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WHÖLE NO. 477.

The Sabbath Recarder.

A GLARING ENDORSEMENT.

While the writer has not, at any time, regarded the "American Sunday School Union' as entirely free from countenancing and even perpetuating some of the "venal" errors of "Romanism," as that institution may esteem some of the extra-scriptural practices of the Catholic church, yet it never entered into his imagination to apprehend that a Protestant establishment would ever openly aid and abet in propping the bold pretensions of that reckless hierarchy—that inverted pyramid, founded as it nominally may be, on the Rock, but which has become so corrupted and topproach its fatal precincts.

On making some further researches into the "Mine Explored," from which I gave a page, with some remarks, in a late paper, I find the following singular endorsement, on page 165, of a glaring innovation on the simplicity of the gospel system :-

"The Feast of Dedication was instituted by Judas Maccabeus, about A. D. 3840, as a grateful memorial of the renewed dedication of the temple to the service of God, after it had been profaned by Antiochus Epiphanes. Our Lord's attendance on this feast justifies APPOINTMENT." (John x. 22.)

The presence of the Lord Jesus Christ in Jerusalem at the season of the Feast of Dedication, "justifies the observance of religious seasons of human appointment," may answer the gloss of an astute Jesuit, but to be employed as an argument by plain, honest Protestants, is, to me, inconceivable. Where were the sturdy Baptist and Presbyterian multiplication of feasts, festivals, and holy days, which now number nearly all the days of the year? Who are they? We should like to see what kind of Baptists and Presbyterians are on the "watch-tower;" for we are told that "no book can be published to which any member of the Committee may object." should like, marvelously, to know what Baptist, at least, endorses the above passage.

If the Feast of Dedication "justifies the observance of religious seasons of human appointment," why not endorse and adopt, at once, the whole calendar of saints' days? Where, I ask again, were the Baptist and Presbyterian members of the Committee? Are they mere cyphers and tools that can be jostled aside to suit sinister purposes, or have they no moral courage to put their veto on such a flagrant innovation? We should like to know, marvelously, who they are? We have had Puseyism in England, and now have Nevins-chism-Mercersberg theology-in this country, sufficent to bring confusion into the Profestant camp-enough to lead us hoodwinked to the very gates of Rome; but we trust that we shall be spared becoming engulphed in the vortex of the "Romish" caldron, by that mighty engine, "the American

Sunday School Union." It behooves all true Protestants to be chary, very chary indeed, and particularly in these days, when wolves are stealing into the fold in sheep's clothing, in countenancing and adopting any such latitudinous principles. The Feast of Dedication, at the time, may have been innocent and appropriate enough. It and arising from so pure and praiseworthy a motive as to appear to have been smiled upon by Divine approbation; but it was introduced under very peculiar circumstances, and was never designed as a precedent for others. When we have an extraordinary proceeding in Sacred History, we may be sure to find an extraordinary occasion, and not a pretext or pattern for the multiplication of innovations, to be continued in after time. According to Dr. Brown, in his "Antiquities of the Jews," the Feast of Dedication was appointed by Judas Maccabeus, as a new dedication of the Temple and altar, after they had been polluted by Antiochus Epiphanes, who entertained a malignant hatred to the Jewish name. He forbade their children to be circumcised, restrained them in the exercise of their religion killed many who disobeved his mandates. burnt the books of their law, set up idolatry, and sacrilegiously carried off the altar of incense, the show-bread table, and the golden candlestick, from the Holy Place, with the other vessels and treasures of the Temple. is put forth to "justify the observance of re-He even sacrificed a sow upon the altar of ligious seasons of human appointment." burnt offerings, built a heathen altar upon the top of that sacred pile, and with the broth of the staunch, unflinching, non-conforming swine's flesh sprinkled the courts and the Temple to defile them. After several ineffectual attempts to recover their Temple, the words in Exodus: "Who is like unto came completely victorious. It was from an drunkards and drunkenness. abbreviation, formed of the initials of these

fire, burnt the incense on the golden altar, repudiating worship, (if it was religious serlighted the lamps of the golden candlestick, vice,) instituted by man, when we find him and laid the cakes on the table of show- interrogated, on the occasion, whether he bread. These things being done, Judas and really be the Christ? If there as an Isrealite, his company, with all who were present, bearing part in the service, why the question? bowed with their faces to the ground, and be- It carries prima facia evidence, that he was

more into such troubles. Israelites would feel, on the reestablishment | makes any thing in the case, it makes much of the daily service; and we can readily enter against the assumption of "justifying religious into their feelings, when they prolonged the observances of human appointment." The service of it for eight days. We are there- whole tenor of the New Covenant is at direct fore prepared to learn, how they kept alive variance with countenancing any extra scrip. that signal event among posterity. The tural appointments, and the words and the greatest religious countenance given to the fes- spirit of the teachings of the Lord Jesus detival, while the Temple stood, was the singing | nounce any such presumptuous meddling. of the Hallel in the Temple every day, as The Lord only can appoint and impose-man long as the solemnity lasted; and the general ander peculiar circumstances, may offer a illumination, which annually took place public thanksgiving for special favors to a heavy with human devices, as to darken truth all ranks to comply with the decree. Josephus, security, ought to be very few-ought to be and threaten destruction to all who may ap- in his account of this festival, says, "They voluntary, never obligatory. Grotius justly Lights."

and who are they that endorse, so loosely; the did it detract, in the least, from His preroga. fort "to the enemy. peat, an extraordinary occasion, but no precedent for imitation, for there can be no occasion like it again.

> While the foregoing proceeding may be allowable, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, yet we must have better proof than we have before us, that it was, absolutely, a religious service, and better evidence than we have, before we can assume, that the Lord attended, and, by his presence, gave countenance to it, as a religious service, or that he recognized the obligation to be present, and thereby "justify religious seasons of human

What are the naked facts in the case. Allusion is had to the Lord's presence at Jerusalem in the season of the feast of dedication, in but one passage in the New Testament John x. 22,) and that in a most equivocal manner. It does not define the specific occasion sufficiently clear to avoid doubt. It is only inferfed that it was the festival commemorating the third dedication, that instituted by Judas Maccabeus; but it does not state, as Grotius, Prideaux, and others assume, that Christ not only honored the festival with his presence, but that he came thither for the purpose of bearing part in the ceremonies in solemnizing it. On the contrary, in the absence of all testimony to fortify that assumption, we find him there fulfilling his mission as the Messiah, and preaching the doctrines of the new and better Covenant—far better than he blood of goats and calves and bulls—a mission that brought war against the existing order of things, yea even divisions into the household of Israel. He was there to doubtless was founded in profound religious preach righteousness, and not to uphold empimpulse, not of an individual, but of all Israel, ty forms. There is not a particle, not a hadow of evidence that he went up to the Temple to take part in, to conform, in any manner, to any of the service appointed for the occasion. The most that can be made of his presence at Jerusalem, is, that he happen ed there at the time; and the most that can be made of the festival, is, that it was nothing more nor less than a national feast—a national season of rejoicing for deliverance, somewhat like unto our annual festival of the Fourth of July. It was a season of national festivity, celebrated with the ordinary demonstrations of national rejoicing, and was not marked by any special religious exercises, save singing the Hallel in the Temple once a day during the continuance of the festivities. Instead of being found partaking in, or conforming to, any of the services, Christ was preaching the laws of his own kingdom. Let the reader peruse the tenth chapter of the Gospel by John, and he will

So much for Christ's attendance on, and countenance given to a national festival, which Where were the learned Presbyterian and Baptist members of the Committee of Publication, to allow such a sentiment to appear under their sanction? To justify a religious imes deduced from the miracle of the Saviour's

Further, it was a prominent part of the our flattery in eternity. words, that they formed the Hebrew word, blessed Saviour's mission, to emancipate the represented in English by Mk b-i, and hence mind of oppressed man from the trammels of slight awkwardness of time. Judas himself was called Maccabeus, and human tradition; and, therefore, he very all those who fought under him, Maccabees. early taught his disciples, "Call no man fed on the word, not in order to prepare him-After giving liberty to Judea, by these means, Rabbi "-Fathers of Traditions. Under the self for his people, but for personal edificathe new dedication of the Temple took place. old economy these teachers became absolute tion. To do so was a fundamental rule with about to depart, he adverted to the conversa-Priests were appointed to take down the altar | spiritual masters. Christ would not have any | him." which Antiochus had profaned, to build a new such power exercised over his disciples. In one of unhewn stone, according to the law, no instance did he recognize the counterfeit primitive mode of expounding the scriptures me. and to hallow the courts. They began the inventions of men as legitimate service, but in his sermons. He said, "I am just an interday by some of the priests killing the morn- uniformly repudiated all such pretensions, and preter of scripture in my sermons." ing sacrifice, laying it on the altar, and striking directed obedience only to our "Father in fire from flints to consume it, while others, heaven." As "he spoke as one with author- manner in which he spake, was the chief going into the Holy Place, with part of that ity," may it not be as probable, that he was means of arresting souls."

sought the Lord that they might come no teaching or reproving. The whole scriptural account shows, that he was preaching the It is easy to conceive the joy which the laws of his own kingdom. If his presence

throughout the land, showed the readiness of church or a nation; but these occasions, for were so very glad at the revival of their cus- restricts this proceedure to a memorial of toms, when, after a long time of intermission, "public blessings" conferred on man by his they unexpectedly had regained the freedom | Maker. The only sure guard to save us from of their worship, that they made it a law for another incubus—a "ministration of death" their posterity, that they should keep a festival | unquestionably is, to eschew all human apon account of the restoration of their temple- pointments, and cleave strictly to a "thus worship, for eight days. And from that time | saith the Lord," for every religious institution to this we celebrate this festival, and call it and every religious service. What at first may have been an innocent enough festival, in This was no ordinary occasion, and no ordi- time becomes a fixed institution, an onerous obnary call for holy joy and public thanksgiving. servance, claiming fealty; and what may The Temple devoted to the living God had originally have been attractive and beautiful, been desecrated, defiled by impious hands, may become deformed and heinous, from the and had been given over to heathen pollution. redundancy of the natural tendencies of buman The Lord raised up a servant to overcome the nature to multiply outward ordinances and the observance of religious seasons of HUMAN enemies of Israel, and when victory had ceremonies. In a word, the primitive beauty crowned their arms, and the daily worship of and simplicity of the Christian church has the Almighty was restored, after the custom | already become covered with warrs and on of their fathers, in their grateful homage, they cressenses, under the system alluded to, (many made this offering of eight days rejoicing. It of which have found their way into the Prowas a very extraordinary occasion, indeed, testant church,) until a reformation is loudly and just such a one as we might look for the called for, to amputate and extirpate the Lord to approve. It was befitting for man to whole conglomeration of extra-scriptural apinstitute it, voluntarily, as a thank-offering for pointments from that fungoid body. In such a peculiar and most distinguished favor to that a crusade, I should look to find the "Ameripeople, rather than the Lord impose by im- can Sunday School Union" in the van instead

SYSTEM AND PRINCIPLE.

A short time since the Rev. Mr. Apresented to my people the claims of one of our great benevolent societies; and on Monday I called with him on several members of the congregation. Entering the countingroom of a merchant, the following interviews in substance occurred:

Mr. A.—" Good morning, Mr. Bpenings for usefulness are multiplying, and all that the churches will intrust to us, we can Mr. B.—" I am always glad to see you, Mr.

—, and to do what I can for your noble society," handing him a liberal donation: "we all ought to feel that we are but stewards, and be diligent in doing good while we may." Mr. A.—" Thank you, thank you, Mr.

B----. We know you are a steadfast friend, and so is your partner, Mr. Che in this morning?

Mr. B.—"No, sir; he is in Europe. He was unexpectedly called to France on business, and sailed in the steamer some weeks since, to be absent about six months."

Mr. A.—"Then, I suppose, we shall lose

his subscription this year ?" Mr. B.—" No, sir. One of the last things his other business, and to give, for him, to his various objects of benevolence, as they might come before our church, about the same as he gave last year, or, if any any thing, rather more, as this year we have been prospered. Do your remember what was the amount of his subscription last year?"

Mr. A.—" One hundred dollars." Mr. B.—"Well, here is a check for one nundred and fifty dollars, which is about what

[think he would give if he were at home." With thanks to the giver, and especially to Him who had prompted the gift, the agent went on his way, wishing-1. That all would feel that they were but stewards. 2. That al would consider their charities a part of their business; and, 3. That all would give to the great objects of benevolence systematically and on principle, whether at home or abroad.

THOUGHTS FOR MINISTERS.

· Do not rest without success in your minis rv. Success is the rule, under a living min stry; want of it is the exception.

We must have the taste of a manna in ou mouth, " milk and honey " under our tongue, else we can not tell of its sweetness.

Prayer is more powerful than preaching It is prayer that gives preaching all its power. If satan can only make you a covetous minister, a lover of pleasure, a lover of praise, a lover of good eating, then he has ruined your

Preach the word, the most essential parts of it, especially. I would humbly suggest for the consideration of all ministers, whether

McCheyne's biographer says of him, "He

"Not the words he spake, but the holy

I SEE THEE STILL.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

I see thee still; Remembranc , faithful to her trust. Calls thee in beauty from the dust; Thou comest in the morning light, Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night; In dreams I meet thee as of old; Then thy soft arms my neck enfold, And thy sweet voice is in my ear. In every scene to memory dear I see thee still.

I see thee still In every hallowed token round This little ring thy finger bound; This lock of hair thy forehead shaded This silken chain by thee was braided; These flowers all withered now, like thee; Sweet sister, thou did'st call for me; This book was thine-here did'st thou read; This picture—ah, yes, here indeed, I see thee still.

I see thee still-Here was thy summer noon's retreat; Here was thy favorite fireside seat; This was thy chamber-here each day, I sat and watched thy sad decay; Here, on this bed, thou at last did'st lie Here, on this pillows, thou did'st die; Dark hour! once more its woes unfold-And then I saw thee, pale and cold, I see thee still.

I see thee still; Thou art not in the grave confined-Death can not chain the immortal mind: Let earth close o'er its sacred trust. But goodness dies not in the dust. Thee. O my sister! 'tis not thee, Beneath the coffin's lid I see; Thou to a fairer land art gone-There let me hope, my journey done, To see thee still.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HEATHENISM.

