occasion to open her cam-Californian, accused of murder and robbery, phor wood trunk, and there lay her child, dead.

A dreadful accident occurred a few miles tacked the English posts. They were said to opposed to Lynch law, and it is said were deber of men were engaged in blasting rocks; the powder being damp did not go off as soon ble. The revolution in China still continued. prisoners to San Luis Obispo, where the match had been extinguished, returned to At Amoy the Imperialists had had some suc. crimes were committed. The prisoners were their posts, when the explosion took place. cess, but the Patriots had invested Khai fung. accordingly sent by the steamer Goliah to One man was instantly killed, his head being informing them that thirteen negroes, men, that place, and immediately upon their arrival blown entirely off. Three others were seri-

> A German woman in Chicago was recenty killed by being struck on the head by a large ball with which some persons were playtire taxable property of the State, at cash ing in a garden by which the woman was values, amounted to about \$475,000,000. The passing. Her husband sued the owner of the garden for \$5,000 damages, sustained by the loss of his wife. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Illinois, upon the question whether or not the owner of the garden should be liable under the circumstances. The opinion of the Court was in the effirmative.

seem that this chief gained his first religious part of this increase may be justly imputed to road across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, it is abating. knowledge—his first knowledge of Christiani- the completion of the railroads in the West, which is to be completed within one year; to ty-from a tract entitled "Good Words to every one of which, now in operation, is pay- be followed by a railroad, to be finished within three years. All the arrangements are Three fugitive slaves, from Virginia, passed made for a prompt commencement of both works. Santa Anna is to receive a bonus of a million or so for the right of way.

A great combination of patentees is said to were given their freedom, on condition they be on foot, to obtain from Congress a renewal would emigrate to Africa. This they refused of their several grants. Among them is the to do, and so they were immediately hired Woodworth Planing Machine-the Goodyear out to different individuals, by their present India Rubber patent—the Morse Telegraph years! owners. Fearful that they might be sold to patent, and other heavy interests. It is said

peopled district between Matanzas and a A dispatch dated Washington, Nov. 8, 1853, point below Sagua la Grande, 20 leagues in Laughlin, and J. McShinn, porter-house pro-The Hondurenes are rather bothered by their attacks were very short, some of them only Lambert.

which he was connected, are great sufferers, and may have to suspend on account of his ter-oceanic railroad that can be found out of failure. The Bank of Massilon, Ohio, has already suspended. The Bank of Owego, N. Y., is a sufferer, but will be able to stand it,

Among the deaths that the religious community are called to mourn, stands prominent exultant persuasion of a better life beyond the grave.

| The same month of 1852 were \$15,072. In | Society | The second the second the same month of 1852 were \$15,072. In | Society | The second the second the same month of 1852 were \$15,072. In | Society | The second the second the same month of 1852 were \$15,072. In | Society | The second the secon October last year the Road was in operation N. J., on Monday, the 31st ult., at the age of "Sunday Corn."—Under this head a correspondent of the Boston Investigator, a paper to Whitewater, 50 miles from Milwaukee. It is now running to Janesville, 70 miles from Home Missionary Society almost from its com-

> County, 18 miles further, will be completed their wives, embarked from Boston on the Irishman. 27th ult., in the Piscataqua, Capt. Wendall, to a field in which they have already spent

Rev. Henry Newcomb is preparing a Cyever prospers. My two acres of corn tell an- had lost the use of one side entirely, and was are obtained, by Charles Scribner, and with ment last week. There will be but little if the recommendation of the American Board. any loss to bill-holders.

Two of the boxes received from California Northern Indiana and Chicago Railroad Com- by the last arrival by the American Exchange pany vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Com- Bank, upon being opened at the Mint, were Galena Advertiser of the 28th states that the lars, in trust, to pay over the same, in \_\_\_\_\_\_ months pany, have decided that the track of the Cen- found to contain shot instead of gold. The tral Railroad Company shall cross the track of deficiency is probably about \$50,000, and over! the complainants at the same point as hitherto, where the abstraction took place cannot, as but that the crossing shall be by means of a yet, be even guessed. Measures have been bridge, which shall be built by the defendants taken to trace the matter back, and endeavor

a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If one has the ever found in this prolific lead region, has re- misfortune to have a carpet injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.

about to be sold, for arrears of taxes, at the informed from forty to fifty thousand pounds which two men lost their lives—one an Irish-Capitol at Albany. The sale commenced on of mineral can easily be taken out in one day. man by the name of James McDuffy, and the all of the present and most of the coming thousand dollars for a third, which they re- burgh, who leaves a family. It was caused by the falling of a bank of earth where they

Schooner S. P. Burnham, Capt. Atwood Albee, a favorite engineer, was running the from the Bay of St. Lawrence, for Gloucester, train, when, near Yellow Creek, a span of was struck by a heavy sea, off Cassins, in a Mayor Baldwin of Syracuse; City of Albany; between its ties, and they left helpless. The Atwood and four of the crew were washed ber, states that two Russian steamers with average bids were about 50-100ths of the profor speed. The train passed over the horses, was a worthy citizen of Rockport. He leaves

An affray took place at Newport, Ky., on the 27th ult., between Mayor Harris and R McCracken, President of the Council of that the N. Y. Tribune says that there are now is announced. It was brought about by large McCracken knocked him down, and beat him October, states that news of the declaration of Oyer and Terminer in this City, eighteen road Company, whose affairs, under the strin-McCracken was tried before an examining

The wide track from Paterson to Jersey

The town of Green Bay, Wisconsin, was visited by a destructive fire recently, which consumed some thirty buildings, including three warehouses, the United States Hotel, Kine, for killing his wife with an ax—said to Hon. Wm. Taylor of New York reminded the Advocate's office, &c., entailing a total be a lunatic; John Doscher, for killing Pat his fellow graduates that next year was the loss of about \$100,000, which is only partially

> ter, Wylie Kearney, of Caldwell County, Ky., a few days since. He was about to punish one of them, when the other came up and The American Institute has fallen behind other place in the City of New York. threw a rope over his head, and then both to the amount of \$7,000, on the receipts of the pulled on the ends of the rope until he was late Fair at Castle Garden.

