

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, July 14, 1853.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

In the Old World, the darkness of the political horizon thickens. Turkey is a hunted bird.

That the key of the principal door of the church at Bethlehem should be placed in the hands of a Latin rather than a Greek priest, was viewed by the Czar as a most flagrant infraction of former treaties.

One can hardly help sympathizing with Turkey in this case, she being clearly in the right, and Russia as clearly in the wrong.

But what is the state of things now? France urges the Turks to refuse to Russia the required concessions, and declares that the armed occupation of the Danubian principalities by the Russians, now threatened, shall be deemed sufficient cause for war.

The prompt interference of Britain to check the aggressive spirit of Russia would, therefore, seem doubtful. Russia has understood this from the beginning, and hence her steady firmness, and growing insolence.

"CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES"—A complete refutation of the notion that negroes can not take care of themselves, is furnished by Rev. J. P. Tustin, pastor of the Second Baptist church of Savannah, Georgia, in a letter to the editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Presbyterian church, and in two Episcopal churches, 40.

"The pastors of the two oldest Baptist churches are free negroes; the pastor of the third Baptist church is a slave."

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements in the East—Nuneries—Free Church.

The most engrossing topic in all circles still is the Russo-Turkish question. By mere politicians, the result on "the balance of power" is the point mainly considered;

From Chicago to Milwaukee, a distance of ninety miles, runs a good line of steamers, leaving each point in the morning, and touching at the principal places on the shore of Lake Michigan, among which are Waukegan, Kenosha, and Racine—places which have grown into importance with surprising rapidity, and are destined to continue their growth.

"The Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill," the title given to what is better known as the Nuneries' Bill, (although its operation was not designed to have been confined to Romish prisons), was lost on the second reading in the House of Commons, two nights ago, by a majority of 207 against 178.

meditation. Yet, sad to say, their numbers increase wonderfully in our land. In a Memorial to the Queen on the subject, by the Protestant Alliance, it is stated that there are upwards of 200 Conventual establishments in Great Britain and Ireland!

Mr. Foster, pastor of a Dissenting congregation in Kentish town, it is stated, has left his denomination, and intends establishing a Free Christian Church, the basis of which will be, "the Holy Scriptures, not human creeds, the only standard of human belief; the duty of all men to inquire for themselves."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STEARNS ABTIC, ON LAKE MICHIGAN, July 4, 1853.

Toledo, the point at which our last letter closed, is a good specimen of a Western city. The extent of territory over which it spreads, indicates that land was plenty when it was laid out; its streets will be quite regular and liberal when enough buildings have been erected to define them, and keep teams and foot passengers from going for the most part cross-lots; its walks will be convenient when they are flagged or planked, so as to dispense with the stray boards which here and there stub toes in dry weather and float about in wet.

From Toledo or Monroe, the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad takes passengers to Chicago, a distance of 250 miles, in ten hours. It runs through a section of country sparsely settled, in some parts heavily timbered, but not remarkably interesting to the tourist; but as it is the shortest and easiest route to the West, and is amply equipped with good cars and gentlemanly conductors, no fault can reasonably be found with it—on the contrary, it is worthy of much praise.

Chicago, the commercial emporium of Lake Michigan, occupies a site which twenty years ago belonged to the Pottawatowick Indians. Soon after the removal of that tribe, in 1833, enterprising settlers began to build a town, which now has a population of about forty thousand. The city occupies both sides of the river from which it takes its name, and is built on the borders of a slightly elevated prairie. That it is favorably situated for business purposes is evident from its rapid growth; and a brief visit will convince any one that its location is as handsome as it is convenient.

From Chicago to Milwaukee, a distance of ninety miles, runs a good line of steamers, leaving each point in the morning, and touching at the principal places on the shore of Lake Michigan, among which are Waukegan, Kenosha, and Racine—places which have grown into importance with surprising rapidity, and are destined to continue their growth.