A correspondent of the Worning Star, lustrations of heathenism as it is seen in the oresent day:---

tinkling bells, all in gala attire, to do honor to knife and fork." Mahadeb, the presiding deity of the festival.

most, under them. The very to a neighboring village, expressing without the French autorist course course to place pillows and cushions un- reserve, as they well, their views as to mist complete elect to ingrater of the course course complete elect to ingrater of the course der their backs and legs in such a way as to exchanging the pulpit for the professional lift their loins off the edge of the sword. This chair. "I don't think," said Saunders, "that puerile deception was paraded as an evidence you should give up preaching for teaching." of the presence and watchful care of Mahawhich-or rather over which-they lay. I am inclined to think the swords themselves were blunted, for fear of accidents.

The next was a distressing sight. Men danced about, between two parallel cords the sooner you're in the salt pans, sir, the passing through their wounds—the cords being kept in position by two men, one ahead and one behind—thus acting as setons. Now these poor deluded creatures rushed forward, madly tossing their arms on high, then sudhe did before sailing was, to request me to at- denly capering with fantastic gestures, began tend to his charities with the same care as to their backward movement along the length of the cords through their sides.

> The third, and most wretched sight, was a short man of Herculean frame and sinister cast of countenance, rendered perfectly hideous by having his tongue kept out by means of two iron tridents passing through it, while from his back, just below each scapula, depended a hook, which was stuck through his kin. After capering about most violently for a time, he ascended a scaffolding erected for the purpose, and having the hooks attached to his back lashed on to the smaller beam already alluded to at one extremity, while by means of a rope tied on to the other extremitv of the timber, he was swung round and round to the infinite delight (!) of the people, and the honor of Mahadeb, scattering from his airy position garlands and single flowers on the spectators. Oh, it was horrible to behold! Language is insufficient to describe the mingled feelings that swayed me then, and even now a shudder comes over me at the bare idea of this hideous spectacle. Oh! save this people from this more than slavery How long shall the land mourn-for the vickedness of them that dwell therein?" And in reference to the small number of missionaries, comparatively with the people, I cannot but exclaim, "How should one chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight?"

"BE NOT WEARY."

Not many years since, Providence brought attached to me: and as he attended the Sunthee, O Lord, among the Gods?" Under converting water into wine at the marriage in for speaking smooth things, and crying, day school, and was for some time in my class, he continues to acquire he will very soon hear this banner and this devout leader, they be- Canaan, for men "well drunken," justifies " Peace, peace," when there is no peace. No, I ardently wished to lead him to the Saviour. they may praise us now, but they will curse I conversed with him in private several times; but as it did not appear to produce Speak boldly; what matters in sternity the any lasting impression on his mind, I became weary, and gave over.

A few weeks since I walked from the house theme was redeeming love. When we were tions I formerly had with him, and said he had

others serious, and that I should be ridiculed; sermons as often, at least, as twice in a month! and the next time you met me you did not I am by no means in favor of so stringent

press me to seek the Lord, and I by degrees rule; yet it is very evident, that a minister lost it all ; but had you continued to urge me, as you had done every time you saw me, I have not a doubt but that I should have ob- preached one sermon seventy-five times, and tained a hope then!"

From the Presbyterian Herald. SYMPATHY WITH THE COMMON PEOPLE.

One of the causes of the failure of many ministers in doing good, is their want of sympathy with the common people whom they are ing new ones. Rev. A. A. Miner once reaiming to reach. They neither know nor care marked, that he never liked to trust himself in to learn how they reason and feel on the sub. the pulpit even with a discourse with which ject of religion or any thing else. This evil he was the most familiar, without previously is especially prevalent amongst ministers who refreshing his mind by a new study of its matare scholastic men, who have been shut up for years within the walls of Colleges and Seminaries of learning. We often find that a rude that he never preached a sermon twice without and comparatively uncultivated, but naturally much reluctance—he was afraid of the consestrong-minded man, will sway his thousands of quences. I have been told (I know not how the common people, where his more polished neighbor does his hundreds. This is some times urged as an argument against learning in the ministry, but it is not a necessary result or concomitant to learning. We have a striking illustration that it is not in the person | discourse any number of times, were it not for of the late Dr. Chalmers.

spend two or three hours with him in conrorpo about the mings of thou, and this when writing from India, gives the following sad il- he was conducting two classes in the University, and sitting up habitually till one o'clock in the morning. Long before he came to In this world there is no success but in con-Edinburgh, and during the blaze of his pulpit | tinued effort. About a mile to the north-east of our new popularity, whenever the Doctor revisited THE SMALL NUMBER OF THE ELECT. location of Santipur, is a respectable village Fife, he no sooner arrived at Dairsie Manse, called Raibania, and thither I proceeded on than forthwith he made off for the adjoining

> will salt many pigs, do the greatest service?" was the reply. "Well," rejoined the Doctor, "I have been all this time salting the pig, and better," said Saunders.

A WORD TO PREACHERS.

We find the following sensible remarks on the importance of continued study to clergymen, in the Star in the West, from the pen of its New England correspondent. We commend them to all ministers of the Gospel:-

It is very evident that not a few preachers, of all denominations, greatly mistake in the estimate they put on the necessity of continued study. To preach well, a minister must comply with two conditions—he must, first of all, understand his subject; and, in the second place, he must be invigorated with his subject. To understand the subject, matter of a discourse is not enough-to have the plan of the discourse properly laid out is not enough—to know just what idea to start, and in what relation to start it, is not enough; in addition to all this, the preacher must, at the time of preaching, be imbued with the spirit of his discourse. Where this latter condition is not complied with, the very best sermon ever put into the English language will, in its effect, prove a failure. First, know what you mean to preach; second, feel the spirit of what you mean to preach; and then the sermon will take care of itself-in other words, will do its work. People often say, Such an one used to preach well; but now he is heavy, prosy, dull-now he preaches people to sleep; and they ask, What has occasioned the change? The answer is plain—he has stopped studying! Nothing but continued study can enable a preacher to preach even an old idea. Past study may fulfill one condition of successful preaching—it may give the preacher the matter and the arrangement of his discourse; little fatherless boy into the neighborhood but present study only can fulfill the second where I live. He from the first won my affections, and I considered him more in the preacher with the smirit of his discourse. It Lord, in due time, raised up Judas, son of Mat-tathias, who took the field, under a standard passage under remark, is about equaled, by the argument some to preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner legious, and considerably among us should not preach more in the manner. what he has acquired, rather than upon the people say, "He has had his day!" The important truth cannot be too constantly im- mark of Rev. John Newton, below, deserves pressed upon all whom it concerns, that un- to be written on the tablet of every heart remitting application alone can keep up the "I see in this world," he observes, "two popularity and success of a minister. I sup- heaps one of human happiness and one of pose all our ministers are familiar with the misery; now, if I can take but the smallest of God in company with him, and his whole doctrine of the certainty of punishment bit from the second heap, and add to the first. could, at a moment's warning, preach a dis- I carry a point. If, as I go home, a child has course on the subject; and yet if they had dropped a helf-penny and if, by figure it as not just been thinking over the subject, have other, I can wipe away its tears. I for that I It was his wish to arrive nearer at the felt a great deal, but wished to hide it from not just refreshed their minds with study re- have done something. I should be glad. In lative to it, their preaching will fail. I have deed, to do great things, but I will not neglect "The more I prayed," said he, "the more heard a man say that religious associations such little ones as this." These little things I wanted to pray, and the more earnest I was; ought to withdraw fellowship from every are what we all can do and we should enter but at length I thought that there were no preacher who does not compose two fresh courage ourselves with the thought that

who does not compose new sermons cannot preach old ones. One of our ministers has he always preaches it well, because he is always a student-is always composing new sermons—is always refreshing his mind by continued application. Rev. A. C. Thomas once said to me that there was danger in the habit of preaching old sermons; it was a temptation to give up the practice of composter and form. Rev. T. P. Abell said to me once, while in conversation on the subject. correct the remark may have been) that the Rev. Theo. Clapp, of New-Orleans, never allows himself to preach the same sermon a second time. I presume no one would find any objection to the preaching, of the same the tendency to indolence which the practice The life of Alexander Patterson, who was encourages. For myself, I like to hear a good a man of very humble origin, has lately been sermon a second or even a third time. What published, from which we learn that his family I object to, what I would warn preachers were the especial objects of Dr. C.'s care and against, is the vice of neglecting study. The notice. It is said that his affection for "Saun-success of our best, and permanently best ders Patterson," who was an humble plough. preachers, is against this neglect. A man of man, was for a quarter of a century that of a the world may be able to amass wealth, and fast friend. "Knowing his retiring modesty, retiring from active life, draw, at any time. which made him shrink from joining a circle upon the fruits of his past activity. But not of strangers, Dr. Chalmers used to invite him so the preacher; he may indeed draw upon to tea or to breakfast alone, not grudging to the past; but to present to others what he thus draws, he must rely on present effort. fortune of his mental acquisition, he will very soon discover that the people have retired too l

Voltaire regarded the following extract Monday evening last, with a view to proclaim farm where he found Saunders at the plough- from Massillon, as one of the finest speciperial authority. It did not conflict with any of covertly skulking behind the opponents of Christ to the assembled multitude. I took tail, or otherwise employed as a farm servant. mens of eloquence. It is taken from this members of the Committee on Publications? of the Lord's economy or appointments, nor evangelical truth, and affording "aid and com- up my position with Silas Curtis, a native On such occasions he would bring his humble eminent preacher's sermon on "The small preacher, and Bhabyobat Barik, a nominal friend along with him to the Manse, and at number of the elect." Massillon does not Christian, beside a huge timber, about twen- family worship insist on his leading the devo- waste his time and words in this discourse, in ty or thirty feet long, planted upright, at the tions, "being greatly effected with his unction dissertations upon the eternal decrees of God. top of which, swung by the middle on a sort in prayer." One night Dr. Alexander had &c., but deduces the small number of the of pivot, another timber longer still but much been invited to remain to supper; and on his saved from the conduct of men, from moral lighter. After waiting a time, and convers- retiring Dr. Chalmers remarked to his hostess | causes, from the fewness of the righteous on ing with a few bystanders, the throng came in his characteristic manner-" See, Madam, earth. The entire discourse is very forcible on with shout and drum and waving flags and how Christianity teaches a man to handle his and animated. But when the orator came to the following passage, Veltaire says, the When Dr. Chalmers was removed from St. | whole assembly involuntarily started to their John's parish in Glasgow, to the University of feet, and that the murmurs of acclamation and The first spectacle that met my view con John's parish in Glasgow, to the University of feet, and that the murmurs of acclamation and sisted of a number of rude, ungainly cars, as St. Andrews, he paid a visit, on his way to the astonishment disconcerted Massillon, but it were, in which were men lying on their latter town, to his friend Patterson at Dairsie- greatly increased the effect of his appeal. backs, with unsheathed swords, edge upper- moor. Edie and he accompanied the Doctor The animated tone, manner, and language of

> "I pause with you, my brethren, who are here assembled. I speak no more of the rest of men; but regard you as if you were alone "Let us ask you a question, Saunders," re- on the earth. And this is the thought that ocdeb over the safety of his votaries, that they joined the Doctor; "does the man who salts cupies and moves my soul. I imagine that should not be wounded by the weapons on a pig, or the man who makes the salt which this is your last hour, and the end of the world; that the heavens are about to open "The man who makes the salt," to be sure, above you, and Jesus Christ appear in all his glory in the midst of his temple, and that vou are assembled here like trembling crimihaving the skin of their sides pierced through, now I am going to make the salt." "Then nals, to hear the sentence of mercy or of eternal death pronounced against you; for you may well flatter yourselves that you will die such as you are to-day. All these desires of change and amendment which amuse you. will amuse you till the bed of death. This is the experience of all ages. All that you will n the future find new in you, will perhaps be greater and more aggravated account to render to God, than what you have to day. And as to what you will yet be, we're you to be judged this moment, you could almost decide what will be your fate when you leave this life. "I ask of you, then, and I ask it of you.

terror-siricken, not separating in this respect my fate from yours, but placing myself in the same position in which I desire to regard yourself—I ask of you, then, if Jesus Christ should appear in this temple, in the midst of this assembly, the most august in the world, in order to judge you-to make the terrible separation between the sheep and the goats—believe you. that the greater number of those here would be placed on his right hand? Believe you. that the division would be equal? Believe you. that even ten righteous men would be found here, whom once God could not find in five entire cities? I ask it of you-you know not. and I know not myself-Thou alone, Oh God. knowest those that are thine! But if we know not those who belong to him, we know, at least, that sinners are not his. But who are the faithful here assembled? Titles and dig. nities here count nothing; you will be despoiled of them by Jesus Christ. But who are they? Many sinners who wish not to reform their lives; yet more, who desire it, but who defer their conversion. Again, others who never reform but only again to fall back. Finally, a great number who believe they have no need of conversion. These are they who are reproved! Take away these four classes from this assembly, for they will be taken away in the great day; and then appear, ve

WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO DO IT .- The re-

"The drying up a single tear, bath more Of honest fame, then shedding sees of good."

Che Sabbath, Recorder.

New York, August 11, 1853.

ASPECT OF THINGS ABROAD.

That the extinction of the Ottoman Empire is foretold in the Scriptures of Truth, we have never doubted. That Russia was the Power ordained to bring it about, was never so clear to our mind; yet present indications very strongly favor, this view. It is well known to have been a long-cherished intention of the Czars to plant the Russian standard at Con stantinople. There the Autocrat means to have his winter palace. He covets the mari time advantage which the possession of that city would give Aug, and he means to have it Every movement looks steadily towards this object, nor will it be abandoned, if the accomplishment of it can by any means be effected.

On the other hand, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is guarantied by the other Powers of Europe, so that what is called the "Balance of Power" may not be seriously disturbed. But what will the guaranties of other Powers avail, when the time foretold in Prophecy is fulfilled?" "Many are the devices of a man's heart; but the counsel of the Lord, that shall stand" Prov. 19: 21. Should all the Powers on earth combine to establish the Sultan upon his throne, they will surely be defeated, when the Lord's time for fulfilling his purpose has come. Whether that time has now come, we do not know. But if it has, the allied Powers will not be able to fulfill their pledges. They will become jealous of one another, so that they cannot act in concert, or they will be outwitted by the Autocrat, and entertained by one pretext or another, till it shall be too late to avert the de--nouement.