The wife of the Rev. William Butler, a Methodist clergyman in Westfield, Mass., was copal Recorder of Philadelphia. walking across the room last Friday, when she suddenly uttered a scream, and fell lifeless on the floor. She was twenty-two years of age, and is supposed to have died of disease A monument is in process of erection at

Hampton Falls, N. H., to commemorate the memory of Meshech Weare, the first President of the Colony and State of New Hampshire, who held his office through the whole nessee House of Representatives presented The Chicago Tribune of the 7th, states that

women, and children, had left Marion County, Missouri, by the underground railroad, for Our readers will remember the story of the

good fortune of Isaac Butler, a poor but lbs. worthy man in Vernon, Oneida county, who was to have a legacy of \$94,000 left him in Europe. It turns out that after living in anticipation for several weeks, it is reduced to the pitiful sum of \$94, instead of \$94,000.

A dispatch dated New Orleans, Friday, Nov. 4, 1853, says: A schooner just arrived from Yucatan, reports that the cholera is rag- ed Hogs 71 a 81c. A contract has been made with a heavy ing terribly in Yucatan. At Moyda, the deaths averaged 100 daily. Later dates say

A gentleman of Boston has offered to give \$50,000 to the Town of Brewster, for the formation of a public library there, provided the | 1 40. town will raise an equal amount to be approprieted to the same purpose.

David Kennison, a private in the Revolution, and receiving a pension at the Albany Agency, under the act of March 18, 1818 died on the 24th February, 1852, aged 117

A Panther or Cougar was shot at Lee, N some planter down South, they resolved to that half a million of dollars has been pledged H., about ten miles from Portsmouth, by Mr. run off. When they arrived at Elmira they to ease the passage of the various schemes Wm. P. Chapman, who was hunting for foxes. The creature weighed 100 lbs., and measured over seven feet from his nose to the

says:—Application has been made to this extent, 13,000 slaves have been carried off by prietors in Brooklyn, were each fined \$100 for government to annex Honduras to the United the cholera, according to the official accounts, violating the ordinance in selling liquor on larly,) N. V. Hull (A. C. p'd Sept. 22,) P. L. Berry States, but no answer has yet been returned. which are known to be under the mark. The Sunday. They were examined before Mayor (followed copy—will correct in Report,) C. D. Lang-

Last Sabbath (Saturday) evening, as a par-H. Dwight, Jr., a New York broker and ty of young men were returning from a gunwestern railroad operator, stopped payment a ning excursion, their boat upset, on the Dela-R. A. Thomas, Alfred Center few days ago. Two or three Banks, with ware near New Castle, and three of them

Such has been the increase of California correspondence that the number of letters passing through the mail this year will not be less than 5,500,000. Last year the number was 4,400,000,

The quotations for Land Warrants are: 160 acre Warrants \$180 \$186 80 acre Warrants 90 93 40 acre Warrants 45 47

A dispatch dated Boston, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1853, says: The powder-mill of Mr. Bemis, Spencer, Mass., blew up yesterday, instantly Rev. Messrs. Tracy, Little and Scott, with killing five men, four Englishmen and one A. G. Burdick In the list of arrivals from California last

week, we notice the names of Paul Stillman Samuel Pierce, Teotsa, Wis. of New York, and Dr. Albert Utter of New John W. Stillman London, Ct. The Bank of the State of New York, in Joseph Goodrich

this city, was robbed, a short time ago, of \$24,. Moses Dangerfield

The weather on the upper Mississippi, about the 27th of October, was severely cold. The morning previous the river there was frozen after my decease, to the person who, when the same

Hollow axles are being extensively adopt ed on the London and North Western Railway. It is found that they are double the strength of a solid axle, and of course are

The Grand Jury of Wilkesbarre have found true bill against United States Marshals Wynkoop and Crossman, for attempting the arrest of the slave "Bill," some time since.

Miss Dr. Harriet K. Hunt has again paid her taxes in Boston, with a protest against forcing persons to pay taxes who can have no voice in their imposition, Rev. Mr. Rittenhouse, while officiating at

the consecration of a Church at Washingtonville, Pa., on Friday morning, suddenly fell down dead. The Washington County Post, of the 10th

announces that the Albany and Rutland Railroad sent its first regular train forward on Saturday the 5th inst. The total amount of gold from California deposited at the Philadelpaia Mint since the

discovery up to July 30, 1853, was \$208,886,-There are now surviving about fourteen hun dred revolutionary pensioners, all of whom

are regularly drawing their pensions from the treasury of the United States. Two bright-eyed little boys, one aged two and the other about five years—sons of a Mr.

Horton, of Boston-died a few days since from eating candy which had been colored with some poisonous substance. About fifty barrels of wine from native

grapes will be made in Des Moines county, Iowa, this fall; and hereafter farmers will turn their attention to the culture of the grape. Barnabas Bates, the "Rowland Hill" of

America died in. Boston Mr. Bates was well known throughout the country for his labors in the cause of cheap postage. Since the 1st of January there have been

shipped from Boston 181,009 cases of boots and shoes, being 20,489 cases more than during the corresponding period of last year. Explorations show that the coast of Green land is rich in copper; silver and lead mines

have also been discovered. Two young negro slaves killed their mased the fourth Thursday in November, (24th) as a day of public Thanksgiving in that State.

Archbishop Hughes has brought an action for slauder against the proprietors of the Epis-It was said by Mr. Spear, in a lecture a

month since in San Francisco, that the Chinese there intended to erect an altar for idol The Romish Society for the Propagation of the Faith, has, in six months, sent eighteen

missionaries from France to Asia. On the 2d inst. thirty members of the Tena petitions for a prohibitory Liquor Law.

## New York Market-November 14, 1853.

Ashes-Pots and Pearls \$5 50. Flour and Meal-Flour, 7 00 a 7 12 for Canadian and common to straight State, 7 06 a 7 13 for mixed for Dunkirk. to fancy Michigan and common to good Ohio. Rye Flour 5 00 for fine, 5 25 a 5 37 for superfine. Corn termediate stations. Passengers by this train will re-Meal 4 12 a 4 25. Buckwheat 2 00 a 2 25 per 100

Grain-Wheat, 1 63 a 1 69 for State and Ohio, 1 72 a 1 77 for common to good Michigan, 1 80 for white Genesee. Rye 1 00. Barley 81 a 86c. Oats 47 a 51c. for State and Western. Corn 80 a 81c. for West- stations ern mixed.