From Milwaukee one may take railroad to Milton and Janesville, places now, distant some three hours, instead of two or three days, as they were a few years ago. We passed over this road in company with our friend Joseph Goodrich, one of its Directors, who, speaking of the change which a few years have wrought, said, "Depend upon it, we old settlers, who have been accustomed to haul our wheat sixty miles to market over a bad road, enjoy the present facilities, which enable us to breakfast at Milton, do business all day in Milwaukee, and return home to supper." The road is doing a very satisfactory business, and it is generally believed that the stockholders will be amply repaid in dollars and cents for their investments and risks. They will certainly be repaid in the increase of the value of their lands, and the number of their social and domestic comforts.

will be amply repaid in dollars and cents for their investments and risks. They will certainly be repaid in the increase of the value of their lands, and the number of their social and domestic comforts. The perseverance which the Directors have shown, and the commendable manner in which the road is managed, deserve success; and we are glad to see a statement in the papers, that the receipts of the road in June this year show a large gain over the same month last year. In June, '52, only 36 miles of the road were in operation; in June, '53, 70 miles. The business has more than trebled, while the number of miles in operation has been doubled. It is thought that with the extension of the road to Stoughton and Madison, next fall, the monthly receipts will run up to \$25,000 or \$30,000.

Milton is a sort of head-quarters of Seventh-day Baptists in Wisconsin. Some fifteen years ago Joseph Goodrich and one of two others went in there; and finding the country—not a "howling wilderness," but a beautiful and rich prairie, with here and there oak openings to furnish timber and give variety to the landscape, they determined to make a settlement. Gradually new comers took up lands around and north of them, until there are now three flourishing churches in that vicinity—Milton, Albion, and Christiana—and three societies about a hundred miles north-west of there—Berlin, Dakota, and Washara. At Big Foot Prairie, also, about thirty miles south-east of Milton, is a church, which has grown up in the region where Dr. Henry Clarke, formerly of Brookfield, first settled. Our stay in the neighborhood of Milton was limited to three days, including one Sabbath; but in that brief period, under the good pilotage of friends whose hospitality is notorious, we were enabled to see many of the locations of our people, which we found to be in most respects very desirable. We shall long remember with pleasure that day on which we were permitted to ride some forty miles over as fine lands as the sun ever shone upon, a large part of which are owned by Sabbath-keepers, many of them old acquaintances.

Time will not permit us in this connection to say all that we think about the West, particularly Wisconsin, as a location for Sabbath-keeping emigrants, and a field for Seventh-day Baptist Missionary efforts. And perhaps it is as well that what we now think upon these points should be more maturely considered before being expressed. Meanwhile we will say, that if any Sabbath-keepers are contemplating a removal to the West, with a view mainly of getting rich and escaping the restraints and burdens which their present church relations impose, we advise them to think twice before they start, and then to decide on staying at home; for such are not needed at the West, and will not in the long run benefit themselves or others. But if any contemplate a removal, with a view of enlarging the field of enterprise for themselves and their families, and at the same time of fully meeting the responsibilities which rest upon them as Christians, by engaging in earnest efforts to mould society after a scriptural model, we bid them God speed—they will find a broad field before them, plenty of work to do, and a glorious reward for their labors. As to missionary efforts, all we will now say is, that we wish some ministering brother, full of zeal and the Holy Ghost, and without as discreet and far-seeing as he is zealous, felt disposed to consecrate himself to the cause in Wisconsin, and to travel and preach constantly wherever openings invite. Such a man would be welcomed by the ministering brethren already in the field; he would find Sabbath-keepers to supply a nucleus for religious gatherings in almost every part of the State; and at the end of ten years' faithful labor he would see, we doubt not, results which now he would scarcely dare to hope for.

OUR NEW SETTLEMENTS.

I have just returned from a visit to our new societies in the Northern part of Wisconsin. I spent a Sabbath in the settlement on Burr Oak Prairie, in Washara County. There are five families of Sabbath-keepers now there, and several more families were expected soon. They have a very pleasant location, and I think a good soil, where a man can, with a small amount of money, obtain a good home. The lands have just come into market, and can be had at government price. At Dakota, about fifteen miles east of the above-named place, and in the same county, there is another small settlement of Sabbath-keepers. I think there are fourteen families there, and all of them are devoted Christians. I was told that family worship was kept up in every house; Sabbath Meetings and Bible Classes are also maintained. There is a good chance to form a large and flourishing Sabbath-keeping society on lands that are good, and at government price. Several families have lately turned to keep the Sabbath. Those of our people who wish to locate themselves on new lands within the bounds of our society, had better make immediate purchases, as all the choice lots will be very soon taken. If they cannot come immediately, they would do well to forward the money to some judge of lands living in the place where they wish to purchase, and have him purchase for them. At Burr Oak Prairie perhaps Charles White would do well, or a Mr. Drake, whose first name is to me unknown. At Dakota, Hamil-

on, Hall would do well, (he has acted as agent for several men at the East in the purchase of land.) Dea. George Babcock would also do well. Bear it in mind, that what is done should be done quickly. The country is settling very fast, and if you stop to earn one dollar you will lose two in location. Improved farms can be bought to good advantage in our older societies. V. HULL.