It does really seem as if things were now

assuming precisely this phase. The allied Powers are jeanous of one another. England and France were always suspicious of each other's designs, and since the usurpation of Louis Napolean, matters' have been nothing bettered, but rather made worse in this respect. No reliance can be placed upon Austria, as it is well known that her heart is not in the right place. Russian emissaries are, and have been for years, striving to foment these mutual jeulousies, that the Czar might gain his grand object, while the Powers were watching each other. In the mean time, the Russian troops have crossed the Pruth, are in the occupancy of the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, have taken the control of the Post-Offices of those provinces, and have outraged former treaties to such a degree, that all the world looks on in wonder that something decisive is not done by the allied Powers to put a check to their encroachments Yet, by a strange sort of infatuation, the English and French fleets have advanced to the Golden Horn, only to make a lille puerile display, while their ambassadors and cabinetofficers have been puzzling their brains to invent some method, by which the insolence of Russia may go unwhipt of justice. It actually seems as if a spell had come upon them. How easy it is for God to turn all their counsels into foolishness! When he decrees it the firmness of the Englishman hesitates. the courage of the Frenchman fails, and the wits of the most across statesmen are baffled. Wavs are never wanting with the Almighty to defeat the powers that stand in his way.

The latest intelligence says, that the representatives of England, France and Prussia have agreed upon the basis of an arrangement to be proposed to Russia and Turkey. What that arrangement is, has not yet transpired. The probability is, however, that it is such as gives to Russia about all she asks, or all at any rate, which she will think it politic to demand in the present crisis. Recede from her purpose she will not, though she may be willing to patch up a truce, till her emissaries abroad shall succeed in fomenting farther jealousies; in which case she will have weakened the hands of the combined Powers, and gained time for making her last bold but decisive stroke. She is wide awake, and is not likely to be caught napping.

Let not the Christian sleep. The time cannot be very far distant, when the Lord will arise to shake the nations. A general war on the European Continent would not, it has been thought, be likely to disturb the existing state of things in America. It has been supposed that we were 100 far removed from the seat of struggle, to be seriously affected by it. But see how unexpectedly the providence of God orders things! The arrest of an insignificant Hungarian refugee by an Austrian corvette, in Smyrna harbor, comes near embroiling the United States and Austria in a difficulty which no Diplomacy could heal. Indeed, it is not improbable, that the Court of Vienna will regard the behavior of Capt. Ingraham as an act of hostility, for which they are entitled to demand reparation from our Govern-It is not at all likely that such repara tion will be given, And when to this is add. ed the general feeling of our people in regard to intermediation in the affairs of Europe, fanned as it was, a short time since, by the mission of Koscuth; also the fact that the behavior of the American Captain and Consul are loudly praised in popular meetings held the Providence Journal says :in England, as well as in some of the more democratic purpals; also that there is, with a large class of our citizens, a spirit of advenciting contests of the Old World-it seems likely enough that America may be called to bear a part in the performance.

York Tribune of the 6th inst. The views expressed are, substantially, such as we entertain: and being much to the point, we give them to our readers instead of any additional remarks of our own.

in ecstacies. The danger of war they trust ing upon the church only as the means of reis averted. Their high constable, Nicholas, so long idolized as the great conserver of which, of all others, they were least fitted. just now threatened wantonly to hurl through death as the punishment of heresy, the pioneer their windows, giving the signal for a general in religious freedom, is an assault upon the row and smash-up. Not that he has actually memory of Roger Williams." done, or is even reliably reported to have said anything looking to the desired restoration of amity. His armies, 80,000 strong, still occupy the Principalities. His cannon line the banks of the Danube and command its navigation in the heart of Turkish Europe. His minions have taken possession of the Post-Office, and act as if they had no idea of leaving, at least in 1853. His satellites in the Moldavian Se. hatred of religious institutions, or on account nate speak and act as if they expected never of their great unpopularity, this position is to see the standard of the Prophet again float- taken, he who takes it is secure against all ing over their heads. Her Minister Nesselrode, in his last manifesto yet received, outrages justice, reason, current history, as audaciously as in any former utterance from St. Is it designed to express the thought, that in Petersburg. The Wolf's complaint that the Lamb drinking from the stream below him had disturbed the water to his prejudice, never was more strikingly paralleled than in the Autocratic complaint of the timid and faltering advance of the French and English the armed occupation of the Principalities by Russia. Most certainly, if the Czar had steadily resolved from the first to make a dash at Constantinople, in fulfillment of the long cherished design of his family, we see nothing Gospel point them out to us, we can be a demonstrations to prove that he has been

are well posted—that the danger of a Russian foray on the capital and empire of the Sultan has blown over. In that case, it is clear that the issue is substantially a Russian triumph. Czar Nicholas has carried a high head throughout the controversy, in undisguised de-fiance of the great Western Powers. IIe nas all along spoken promptly, boldly, decisively. While the Turkish notes have been conciliatory, placating, almost supplicating, in their tone—while the British Ministry has been divided in its counsels, wavering in its policy, and begging of Parliament respite after resfest Right and universal, Public Opinion emphatic in her favor, has been content to reply indicate the Himalayan hight that exalts the great Napoleon above the little one. Russia has spoken uniformly as if she had a blow ready to back every word, and was quite indifferent as to the order of precedence in which the two should be delivered. And therefore, whatever may be the delicacy or ambiguity of phrase wherein the arts of diplomacy may veil the point, it is clear to every liscerner that the result of this embrollment cannot be other than an exaltation of the prestige of Russia and a visible hastening of the inevitable day when St. Sophia shall be restored to Greek Christendom and half the winter palace by the Golden Horn.

Still, we will assume that the stock-jobbers

swerved from his purpose.

Essentially, there are but two Great Powers in Europe—Democracy and Russia—and by their overmastering fears of one or the hope, and pray. When Democracy becomes rampant and aggressive, they take shelter under the ægis of Russia; that danger apparently blown over, and the Autocrat attempting to reap his harvest while the weather is propitious, they with Democracy. And whenever the Continent shall again be shaken by the clearly impending convulsion, whatever may be the immediate issue, the ultimate harvest must be belligerents.

To whomsoever may have been cajoled into the belief that the peace, if amity be now restored, to be more than a truce, we commend a thoughtful consideration of the late incidents in the harbor of Smyrna. There the for their spiritual significancy, and because mere arrest of an apparently insignificant and worthless refugee, all but led to a collision which must have caused a rupture which the arts of diplomacy would have been insufficient to heal. We state an obvious fact in saying that Capt. Ingraham, had he sunk the Austrian corvette in Smyrna harbor, as it was but a chance he did not, would almost inevitaoly have been the next President of the United States. Had the two ships been cruising off the harbor, instead of at anchor within it, where action must have been a gross outrage adapted to the world's necessities, that an on neutral rights and resulted in a woeful destruction of life and property on shore, the collision could not have been averted.

A General War—a War of Opinion—a war which has had no parallel in importance since Napoleon's dethronement—is yet all but nevitable. When or where it shall break out, we do not presume to determine; but when the whole world is a powder-mill, the spark that is to fire it cannot long be wanting

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

recent visit to Baltimore, he said what is generally interpreted to mean, that " the banner of religious toleration was first given to the breeze at Baltimore." If this assertion be true. then surely Baltimore has sadly degenerated in these days, for it is not a month since the ye do whatsoever I command you." Hence Mayor of that city sanctioned the interrup- we judge that keeping his commandments is tion and arrest of a preacher of the gospel the evidence of love to Christ, and not the the community were in favor of their sailing for exercising the right of free discussion. But the truth of the President's assertion has been questioned by the editors of several that they who make it do not love those laws newspapers, who maintain that the banner of of religion; while the lover of the Lord Jesus religious freedom was first unfurled by Roger | Christ says, "How love I thy law." Williams. In an able article on the subject,

toleration, because it seemed to imply the the Sabbath. It is some times gravely asked, right of government to withhold, as well as to "You don't expect the Sabbath will save you, give. He denied the power of human gov- do you? I don't think it is a saving ordi- dergoing needful repairs at their moorings," it ture and daring, that would transport them by ernment over the conscience, and held that nance." Again, thousands yield the control is yet intimated that "there are yet transient of Revenge, &c., by Rev. G. B. Cheever, D. York. The Church will be constructed of thousands across the sea to mingle in the ex- any human power exceeded its just authority versy, by saying, "Well, if there is any Sab steamers which might find it profitable." in restraining it; he held that the right to wor- bath in the Bible it is the seventh day; but Those, therefore, which have no Sunday ship God according to the dictates of consci- I don't believe 'it is a saving ordinance." ence, was as clear as the right to see or to Now the force of all this is simply a proof breathe. And in maintenance of this great that there is a determination to please the may find it "profitable" to sail them. The remarks subjoined are from the New principle, even yet imperfectly understood, world; and that men had rather be in favor

but which he grasped in all its breadth, he with the world than with God-that popular turned to the pathless wilderness and offered prejudice is more powerful with them than his prayers where no roof interposed between the compassion of Jesus Christ manifested in warding his boon companions with places, for

SAVING ORDINANCES.

Oft-times the most conclusive argument one in its place. against a positive law of religion is couched in the expression, "Well, I don't believe it is a saving ordinance." When, from a real the convictions and persuasions of truth.

We ask, what is meant by the assertion some of the ordinances, and not in others, there is a saving power? But with those who use the expression, we shall, perhaps, find all the institutions of religion in the same category. It is said, by one and another, Baptism, fleets to Besika Bay after and consequent upon the Sabbath, public worship, the Lord's Supper, repentance, faith, &c., are not saving or dinances. How are we to know what are and what are not saving ordinances ? If the in what is absolutely known of his more recent agreed. If a sectarian or selfish policy dictate, then caprice, and not the love of religion, fixes the measure of duty, and all, or none, may be saving ordinances.

mean to say, that a neglect of such ordinances does not endanger the soul, and send it to perdition; or, that one may disobey certain, laws of Josus Chiles, and not income his diffe approbation. If this be the intention, we still object to it, because it would impeach the ability of Jesus Christ to frame a perfect religion for his followers, and charge him with instituting religious laws with the intention of pite from a discussion which must have led to conniving at their infraction. Moreover, we its explosion-while even France, with mani- are substantially taught that men will be judged by his Gospel. Hence, the assertion is but presuming on his mercy, while trampling on his ordinances.

We are disposed to adopt the assertion as true; and add, still further, that there are no "saving ordinances" whatever in religion. And while we make the admission, we condemn all who use it as a justification for disobeying any ordinance thereof. There is no saving element in any ordinance of religion. We never trust in any or all of them for sal vation. We never attend to any of them with expectation that it will insure our salvation We never make mention of them in our press justification. There is salvation only in Jesus Christ, and he is the only saving ordinance the policy of the various Courts is controlled in which we have hope. So we believe, and

The use of the ordinances of religion is prove our salvation, but not to procure in Our observance of Baptism, the Sabbath, pray er, and other ordinances of religion, is the recoil from his embraces and coquet a while proof of our salvation, and not the means of it for we never could heartily observe these, we were unreconciled to God. Jesus Christ has become our salvation, and therefore w garnered by one or the other of the substantial love and practice the ordinances of his reli gion. Our hearts approve them. They are the media of showing our love and recon ciliation to Christ. They are spiritual insti tutions, and our transformed spirits love them we are prepared to relish and enjoy them.

We object, absolutely and fully, to the use of the expression, because it conveys thoughts that are foreign to the economy of religion and may lead simple persons into gross error There is an absoluteness and a force in all the ordinances of religion, that give them a certain definite, unchangeable character. The whol plan of religion is so well arranged, and variation of it, under any circumstances, woul spoil its perfection, and hinder its healthfu operations. Hence he who acts upon the sent ment, that obedience to any law of religion is not always connected with the enjoyment of religion and its salvation hereafter, robs himself of the blessings connected therewith The simple declaration that "it is not a saving ordinance," betrays a want of interest in it as an institution given by God for the comfort of his people. It shows that the heart is deceived In a speech of President Pierce, during his and is occupied with poorer feelings, and im

purer sentiments. The lover of the Lord Jesus Christ is a love also of his Gospel; as says the Saviour, (John 14: 21,) "He that hath my commandments, and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me: and again, (15: 14,) " Ye are my friends, if that the Sunday steamer company should have cause of it. The whole force of the expres- on Sunday. This is carrying out the universion, relative to any law of religion, that "it sal observance argument fully—but reversing is not a saving ordinance," is simply a proof the mode of its application. The Daily Mail.