Provisions-Pork, 12 75 for prime, 15 50 for mess Seef, 5 50 a 6 0 for new country prime, 9 50 11 00 for country mess. Lard 10 c. Butter 12 a 14c.

for Ohio, 16 a 20c. for State. Cheese 8 a 10c. Dress Hops-37 a 47c. for new crop. Lumber-15 00 for Spruce and Pine.

Potatoes-1 87 a 2 12 for Carters, 2 00 a 2 25 for Mercers, 2 25 for Sweets. Seeds-Clover 10%c. Timothy 12 00 a 16 00 for mowed, 17 00 a 20 00 for reaped. Flaxseed 1 37 a

Tallow-113 a 12c., the latter for city rendered. Wool-43 a 45c. for native American, 60 a 62c. for

## MARRIED.

At Alfred Center, N. Y., Nov. 8th, by Eld. N. V. Hull, Mr. John A. Stebbins, of Cussewago, Pa., to Miss Phese M. Green, of Alfred Center.

At Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., on the 8th inst., Morris CLARKE, aged about 40 years.

DIED,

## LETTERS.

Joseph Goodrich, Delos C. Burdick, J. Maxson, John S. Smith, O. Snowberger, Stephen Maxson, Datus worthy (have written you.)

#### RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

\$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52

Maxson Stillman 2.00 10 Stephen C. Burdick " 2 00 H. W. Benjamin Nathan Lauphear, Alfred Robert Stillman, DeRuyter Eli S. Colgrove A. Coon Horace W. Burdick " A. L. Cardner Delos D. Wells 10 1 00 Welcome B. Crandall " 1 00 10 Nelson Clarke, Leonardsville 2 00 11 Azor Estee, Petersburg 10 Daniel Maxson 2 00 10 John S. Smith Chaumont 2 00 10 E. P. Randall, Gowanda 2 15 4 00 Reilay Potter, Cincinnati, O. 1 00 10 John Davis, Montra, O. 2 00 Stephen Maxson, Madison, Wis. 2 00 10 R. C. Bond. Whitewater, Wis. 5 Ō0 2 00 W. L. V. Crandall. Asa Burdick 2 00 1 00

2 00

2 00

2 00

2 00

-2 00

11

Jeremiah B. Davis, Berlin, Wis.

Cyrus Thacher, Philadelphia

T. O. Johnson

Alanson Taber

Oliver Champlin

Charles Hubbell

Form of a Bequest to our Societies. shall be payable, shall act as Treasurer of the Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society, organized at Plainfield,

N. J., in 1843,' to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of the said Society, and under its direc Using the above form, our Tract Society should be described as "The American Sabbath Tract Society, organized at Plainfield, N. J., in 1843," and our Publishing Society should be described as "The Seventhday Baptist Publishing Society, organized at New

## Union Academy.

C. 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 Philaelphia, 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 confident of giving satisfaction, solicit, 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 gentleneu and ladies preparing for College, can here fit themselves for an advanced standing, and thus save considerable expense. A competent Pianist will be secured.

Good Board can be had at the Boarding Hall, or in

rivate families, on reasonable terms. TERMs.—Tuition, settled in advance, from \$3 50 to \$5 00. Incidentals, 25 cents. Piano music, \$10 00. Drawing, crayoning, landscape painting, and painting n water celors, \$2 00 each Hon. LEWIS HOWFLL, President.

#### R. TITSWORTH, M. D., HOMEPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON FRONT S REET, PAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Shilon, N. J., July 26, 1853.

#### Books and Stationery.

THE subscriber having occasion almost daily to make purchases of books and stationery for his friends, and finding that a little system will enable increase of trouble, has made arrangements to supply orders to an unlimited extent. Any book published in the United States, or any article of stationery, will be furnished at the catalogue prices of the publisher or manufacturer, and in most cases will be sent to the person ordering it free of charge, by post, express, or ivate hands. Orders should be addressed to GEO. B. UTTER, 9 Spruce st., N. Y.

#### Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Titsworths'& 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 esirous of introducing ready-made clothing us a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply on the most favorable terms. Individuals who desire to renew their wardrobes on short notice, may here be fitted with complete suits without delay; or, if they, prefer it, may select their cloths and leave their or ders, which will receive prompt attention. An ex amination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, convince those who give us a call, that they can pleas themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr,

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

ATEW YORK, Somerville, and Easton-Winter Arver Trains will leave as follows—from Pier No. 2 North River, New York—84 A. M., 12 M., and 33 P. M.: New York, for Somerville (way) at 5 P. M. Leave Phillipsburg, opposite Easton, at 61 and 91 A. M., 31 P. M. Leave Somerville (way) at 6.50 A. M. This line connects with trains by the N. J. Railroad, Company, foot of Courtlandt-st.

Stages connect with trains from New York as folows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c.; from Somerville, for Peapack, &c; from White House for lemington, &c.; from Easton for Belvidere, Wilkesbarre, Bethlehem, Allentown, Maunch Chunk, &c. GEO. H. PEGRAM, Superintendent.

## New York and Eric Railroad.

TRAINS leave pier foot of Duane-st., New York, as Day Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo direct, over the N. Y. & Erie Railroad and the Buffa o and N. Y. City Railroad, without change of baggage or cars, and also

Mail at 8 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and all inmain over night at any station between Susquehanna and Corning, and proceed the next morning. Accommodation at 12.30 P. M, for Delaware and all intermediate stations.

Way at 31 P. M. for Delaware and all intermediate

Night Express at 5 P.M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 7 P. M. for Dunkirk and all inter-On Sundays only one express train, at 6 P. M.

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

## Great Western Mail Line.

SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED by taking the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and NORTHERN IN Through tickets for Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukie, Raeine, Kenosha, Waukegan, and Sheboygan, by New York and Erie Railroad via Dunkirk, and Buffalo and

New York City Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats,

Hudson River Railroad via Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo with the splendid steamers EMPIRE STATE, J. Wilson, Commander, Mondays SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, D. Perkins, Commander, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NORTHERN INDIANA, I. T. Pheatt, Commander, Tuesdays and Fridays. Leaving Buffalo every evening. (Sundays excepted.) These steamers are low-pressure, built expressly for the Lake trade, and for finish, speed, strength, and

safety, have no superiors any where, The connections with the Express Trains at Toledo and Monroe, for Chicago and St. Louis, are perfect, and can be relied upon. Forty hours from New York to Chicago. Time and money saved by taking this line.