FREEDOM ABROAD ON FREEDOM'S DAY.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder—

I have for a long time regarded the Fourth of July more disgraced than honored in the manner in which it is usually celebrated in the present day, by the masses, who make license of the occasion for all kinds of revelry and dissipation; but a spectacle has just attracted my attention from my window, which tempts me to make a remark on the subject. One of the prominent parts of the amusements of the day, time immemorial, in this village, is a fantastical parade or pageant of some ridiculous sort. The sight for to-day was in much better keeping. Two persons, white of course, male and female attire, the female with a child in her arms, disguised in slave costume, were seen mounted on horse-back and running their horses down our main street, at utmost speed, as if pursued. It was a good personation of George and Eliza and her child, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," en route to Canada, and occurred just as the wholestreet was crowded by hundreds, nay thousands of persons. It was got up and managed throughout in good taste, and withal was so significant, that I wished with all my heart that they could pass through every city and town in the Union on Freedom's Day. It would tell more than a hundred tirades against the inhuman monster who holds the negro in bondage—it goes back of the first principle of the Declaration of Independence, and makes American blood blush for its inconsistency. To have completed the picture, they should have been followed by a heartless Overseer, and a burly Marshal. As it was, it was striking, yes, startling to the beholders—a sad exhibition, a mortifying commentary on the "Liberty and Equality," lauded and pealed to the skies on the return of every national anniversary. It spoke to the hearts of many, who have never given their attention to the infamy of negro oppression, in stronger tones than words could have imparted. The whole was conceived and carried out with such fitting propriety, that they did not pass through the street, a second time, and thereby burlesque their object. W. M. F.

TOLEDO, Wis., July 4, 1853. The past year has been one of unexampled prosperity to Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary. The usual anniversary exercises, with which the year closed, were in point of spirit and interest quite equal to those of former years. The examination of classes commenced on Thursday, June 30. Only those who attend these examinations can fully understand the machinery of the Institution, and appreciate the variety and scope of its work. This year the examination showed a steady advance in thoroughness and a higher grade of scholarship, and was considered quite satisfactory. The exercises of the Music Class were held on Thursday evening, and were accompanied by a Cantata, styled "The Flower Queen." This was repeated on the 4th of July, before the Allegian Lyceum, at its request. The musical exercises throughout showed skill, enthusiasm, and perseverance, on the part of the instructress. On the evening of July 4th, and the afternoon of the 5th, a public session was held by the Allegian Lyceum—a society which seems to be managed with ability, and can scarcely fail to benefit its members who are aiming to become good writers and speakers. The addresses were evidently prepared with much care; and we hope to have the pleasure of laying before our readers one or two of them. The Anniversary proper was held July 6th. The weather was auspicious, being cool and clear. At an early hour multitudes began to assemble, who soon filled the spacious Chapel of the Institution to overflowing. The exercises in the chapel were such as to sustain the interest of a large audience from nine till past one o'clock, more than four hours. Many of the essays of the young ladies showed a good degree of care in preparation; Of the orations by the gentlemen, most were well written and spoken. We give below the order of exercises, simply adding, that Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, and 33, are members of the graduating class, together with Miss Keziah M. Green of Adams, and Miss Myra C. McAlmont of Hornellsville, who were not present to take part in the exercises:—

- 1. Salutatory, Mr. J. N. Davidson.
2. Introductory Essay, Miss H. Canfield.
3. The Anglo Saxon, Mr. E. Burdick.
4. The Pacific Railroad, Mr. J. Gilmore.
5. Make the best of the Powers God has given you, Miss H. M. Stillman.
6. The Roses of Life bloom in the Pathway of Truth, Miss E. B. Stelle.
7. The Science of Antiquities, Mr. J. Black.
8. The Politician the Index of his Country, Mr. E. Wildman.
9. Pass on the Light, Miss S. A. Brown.
10. Keep thy Spirit Pure, Miss S. A. Weed.
11. Yankee Land, Mr. J. W. Shafer.
12. The Sciences, Mr. E. Smith.
13. Perseverance more Potent than Genius, Mr. D. A. Langworthy.
14. Point du Jour, Miss A. Campbell.
15. The West, Miss L. T. Patterson.
16. The True Student, Mr. J. H. Wisworth.
17. Desire of Reputation, Mr. W. L. Daley.
18. The Mission of Song, Mr. W. H. Lewis.
19. The Uses of Adversity, Mr. A. Whitford.
20. Aity Thought, Miss M. A. Drake.
21. We Rise in Glory as We Sink in Pride, Miss H. Sherman.