The expression, "It is not a saving ordionly when all others fail. We have an illus-"Rogers Williams repudiated the idea of tration of its use in connection with the law of

him and his God. Lord Baltimore was in his his arrangements for their happiness. Again, last winter in the East, in a letter from Jerupersonal character the reverse of Roger Wil- it is said, "Yes, I believe the seventh day is liams. We have no reason to doubt that he the Sabbath, and if I lived with Sabbatarians was tolerant; but he neither comprehended I should keep it; but the Sabbath is not a nor cared for religious freedom. He was a saving ordinance." This is simply declaring rael still continues. It is wouderful to see The money-changers of the Old World are dissolute man, indifferent to religion, and look- that the customs of the world are preferred to the law of Christ. And finally, it is plead, affecting sights I have witnessed during my "There is no Sabbath under the Gospel; the travels, was encountered yesterday P. M. Sabbath is not a saving ordinance." And yet repaired to the appointed spot to hear the la-Peace, Order and material Prosperity, is To make such a man the apostle of religious the Sabbath itself—its absolute necessity, and mentations of the Jews over their desolated about to lay down the paving-stone which he freedom, and to make a colony which decreed its constant blessings—are so interwoven with temple, and scattered nation. The site of the the perfection of the Gospel, and all its arrangements for the progress of religion and Mosque of Omar. No Christian or Jew is al the happiness of Christians, that men are under the necessity, after they have demolished

> saving ordinances, in the sense in which the race or arches, which were built out from the phrase is used, we also believe, that no man hase of the rock on its four sides, and on which knowingly refuses to obey any ordinance of constructed. religion: In doing thus, he deliberately disobeys what God has commanded, and becomes a transgressor. Such an act shows his alienation from God, and consequently his unfitness

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Sunday observers are with dismay be-

Sanday Steamboating.

ginning to apprehend that steamers plying on the Clyde, on their adopted day of rest, is an established fact. Although the pier gates at by small boats-and the Board of Admiralty have been written to, in the expectation that the gates is illegal. And although a correspondent of the Scottish Guardian, (the Free We suppose those who use the expression Church Glasgow organ,) says that a gentleman high in the legal profession has expressed an opinion that the Glasgow Harbor and River Triest can prohibit vessels plying for to day, with additional places of destination. A meeting of Sunday friends is to be held on Monday last. "The Emperor" steamer cannot, according to the terms of her license, proceed so far out in the Frith; but, it is to continue to ply, and be successful, larger boats are likely soon to follow. The Rothesay people have appointed a Committee, and to take whatever measures may be in their ower to prevent such a landing on their shores. The Scottish Guardian of to day, counseling the adoption of this mode of resistance, adlet alone." It farther prognosticates that which prevents other steamboat companies from sailing their vessels" on that day. Where, then, we may ask, is the Scotch reverence for Sunday, if all are waiting behind barriers only till some Sunday-desecrator shall over throw that barrier? And what, we again ask, will become of the "universal observance" argument in favor of Sunday, when all shall be found to have so availed themselves of the liberty or license afforded over barriers thus thrown down? But that which the Guardian thus anticipates as a future achievement, some of the companies referred to have long ago accomplished. The Glasgow steamers for Liverpool and Dublin do sail their vessels regularly on Sundays, although they do not start on that day—but sometimes a very few hours before midnight—the commencement of Sunday, according to their mode of reckoning-and arriving at their destination while others are at worship. And, it is now publicly stated, that the very Dunoon tacksman, who indignantly closes his pier gates on that day, and indignantly advertises them shut, against open avowed desecrators, is yet regularly employed in taking passengers from these sea-going steamers while passing, and landing them at Dunoon. The Guardian, contemplating the growth of Sunday traffic, says there are now "some fifteen omnibuses running in the city" upon that day; and admits that this has grown out of the unneces sary and ostentatious use of carriages and cabs taking people to church. Other of our newspapers note the traffic with little condemnation. The Examiner, which affects to be a kind of religious newspaper, and whose editor labored in the ministry before betaking to the broadsheet, argues in a leader in last number, waited till they ascertained that a majority of noticing the discomfort of last Sunday, from continuous rain, says, "Surely a very late homeward-bound steamer on Saturday night, charity." And although they think "none of the regular steamers could be spared on the latter day, [Sunday,] as they are generally un-

"work of necessity" in the way of repairs,

J. A. BEGG.

THE JEWS.

Rev. Mr. Duffield, of Detroit, who span

The blindness which has happened to Is the extent and power of it. One of the most of the Glaneur. Of these 1,500 copies, about lowed by the Mussulmen to enter its precincts. 1,000 were Bibles and 500 Testaments-all The nearest approach that the Jews can make the Sabbath of the Bible, by saying that it is to the large and massive stones of the of the French version of Sacy. not a saving ordinance, of instituting a new walls which Solomon built from the buttom of the narrow valley or ravine, Tyropean, for While we insist that there are no the purpose of sustaining and forming the terwill or can be saved, who deliberately and the temple on Mount Moriah was originally send back to the frontier several bales which "I saw thirty-five Jews, standing or seated

near these stones, all of them bowing, and their Scripture in the Hebrew, and some the sacred volume. It is to be hoped that, distress. One man sobbed as if his heart was ernment to maintain the religious liberty trembling with emotion in his whole frame | consequences, he will not succeed, Women, with white scarfs thrown over their heads, passed mournfully along the wall, some kissed their hands, whilst most sat in a sqatted or Turk-like position reading parts of their liturgy in Hebrew. I ventured, with a courteous salutation, to look upon the page, from which an aged man was quietly reading. He Dunoon were shut against the desecrationists, politely pointed his finger to the place. He this did not prevent a landing being effected was reading the 58th, 59th, and 60th Psalms. The whole scene was so deeply moving, exhibiting in such a powerful light the sad reality of the Jews' great national sorrow, and Government may intimate that the closing of caused such a rush of solemn thoughts in my mind, that I was quite overcome by it."

THE LATE DR. SHARP.—It is seldom that minister of the gospel enjoys the esteem of all those gentlemen do not seem disposed to par setract from remarks made by him when the such power into force by asking an interdict | Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity pre -and the third Sunday's sail is advertised sented him with a silver vase and salver in token of their affection :-

"I have never supposed that persons could here next week, however, to take into con- be won from the ways of sin and error, by sideration the threatened danger; and one calumny, by bitter denunciations, or by garwas held of the same description at Rothesay bled misrepresentations of their opinions and practices; therefore, as you know, I have Grace Greenwood," now in Europe, thus never resorted to such means. I have ention of Bible truths, in their fair and just and easily to be foreseen that if she be permitted mingled proportions, to commend them and my own ministry, 'to every one's conscience fornication of mystical Babylon:in the sight of God.' I have never aimed at temporary, but at permanent effects. I have not sought so much to call forth emotions, as have, therefore, determined, at all seasons, lown truth toward God and my fellows. "whenever the public have been sufficiently that I never would do any thing knowingly, familiarized with the sailing of steamers on in all my social, civil or political relations, Sabbath, [Sunday,] the barrier will be removed | which would degrade that office, or lessen my just ministerial influence."

> PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS IN CANADA. The following estimate of the relative growth of Romanism and Protestantism in Canada, is given in Mackenzie's Weekly Messenger. It represents things in a more favorable light than we had supposed facts would justify-

but the authority is very good:may have been 520,000, of whom, perhaps, 380,000 were Roman Catholics, and only Catholic church, its doctrines and worship. In 1853, our people may be assumed to number 2,000,000, of whom 940,000 belong to the Roman Catholic or ancient religion, and 1,060,000 to the Protestant—showing nearly eleven Protestants to every nine Catholics. The latter have gained 560,000 in thirty years, the former 920,000. The Roman Catholics have more than doubled their number—but the Protestants have increased theirs more than seven fold."

paragraph is going the rounds of the papers. It shows a regard for orthodoxy, greater, if possible, than was exhibited by a branch of the same church in excluding Mr. Morton for keeping the seventh day as the Sabbath:-

"The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanted Church, lately met in Chicago, Ill. One of their ministers, the Rev. David Kennedy of Harrisville, Pa., preached in the First Presbyterian Church. During the service, he read two of the hymns in use in that congregation. For this act, he was arraigned before the Synod and a motion was made for his suspension. The Synod, after a long discussion, directed the Presbytery to which Mr. Kennedy belongs to put him on his trial, for giving out the two 'hymns' in question."

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.—The July number of Bibliotheca Sacra and American Biblical Re-

I. Characteristics, Duties and Culture of Woman, by Barnas Sears, D. D. II. Lucian and Christianity, by Adolph Planck, translated by Rev. A. Hovey. III. The Relation of the Grecian to Christian Ethics, a translation from nance," is the closing argument, and is used or another on Sunday, would be an act of Neander, by G. P. Fisher. IV. The Religion of Geology, by Rev. J. J. Dana. V. On the Use of the Preposition eis, &c., in Romans 5: 18, by Rev. O. Sweet. VI. From Antipatris to Emmaus, by E. Robinson, D.

D. VII. The Law of Remorse and the Law of Madison-av. and Thirty-Eighth-st. New D. VIII. The Certainty of Success in blue stone, with Connecticut brown stone Preaching, by Prof. Phelps. IX. Bretsch-dressing and slate roof. Its dimensions are neider's View of the Theology of Schleier- 120 feet long by 60 feet wide, and 60 feet in macher. X. Notices of New Publications. hight. The Church will, be one of the purest XI. Select Theological and Liteary Intelli- specimens of perpendicular Gothic architect

THE BIBLE IN SARDINIA.—The Geneva correspondent of the London Christian Times in a letter to that paper, dated 9th June, says :-"Wishing to profit by the permission granted by the Sardinian Government with respect to the admission of Bibles, the Bible Society of Geneva lately sent to Chambery two of its colporteurs; and such was the demand for the sacred volumne, that, in the space of a fortnight, in the towns of Chambery and Annecy, 1,500 copies of the Scriptures were sold by the colporteurs of the Bible Society, and at the depot which Mr. Grav. don, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, established at the house of the editor

"The sensation among the priest party, which this movement produced, has, for the present at least, put a stop to the work. Orders have been given to probable the importation of Bibles and Testaments and even to and the Archbishon of Chambery left for Turin, where he will assuredly share no pains restlessly swinging to and fro while they read to raise up impediments to the circulation of weeping bitterly as they uttered their wail of from the firm intention of the Sardinian Govready to break, while he stood reading and granted by the statutes, with its necessary,

A TRANSLATION COMPLETED - Another version of the complete Bible has been effected, in the language of one of the tribes occupying the Pacific Islands-the Hervey group. The labors of the English missionaries in those islands have been greatly blessed for many years; and now Bibles, printed in England, in their native tongue, have been sent to them. The missionary, ship John Williams arrived in March last, with the first cargo of the kind, which was met with an enthusiasm that should put our languid interest in the Sacred Word to the blush, At a public meeting, held in commemoration of their arrival, one of the natives said, " Let us read the whole book. Let us go to the missionary Christian denominations more generally than by day and by night, and inquire into the did the late Dr. Sharp of Boston. Perhaps meaning of new parts which we have not hire at the wunt is on the Clyde on Sunday, the secret of it may be found in the following read. Let us be at his door when he rises. Let us stop him when we meet him, that he may tell us of these new books." And he added, with the excited energy of a feeble old man, " My brethren and sisters, this is my resolve. The dust shall never cover my new Bible; the moth shall never eat it; the mildew shall never rot it. My light and my joy!"

> THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH OF ROME. writes from, and respecting Rome. The saying of the Prophets is fulfilled—the nations have been made drunk with the wine of the

"The more I see of the pomps, superslitions, mummeries, frauds, avarice, and arroadvertised the names in the Glasgow papers, to cultivate principles; and have never been more I am convinced that it is the source, lighten your minds. Nor have I labored so ranny; that it narrows, binds down, and much to shape your opinions to any human crushes out the very soul of the age. It is a creed, as to shape them to the truths of Holy fungus growth of error and falsehood, mock-Scripture. In my relations to society, I have ing the fair and fruitful forms of truth: never forgotten that I was a minister of dark and gigantic unreality, for the time fearers, and attach to them the plea of merit or that the promoters of Sabbath [Sunday] Christ, and your minister. My office has al- fully real; the nightmare which oppresses steamboats will fail of their purpose by being ways seemed to me to be as high, as honora- the world. As it seems to me, so must I speak ble and as useful as any other, if not more so. of it. I cannot do otherwise, and keep my

POETIC OBITUARIES.—The Morning Star has the following suggestions about poetry in connection with obituary notices. Let those who read it understand why editors generally use the scissors on such articles:-

"Our friends who sends us 'Verses' attached to obituaries (or obituaries written in verse) must not think it strange if they do not appear in the Star. It would afford us pleasure to accommodate them, if we could with any propriety; but there are insuperable objections to the publication of such articles-1. The "In 1820 the population of the Canadas poetry (if poetry it can be called) is generally of the poorest quality. 2. They possess no interest except to a small circle of relatives. 140,000 Protestants—exhibiting 19 to 7 of the 3. They would occupy a column or more of whole country as in favor of the Roman the paper, nearly every week, if all that are received should be inserted. Other reasons might be given, but these must suffice."

DR. ONCKEN.—The N. Y. Evangelist says that Dr. Oncken, the energetic and successful Baptist missionary at Hamburgh, Germany, who was seriously injured by the calamity at Norwalk, lately preached at Rochester, with great acceptance, and is represented as being nearly restored. He commenced his labors at Hamburgh nearly thirty years ago; but REGARD FOR ORTHODOXY.—The following for a long time was compelled to encounter the opposition and persecution of the Established Church and the civil power, and consequently made but little progress. In 1834, Dr. Sears, of Boston, baptized Dr. Oncken and seven associates, and organized the first dissenting church in Hamburgh. From that time he has continued, in defiance of persecutions, and confiscations, and imprisonments; until some sixty churches are established, with a membership of over 9,000. He is a native German, though he speaks the English language readily and fluently.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS,—Hon. W. B. Banister, of Newburyport, deceased, has left in his will \$50,000, to be distributed equally as follows: The American Bible Society, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Education Society, the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and American Colinization Society; on condition that they will pay to his widow, annually, durin her natural life, \$240 each; and to his daughter, Frances B. Banister, annually, during her natural life, \$120 each. \$1,000 is left on the same conditions, to his brother Seth Banister, and his wife, of Brookfield.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH. On Saturday afternoon, July 6, the corner stone of a new edifice for the members of Zion's Church, lately worshipping in Mott-st., Rev. Richard Cox pastor, was laid on Murray Hill, corner ture in the City.

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Morning Star

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A Baptist missionary in South Africa thus meaks of the abundant labors of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, a Scotch missionary laboring there: "He preaches uniformly four times on the of which a summary will be found below." Sabbath, twice in English and twice in Dutch : trains his own choir, and conducts his own singing, and his own Sabbath school; and has charge of numerous mission and charity schools, in which he spends much of his time during the week days. He is also either Chairman or Secretary of all the benevolent societies in the town, and generally gets up at Besika Bay. their reports."

The American Seamen's Friend Society has received from Rev. Titus Coan, who labors at Hilo, in the Sandwich Islands, one hundred dollars to promote the noble work of this institution. Mr. C. announces that the donation is made with "the love, prayers and sent at least. strong desires of the donors" for the best good of seamen. One hundred dollars were not long since received from the same source for the same object. The same church in Hilo, has contributed during the past year fifteen or sixteen hundred dollars to benevolent objects. More than four hundred have been added to it in seven months.

The venerable and faithful missionary, Mr. Goodell, with his equally faithful wife, have sailed for Constantinople—the post which they have occupied, amidst so many changes and perils, for thirty years. The spectacle of an old man going forth upon an enterprise demanding the energy and hopefulness of youth, sustained by faith and animated by admired at Havre. love, has in it something of the sublime. Mr. G. is accompanied by Rev. J. N. Ball and wife, and the wife and son of Mr. Schneider. | at Munich next year.

Harry Hill," a well known wealthy cotton merchant, and liberal hearted Methodist, is about building a Methodist Tabernacle in New Orleans, in an eligible position, at a cost of \$150,000. It is to be capable of seating 3,000 persons, and occupied for preaching alone. He proposes to deed it to the Bishops, placing it under their control and that of the General Conference. Once in four years a programme is to be made out, setting forth the appointments to this grand arena, on this plan: the greatest men of each Conference are to be detailed for one; two, or three months' service.