Passengers preferring it can take the Lake Shore Railroad to Toledo, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad to Chicago, thence by the Rock Island Railroad to La Salle, forming the only continuous Line of Railroad to the Illinois River.

For Through Tickets or Freight apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, 193 Broadway, Cor. Dey-st., N. Y.

## Stonington Line, for Bostop,

D ROVIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, DAUNTON, and NEWPORT. Inland Route, without change of cars or detention. The steamers C. VANDERBILT, Capt. Jeel Stone and COMMODORE, Capt. J. M. Lewis, in connection with the Stonington and Providence, and Boston and Providence Railroads, leaving New York daily, (Sun-52 days excepted,) from Pier No. 2 N. R., first wharf

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 13 | perienced 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 destina-52 tion in advance of those by either of the other routes. The COMMODORE, from New York-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. N. B.—Passengers on arriving at Stonington pro-

ceed immediately per steamboat train to Providence, 52 Boston, Taunton, and New Bedford, or py accommoda-52 tion train from Stonington at 6.30 A. M. A Baggage Master accompanies the steamer and train through each way. The steamer PERRY leaves Providence for Newport

30 at 9 A. M., and 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays,
For passage, berths, state-rooms, or freight, applica-52 tion may be made at Pier No. 2, N. W., or at the office. WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer. No. 10 Battery-place,

## Miscellaneous.

The Eagedition to Japan.

The Washington Sentinel publishes the fo lowing interesting extracts from a letter write ten by a disting. shed officer of the U.S. Navy to his wife resident in Washington

FRIDAY, July 8, 1853. Here we are in he harbor of Jeddo, after running over nearly 30,000 miles of various seas and of various climes—here at anchor four miles higher up the bay than has ever yet anchored white bearing a Christian flag. We anchored at 32. M., and soon large boats, rowed cheerily with about twenty men, and in each some ns, or gentlemen, with two swords, near and sell dressed, came swarming off with determination fell to come on board, demand the names, the nation, and the intentions of the four craft thus coming boldly in, in joy and other. They were met with a

wave of the hard, and "keep off, no one allowed to come n board save the highest mandarin." This literally took them all aback, but they clustered together and insisted upon admissince. At last a voice said in Dutch, "Do you speak Hollandese?" Soon high confair

After muli persuasion on their part, and their insisting the one of them was a high on my uniform, and to receive him and the interpreter on bear 1 in the cabin, and to represent himself, so ing that our mission is a friendly one; we are the bearers of a letter from the President of the United States to his Majesty of Looan; that it was necessary to send on board a high mandarin to receive this letter, and the cooner the better. Again, I was to inside upon it that boats should not lie, by the hames near and around our ships, thus guarding and watching us, as has been their custom. The Columbus and Vincennes having from five hundred to one thousand boats around mem constantly, all linked together.) That we would not submit to this, but would drive them off. Here you have the basis of my metructions. Thus armed, I took Mr. Mander a and interpreter, with my two Mr. Postar in Dutch—into the cabin.

After being wated a moment, Mr. Mandarin

arose, may a hilaam a la Japanese, and then seated on solved, using Mr. Postman as interpreter, as the Japanese interpreter spoke Dutch fluently I thus opened: "Tell the have conto the on a friendly mission, with friendly but the ons, to deliver a letter from the President of the United States to your sovereign, the emperor of Japan; that the letter. is ready for delivery by 9 o'clock to-morrow, to any manda in sufficiently high to receive it." To this was replied: "It must be referred to higher perfers to know who can receive the then asked, "How long will it take to give not an answer?" They could not tell. I do "I think the sooner the better. as we are are ous to be off." The reply was, "I do no repak it will take long;" and it was then under tood that, in the morning, a mandarin would be off to receive the letter.

ing questions. "Where are you from?" selected a course of conduct which reflects From the Inited States of America?" great credit upon himself. 'Yes; but what part-Washington, New I left off by telling you that we had given

that this must be done. "We shall be sorry, around this land. with our kind and friendly feelings to you, to

the end of that time you must suffer." boats, some word to the other boats, and came her purpose. Our steam was up, and all the best stock weigh from 8 to 10 pounds. One have you decided about the boats?" "I have ance, and throw into the Japanese forts, dunordered there off from all the ships, and with garee, cotton, boats and all, a few paixhan orders only to communicate with this. Yes, shell. My opinion is, that for these thirty-six others with this variety, it could not fail to from all the ships; and if any come around hours, (and more particularly for these six,) increase his income. And when the hen fever you, send word to the Governor, and he will the Japanese hesitated whether or not they shall be past, and its high prices fall away, punish them." Thus was this point, never should at once resist and try with us the forbefore yielded, conceded. After a few more tunes of war. But so steady was our deterremarks, I bowed Mr. Mandarin off, and away mination, both in council and in conduct, so

newed in the evening, and in rather a different they were paralyzed, and prudent and friendphase, which does not promise to open so ly measures were decided. percefully; but to-morrow will tell. At pre- It is well to remark here, that they have sent I am too tired, having been up all day been making the most extensive preparations from ah early hour—and here we are, too, of forts, &c., lately, as is evident by their new our pistols loaded, our swords ready at hand, works, and those not yet finished. Doubtless,

to be watchful. So I will to bed, and rest.

ceived him with directions not to palaver think of going to Nagasaki-that the letter wisdom into their souls. was an important one, and that our President | But to the interviews. This of Monday had ordered us to deliver it as near the city evening ended. Tuesday morning, about

in the morning." To this he answered: "No one here can receive it. It would bring harm upon him-Nagasaki is the only place—that he did not the Commodore of Clerk, Mr. Postman, was in believe if the letter was received that the Emperor would answer it." To this I replied: Does your Governor dare to take upon him self the responsibility to refuse to receive a mandarin, the Commodore ordered me to put letter written to his Sovereign, and to forward it to him? It is a very grave responsibility must wait and refer it."