- 22. The World is still Deceived by Ornament, Mr. W. A. Engle.
23. America—German, Mr. M. J. Stillman.
24. Is there no Remedy? Mr. L. J. Warden.
25. We are What we Pay the Price for Being, Miss M. D. Wilson.
26. Borrowed Plumes, Miss J. E. Wornley.
27. Practical Idiosyncrasies, Mr. L. R. Burlingame.
28. Aquitio Essential to Reform, Mr. W. A. Rogers.
29. L'Esprit des Loix, Mr. J. E. Wilson.
30. Socrates—Greek, Mr. E. M. Dunn.
31. Home, Mr. L. C. Rogers.
32. Closing Essay, Miss S. E. Saunders.
33. Valcidity, Mr. D. L. Freedborn.
ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS—Prof. D. D. Ficket.

ANNIVERSARY OF UNION ACADEMY.

The Fourth Anniversary of Union Academy occurred on the 4th inst., with more than usual interest. The exercises were held in a beautiful grove near Shiloh, N. J., and there were in attendance between two and three thousand people. It was truly gratifying to observe the quietness and attention of the audience, and especially so when contrasted with the rowdiness and drunkenness of the usual celebrations on the Fourth of July. We were pleased to mark the influence which the school has exerted upon this community, during its quadrennial existence, in increasing the love of order, a thirst for intellectual pleasures, and a high moral tone in the views and productions of the students. The Orations and Essays possessed a variety and pointedness of thought, which created and maintained a lively interest through the protracted exercises of the Anniversary. The elocution of the speakers was free and impressive, aiming to interest others in the importance and teachings of their respective subjects. The students appear to have acquired correct views of the spirit and wants of this age. They plead the necessity of wholesome energy in the active pursuits and professions of life; of true love, devoted to the good of man, the well-being of our country, and the glory of God; of firm and decided moral courage to meet and overcome the strong and alluring temptations of society, and maintain and promulgate the doctrines of sound morality and practical godliness. The constitutionality and requirements of the Maine Law were advocated with a worthy zeal. The movements of the times indicate the world's progress toward its complete conversion to Christianity. Agriculture was the primitive employment of man, has received the direct sanction of Deity, and is now engaging the attention of learned men, and obtains yearly accessions to its improvement and benefits. The pathway to true eminence consists in doing good, not in desolating the earth; the impressions which others have made upon the memory of man, we can make; the good which great men have conferred upon the world, we can confer; the course, views, and principles of the American patriot were noticed; the fraud, bribery, and high-handed tyranny of the Railroad monopoly of New Jersey were denounced in severe and scathing terms, and an appeal was made to Jerseymen to assert their rights, and destroy the growing and aggressive monster of chartered power, which rules the legislative and executive departments of this State. The danger of intellectual culture destitute of moral guidance, the supremacy of the Christian religion in educating our faculties for the most perfect morality, were shown in a logical and eloquent argument. The Essays of the ladies presented a sweetness of expression, and a clearness and correctness of sentiment and feeling, which reflected honor upon their heads as well as their hearts. The Academic Choir, led by Miss A. M. Crandall, pianist of the Academy, discovered sweet and lively music. The Annual Address, delivered by Rev. A. D. Gillette, A. M., of New York, was a sound, comprehensive, and eloquent production. A synopsis of it is prepared by an able hand and will soon be forwarded to you for publication. SHILOH, N. J., July 7, 1853.