John Sinclair, Archdeacon of Middlesex, to return the visit of Bishops McCoskry, of head-quarters were at Bucharest. Michigan, McIlvaine, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. Wainwright, of New York, and other American Episcopalian clergymen to England, kins (Secretary of the Episcopalian Propaga- ed three days to consider. tion Society,) and another Delegate not yet

Phillips, Sampson & Co., have in Press, and will publish about the first of September, Memoir of the Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D. the First American Missionary to Burmah, by Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D., President of Brown University. To be comprised in Two finely engraved on steel.

Bishop Scott, on a visit to Liberia for the supervision of the Methodist missions there established, after preaching to large and very tamarind and mango plum trees in the govdeacons, and eight to the office of elders-one one of the most laborious.

The Episcopal Recorder calls attention to the fact, that in the parts of Pennsylvania where Episcopal churches once flourished, they have so completely faded away, that their very existence has become a tradition. This region, too, is within a hundred miles of two great cities, where, as the Recorder says, the Church is found rolling in wealth and influ-

2,407,409 scholars.

May they long continue so."

The New York Observer states that Prof. history, to be completed in six volumes, in science, and philosophy, on the church, from the time of the Apostles to the present day.

mainly to the middle classes in society, and maintain a respectable position for intelligence, enterprise, industry and moral worth.

A communication from Rev. Mr. Spear, missionary of the Presbyterian Board to the Chinese at San Francisco, and formerly their that it is a great "religious reformation," as well as a political revolution.

Mr. Beebee, the veteran editor and proprietor of the New York Baptist Register, has announced Professor Andrew Ten Brook "as equal proprietor and equal participant in its editorial labors and responsibilities."

The receipts of the American Board of Foreign Missions, for the eleven months ending on the 30th of June, were \$270,972.

The Rev. Mr. Revel, the modest, and worthy Moderator of the Synod of the Waldenses has returned to Europe, having succeeded in the objects of his mission, to a degree that warranted him in returning.

sent seventeen missionaries to Australia, all of whom were applied for by the colonists.

The Governor and Legislature of Massacompletion of the Washington Monument.

There are about 76 persons in New Hamp-

European News.

By the arrival of the steamer Washington from Bremen, and Niagara from Liverpool, European news to July 23 has been received,

It was generally reported that Lord Pal merston would succeed to the Foreign Secretaryship. The Earl of Clarendon exchanging to the Home Department.

The Earl of Portsmouth is dead. The English and French fleets remain still

The owners of the steamship Great Britain undertake that she shall reach Melbourne in

68 days from Liverpool, or forfeit 40s. per The difficulties on the Continent appear to be in a fair way of adjustment, for the pre-

The Porte had paid the cash to the French treasury for 40,000 Vincennes rifles, and taken the opportunity to contradict the report that the Turkish finances were exhausted.

The Moniteur publishes a decree that the prohibition proposed by the Ordinance of to corn and flour imported from the British possessions in Europe.

The number of arrests consequent on the supposed conspiracy discovered at the Opera

Comique is now over 200. M. Arago is ill, and his life despaired of. Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht was much

The Bavarian Government announces that a World's Industrial Exhibition will be held

The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation that he will dismiss from his service any officers, who, marrying a Roman Catholic, shall promise to bring up his children in that faith. This is intended as a protest against recent

The Austrian blockade of the Swiss frontier is as rigorous as ever, although some few of the expelled citizens had been permitted to return to harvest their crops. It is expected the Russians will remain in

the Principalities until the Spring, on the pretext that the army are in winter quarters, and cannot be disturbed; or at least long negotiations will ensue whether the fleets or Russians who was appointed by the English Bishops shall first take backward steps. The Russian The Morning Chronicle has a telagraphic

dispatch from Belgrade, of the 15th, that the Senate being devoted to Russia, had insisted leaves in the Liverpool steamer of the 15th that the reigning Prince should abdicate in inst. He will be accompanied by Mr. Haw- favor of his son. The Prince had been grant-

From Northern Africa we learn that in consequence of apprehended deficiency in the crops throughout the Barbary States, the Bey of Tunis has forbidden exports of breadstuffs for three months.

at New York on Sunday, the 11th inst., from loses his benefice. It is strictly forbidden to Volumes, duodecimo, with a superb Portrait, Liverpool, dates to July 27th are received. She brings intelligence of the total destruction by fire of the packet ship I. Z. on the 7th inst... attentive congregations under the shade of the command of Capt. Spench, for Liverpool, dinances are read aloud in the churches by swept. The F. A. was bound to San Franciswith a cargo chiefly consisting of turpentine, the clergy, and every tavern keeper is bound ernment lot, ordained ten brethren, five of corn and cotton. She was owned by Messrs. whom are local preachers, to the office of Zeraga of this city. The captain and all hands, 20 in number, were rescued by the Ebenezer, of the most interesting days of his life, though and landed at Liverpool. The fire is stated to found. have been caused by spontaneous combustion

FUGITIVE SLAVES IN CANADA.—On the 21st. of June a meeting was held in Free Mason's the religious state of that country. Accord- Kent, he said, had purchased land for the purministers in Kentucky are in so generally a was also a flourishing school, the different the Chinese officials. healthy state that they do not need doctoring. classes of which he had examined in geography, grammar, Latin; and notwithstanding former prejudices, the white people had ac-Niedner is at present occupied upon a church tually taken advantage of two things connected with the settlement; they attended the which he intends to show the influence of art, preaching of Mr. King, where the negroes worshiped; and abandoning their own, sent their children to to the negro schools. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Messrs. There are 61 Congregational Associations Gribble, Thomas James, J. Sherman, and in England and Scotland, and 2,312 Congre-others, and a committee was appointed, of gational churches. The members belong which the Earl of Shaftsbury is chairman, to raise money in aid of the object.

| Watchman & Reflector.

A SAD PICTURE.—A young man, who lef Nantucket some three years ago for the gold mines of California, came passenger on the missionary in China, expresses the opinion steamer "Bay State," from New York on Saturday. Some ten months since, not meeting with good luck at the mines, he left San Francisco for home. Not having funds to pay his passage through, he got as far as Central America, where he was a stranger withont friends or a place to lay his head. In a few days, on account of the fatigue and a broken down constitution, he entirely lost his reason and became a maniac, and wandered about the place for some weeks. At last, in consequence of some information from letter found upon him, he was taken in charge by the American Consul, and sent to New York where his aged father met him. The young man is a mere skeleton, only weighing about sixty pounds, his reason gone, and he resem-The Free Church of Scotland has lately bling an image of death. It was a sad sight to see the father with his son in his arms bringing him on board the steamer, for his sweet home, there only to remain, perhaps a chusetts have unanimously given one day's few days on earth. This true picture is but pay; amounting to nearly \$500, towards the one of many of the results of California immi-Bost. Trav.

A DEEP ARTESIAN WELL.-Messrs thire, between the age of fourteen and twenty- Belcher & Brother, sugar refiners at St Louis, one, who cannot read and write. There are Mo., are engaged in boring a well, which has

to procure a supply of pure water for their works, which, it is said, are capable of turning out 50,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum. a day and most of the distance has been alarmed the household. She is since, we is continued day and night. There is a well ine the feelings of the family from this astonboring at Charleston, S. C., 1,100 or 1,200 ishing incident. feet deep. Artesian wells are very humerous in the limestone region of Alabama.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.—David Wilson. an old revolutionary soldier, and a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, in August, 1853, aged one hundred and seven years, two February 8, 1826, will cease provisionally as dren! While residing in Pennsylvania, near gallows was erected above the jail wall, affive children in eleven months! This extraordinary man, when in his one hundred and fourth year, mowed one week for Esq. Pendleton, of Hamilton County, Ohio, about two miles from Cincinnati, during which he mowed one acre per day of heavy timothy grass. He was about five feet six inches in height. His frame was not supported by ribs, as the frames of ordinary men are, but an apparently solid sheet of bone supplied their place. He could hold up his hands in a verticle position, and receive a blow from the fist of a powerful man, on the lateral portion of his body, without inconvenience. He served throughout the entire Revolution under Gen. Washington, was engaged in most of the Indian wars since, and was the companion of Marion and Rodgers, and of many other dis tinguished early pioneers of our Western and Southern wilds. Our readers may rest assured that this statement is correct, as we received it from Mr. Alexander Wilson, of North Madison, who is the forty-fifth child of the subject of this paragraph.

[Madison (Ia) Banner.

Liquor Law in Sweden. - In Sweden. whoever is found drunk is fined, for the first offense, three dollars; for the second, six: for the third or fourth, imprisonment is added to the fine, and deprivation of the right of voting at the elections, or holding office, and exposure in the church on Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same professor of religion, it is still more severe. and he is cut off from the church. Whoever is convicted of intoxication is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled for every offense. By the arrival of the U. S. steamer Baltic An ecclesiastic who falls under the offense, give or sell spirituous liquors to students, servants, or apprentices. Whoever is found drunk in the streets, or making a disturbance in a public house, is imprisoned and fined-one

Education of the Chinese Pretender.— A much more probable theory, to account for the Bible quotations in the Chinese proclama-Hall, London, to hear a statement from the tions, than that which attributes them to Jes-Rev. Mr. Ward as to the condition of fugitive uit inspirations, is that the writer had acquirslaves in Canada. The Earl of Shaftsbury ed his knowledge of the scriptures directly presided. Mr. Ward, in his address, stated or indirectly from Gutzleff's "Christian that the number of fugitives in Canada was Union." A correspondent of the Christian from 30,000 to 35,000, and that the average Times has come forward to say that Tienteh The increase of Sunday schools in Great number escaping was 3,000 a year, or about was himself at one time a disciple or scholar Britain is an exceedingly hopeful aspect of ten a day. A Mr. King, in the county of of Gutzlaff. He declares that "the the chief leader of the insurrection, Tienteh, solicited ing to a recent parliamentary return, in 1818, pose of settling them upon it. Hatred and and received from my late lamented friend, when the population of England and Wales prejudice, however, ran so high against them, | Dr. Gutzlaff, instruction in the truths and was 11,642,683, the number of Sunday schools | that a petition and memorial were presented | principles of Christianity, and although there was 3,462, with 477,225 scholars. In 1851, to the local government against the occupal is no evidence of his conviction, it appears that when the population had increased to 17,927, tion of land by these negroes. But that pe- he renounced idolatry and burnt his idols and 000, there were 23,498 Sunday schools, with tition was unsuccessful. The settlement was ancestral tablets. .It also appears that his made; it had existed now for four years; popularity and influence with his followers Georgetown College, Ky., at its late Com- it contained about 120 families, or 500 indi- arise mainly from his acting on the moral mencement, conferred the degree of D. D. viduals; and it was one of the most successful principles of the gospel. His progress is said only on two New York ministers, whereat the he ever saw in any country; upon it there to be marked by the putting down of idolatry Western Watchman says: "From these facts, was not a single drunkard, or a vender of and substituting an equitable rule of governwe draw the encouraging inference that the intoxicating drinks. On the settlement there ment in place of the oppressive corruption of

> SUICIDE BY A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—A few week ago, a Mr. Gray, who had recently returned from California with an immense forture, and had married a wife at Washing ton, committed suicide at New Rochelle, near New York, by throwing himself before an express train of cars on the New Haven Railroad. No satisfactory cause for his course result of momentary insanity following depression of spirits. But it is now stated, that Mr. Gray was the husband of two wives, havng left his first one in California, since which he married a daughter of S. B. French, of Fauquier county, Va. His first wife had rerently arrived in New York, and threatened to prosecute him for bigamy. It is also stated, on the authority of the Washington News, that in contracting his second marriage, he supposed that his former matrimonial obligations were obliterated by the action of the law, and that he was at liberty to marry a melee, during which one man had his head such a situation undoubtedly drove him to the stabbed with a knife, and a third was knock-

A SINGULAR CASE.—A Miss Read of West Boylston, took chloroform a few days ago, (says the Worcester Transcript,) for the puroperation was peformed, she was attacked with her dead, laid her out for burial, and began to prepare for the funeral ceremonies; but their grief was unexpectedly turned to joy and astonishment, on finding that the supposed dead the full possession of her faculties; but what is still more remarkable in her case, as we are told, she suffers violent pains in the head as regularly as evening approaches, and at length, and about the same time every night, falls into a swoon very similar to that which in the first 90,000 pupils on the school lists of the State. already reached the very great depth of 1,- instance was supposed to hove been the sleep Ole Bull has prohibited the sale of spiritu- 750 feet; far below the bottom of a great of death. This case certainly presents a most ous liquors at his Colony in Pennsylvania. portion of the Mexican Gulf. The object is remarkable escape from premature burial.

SUMMARY

A little girl about ten years of age, the The expense so far has been over \$10,000, daughter of one of our most esteemed citizens, and the result a stream of salt and sulphur (says the Norfolk News,) was taken sick a few quicker than any steamer on the berth at water. The hole is 31 inches in diameter, the days ago, and to the poignant grief of her parods measure 333 feet in length, and are put rents, apparently died. The usual prepara- be deducted. together with screws. They intend to con- tions were made, the room darkened, and the tinue the boring till they reach good water, body enclosed in a shroud, with the intention or 2,000 feet in depth, which will be the deep. of burying. But the apparently dead girl reest well in the world. The augur is driven by vived, and terribly frightened at the situation a steam engine, and penetrates about four feet in which she found herself, with her cries through shale and limestone rock. The work learn, doing well, and our readers may imag-

The execution of Thomas Conner for the murder of Capt. Hutchingon took place at Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 5. The culprit was taken on to the gallows at 11½ o'clock, perfectly composed and firm. The bolt was imme-New Fersey, died, after a short illness, in diately-drawn, when the rope broke, and the unfortunate man fell to the ground, a distance of 25 feet. He was taken up insensible. months, and ten days. He had, at different Preparations were then made for another periods of his life, five wives, and, at the time trial. Finally, at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock, of his death, was the father of forty-seven chil. Connor was launched into eternity. The the old Redstone Fort, his wife gave birth to fording a full view to the multitude assembled outside. There could not have been less than 30,000 persons within sight of the gallows. Patrick O'Donohue, an Irish exile, who arrived in this country only two or three weeks since, was arrested at Boston, Friday, Aug. 5

on a warrant charging him with sending a letter to B. S. Treanor, accepting a challenge to fight a duel somewhere in Manchester, New Hampshire, the next morning. He was taken before Justice Rogers, of the Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer at the Court, and in the meantime keep the peace. A warrant is also out for the arrest of Treanor, who gave the challenge, and he probably will be arrested. O'Donohue's friends caused his arrest as the only means of averting the meeting.