> I replied that "this letter was a very imto the President of the United States not to evident in his face-yet the Commodore perreceive it. That as to the Emperor's not answering it, that was not our business now; that would be settled after." He said, "This is Japanese custom; you Americans don't ununderstand Japanese customs," &c. I replied, "We Americans do business decidedly, this decision, and requested permission to sight as we pulled in. We were in sight of a from practice.

At six o'clock the next morning I was called on deck to receive the mandarin; so I dressed hurriedly and went up. There was the same story, but he proposed to send to Jeddo for permission. We gave him until Thursday, at 12 o'clock, saying, "If the letter was not received, we would regard it as an insult to the President, and act accordingly." So it

July 17.—One week has passed since I have written a word, and a week of much excite-I then supplically said: "This ship has ment, and great events. And here we are, aboard the wief-there is his pennant. All thank Heaven, safe; and in nine days we have messages work shore must come here by a effected much—so much, that the world will high mandaim. No boats must go to the be gratified, and our country feel herself other aligns heir commanders have orders honored. We have landed in Japan, within not to permit intercourse; they have no right twenty-five miles of Jeddo, with armed troops to think and must obey. We insist that no and armed men, and delivered our credenboats shall being around our vessels to watch tials, and the President's letter, to Commisthem." . This was not palatable. They said! sioners—two Princes, one a Councillor of the "It is the lanese custom, law, and we must realm, and appointed by his Majesty to receive carry then cat." Says I: "Tell him, Sir, us. But I am ahead of events, and must that we the have our customs, and with men- more leisurely detail the interviews, arrangeof-war one of the laws is that no boat is allow- ments, &c., which led to an issue so happy, so thin a certain range." There peaceful, so desirable, and which have rewas no positive consent given just then as to flected much eclat upon the firmness and wiswhat they would do; they evaded it by ask- dom of Commodore Perry. He has certainly

York, Boston?" My surprise was so great | Tezimon, Governor, or highest authority in that I somed and told him, "Some from Wash- | Uraga, or, by his other title, "the learned ington some from New York; all parts: that scholar who rides," until Thursday at twelve the Present of the United States lived in o'clock, to get an answer from Jeddo to our Washing on T "What is the name of the ship, propositions; that is, that the copies of the how many people, guns, &c.?" "Tell him, letters and credentials, with a letter of the Sir, that who are not traders, we seek no trade, Commodore's inclosed, were to be received ships, and our custom is never by a high mandarin, accredited by his master to receive them. On Monday we were to re-The areas were again repeated in pretty | ceive information from him of the advancemuch the same reply, and to add that I had off quite pleased, and said that he thought the stoo sprightly to be caught.

no currostry to know how many men are either letters would be received. By the by, we did Guilderlands, after being with a cock of in the Emperor's army or in his navy; and showed him the letter, which is beautifully also that he could see for himself that we had done up in a case, and the seal enclosed in a set the second litter was obviously pure. "When will the others come?" "I don't Commodore's credentials. We had talked know: it depends upon the answer to the let- and palayered over matters, answering many ter." What are the contents of the letter?" questions, and among others, diplomatizing "Tell him. So, that the letter is from the Pre- about the propriety of surveying the harbor, sident to the Emperor of Japan, and it would | &c., for in the morning, the boats well armed be men indelicate in me to inquire into its with the Mississippi to guard them, had prethis rebuke was received in ceded her up the bay, and had advanced ten an apolicatic manner, and this questioning miles nearer to Jeddo, finding plenty of water, dropped. I hen again alluded to the boats and a fine, large, capacious, magnificent har which were still clustering around our ship and | bor; when it has always been supposed that the other ships; told him that it was absolute- Uraga was about as far as vessels of any size ly necessary that they should be kept off; could go, so great is the mystery that hangs

On the advance of the boats, the forts were do you any harm, or to come into collision armed, the dungaree and canvas screens, bewith you; but, if you do not order your boats hind which rested the pikes of the soldiery, off, we shall fire into them and drive them off. fairly flapped with anger, and armed boats, Our boats are now armed and ready, and we with about twenty-five men each, started out cannot slow you more than fifteen minutes from every point by the hundreds, looking to give your orders and keep them off. At defiance; but onward went our little boats, throwing their leads and marking the soundow'I must have an answer. What | vessels hove short to slip and run to their assisthe went on shore, taking the boats off with utterly careless of any action on their part, finest meat at home. [Cor. Ohio Cultivator. so perfectly confident of our resources and My interview with my friend was again re- power, and so regardless of all danger, that

hood of 10,000,000 of men, brave, enterpris- some on the water, their banners flying, 40 translation is "faithful and good."

ing, ready, never conquered. It behooves us and 50 together; others hauled on the beach, ready to launch out—at first mistaken for villages. But a new era has been marked in Sunday, July 11, A. M.—Let me renew my their history; they have been placed on the narrative of the events of the 8th. In about defensive; they dared not begin the game, one hour after the mandarin left, I again re- though I yet believe that any harsh measures on our part, or encroachment or injury, would much. In a long, windy, set speech, he said | cause a determined and bloody resistance; that the Governor did not feel himself justified | for they are a free, frank, pleasing, sociable, in receiving the letter from the President to | fearless people, and would stand bravely to the Emperor-that he had not the power- | the slaughter. These traits may be expected in that Nagasaki was the place for the conduct a land where "the wives and mothers are of all foreign affairs—that it was not Japanese | proverbially virtuous"—the exception being custom—that indeed the Governor was much the rariety and proving the rule. Well will bothered to think why four ships should have it be if we can make these people our friends come together-that he appreciated very high- and our allies. Yes, heretofore they have arly the great trouble we had taken to come so rogantly dictated to all others, but with us the very far to deliver the letter, but, that he game is changed. We have said, So must you could not receive it. To which I replied: do-this is our way. These steamers, too, "The distance, to be sure, was very long, and moving without sails against wind and tide, we had come a great way-that we could not have struck, if not terror, at least wonder and