THE FOLLOWING WAS THE ORDER OF EXERCISES, AFTER READING THE SCRIPTURES AND PRAYER BY ELDER W. B. GILLETTE:—

- 1. Energy the Soul of Enterprise, Elisham W. Davis.
2. Genius of Yankeeedom, Francis Veal.
3. The Hour before Eternity, Julia A. Mulford.
4. All would be Fatherless without God, Harriet L. Lawrence.
5. True Love, Fidelio B. Gillette.
6. Moral Courage, Joseph C. Bowen.
7. The Maine Law, Albert R. Jones.
8. Clouds of the Mind, Mary Jane Davis.
9. The Music of the Soul, Sophronia A. Tomlinson.
10. Conversion of the World to Christianity, Lucius R. Swinney.
11. Ignorance in our Country a Crime, Ruth M. Davis.
12. Forest Musings, (Poem), Charlotte E. Davis.
ANNUAL ADDRESS—Rev. A. D. Gillette, A. M.
13. Agriculture, Thomas H. Tomlinson.
14. The Freed Bird, Priscilla Davis.
15. When shall we meet again? Lucio A. Whiteman.
16. The Spirit World, Elvira W. Frazier.
17. American Patriotism, Clara M. Mulford.
18. I am Going Home, Nancy McDevitt.
19. The American Woman, Hannah W. Bowen.
20. Incentives of Fame, Horatio M. Tomlinson.
21. Examples of Illustrations Men, Jacob M. Harris.
22. Note the Bright Hours only, Margaret D. Woodruff.
23. Historical Review of our School, Mary B. Davis.
24. Monopolies of New Jersey, Richard L. Howell.
25. Education of our Moral Faculties, George E. Tomlinson.
THE CRYSTAL PALACE is to be opened on Fifth-day, July 14th, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. The President of the United States, and official dignitaries from all parts of the world, are expected to attend the inauguration. On and after July 15th, the Palace will be open to the public. MADAME SONTAG, assisted by Signors Salvi and Badiali, and a magnificent orchestra and chorus of seventy performers, is giving a series of Concerts and Operas at Castle Garden, New York, to continue five evenings in a week for two or three weeks. THE BOARD MEETINGS of our Missionary and Publishing Societies, which were appointed at Plainfield, N. J., to-day, have been adjourned to Fourth-day of next week, at the same place and hour.

EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN.

As it may be interesting to our people in the East, as well as in the West, to know something of the movements of the North-Western Association in relation to Education, I take the liberty to make, through the Recorder, the following statement.

At the last meeting of the Association an efficient Board of Education was appointed, which was to take into consideration the then almost entire destitution of educational facilities among us, and if possible to hit upon some plan by which a permanent and ample Institution of learning might be established at the most advantageous point within the denomination in this State.

One great question now to be considered is, Where are teachers, of the right stamp and qualifications, that can be obtained to stand at the head of the educational movements of our rapidly-increasing denomination in the West?

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—A year ago last October, says the Journal of Missions, a man belonging to Massachusetts, about 70 years of age, apparently a hard-working man, and now known to be only in moderate circumstances, presented himself at the Treasurer's desk, saying, he wished to pay some money for foreign missions; and counting out from his well-worn pocket book \$1,400, he remarked, "There, I will pay that amount, and it will save my executors so much trouble."

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—Like the Dutch Reformed Church in our country (says the Congregational Journal,) the origin and elements of the German Reformed Church are indicated by its name. Its members are almost exclusively Germans and their descendants, while they claim the famous Confession of Augsburg as the exponent of their faith.

According to the Cincinnati Christian Advocate, the first Methodist family settled in Cincinnati, in the year 1804, in whose house the first Methodist sermon was preached, and the first Methodist class formed, consisting of eight persons, of whom four belonged to the family referred to.

The Montreal Witness states that to the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, the past year has been one of great prosperity in many respects; that seasons of spiritual refreshing have been numerous, and have resulted in the admission of about 2,500 to the membership of the churches, above all that have been removed by death, expulsion, or in other ways.

There are at present one hundred and eleven evangelical clergymen in California. Of the Methodist church, South, 26; the same, North, 38; Congregationalists, 9; Baptists, 6; New School Presbyterians, 8; Associate Presbyterians, 1; Reformed Dutch, 11; German Reformed, 1; Episcopalians, 6; Cumberland Presbyterians, 4; Old School Presbyterians, 9.

Under the head of "Newton Theological Institution Endowed," the Christian Watchman and Reflector says: We have great pleasure in announcing that the labors of the Trustees, and especially of their indefatigable agent, the Rev. Horace T. Love, has on the first day of July full sum of \$100,000, necessary to bind the subscription, had been subscribed.

The Legislature of New Hampshire have granted a charter for a school at New Hampton, to be under the patronage and control of Free Will Baptists. A fund of \$30,000 is to be raised, of which \$5,000 has been subscribed by Col. Lewis, an enterprising gentleman in that section—a portion by citizens of New Hampton, and the remainder by the Baptist denomination.

European News.

European advices to June 29th have been received, the substance of which we give below.

A long debate took place in the British House of Commons on the 22d June, on the Bill for the inspection of Nurseries.

The Government of India had been discussed two nights, and resulted in a further adjournment.

The Illustrated London News has a picture of an inkstand presented by a Surrey Congregation to Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe.