By a recent act of the Legislature of Illinois which went into operation with the month of August, foreign Bank-Notes are prohibited from circulation, under severe penalties, unless recognized as the regularly chartered, which they date. The State Commissioners have issued a circular, in pursuance of this Act, with a complete list of all the regular Banks of the United States, from which, of course, the Atlanta, of Georgia, specially got up for circulation in Illinois and Wisconsin, to elude the Security feature of their Banking Laws, was excluded.

In New York, one day last week, a counterfeiter, agent of a gang, was arrested, and offense a fifth time, he is imprisoned six on him were found large quantities of counmonths and condemned to hard labor. If a terfeit \$5 notes, and spurious \$5 and 20-shil- 34 Indians, 40 Kanakas, and 10 negroes. ing pieces, purporting to be genuine issues of the United States Mint. The counterfeit bills recovered were \$5's, purporting to be the genuine issues of the "Fallkill Bank" of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., signed by John F. Hull. Cashier, and Wm. C. Sterling,

The dipper ship Flying Arrow, (of Boston,) Capt. Treadwell, arrived at New York on Thursday, Aug. 4, from St. Thomas, July in lat. 42 deg. lon. 62. The I. Z., 750 tuns half the fine goes to the informer, and the zou; having put in at that port in distress, Feb. burden, sailed from New York July 2, under other to the poor. Twice in a year these or- 16, with loss of her three masts and her deck co. Owing to the prevalence of the vellow to have a copy hung up in the principal room fever at St. Thomas, she was not able to obin his house, under heavy fines. Under these tain a crew, and has put in to New York port regulations, scarcely a drunkard is to be for that purpose. Three passenger and seven seamen died on board at St. Thomas.

> A party of travelers report that on the 13th ult., in ascending the summit of Mount Washington, by a new route, they passed under or through a natural archway of snow, twenty feet high, one hundred and sixty feet long, the crust above their heads forty feet in thickness. They express the belief that this natural archway of pure snow will remain in its present state during the summer. The surface of this mass of snow extends over several acres, and has no signs of ice or crystalization.

> Mr. Dwight R. Perry, of New Bedford, recently dug up, on his estate, a curious na tural chair of granite stone. It is perfectly smooth, and the solid block forming it supplies the place of legs. This remarkable production weighs about half a ton, and forms a complete chair. It is evidently natural, as it would be impossible to hew out such a massive block with any thing like ordinary labor.

> The merchant brig Attar Gul, has arrived from Italy, with Greenough's statuary, ordered by Congress for the east portico of the Capitol. The subject is a scene in pioneer life—an Indian about to murder a white woman, when his hand is arrested, and himself slain by her husband. Said to be a very fine group. It will be erected on its destined place in a few

The imports from China, in 1851, were \$7.065,144, or a little more than double what they were twenty years ago. Since 1842, no cottons whatever have been introduced into could be given, and it was supposed to be the this country from China. The principal items of import still continue to be tea and silks.

> The British ship Panama, of Glasgow, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with 1,334 bales of cotton, went ashore on the 26th of July, in consequence of a strong current, on Kurdwery Breakers, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. A boy named Ross, of Glasgow, had previously died at sea, of yellow fever.

There was an excursion up the North River to Yonkers, on Sunday last, and on its way back to New York the excursionists got into again. Distress of mind at finding himself in severely wounded with a bottle, another was ed overboard, but was rescued. No one was Oliver Palmiter dangerously hurt.

Mr. Wm. Hall, of Beaver county, Pa., who J. A. Potter, Albion, Wis. is now in his one hundred and fourth year, is J. H. Potter still able to ride from his home to Washington. pose of having a tooth extracted, and after the a distance of twenty-eight miles, twice a year, to draw his pension as a revolutionary soldier! a severe pain in the head, became unconscious, This is a remarkable instance of health and and apparently died. Her friends supposing longevity. The old veteran retains all his faculties in full vigor.

The Bangor Mercury state that the marshall eized in that place on Saturday, three barrels began to revive! She eventually recovered full of green cucumbers, in the middle of each was an eight gallon keg of liquor. On Wednesday six barrels of liquor were seized by the same officer, and two kegs found in a large leather covered trunk.

There is now a surplus of within a fraction of \$22,000,000 in the treasury, not withstanding the Secretary is redeeming U. S. stocks, and otherwise paying the public debt as fast as the law to that end will allow him.

The clipper Sovereign of the Seas is chartered at London for Melbourne, Australia, at £7 per tun to the wharf; and it has been agreed that if she does not make the passage

A riot between two parties engaged on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, near Lawrenceburg, on Sunday July 31, resulted in the death of three persons, and six others were severely wounded.

London or Liverpool, £2 10s. per tun shall

Edward Everett has been invited by the South-western Agricultural and Mechanical Association to visit Louisville early next October, and make the annual address before that Association on the occasion of its Fair, and it is thought will accept the invitation.

A man in Cincinnati has invented a new rheumatic cintment, one of the ingredients of which is toad oil. A correspondent of one of the papers of that city saw in the basement of the inventor's store a collection of six or eight at Phillipsburgh daily for Wilksbarre, Bethlehem, Al hundred toads, waiting to be "tried out."

Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, it is stated, is perfectly relieved of a painful disease of seventeen years standing, by a recent surgical operation. It consisted in the removal of six large hemorrhoidal tumors by tying and

A savage fight occurred in the Eighteenth Ward of New York on Saturday night, provoked by a gang of ruffians regularly organized for the purpose. Twenty-two of the

The amount of money in active circulation n the United States is estimated in the Merchants' Magazine at \$295,447,257, which, make \$12 per head. It was \$11 in 1816 and themselves at No. 22 Dey-street as well as at any 836, and 5.50 in 1830.

At Quincy, Ill., Mrs. Barton, wife of Waite Barton, formerly of St. Louis, fell upon a pair of scissors that were in her pocket at the time, and was so much injured by their beingtwo days.

specie-paying currency of the States from der aggravated circumstances, ten months since, was convicted at Courtland, and sentenced to be hanged on the 2d September.

Governor Seymour has postponed the exe-Onondaga County, from 17th August to 17th tained and the sentence set aside.

Governor Allen, of Rhode Island, has re-

signed, having been elected Senator in Conthe Lieut. Governor, Francis M. Dimond, of Levels, Compasses, &c., constantly on hand. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y. An insane woman named Kerby, some time

sylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, and the shock of the fall has had the effect of restoring her The Cholera has appeared very fatally among the boatmen on the Chesapeake and

ago threw herself from a window in the Penn-

Ohio Canal above Harper's Ferry. Cholera morbus also prevails to a great extent on Kent Island, Maryland. The assessed property in St. Louis, Missouri, for the year 1853, amounts to \$39,397,-

186 33—an increase of between one and two millions over the previous year. Mr. Soulé, the newly appointed Minister to Spain, was serenaded in New York on Friday \$5 00. Incidentals, 25 cents. Piuno music, \$10 00. evening last, by the friends of "Free Cuba,"

The palm oil trade from Africa to England has grown in four years from 4,700 tuns to 30,455 tuns. Commerce is thus opening the

way for the Gospel. The life insurance upon persons who were killed at Norwalk amounts to \$30,000, and the life insurance companies have determined

to collect their losses. The total value of India rubber goods manufactured in the United States is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1844.

New York Market—August 8, 1853,

Ashes-Pots \$4 75; Pearls 5 121. Flour and Meal-Flour, Canadian scarce at 1 25 s 31 for fresh ground, 5 25 a 5 37 for common to and Indiana, and Genesee from new wheat 6 75. Rye Flour 3 25 a 3 37. Corn Meal 3 12 a 3 15.

Grain-Wheat, Canadian 1 28, Michigan 1 36. Rye 77 a 78c. Oats 45 a 46c. Corn, 75 a 77c. for Western mixed, 77 a 78c. for round yellow, and 78 a 79c. for

Provisions—Pork 11 62 a 11 75 for mess, 12 87 13 00 for prime. Beef, 8 00 a 12 87 for mess, 17 00 a 18 00 for prime. Lard 101 a 121c. Butter 12 a 13c. for Ohio, 13 a 18c. for State. Cheese 7 a 8 c.

MARRIED. At Williamsburgh, L. I., on the 31st ult., by Eld N. J., to Miss Margaret Ann Drake, of Plainfield, N. J

LETTERS.

Wm. M. Fahnestock, W. D. Gilbert, D. S. Randolph Charles Potter, L. P. Babcock (sent to DeRuyter,) H W. Babcock, J. H. Potter, W. C. Whitford, C. N. Crandall. Eli Vanhorn, O. Stillman, Elias Burdick, Charles Saunders, C. D. Langworthy, Ellis A. Davis.

RECEIPTS. FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER:

E W. Whitford, Adams Center \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52 Jesse Maxson Thos. P. Merritt, Caton Luke P. Babcock, Scott 2 00 3 00 2 00 10 10 Clarke Sherman 2 00 10 A. R. Jones, Greenwich, N. J. Henry W. Clarke, Chicago, Ill. 10 00 11 5 WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Yearly Meeting of R. I. and Connecticut Churches. THE Yearly Meeting of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Churches will be held with the 1st Church tions for the accommodation of a much larger number in Hopkinton, commencing Sixth-day evening before of students than hitherto; the Trustees express their in the last Sabbath in August. Introductory sermon by tention that the high character which this Institution

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

Morning Boat for Albany. TARE ONE DOLLAR—Intermediate places, Fifty
Cents—The new and elegant steamer FRANCIS
SKIDDY, will leave New York, from Pier foot of Robinson-st., EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted) at

7 o'clock, landing at Cozzens's, Newburgh, Pough-keepsie, Catskill, and Hudson. J. McCULLOUGH, Jr. Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. TEW YORK TO EASTON, PA. Fare, \$1 75 .-1853. Leave Pier No. 1 North River daily, for Easton and intermediate places at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 3.45 P. M., and for Somerville at 6 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipshurg, opposite Easton, at 6 and 10 A, M and 3.15 P. M. This line connects at Elizabethtown with trains by the N. J. Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st, ork as follows, viz: At Plainfield 12 M. on Wednes

lavs, and 3.45 P. M. on Saturdays, for Baskenridge; at omerville 3.45 P. M. daily for Pluckamin and Pea at New Hampton 8 A. M. daily for Belvidere, &c., and entown, Mauch-Chunk, and Reading, Pa.
Trains on this road pass Plainfield at the following

Going to New York—6.40, 10 a.m., 12.15, 5.30 p.m. Going from New York—9.35 a.m., 1.80, 5.30, 7.30 p.m.

Clothing Establishment.

THE subscribers, under the firm of Tipsworths & L Dunn, have opened a Clothing Establishment at keep constantly on hand, in large quantities and great variety, coats, pants, and vests. Country merchants desirous of introducing ready-made clothing as a branch of their business, may here cotain a supply ca 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 ders, which will receive prompt attention. An examination of our stock and facilities will, we trust, reckoning the population at 25,000,000, would convince those who give us a call, that they can please other place in the City of New York. A. D. TITSWORTH, Jr WILLIAM DUNN,

Belis! Belis! Belis!

JOHN D. TITSWORTH, R. M. TITSWORTH.

THE Subscribers manufacture and keep constanttime, and was so much injured by their being | 1 ly on hand all sizes of Church, Factory, Steam-driven into her side, that she survived only boat, Ferry, Locomotive, School House, and Planta-These Bells are hung with the patent The man Donohue, who murdered Mrs. ed around so that the clapper will strike in a new Kinney and daughter, of Truxton, N. Y., un- place, which is desirable after a bell has been rung a few years. Springs are affixed in a new way to prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby this Foundry these were first used and aire found cution of McGuier now under sentence in tee that if Church Bells break within one year from date of purchase, with fair usage, we will recast with December. A new trial will probably be ob-Foundry, which is the best evidence of their superi The population of San Francisco is now es- ority. We have 15 Gold and Silver Med als, awarded from the various Fairs " for the best Bells for sonortimated to be nearly 50,000. Six years ago ousness and purity of tone." We pay platticular atthe population was 459; of which 247 males and 128 females were white, and there were to those furnished by us. Our Foundry is within a few rods of the Hudson River. Eric Carlal, and Raillargest assortment of Bells, orders can be filled with great dispatch. We can refer to Bells in any of the gress. The duties of Governor devolve upon States. Old Bells taken in exchange for new ones.

> Union Academy. C. ROLLIN BURDICK, A. B., Graduate of Rochester University, Principal. Mrs. H. A. BURDIOK, Preceptress.

This institution, located at Shiloh, Cumberland Co. N. J., three and a half miles from Bridgeton, the lelphia, will open its first term for the year 1853-4, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, continuing 14 weeks. The officers, feeling grateful for past favors, and con-

ident of giving satisfaction, solicit a large attendance or the coming year. The teachers flatter themselves hat they can give satisfactory instruction in all the branches usually taught in Academies. Young gentlemen and ladies preparing for College, can here fit themerable expense. A competent Pianist will be secured. Good Board can be had at the Boarding Hall, or in private families, on reasonable terms. TERMS.—Tuition, settled in advance, from \$3 50 to

Drawing, crayoning, landscape painting, and painting and made a speech. He sailed on Saturday Hon. LEWIS HOWELL, President

Sицон, N. J., July 26, 1853. Alfred Academy.

Male and Female Boarding Seminary. W. C. KENYON, A. M., Prof. of English and Latin

D. D. PICKET, A. M., Prof. of Modern Languages and adjunct Prof. of Mathematics. . MARVIN, A. B., Prof. of Mathematics D. E. MAXSON, A. B., Prof. of Vocal Music and Na-

D. FORD. A. B., Professor of Greek and Agricultural M. ALLEN, A. B., Prof. of Hebrew and Metaphysi-

cal Science. E. M. DUNN, Tutor. T. D. THACHER, Tutor.

Mrs. E. G. FORD, Preceptress.
Mrs. A. A. ALLEN, Teacher of Painting.
Mrs. H. A. MAXSON, Teacher of Penciling and Draw-Mrs. M. B. KENYON, Teacher of Primary Department Miss S. E. CRANDALL, Teacher of Instrumental

Calendar for 1853-4. First Termopens third Wednesday in August—cleses fourth Wednesday in November, Second Term opens second Wednesday in Decemb 1853—closes third Wednesday in March, 1854.