of Jeddo as possible; therefore we were here, | noon, they again came off, and our "learned and I trusted that this letter would be received | scholar" evidently wore a more contented air. He told us that the letters would be received that the Emperor was going to send down a high prince and a councillor to take them. "When?" "On day after to-morrow." We are putting up a new house to receive you, and it cannot be ready before then; nor will the prince be down until to-morrow." It was now that we understood that they expected to receive the letter of the President, and the Commodore's letter of credence, into refuse to receive the letter sent from one stead of the copies which it was the intention Sovereign to another." He then said: "The to send first, reserving the last in the hopes of Governor may receive it, but we can't tell forcing an interview at Jeddo. This was exwhen the answer may come;" but then added, | plained to them-when the change that came "that he had not the power to receive it, and over them was plain—they persisted that they had understood that the letters were to be received, not the copies-the fear of the perportant one—that it would be a great insult | mission to rip himself up (the Hari Kasi) was sisted in this point, and we sent him off to give notice to higher powers that such was the fact. In the afternoon he again came, and the Commodore at last agreed to deliver the ori-

ginals and land at the place fixed upon. Thursday, July 14.—Early in the morning promptly." At this point I went out, and re- we dropped our steamers down and near in as ferred this new phase of the discussion to the possible. The bay is very nearly circular, Commodore, and by his order I broke up the with two small forts on each point of the eninterview, telling him that if the Governor trance. We went off in our boats, (in all,) offidid not send off for the letter in the morning, cers, landsmen and marines, 428 strong, armed we would ourselves deliver t in the town of to the teeth; each man carrying with him extendir and, we shook hands; then Orogama." He was rather taken aback by the lives of five Japanese. It was a beautiful come off in the morning. To this I assented. hundred armed Japanese boats, with banners He then took his leave. Before going off he flying, averaging twenty-five men each; then Lieut. Govern r (for such was the mandarin) stepped back to our long gun aft, which is all on the shores ahead were stretched lines of that I are the id of our chief, the admiral, stepped back to our long gun aft, which is all on the shores ahead were stretched lines of and am interested to speak for him. We clear, and showing its massive proportions, and clear, and showing its massive proportions, and showing its massive proportions, and clear, and c Paixhan?" If he has an acquaintance with artillery in front, and human figures, thick in Paixhan," I trust it is from reading, and not the rear. On advanced our boats, and our little band landed; drew up in line and formed, in all, on shore 350 men, leaving 80 in the

The Commodore and staff then landing we formed a close line, and, to the tune o Hail Columbia," with the American flag proudly waving over us, we marched up to the council-house. There we halted, our little band drew up, and thus, with twenty feet between us, face to face, stood the sons of America, and the troops of Japan. We went into the council-house, where sat the Commissioner, with his coadjutor, Prince of Iwami Proudly we walked in, and bowed in our way which was returned by the Commissioner rising and bowing. We were then seated Thus we delivered the credentials, and, after a few words, we withdrew, formed our line and, to the tunes of "Hail Columbia" and 'Yankee Doodle," retired to our boats. W were accompanied off by Tezemon and other mandarins, and got under way and proceeded up the bay. We went within eight miles of Jeddo, carrying plenty of water, but could see nothing of the city.

## Best Fowls for Farmers.

My blooded fowls do not prove equally profitable; the Polands, being yarded and other varieties: but when without meat the eggs have been few.

My Bolton Greys have eat little and laid their chickens have all been taken by the where rats could get to them.

The Golden Pheasants are more beautiful have laid almost continually, and none of their chickens have been taken, though running upon the same ground with the Greys. The

shey lay the largest eggs, though less in number, and propagate their marks of purity like a wild original breed.

The Black Shanghais I find no demand for nor any satisfactory specification of their faults. leaving us to reflect upon their likeness to an unfortunate race. The Dominique or Grey Shanghais seem every way valuable. The trict of Bellingham, Northumberland, there White are delicate, and do not rear as well. are only 18 persons to a square mile, or in I had 7 chickens hatch from 60 eggs, and 5 of them lived; while nearly all of the buff more than ten thousand times greater than color hatched and are doing well.

hais (sometimes called red, sometimes yel- 10,566,288 persons, and 10,403,189 dwell in low) I like the best. With me they have what, for the sake of distinction, is always reared the best, even the common dunghill called the country. not excepted. They have laid a good num-Mr. Mandarin went out, told this to the ings, and steadily advanced the Mississippi on have nursed their broods well. Those of the of my breeders weighed 81 pounds, another 9½ pounds. If the farmer who has not yards forts and dignity of the "own correspondent" his chickens in common market would sell not for a shilling, but for half a dollar, and would give a proportionable supply of the

> that the laws of the States of the Union would have to be published in English and Chinese. for general circulation? Yet it is so. The

A Lesson in Grammar. Of parts of speech, grammarians say, The number is but nine. Whether we speak of men or things, Hear, see, smell, feel, or dine. And first we'll speak of that called Noun,

Because on it are founded All the ideas we receive, And principles are grounded. A noun's the name in any thing,

Of person, place, or nation; As man and tree, and all we see That stand still or have motion The Articles are A and The, By which these nouns we limit; A tree, the man, a pot, the pan, A spoon with which to skim it.

The Adjective then tells the kind Of everything called Noun: Good hoys or bad, girls glad or sad, A large or a small town. The Nouns can also agents be,

And Verbs express their actions; Boys run and walk, girls laugh and talk, Read, write, tell wholes or fractions. To modify those Verbs again, The Adverb fits most neatly;

As James correctly always writes, And Jane she sings so sweetly. The Pronoun shortens what we say, And takes the place of names. With I, thou, he, she, we, you, they, Where sentences we frame.

Conjunctions next we bring to join These sentences together: As John and James may go to town. If it should prove good weather. With Nouns and Pronouns we have need To use the Preposition; Which set before or placed between, Expresses their position.

The Interjection helps to express Our joy and sorrow too. As when we shout hurrah! or cry, Alas! what shall we do?

### Curious Facts.

A London letter in the National Intelligencer, contains some very remarkable facts respecting the population of Great Britain, wholly to reading and writing, and had writwhich we condense thus:-

The returns of the population of Great Britain, according to the census of 1850, have at length been published, in part, in two very thick folio volumes. A third folio volume, of three hundred pages, consists of an index to the other two volumes. The labor of collecting this information was immense; 620 superintendent registrars, 2,190 registrars, and 20.610 enumerators, were employed in Eng land and Wales, and in Scotland 1,010 supermendents and 7,873 enumerators. Jailors, masters of work-houses, naval and military officers, clergymen, school-masters, and officof workers, the whole of the population re-|sides clear of ribs, six inches wide; let it lie the returns was comparatively small.

a decennial census commenced. Prior to that hogs. time the number of people was conjectural, or ascertained by the loosest and most vague calculation. At the close of the eighteenth century, it was supposed that the population doubled itself in one hundred and sixty years. Earlier records, however, very conclusively show that the population took the whole of the nor skippers, nor mould, ever touch them. fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or three hundred years, to double itself.