A public meeting was held on the 20th at Almack's, London, to aid the Berkley Negro College at Bermuda. The Earl of Shaftesbury and Rev. R. Arde (colored) spoke.

A remarkable statement is current, to the effect that the Emperor of France intends to submit the question of peace or war with Russia to a vote of the people. On the other hand, it was rumored, but not authenticated, that the French Government had a copy of the Russian manifesto ten days since, and in conjunction with England, had recommended the Porte to accede to its terms, in the form of a note instead of a treaty.

The Monteur contains a decree of several columns regulating the affairs of the Bonaparte family. The Emperor assumes to be the sole master of the family. His consent is necessary to make a marriage or a divorce of any Bonaparte.

Late dates from New Zealand report rich gold discoveries at Coromandel Bay, Auckland and Canterbury; also, copper near Nelson.

The following extraordinary news comes via Constantinople: A letter from Erzeroum, dated June 3, mentions that four calamities had occurred in Persia—inundations and cholera at Teheran, locusts at Ispahan, and a terrible earthquake at Shiraz and Cashan.

The London News has received from its Singapore correspondent the details of the occurrences connected with the investment and capture of Nankin by the Chinese insurgents. In my former letter was announced the fact of Nankin being invested, and the prevalence of a general opinion that the city would succumb.

The British Agent, Sir George Bonham, was firm in his resolve to preserve neutrality, but had given direct aid to the Chinese Executive.

The armed brig Science, manned by Americans and chartered by the Imperialists, attempted to pass up the river to Nanking, but grounded and became a total wreck.

The Susquehanna frigate also attempted to reach the city, but from want of water had to return. Reports say that the whole American squadron was going to the seat of war. Nothing further of the progress of affairs is known.

Fourth of July Accidents.

Mr. Samuel Terry, of Mystic River, formerly of New London, Conn., and Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Cary Hill, also of Mystic River, were drowned in the Mystic River on Monday, by the upsetting of a small boat in which they were taking a sail.

At Neponset, Mass., a young lad named Williams fell directly before the railroad engine from a platform, and was instantly killed.

At Hingham, Mass., a number of persons were engaged in discharging a cannon, and Mr. Thomas Blossom and Mr. Eben Whitten were ramming home the charge, when a premature explosion occurred.

Mr. Nathaniel Merrill, Jr., a young man about 30 years of age, was killed by the premature discharge of a gun, at Naugatuck, which a party of men were firing a salute.

At Albany, N. Y., three men were accidentally drowned on the 4th, one of whom had been drinking, and had deliberately walked off a dock in the evening when it was quite dark.

The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania.

This institution, recently chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, has secured an edifice in Philadelphia, and will soon be in active operation.

The plan of organization will comprise the following departments: 1. Mathematics and Civil Engineering, 2. Mechanical Philosophy, and the principles of Machines, 3. Metallurgy, and Industrial, Agricultural, and Analytical Chemistry.

A well supplied analytical laboratory, sections and models of mines and machinery, a geological and mineralogical cabinet, field operations, and architectural and mechanical drawing, will afford ample facilities for thorough and practical instruction.

On Saturday, July 2d, as one of the female weavers in the Elliott Mill, Lowell, was combing her hair in the weaving room, it accidentally caught around the shaft, drawing her up by the hair between the shaft and ceiling, and jamming her head against the ceiling.

A gentleman writing from Cuthbert, Ga., June 25, relates a tripple murder as follows: "The circumstances attending the death of Mr. Norton were diabolical in the extreme."

Jefferson County, N. Y., is celebrated as the father of Governors; no less than three Governors from this county are now presiding over the destinies of three sovereign States of this confederacy; to wit, Gov. Wood, of Ohio; Gov. Farwell, of Wisconsin, and Gov. Matteson, of Illinois; all men who have worked their own path to the distinguished stations they hold, and who are remembered by their old neighbors and friends with much regard and pride.

The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette says the attorneys employed by John W. Carey in the suit brought by him against the Commissioners of that County, received their fees the other day, amounting to the snug little sum of \$10,500, \$5,000 of which went to one firm. The case was litigated some three years, involving a large amount of professional labor, and the amount recovered was in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

A dispatch dated Philadelphia, Friday, July 8, 1853, says: This morning at 2 o'clock, the freight train which left Wilmington for Philadelphia, ran into Brandywine Creek, on the outskirts of the town. The bridge tender says that he gave the proper signals of the bridge being open, but no attention was paid to them. The locomotive, tender, and two platform cars, fell in, and the engineer, named Girvin, and a fireman, were drowned.