Third Term opens last Wednesday in March, 1854closes first Wednesday in July, 1854. Anniversary exercises of the Academy-first Wed-

The public are cordially invited to attend the gene al exercises of the Institution enumerated above. Expenses per Term. from \$18 06 to \$20 00 Board, Room Rent

Incidentals, Music on the Piano Forte.

This Seminary is confidently commended to the public as a first-class Institution, supplied in an eminent degree with all the facilities of education usually found in the Colleges and Universities of this country. It is provided with ten departments of Instruction, having 52 an able and experienced Instructor at the head of each thus giving such a division of labor as can alone secure the highest ability in conducting each department. tudents can here complete an entire course of colle giate education, or be prepared for usefulness in me-52 chanical, agricultural, or commercial pursuits, or for 52 entering immediately opon professional studies. The 52 Teachers' Department supplies the public with at least 34 one hundred and fifty experienced teachers of common 52 schools annually, and the Department of Blementary and Agricultural Chemistry affords the young first all the facilities desirable in the best agricultural schools. Having recently completed another spacious and ele-gant edifice for a chapel and recitation rooms, and be-P. S.—At the same place, on Fifth-day preceding the and social training, and the best of educational advantage and social training.

Annual Meeting, there will be preaching at 10 A. M., tages at a very moderate expense, shall be fully manual by Eld. Joel Greene; on Sixth-day, at same time of day, by Eld. A. B. Burdick. Other arrangements will be made in due time. It is hoped that a general at and one of the healthlest in the world. Circulars &c.

tendance at these meetings will be followed by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the neonle. outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the people.

CHARLES SAUNDERS, Com. Allegany Co., N. Y.

gration.

The Summer of the Heart. BY MARIE ROSSEAU. There is no sorrow in my heart-No shadow on my brow-A thousand glad and happy thoughts Are thronging round me now. Like flowers-the bright and fragrant flowers Of Summer's earliest bloom-They rise in beauty round my way, And breathe their sweet perfume

What tho' 'tis but a Winter's day, And clouds are in the sky, And damp and chilling are the winds Which rudely pass me by; Bright flowers are blooming in my heart-And twining sweetly there In fragrant and unfading wreaths Of beauty rich and rare.

Sweet thought in tuneful meledy, Like strains of merry birds. Are pouring forth in joyous tones The music of their words. Not one discordant sound is heard To mar the gentle notes, But with enchanting melody Each merry cadence floats.

There is no Winter in my heart-No blighted flowers are there-Sweet buds of bright, unchanging hopes Are blooming every where. No rude and chilling winds are felt But zephyrs bland and still Play gently o'er Æolian chords, And bring sweet sounds at will.

The Cathedral at Mexico.

A gentleman who has resided a long time in Mexico, has favored us with the following authentic account of the magnificent gold and silver ornaments contained in the Cathedral of the City of Mexico. The facts

Golden Altar service :--

6 large golden candlesticks, 50 inches high. 6 large golden branches with vases of same

4 smaller candlesticks of gold, 16 inches high. 2 golden densors.

(navetas.) 1 golden cross, set with very precious stones, with pedestal and front pieces also

set with precious stones. 1 cross of gold, filagree work. 2 golden clifto. Atriles.

2 golden ditto, Palabreros. 2 Portagares of gold. The weight of this altar service is not less than 460 pounds, and its value not less than \$125,000.

ver, and weighs 39 pounds-value \$625. The silver lamp which adorns the front of the Presbytery weighs 2186; pounds of silver, 855 pounds of which is gilded with pure gold. Its appearance is magnificent. It has 54 burners; its height is 22 feet, circumference 30 feet, and is suspended by an iron chain and bolt weighing 1650 pounds. The

 ℓ cost of the lamp was \$71,343 371, and its value of silve: and gold alone, is over \$45,000. The principal "tabernacle," or case in which the sacred spices are preserved, is 375 inches high, and weighs 44 pounds, of pure gold. Its firont is covered with 5872 diamonds, its back with 2652 emeralds, 544 rubies, 106 am cthysts, and 28 saphires. Its cost was upwards of \$150,000, which it is now

The large Cibrium is of pure gold, of nine it. It is worth \$10,580.

The Chalice, of pure gold weighs $5\frac{1}{4}$ emeralds, 850 pearls, and is worth about

The jewels of these cups were the gift of the Emperor Charles V.

plates is not less than \$20,000.

boxes, 12 large branches, 7 feet high each; the date. 72 silver cups and incense burners, 96 silver "To show the very great accuracy of the 3 silver statues, 1 very large silver closet, the periods may be noted, viz.: the apparent beautifully engraved, for the deposit of holy diurnal revolution of the moon is accomplishthings, 2 lamp standards, with 4 clusters of ed in 24 hours, 50 minutes, 58 and 379,882, branches, 2 large standard candlesticks, each 268 decimals of a second, which makes an 6 feet high, 20 silver candlesticks, very large, error of one minute too fast at the end of 1470 in the aisles of the Cathedral. Value of silver years. The stars will make a revolution in utensils, in silver, 30,000 to 40,000 dollars.

are of the richest and most costly description. The more expensive were gifts of the Emperor Charles V.

Prizes in the Lottery of Authorship.

It is stated that Dryden received £1,300 for his "Virgil," and Pope £6,000 for his "Homer." Gay netted £1,600 by his "Beggar's Opera," and the subscription edition of extravagantly, yet left £3,000 at his death. The poet Mallet received £1,000 from the Duchess of Marlborough, to write a life of the illustrious general, her husband; and the second Duke further gave him a pension, to stimulate him in the task; yet, when Mallet died, several years afterward, it was found that the ungrateful fellow had not written a line of the promised work! Sir John Hill, a cotemporaneous satirist, used to net £1,500 ed £5,000 for his "Collection of Voyages." Dr. Robertson received £600 for his "History of Scotland," and £4,500 for his history of Charles It of Spain." Dr. Henry's "His- beyond it, by so much has it advanced the light his gas by simply touching his finger to tory of Great Britain" produced £3,300 (and cause of humanity; for it has enabled the the tube. It is only necessary to take the the King gave him £100 a year, to testify his same land to support a larger number of precaution not to touch anything or be touchmense sums for his historical writings also.

of literature." Hannah More received for her writings, from first to last, the enormous sum of £30,000, and at her death she bequeathed £10,000 in charities. Goldsmith is prediction of the greatness of an ancient city. said to have obtained £1,800 in a single year This is specially true of a city which can by his comedies, although his immortal "Vi- bring its daily perishable food from a great car" only produced £60. It is true he died distance. This road, and others, have en-£2,000 in debt, but, in the words of Dr. John- larged the field tenfold from which the daily son, "was poet ever so trusted before?" God- food of our city can be so cheaply brought. win's "Political Justice" produced £700. Dressed meats are coming by the cars from Mrs. Radcliffe sold her "Mysteries of Udol- distances not before thought of; and this pho" for £500, and her "Italian" for £800. movement suggests that all the meats for our Allan Ramsay cleared £500 by his first poems, market might be dressed in meadows and by and much more by his "Gentle Shepherd." river sides, as remote as the valleys of the Burns received above £500 clear for the first Mohawk and the Susquehanna, leaving there large edition of his poems, and Currie's "Life" all those parts of the animal which are a nuiof the glorious bard produced £1,000 for the sance to us, and an enrichment to the lands of benefit of his family. Dr. John Wolcot, those regions. Arrangements are now in pro sums for his humorous, satirical poems, finally Troy, and two of them in Vermont. sold the copyrights for an annuity of £250, which he enjoyed for twenty years. Thomson obtained for his "Seasons," from first to last, about 600 guineas. Crabbe received £3,000 for his "Tales of the Hall." Sir John Carr (facetiously nicknamed" The Jaunt- | rainbow indicates much rain. ing Car," in allusion to his numerous tours,) received for four separate books of travel the £1,000 for his " Loves of the Angels," and not less than 3,000 guineas for his "Lallah clearing. Rookh." For many years he netted £500 a year by the sale of his "Irish Melodies," and

'Pleasures of Hope," £900, (the entire poem annum. His income from the profits of his and the weather will be showery. coming to the work-house at last. Southey, tinuance of bad weather. too, though continually maundering about the scanty remuneration of authorship and its probably continue twenty-four hours. 2 golden utensils to sprinkle holy water, drudgery, and so forth, received £100 for in good style all the latter half of his life, and got to the west, or a little north-west. (properly) declining a baronetcy, he left £12,-000 to his children, besides a library, charac- the sky is visible, it is almost a certain sign terized as "one of the most valuable private that the rain will speedily cease. libraries in the kingdom." Theodore Hook If the clouds that move with the wind beof solid gold, adorned with The truly enormous sums earned by Scott fall of rain. very rich weight of the image is and by Byron are well known. Byron re-6984 gold castellanos, or \$18,700. Its value, ceived in all some £25,000, and for one of tion of the clouds, denotes a sudden storm. The image of the Conception is of solid sil- his own authority,) Murray paid him 500 sunset, particularly in the summer.

guineas. Besides the large sums above-mentioned, many of the authors referred to enjoyed pensions of £200 to £300 or upward per annum for many years.

Wonderful Clock.

We find in an English journal the following description of an ingenious claboratory clock, made by E. Henderson, LI. D., of Liverpool:—

"It is calculated so finely," says the Liverpool Albion, "that, in many of the motions by wheel work, it will not err one minute in 1,000 years! These calculations, we understand, have received the unqualified approbation of the leading scientific men and astronopounds weight, and has 1676 diamonds set in mers of the day, both in Britain and foreign countries. The clock will show the minutes and hours of the day; the sun's place in the pounds, and has set in it 122 diamonds, 1400 ecliptic; the day of the month, perpetually, and take leap year into account; the moon's age, place, and phazes; the apparent diurnal revolutions of the moon; the ebb and flow of the sea at any port in the world, the golden In addition to these cups, there are 20 number exact, solar cycle, Roman indication, chalices of gold, mostly richly adorned with Sunday letter, and Julian period; the mean diamonds and precious stones—6 large golden time of the rising and setting of the sun on plates, with their incense boxes and bells of every day of the year, with its terms and fixgold. The united value of these cups and ed moveable feasts. The day of the week will be indicated, and the year will be regis-The silver service of the Cathedral is very tered for 10,000 years past and to come. The beautiful, and extremely valuable; among quickest moving wheel revolving in one minthe pieces are 12 chandeliers, 12 incense ute, the slowest in ten thousand years from

candlesticks, and a multitude of branches; motions in this complicated clock, a few of 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4 seconds, and 99.087.-The robes and garments of the Priesthood 284 decimals of a second, which gives an error of one minute too slow at the termination of 5893 years. The synodical revolution of the moon is done by the wheels in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds, 872,544,288 decimals of a second, and this will give an error of one minute too fast in 1167 years. The siderial year is done in 365 days, 6 decimals of a second, which will make an error of one minute too slow in 1806 years. his poems brought him £1,000. He lived The clock will go 100 years without requiring to be wound up, which is unequalled in horological science. The clock will contain about 170 wheels and pinions, and upwards of 300 distinct pieces."

Hudson River Railroad.

tween the Battery and Albany, a larger value wife is a good adviser and safe counsellor." ed by his will two annuities, amounting to- But this is not all. A new value is added to in our land. gether to £130. Fielding received £700 in all the lands of the North and West where owners ever thought of, before this road was four tumblers, to insulate it, and be there rubmade. Now, by just so much as this road has bed up and down on the body a few times augmented the wealth of the lands along, and with a muff, by another person, and he will admiration of the work.) Hume received im- human beings, or to give a better support to ed by anything during the trial of the experithe same number. The old adage, that the ment. The stock of electricity acquired by Machierson cleared £1,200 by his "Os- man who makes two blades of grass grow the process we have described is discharged sian," and by his "Great Britain" no less where but one grew before, is a real benefactory by contact with another object. A second than £3,000. Dr. Clark received for his tor of his race, is true only on the supposition person must turn on the gas while the other various "Travels" the sum of £7,000. Dr. that the two cost less than twice the labor of fires it. The writer has lighted it in this way, Johnson had £1,575 for his "Dictionary," the one. And labor saved in the exchange of and seen it done by children not half a dozen and, before the Governor was out of hearing (certainly a stupendous labor,) and Boswell commodities is just as real a benefaction as years old. We are all perapatetic matches, exclaimed: "I wish I had said two hundred and seen it done by children in their production as years old. We are all perapatetic matches, exclaimed: "I wish I had said two hundred if we did but know it."

This road has increased the capacity of New York for civic and commercial greatness. "She shall bring her food from afar," was a (" Peter Pindar,") after receiving very large gress to bring milk from five counties north of

Farmer's Weather-ometer.

A rainbow in fair weather denotes foul; if foul, fair weather will follow. A double

A predominance of the purple color on the rainbow shows wind and rain; dark and red,

Thomas Campbell received, in all, for his bodies of clouds are immediately formed. If in a very wet season the sky is tinged | "An extraordinary anecdote, given as au-

When it rains with an east wind, it will

terly," (according to his own account he has erly—which gradually veers round to south—

While rain is falling, if any small space of

had £2,000 for the first series of his "Sayings | come stationary when they arrive at the part and Doings," and for years his income from of the horizon which is opposise the wind, and and most novel in appearance when in mo- husband flew to the law for satisfaction on his The image of the Ascension, (the title of his pen was never less than £3,000 a year. appear to accumulate, they announce a speedy tion—is the great Tunnel Borer, just built by part, and protection for the future; and the

A frequent change of wind, with an agita-

A hollow or whistling wind denotes rain. If the wind follows the course of the sun, fair weather will follow.

Weather, either good or bad, which takes place in the night time, is not of long duration -and for the most part, wind is more uncomweather in the night, with scattering clouds, does not last.

of mountains than in open plains, A Venetian author says, "A sudden storm

rom the north does not last three days." If it thunders at intervals in the spring seacold weather is still to be expected.

fine weather may be expected.