Of the progress of population previous to the fifteenth century, nothing satisfactory is known. The best writers on the subject have concluded that at the time of the Conquest, the population of England and Wales did not property of yielding water, is called "The exceed 2,000,000, "of whom," says Sharon Traveler's Friend." It differs from most Turner, "nearly three-fourths were in a state other trees in having all its branches in one well fed, having lime and gravel, and a little fresh meat, have laid more eggs than most cheer bonds but such events as the Norman of a peacock's tail. At the extremity of each Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted. Conquest and the civil wars which it excited grows a broad double leaf, several feet in and fostered." In 1801 Great Britain, which length, which spreads itself out very graceful- the Recorder shall rank among the best. had been peopled at least twenty centuries, ly. These leaves radiate heat so rapidly after well, without setting; but several litters of contained a population of 10,917,433 persons; sunset, that a copious deposition of dew takes in 1851 the population is ascertained to have place upon them, which, soon collecting into rats, and I have labored in vain to raise any, been, 21,121,967—being nearly doubled of drops, forms little streams, which run down what it was in 1801; therefore, during the the branches to the trunk. Here it is receivfifty intervening years the increase alone was | ed into hollow spaces of considerable magninearly as much as the aggregate population tude, one of which is found at the root of every which had accumulated in twenty centuries. branch. These branches lie one over the Thus the population has done that during the other alternately, and when a knife, or, which last fifty years which the eleven centuries be- is better, a flat piece of stick (for it is not netween the landing of Julius Cæsar and that of | cessary to cut the tree) is inserted between William the Conqueror, had scarcely accom the parts which overlap, and slightly drawn to plished. At the same time it might easily be one side, so as to cause an opening, a stream shown that the wealth of the country has in- of water gushes out as if from a fountain. creased faster than its population. The 21.- Hence the appropriate name of "The Travel-121.967 people in Great Britain are very un- er's Friend. equally dispersed. In England and Wales they are at an average distance asunder of 108 yards. In London they are within 14 yards of each other. In East London there are 185.751 persons to a square mile; in the dis-London the population of a square mile is that of Bellingham. In the towns the people ture. Agitate it well until reduced to a jam; I can discover no superior utility in the are 52 to a square acre, in the country there then put it into pots. The above is the most are 53 acres to each person. Placing 3 per- simple way of making it; but to have it of yet their great size and other faultless qualities, speak volumes in their praise. Of the eight varieties which I brood the Date Price and other faultless qualities, and eight varieties which I brood the Date Price and other faultless qualities and other faultless qualities when paid in advance, and other faultless qualities, speak volumes in their praise. Of the eight varieties which I brood the Date Price and other faultless qualities and other faultless qualities when paid in advance, and other faultless qualities when paid in advance. eight varieties which I breed, the Buff Shang- Great Britain there are 815 towns containing clarify it with an egg. Then add one pint of

## "Our Own Correspondent."

Times gives the following picture of the comof the London Times :-

spondent to the London Times is most to be desired. Let me rehearse a few of the immunities and privileges of that individual. His salary is \$5,000 a year. He has a handsome suit of rooms, furnished and paid for by Who would have thought, six years ago, the paper. He has two clerks constantly in his employ, who read the French journals. translate, collate, cut out items from Galignani, and add their eyes, invention, experience ninth section of an act passed by the Califor- and observation to his. These gentlemen are nia Legislature for the collection of the foreign paid by the Times, of course. The correminer's tax has been printed in the Chinese spondent buys and charges to the paper any armed men and sentinels patrolling the decks, there are full 1,000 boats, averaging, with language, for the information of more than books of which he may stand in need—and guns loaded, and trained and cast loose; for two lies down to sleep to-night in the neighborwe lie down to sleep to-night in the neighbor- we have seen, and could have counted, 500; Tong'k Achich, a Chinaman, certifies that the lection of standard authors, cyclopedias, dic- make \$12 per head. It was \$11 in 1816 and, bond of the counted, 500; Tong'k Achich, a Chinaman, certifies that the tionaries, and other books of reference. He but \$5,50 in 1830.

is empowered to pay for any important intelligence, just what it may cost.

"When the Post-office closes early, to the low degree, he writes on merrily till sunset, and then hires a man to jump into the 7 o'clock train and take his letter to London! The Times pays the bill. Besides all this, his position is such that a great many things come to him, without his giving himself the trouble to go to them. Thus, a proclamation of Henry V. desires to see the light. M. Berryer sends it to the correspondent of the London Times, who gives it to one of his clerks to translate. All the other correspondents, when they see it in print, throw up their hands, and wonder how the man knew there was to represent the London Times in Paris. To be able to say you are the Russian Ambassaare the Envoy from Venezuela, is another. To stand up and say you are the correspondent of the Times, is to locate yourself between the two, and rather nearer the top than the foot of the column."

GOV. WINTHROP'S IDEA OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—We find the following entry in the new edition of Winthrop's Journal, under the year 1643, which clearly shows the opinion of that worthy functionary, in regard to the doctrine of woman's mission. There may be a doubt whether some of the modern advocates of the largest liberty on this subject, are not obnoxious to the Governor's censure, and might not have "kept their wits i they had improved them usefully." "Mr. Hopkins, the Governor of Hartford

upon Connecticut, came to Boston, and brought his wife with him, (a godly young woman, and of special parts,) who was fallen into a sad infirmity, the loss of her understanding and reason, which had been growing upon her divers years, by occasion of her giving herself ten many books. Her husband, being very loving and tender of her, was loth to grieve her; but he saw his error when it was too late. For if she had attended to her household affairs, and such things as belong to women, and not gone out of her way and calling, to meddle in such things as are proper for men, whose minds are stronger, etc., she had kept her wits, and have improved them usefully and honorably in the place God had set her. He brought her to Boston, and left her with her brother, one Mr. Yale, a merchant, to try what means might be had here for her. But no help could be had."