At a late election for city officers in Washington City, the question was presented of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within the city, provided Congress shall so amend the city charter as to confer that power upon the corporation. The returns show 991 votes for licenses, and 1,963 against; every ward being against, except the seventh and the island, which gave 2 majority for the license.

An enterprise is in progress in this city by an Eastern gentleman, under the auspices of the Peruvian Government, having in view the permanent establishment of a system of navigation on the South American river Amazon,—the largest river on the globe.

The Government has directed two United States steamers and the U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur to proceed to the Fishing Grounds. There is, however, nothing belligerent in this movement. The object is to prevent difficulties and protect the fishermen. The Government hope, by enlightening negotiation, to make amicable adjustment of all difficulties.

By a published correspondence, it appears that Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, was the pioneer of cheap postage, and that for twenty-five years, by means of writing in the public press and sending circulars to influential people, he awakened attention to the subject.

One of the Albany trains on the Hudson River Railroad, coming down on Tuesday night met with a very remarkable incident near Peekskill. A schooner had run close in shore in a cove over which the road is built, and her bowsprit extended over the track. The locomotive struck the bowsprit with full force, breaking it off, and throwing it off the track, without the slightest disarrangement of the train.

Last week there occurred an accident on the Central Railroad at Syracuse. The rear car became detached in consequence of the switch being out of order, and was thrown from the track. The coupling struck on a tie. The door was burst in, and one passenger severely injured. His name was D. H. Burdett. Nobody was killed, but many prodigiously frightened.

We see by a Cincinnati paper, that Dr. Wesley Smead, of the Citizens' Bank, has been given \$5,000 to the Widow's Home—making, in addition to former gifts, a donation of \$20,000 to that beneficent enterprise. He also gave, a few days ago, \$300 to the Relief Union, \$600 to the different Orphan Asylums, and \$100 to the Mary and Martha Relief Society.

On Friday evening, 20th ult., seven negroes, owned by Mr. James Potter, of Savannah, Georgia, attempted to cross the Savannah river, to their head quarters, during a heavy thunder storm, when their boat was capsized by a sudden squall, and five of them were drowned. This will take off the profits of the recovery of Sims from Boston, by Mr. P., in 1851.

A little son of Mr. James Kirkland, near Barnwell, S. C., was recently murdered by a slave girl, only 11 or 12 years of age. The girl, who was a house servant, had been chastised by her mistress, and soon after, from a feeling of revenge, beat the child to death with a club.

The Wabash and Erie Canal is at length complete. It has been twenty-one years in progress. The work unites the waters of Lake Erie at Toledo with the Ohio at Evansville. Its whole length is 459 miles, of which 375 miles are in Indiana, and 84 miles in Ohio.

The Attorney-General of New Jersey has proceeded by injunction against the American Exchange Bank at Cape May, for not doing a bona fide business. The State treasurer has given notice that the notes will be redeemed after the 20th inst.

A dispatch dated New Haven, Saturday, July 9, 1853, says, James Cogan, a swiftness, lost his life this morning by jumping into Mill River to save a child which fell off the railroad bridge. The child was brought out insensible by a Mr. Bassett, but will recover.

Wilbur T. Littlejohn, a young man aged 23, was suddenly crushed by the cars passing under a bridge at Little Valley, N. Y., on the 4th. He was in company with others on a pleasure excursion, and had mounted on top of the cars, by which means he came to a sad and sudden death.

The Committee of Survey of the Newburgh and Syracuse Railroad, and the extension from Newburgh to Hoboken, have completed their services, and obtained a line, said to be of favorable grades, shortening the distance from Syracuse to New York sixty miles.

The carpenters concluded their work on the Astor Library in Lafayette Place three or four days ago, and the building is now complete. It has been erected at a cost of about \$90,000,—the cost of shelving having occasioned an excess of expenditure beyond the original limitation, which was \$75,000.

The Hartford Times says that the New York and New Haven Railroad Company has paid Mrs. M. W. Dimock, of Mansfield, \$5,000, whose husband lost his life at the Norwalk draw. It was all that Mrs. D. claimed, and it was promptly paid.

The examination into the circumstances connected with the Montreal riot continues. It appears probable, that the order to fire was given to the troops by some unknown and irresponsible person, who escaped detection, owing to the crowd and confusion.

It is a new thing under the sun for a steamboat to go to Albany and return in one day, as a regular daily business. The Francis Skiddy has made this innovation, leaving New York daily (except Sundays), at 7 o'clock A. M., and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, the 5th, was celebrated by the colored citizens of Binghamton, N. Y., who are numerous and respectable, in a very enthusiastic and creditable manner, in commemoration of the Emancipation of the Slaves of New York, July 5th 1827.