Thunder in the morning denotes wind at trial.

noon—in the evening, rain and tempest. If in summer there is no thunder, the en

Woman's Rights-Indorsing Notes.

suing fall and winter will be sickly.

sage, made one admirable suggestion, that no not less for the retiring modesty of his disman shall be allowed to indorse another man's note without the consent of the indorser's wife, or rather, that no indorsement without such consent shall be valid. The Governor well

"An evil of great magnitude exists in our country, to cure which a suitable remedy has been looked for in vain. The evil alluded to is the practice of indorsing in private transactions. If a man is bound to sell his real estate for a fair price, and to receive the full value in hard money paid down, the law still requires the consent and signature of his wife before she can be divested of her interest in part of your estate." it. The wisdom of this law has seldom been doubted. It might be well, then, before a man, in a convival moment, or when overcome by the persausions of an imprudent friend, hours, 9 minutes, 11 seconds, and 53,322,496 or deceived by the false representations of a bad man, puts his whole estate—the earnings of a long and laborious life, and of much toil ed the Sailors' Snug Harbor, which is a and care—in jeopardy of the law, to require honor and blessing to the State, where hun him at least to get the consent and signature dreds of seamen are cared for, and made a of his wife. If she is to be reduced to pover-This might remedy the evil to some extent, by adding a little more time, reflection, and life is ended. It is proposed, says the Journal The road has added to the real estate be- practice. Experience has shown that the of Boston," was granted by the Legislature than the whole cost of the road. This new Mr. Polk, of the Missouri Senate, has intro-

Old Times.

The old Countess of Desmond, who died in the reign of James I., pronounced Richard since, a genteelly dressed man, and having III. as handsome a man as she ever danced Exchange.

"The Countess must have lived longer than people do now-a-days. Richard III. was killed in 1485. King James commenced his reign in 1603—an interval of only 118 years. the landlord and several other persons pre-Therefore, to have been of sufficient age to sent. The landlord at last went to him, and have danced with Richard, even on the day of his death, and to have died on the very day language he was using was exceedingly disa-James I. mounted the throne, would make greeable in that place—further, that there the old Countess to have lived about 135 years. was a private room, particularly fitted up But to have danced with Richard when he which was called the "swearing room," and was a young man and in his dancing days, if he would only go there he might swear to and to have died about the middle of the his heart's content. The stranger took the reign of James, would make her about 170 rebuke kindly, and no more swearing was vears old at the time of her death. Verily, heard from his lip at that time. an old Countess, indeed !"

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, having read the foregoing, cites the following facts in relation to the Countess of dress extravagantly or gaudily, make a great Desmond, as derived from Walpole:-

age of 159 years, danced with Richard III., true effects by being over-dressed. Nothing sum of £1,900. Thomas Moore was paid tempest; light red, wind; yellow, dry weather; and affirmed that he was a well made man. is more unbecoming than over-loading beauty. green, rain; blue denotes that the air is She was 87 when she married O'Conner of The stern simplicity of the classic tastes is Sligo. The Earl of Desmond's first wife seen in the old statutes, and in the pictures If the Aurora Borealis appears after seve- died in 1564; if he remarried the next day painted by men of superior artistic genius ral warm days, it is generally succeeded by a his bride must have been 68, and yet she had In Athens the ladies were not gaudily, but it is understood that Longman & Co. paid cloudiness of the air. If the Aurora Borealis a son and five daughters by him: Lord Ba- simply arrayed, and we doubt whether any him an annuity of £300 for his entire copy- has been considerable, either an increased con, says Fuller, computed her age to be 140 ladies have even excited more admiration. degree of cold is immediately produced, or at least, and added that she three times had a new set of teeth.

contains only 1,100 lines;) for the short poem | with a sea green color, near the bottom where | thentic, relating to this lady, by Robert, the of the "Pilgrim of Glencoe" he had 300 it ought to be blue, it shows that rain will second Earl of Leicester, who received the munity, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, is falsely are obtained from the most unquestionable guineas, and for the editorship of "The New speedily follow, and increase; when it is of account from Lady Desmond, that the old stated to have died on the 10th of July. He had Monthly Magazine" he was paid £600 per a deep blue, it is overcharged with vapors, Countess came to England to solicit & pen- been Prophet, Priest, and King, over the sion, at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, Zoarites for nearly half a century. Thirtyworks (and the bulk of the whole is very When the sun appears white at the setting, and was so poor that she walked from Bristol seven years ago they emigrated from Gersmall) was for many years at least £700, and or goes into a bank of clouds, which lie in the to London. Her daughter, being too decrepit many—poor, friendless strangers. By econvet he used to morbidly express his fears of horizon, they indicate the approach or conto go on foot, was carried in a cart. 'The omy, unity, and industry, the body have Countess,' says Lord Leicester, 'might have accumulated immense wealth. They number lived much longer had she not met with a about 240 souls, and 45 heads of families kind of violent death, for she would needs They are supposed to be worth the major The harvest rains, when of long continuance, climb a nut tree to gather nuts; so, falling part of a million of dollars. It has long been each review article he wrote for the "Quar- generally begin with the wind blowing east- down, she hurt her thigh, which brought on believed, that upon the death of their leader, a fever, and that fever brought on death. Mr. Bimeler, the society would dissolve, and written one in a few days,) and after living and the rains do not cease until the wind has She was born in 1466, died in 1625, making distribute the property among the members her 159 years old."

Talbot's Mountain-Borer.

The great invention of the day—the boldest in conception, completest in execution, Messrs. Woodruff & Beach of this city. It is result was, that Mrs. Evans was fined for cutthe invention of Mr. E. Talbot, a mechanic of ting up her tantrums as aforesaid, and—Mr. known genius, who has been a foreman in the Evans had to pay the fine. including jewels, is not less than \$30,000. I his smaller poems, written in three nights, (on A fresh breeze generally springs up before great machine factory of Woodruff & Beach The census returns of 1851 to the British The weather usually clears up at noon- under his immediate superintendence. Work- volumes. The original documents consisted The winds which begin to blow in the day horizontally, and these turn four half circle of statistics was digested into a volume of 1. Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adepted than those which begin to blow only in the revolving blades are set. These four plates popular use, was further subdivided into man- the Recorder shall rank among the best. are turned with exactness about one fourth of a circle and back, and are all set upon a revolving plate, of about 10 feet in diameter, and as thus set, cut a cuticle of 17 feet in diameter. The machine weighs about 80 tuns, and is of stout proportions throughout. The motion obtained by this invention is novelmon in the night than in the day time. Fine entirely new. By it the revolving knives, each running its quarter circle, cut completely from the center to the circumference, and

Violent winds prevail more in the vicinity they do their work steadily and surely, cutting a round hole as they are turned by the large or center plate. But we cannot describe the great machine so as to give a good idea of it, and will not attempt it. We say, however, on, before the trees have acquired leaves, that it stands among the greatest inventions of the age, and will bore its way to an enviable least twelve leagues from the sea. If it thunders in December, moderate and notoriety. It is to be taken to a rock at or near Harlem, N. Y., for an experimental [Hartford Times.

> dote of Gov. Morris, is related by a correspond ent of the New York Times :-

He had a respect for Bishop Moore, as The Governor of Missouri, in his late Mes- man noted for the purity of his character, but position, and the general favor in which he was held. As the story ran :-- A dinner was given by some one of Gov. Morris's friends when he was about departing for Europe Bishop Moore and his wife were of the party. Among other things that passed in conversation, Mr. Morris observed that he had made his will in prospect of going abroad and, turning to Bishop Moore, said to him:

"My reverend friend, I have bequeathed to you my whole stock of impudence."

Bishop Moore replied: "Sir, you are not only very kind, but very generous; you have left me by far the largest

Mrs. Moore immediately added: "My dear, you have come into possession of your inheritance very soon."

THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR OF BOSTON. New York possesses a noble institution, call happy as any number of men, alike aged and ty, it may be as well to let her consent to it. infirm, or decrepit as themselves, can be made: and there they may remain till the voyage of caution to all such transactions, without pre- to establish a similar institution in Boston venting much of the good resulting from this and a charter for "the Sailors' Snug Harber of 1852. The Board of Trustees embraces some of our most respected merchants and a year by his prom. Churchill, the poet, also value is a real creation of wealth; and the duced a bill framed in accordance with this public-spirited citizens. Some progress has realized so much by his satires, that, notwith- proof of it is found in the increased rent, or suggestion. We trust one of the same sort will been made towards carrying out this noble standing his notorious profligacy, he bequeth- utility, which the property will command, soon be enacted by every legislative assembly work. A site for the institution has been secured at Quincy. The lateCaptain Josiah Bacon, Steward of the Marine Hospital at only be spun into thread of 108 yards long, for "Tom Jones," and £1,000 for the products of the people are brought nearer, Lighting Gas with the tip of the Fin- Chelsea, who was one of the most active "Amelia." Smollet's "History of England" in time and cost, to the city of New York. GER.—This is a feat anybody may perform. founders of this charity, left by his will some produced him upward of £2,000. Gibbon Five car-loads of fresh eggs, which arrived Let a person in their shoes or slippers walk \$6000 or \$8000, the bulk of his property got, for the second part of his "History of here Saturday morning, in thirty-six hours briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet which, his wife having recently deceased, respectively. The second part of his "History of here Saturday morning, in thirty-six hours briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet which, his wife having recently deceased, respectively. The second part of his "History of here Saturday morning, in thirty-six hours briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet which, his wife having recently deceased, respectively. The second part of his "History of here Saturday morning, in thirty-six hours briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet which, his wife having recently deceased, respectively.

Perfect Happiness .- A laundress, who was employed in the family of one of our former Governors, said to him, with a sigh: "Only think, your excellency, how little money would make me perfectly happy!"

"How little, madam?" said the Governor. "Oh! dear sir, one hundred dollars would make me perfectly happy!" "If that is all, you shall have it," and im

mediately gave it to her. She looked at it with joy and thankfulnes

THE SWEARING ROOM. The Baltimore Sun of the 19th ult., says: A day or two the appearance of a gentleman, walked juto the bar-room of one of our most respectable hotels, and perhaps by way of show his consequence, strutted about the room, asking questions, and interlarding his language with any amount of oaths, especially annoying to

SIMPLICITY IN DRESS .- Those who think that, in order to dress well, it is necessary to mistake. Nothing so well becomes true fem inine beauty as simplicity. We have seen "The Countess of Desmond lived to the many a remarkable fine person robbed of its

VARIETY.

The founder of the Zoatite Socialist Com-

The folly of connubial quarrelling was strikingly illustrated in Lowell, Mass., the other day. The better half of Mr. Evans got angry with him, and sought satisfaction by cutting off the head of his portrait. The indignant

or several years. The Borer has been built Parliament have just been published in two agable volumes.

The Frederick Examiner states that a cooper in that city made a flour barael one day last week in the space of ten minutes, which was considered quick work; whereupon Mr. Harrison Knight, another cooper, undertook for a wager, to make a barrel in less time, and succeeded in completing it in 71 minutes. In the province of Antre-Minhoe Douro, in

Portugal, there is a mountain called Stelles, which is remarkable for one thing, which is not easily accounted for. On the top of it there is a lake in which the wrecks of ships, broken pieces of masts, shrouds, and even anchors are found—though the mountain is at

A London paper states that Mountjoy, a well known pedestrian, accomplished, in the history of the churches. first week of June, the extraordinary task of Orders and remittances for the above should walking from Loughborough to Derby and be addressed to the General Agent, George B. Utter, A QUICK REPARTEE.—The following anec back again twice a day for six consecutive days, making 68 miles a day. He commenced on Monday and completed his task on Saturday night, with evident ease.

ing us Greeks, Romans, Indians, Moors, United States payable in advance.

Egyptians, Germans, Frenchmen, Italians, English, Welsh and Scotchmen, in no in-It is curious that Shakspeare, though give stance throughout his plays introduces an Irishman.

The New York Day Book says that cotton is now extensively used in the manufacture of mattresses. By a patented process, the cotton is prepared in the form of felting, permanently elastic, and otherwise well adapted to Alfred Center. N. V. Hull,
B. W. Miller the purpose for which it is designed.

The slate of a physician in the town of Chelsea, bore the following a few days since: DeRuyter. B. G. Stillman. "Please call at Patrick McCallanghan's, who Genesee. W. P. Langworthy, lives opposite to Mr. Murphy—who moved over to Chelsea yesterday.'

It is estimated that during the last twelve months there have been imported into New York, from England and colonies 100,000 tons of bifuminous coal, which, at \$10 a ton, Petersburg. Geo. Crandall. would amount to \$1,000,000.

The total value of India rubber goods manufactured in the United States, is estimated at ten millions annually, and nearly the whole trade has sprung up since 1844.

At the tea and strawberry gardens, Seedley Lane, Pendleton, England, a woman is now engaged in walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, for a wager of £500. She walks in the Bloomer costume.

Reputation, honor, and preferment, are gained, retained, and maintained by humility discretion, and sincerity, with which, till a man By the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, be accommodated and accomplished, he is not esteemed as worthy member in common wealth

One pound of cotton, which formerly could can now, by the application of steam, produce a thread of 197 miles in length. A fire at St. Louis, July 28, consumed two

City; loss about \$100.000. The American Association for the Advancement of Science met at Cleveland July 28.

Employés in the Bay State Mills at Lawrence, have contributed \$525 52 to the Washington Monument.

To abound in all things, and not know the right use of them, is positive penury.

The test of an enjoyment is the remembrance which it leaves behind it.

American Sabbath Tract Society's Publications THE American Sabbath Tract Society publishes the following tracts, which are for sale at its De-

pository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz:-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 Day of the Sabbath. 21 pp.
No. 4—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp. to. 5-A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sab. batarians. 4 pp.

No. 6—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day. 4 pp.
No. 7—Thirty-six Plain Questions presenting the main points in the Controversy; A lialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Coun-

terfeit Coin. 8 pp. No. 8—The Sabbath Controversy: The True lasue

No. 9-The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition No. 10—The True Sabbath 2 1 reced and Observed.

16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Eno. gered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 12-Misuse of the Term Sabbath. 8 pp. No. 13-The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 11-Delaying Obedjence. 4 pp. No. 15-An Appeal for the Restolation of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh day Baptist General Conference. 40 pp. The Society has also published the following works

o 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.

168 pp.
The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stennet First printed in London, in 1658. 60 pp.
Vindication of the True Sabbath, by J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. 61 pp.
Also, a periodical sheet, quarto, The Sabbath Vindi-

cator: Price \$1 00 per hundred. The series of filteen tracts, together with Edward Stennett's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's " Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume. Price 50 cents.

These tracts will be furnished to those wishing them for distribution or sale, at the rate of 15 pages for one cent. Persons desiring them can have them forwarded by mail or otherwise, on sending their a dress, with a remittance, to George B. UTTER, Corres nonding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract 80 ciety, No. 9 Spruce st., New York.

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