CURING MEATS.—Cut your pork up, the turns of Great Britain were collected in one over night. Next day salt as follows: day, so that the mere expense of procuring Sprinkle the bottom of the barrel well with ne returns was comparatively small. | coarse salt—Turk's Island or some other | Church. 64 pp.

The remainder of the time, from that day good kind; put in a layer of meat set on edge, Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi: to the beginning of the present month, was packed as close together as possible; then anoccupied with arranging the returns for the other layer of salt, and so on, till your meat press and in printing them. Seven millions is all in the barrel. Then I take common of forms were printed, and the weight of all eastern or lake salt, as it is called, and make a the papers sent from the central office exceed. brine as strong as it can be made; let it stand had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents. ed fifty-two tons. The most striking and im. two or three days, and then pour off the clear. portant information which it contains, is the brine, and it is safe. Keep it under brine by them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages certain fact of the continual increase of the placing a weight on it. One bushel of coarse for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them people since 1801, when the practice of taking salt is enough for the side meat of six good forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their ad

After trying almost all methods to keep smoked hams, without success, I have for the ciety, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York. last four years kept them with complete success by the following plan:-

Put a layer of fine dry charcoal, then a layer of hams, then charcoal, and so on. No bugs, Keep in a dry and cool place, and they will keep perfectly sweet, if in good order when put down Prairie Farmer.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND.—In Madagascar grows a singular tree, which, from its

APPLE JAM.—The apples, which should be ripe, and of the best eating sort, being pared and quartered, as for making apple jelly, are put into a pan with water enough to cover them, and boiled until they can be reduced to a mash. Then, for each pound of the pared apples, a pound of sifted sugar is added, being sprinkled over the boiling mixthis syrup for every three pounds of apples, and boil the iam to a proper thickness.

To CLEAN COMBS AND BRUSHES.—To enough tepid water to cover the bristles, not the top of the brush, add a few drops of the The Paris correspondent of the New York spirits of hartshorn, an ounce of which may be had at any apothecary's for a few cents; dip the brush in several times, shaking out the water carefully, and the mixture will act like magic, leaving it clear and pure, needing "Next to the berth of British Ambassador only to be dried by a towel; no rubbing is at Paris, I suppose that the post of corre-injeded. Combs may be done in the same except at the discretion of the publisher. way without injury. Lady's Book.

Of the 27,737 State paupers in Massachusetts, more than 11,000 are foreigners, and nearly 10,000 are British subjects; more than of themselves or guardians. The number of pauper children under fourteen years of age, 3,098.

in the United States is estimated in the Merchants' Magazine at \$295,477,257, which,

#### Bella! Bella! Bella!

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constant. "When the Post-office closes early, to the infinite annoyance of all us correspondents of boat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Plants. tion Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with me veable arms. They can be turn ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung 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 manufacture from the best stock and are cast in iron casings. A this Foundry these were first used and are found to be a great improvement. We give a written warren. tee that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with out charge. The tone of all Bells is warranted. Nearly 9000 Bells have been cast and sold from this Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superi ority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Medals, awarded from the various Fairs " for the best Bells for sonor. such a proclamation in existence, and where ourness and purity of tone." We pay particular at he went to get it. In short, it is a great thing 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. Erie Caual, and Rail. roads running in every direction. As this is the larg. dor, is one thing; to be forced to confess you set 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 Bells in any of the States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Addres A MENEELY'S SONS West Troy. N. Y.

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

No. 1—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Comman iment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of

the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 3—Authority for the Change of the Dayof the No. 4—The Sebbath 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 Sub

batarians. 4 pp.

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

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

4 pp.
No. 9—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition No. 10—The True Sabbath B at-aced and Observed

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Enc gered by Legislative

Enactments 16 pp.
No. 12—Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp. No. 14—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bigle

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 Carlow. First printed in London, in 1724; reprinted at Stonington, Ct., in 1802; now republished in a revised form.

First printed in London, in 1658, 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian 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

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing dress, with a remittance, to GEORGE B. UTTER, Corres ponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract 80

Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Soc.'s Publications

# The Sabbath Recorder,

Terms-\$2 00 per Annum, in Advance. The Sabbath Recorder is devoted to the exposition Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims top mote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the command ments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory messure which seem likely to improve the condition of society diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranto the wants and tastes of every class of readers. As

## \*The Sabbath-School Disitor, Published Monthly.

Terms per Annum-Invariably in advance: 

#### The Seventh-day Baptist Memorial, Published Quarterly.

Terms-\$1 00 a Year, 25 Cents a Number. Each number of the Memorial will contain a lithe graphic portrait of a Seventh-day Baptist preacher, to gether with a variety of historical, biographical, and statistical matter, designed to illustrate the rise, gress, and present condition of the Seventh-day Bap tist Denomination. Wood-cuts of meeting houses will be introduced from time to time in connection with the Orders and remittances for the above sho

he addressed to the General Agent, Gronce B. Uttel, No. 9 Spruce-st., New York

The postage on the Sabbath Recorder is 13 cents a year in the State of New York, and 26 cents in any other part of the United States, payable quarterly or yearly in advance.

The postage on the Sabbath-School Visitor is 3 cents a year in the State of New York, and 6 cents in any other part of the

## The Sabbath Recorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society

NO. 9 SPRUCE-STREET, NEW YORK. Terms:

ST ST

TITO SING

od Turkelog Sam (od.) Sam (od.

not paid till the close of the year, will be liable an additional charge of 50 cents. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the times to which they reach No paper discontinued until arrearages are par Communications, orders, and remittances sho be directed, post-paid, to
GEO. B. UTTEE, No. 9 Spruce-et., New York

Linbilities of these who take Periodicale. The laws declare that any person to whom a Periodical sent, is responsible for payment, if he receives the peper makes use of it, even if he has never subscribed for it, or because the periodical services and the services of the services

auper children under fourteen years of age, 100 it.

If papers are sent to a post-effice, store or tavern, or other place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom the place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to take the place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to take the place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to whom the place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to take the place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to take the place of deposit, and are not taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person to take the place of taken by the person ta

Rates of Advertising.

one year, '\'