A Mr. E. W. Digges, of New Orleans, was recently found dead in his bed at Capon Springs. The sum of \$30,000 was found in his room.

Hon. Arthur Livermore, formerly Judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, died at Plymouth at the age of 87.

New York Market—July 11, 1853.

Flour and Meal—Flour 4 75 for Canadian, 4 50 a 4 75 for mixed for fancy Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, 4 61 a 4 87 for Ohio. Rye Flour 3 63 a 3 75. Corn Meal 2 94 for Jersey, 3 25 for Brandywine.

Provisions—Pork, 12 75 for prime, 15 50 for mess. Beef, 5 00 a 6 25 for prime, 8 00 a 10 00 for country mess. Lard 10 a 10 4c. Butter, 12 a 16c. for Ohio, 16 a 20c. for New State. Cheese 6 a 8c.

MARRIED, In Milton, Rock Co., Wis., June 19th, by Eld. V. Hill, Mr. JAY HUMPHREY to Miss L. ROBINS, all of Milton.

In New Market, N. J., by Eld. J. R. Irish, ERHAN L. BURDICK, of Fulton, Wis., to ANN F. RANDOLPH, of New Market, N. J.

In Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., on the 30th ult., by Rev. Joseph S. Lord, Mr. Wm. H. BARCOCK to Miss Susan A. BARCOCK, both of Scott.

In Brookfield, N. Y., June 27th, by Eld. W. B. Maxson, Mr. JOHN J. PORTER to Miss EMILY ELIZABETH WITCOX, all of Brookfield.

In Plainfield, N. Y., July 4th; by the same, Mr. GEORGE H. ANGELL to Miss JANE ELIZA CLARKE, all of Plainfield.

In a notice, last week, of the marriage of Eliza Ayars, the lady's name should have been Smith, and not Smith.

DIED, In Hornellsville, N. Y., June 25th, 1853, of a lingering illness of many years standing, OLYMPIA, wife of David Satterlee, aged sixty-five years, eleven months, and one day. Sister Satterlee was a daughter of Charles and Patty Saunders, formerly of Rhode Island.

In Duhanville, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 1st, DOCT. WILBERT SYLVESTER, in the fifty-first year of his age. He deceased was a descendant of New England ancestry. His father, Eld. Wilbert Stillman, was a native of Westbury, N. Y., from which place he removed at an early period to Whitestown, N. Y. It was after his father's settlement in Whitestown, that the deceased was born.

RECEIPTS, FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Jeremiah Davis, Milton, Wis. \$4 00 to vol. 19 No. 10. George N. Coon " 4 00 " 9 52. Chris. Saunders " 4 75 " 9 52.

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Melissa Spaulding \$1 00 Polly Mills \$1 00. Amy Dowse " 1 00 Reuben Ayars " 1 00.

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R. TITTSWORTH, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

Clothing Establishment, THE subscribers, under the firm of TITTSWORTH & 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 at great prices, all the latest and most fashionable styles of dress suits, and to introduce ready-made clothing—a branch of their business, may here obtain a supply of the most favorable terms.

A New Volume, OF WOODWORTH'S YOUTH'S CABINET commences with the July number, and of course now is a favorable time for new subscribers. A word to the wise is sufficient, therefore the publisher begs to employ two words just to say that the Cabinet—the most popular illustrated ditty magazine in the Union—is more captivating than ever.

Bells! Bells! Bells! THE subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hand all sizes of P. M. Church, Factory, Steam-loom, Locomotive, School House, and Plantation Bells. These Bells are hung with the patent iron yokes with moveable arms. They can be turned around so that the clapper will strike in a new place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung a few years.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, NEW YORK TO EASTON, Pa. Fare, \$1 75.—New Spring Arrangements, commencing May 2, 1853. Leave New York 11 North River Pier, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 6 P. M.

Hudson River Railroad, EXPRESS TRAIN, FOR ALBANY AND TRYON, Leave New York at 6 A. M., through in 4 hours, connecting with trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock on the evening.

Great Western Mail Line, SIXTY MILES DISTANCE SAVED by taking the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN and NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROADS.

New York and New Haven Railroad, THROUGH TRAIN, ALL SIZES OF P. M. CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAM-LOOM, LOCOMOTIVE, SCHOOL HOUSE, AND PLANTATION BELLS.

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